

East and Horn of Africa

Major developments

In 2004, the subregion continued to face an array of socio-economic, political and humanitarian challenges. Surveys undertaken in several countries showed increased malnutrition and morbidity. Furthermore, recurrent droughts in Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia affected crop production and livestock, resulting in food insecurity and a significant reduction of purchasing power.

On a positive note, for the first time in 14 years, the United Nations Security Council met in Nairobi in November 2004. The meeting focused on Sudan and Somalia giving great impetus to the two peace processes led by the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD).

One significant development during the reporting period was the formation of the Transitional Federal Government for Somalia (TFG), a process launched in October 2002 under the auspices of IGAD. A conference held in Stockholm at the end of October addressed three key issues: the draft declaration of principles outlining future cooperation between the TFG and the international community; future coordination mechanisms; and plans for a donor conference.

Djibouti

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Kenya

Somalia

Sudan (see under Chad/Sudan operation)

Uganda

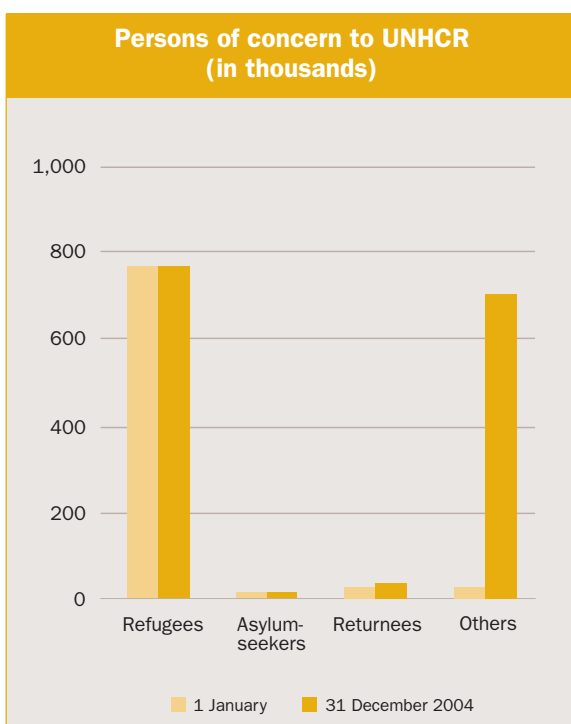


For UNHCR, these developments represented renewed hope of voluntary repatriation for some 350,000 Somali refugees living in exile, the majority in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen.

Another significant development was the conclusion of the eighth meeting of the Tripartite Repatriation Commission comprising the Governments of Sudan, Eritrea and UNHCR with regard to the voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees from Sudan

and their reintegration in Eritrea. During this meeting, the parties agreed to conclude the organized movement of voluntary repatriation by the end of 2004. It was also agreed that beyond the cut-off date, durable solutions for the remaining Eritrean refugee population would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

A notable achievement was the Ethiopian Parliament's enactment in June of the Refugee Proclamation. This document represented the first refugee-specific legislation ever produced in Ethiopia and embodied the most important protection principles.



Challenges and concerns

Somalia's Transitional Federal Government has yet to relocate from Kenya to Somalia, and the question of the unity of Somalia is still moot. The security environment in some parts of Somalia remains a major stumbling block.

Towards the end of the year the Government of Ethiopia considered accepting, in principle, the decision of the independent Boundary Commission regarding the Eritrea/Ethiopia border. However, the continued failure to implement the recommended border demarcation remained a concern for the international community.

Instability in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo triggered massive internal and external displacements, and Uganda continued to receive inflows of refugees.

Camp safety and security and related access issues were other areas of major concern in most of the operations. In Ethiopia, owing to insecurity in Gambella Region, access to three Sudanese refugee camps, namely Fugnido, Dimma and Bonga, was not feasible for nearly ten months. In Uganda, repeated incursions by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Adjumani District resulted in the displacement of more than 25,000 refugees and some 10,000 nationals.

Progress towards solutions

Overall, UNHCR assisted nearly 18,000 individuals to return to 'Somaliland' (more than 9,500 from Ethiopia and some 8,400 from Djibouti). Similarly, 9,900 Eritreans were assisted to return from Sudan to their places of origin in safety and dignity. This achievement enabled one of the Somali camps in Ethiopia to be closed. Presently, there are only two remaining Somali camps in Ethiopia.

During 2004, UNHCR continued to use resettlement as a tool to enhance the physical safety and security of refugees at risk. In this respect, UNHCR's Kenya office referred almost 3,000 cases for resettlement (approximately 70 per cent of them to the USA); and almost 600 individuals were resettled from Ethiopia.

In all operations, the High Commissioner's five commitments to women remained a priority and gender equality and empowerment of refugee women were actively promoted. In Kenya, a project was launched to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by empowering refugees and humanitarian workers to fight it. In Djibouti, 40 refugee volunteers were trained as peer educators to promote the eradication of harmful practices, especially female genital mutilation, by challenging traditional cultural precepts.

Within the region, UNHCR was also able to foster effective partnerships with the African Union, NEPAD, and IGAD. One of several clusters created by the United Nations system to coordinate its partnership with NEPAD focused on governance, peace and security. UNHCR is a member of this cluster and chairs the sub-cluster on Humanitarian Response



and Post-Conflict Recovery. This partnership should provide an ideal opportunity for advocacy and the promotion of effective asylum institutions and protection regimes.

The Office enhanced the quality of protection by supporting conflict prevention and reconciliation efforts for refugees and returnees through peace



Ethiopia: Sudanese refugees at Bonga camp having just received food as part of the regular distribution of humanitarian assistance. *UNHCR/R. Chalasani*

education. This programme was incorporated into school curricula by trained trainers selected from the refugee community. In 2004, some 54,000 (including 18,500 females) were involved in the programme in schools and 13,400 persons (including 5,700 females) were involved through community education workshops or as teachers or facilitators.

Given the security environment in the region, security training for staff and more specialized training of security assistants was provided.

UNHCR prioritized registration, profiling of refugees, data collection and systematic analysis of standards and indicators. These activities led to improved ways of identifying gaps in the delivery of assistance.

Technical assistance on HIV/AIDS was provided, including the establishment of voluntary testing and counselling capacity in Dimma camp, Ethiopia, as well as training of health workers on voluntary testing.

In an effort to mitigate environmental degradation, tree planting and greenbelts were established in Kenya and Ethiopia.

Operations

UNHCR's operations in **Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia** and **Uganda** are described in separate chapters.

By the end of 2004, there were almost 18,000 refugees in **Djibouti**. UNHCR's principal objective remained voluntary repatriation of refugees originating from 'Somaliland'. During the reporting period, some 8,400 individuals were assisted to return home while determining the status of urban asylum-seekers was undertaken. Between October 2003 and March 2004, over 3,500 cases (almost 8,400 individuals were adjudicated, resulting in well over half of this number being granted refugee status (the vast majority of them from south and central Somalia). At the same time, a district task force was formed to

create and oversee the implementation of an environmental plan of action aimed at addressing rehabilitation of refugee-impacted areas. Similarly, the great majority of the refugee population continued to receive training in efficient stove-making technology and tree planting.

Funding

The overall donor interest in the subregion remained at the 2003 level with some 64 per cent of the subregional budget covered by earmarked contributions. Compared to earlier years, funding for the East and Horn of Africa region saw a slight increase in the level of earmarked contributions (27 per cent in 2002, 28 per cent in 2003 and 29 per cent in 2004). While country-level contributions continued to be a very welcome form of donor support, UNHCR was glad to note the increased availability of flexible funds which made it easier for the Office to undertake internal reprioritization in the region. UNHCR programmes in Uganda, Somalia and Eritrea were an integral part of the 2004 Consolidated Appeals and the latter two received high levels of county-level contributions.

Restricted voluntary contributions (USD)			
Earmarking ¹	Donor	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget
Djibouti			
	United States of America	256,338	0
Sub-total		256,338	0
East and Horn of Africa			
	Canada	0	381,679
	Denmark	3,838,691	0
	Finland	1,741,294	0
	France	511,966	0
	Luxembourg	487,805	0
	Japan	2,700,000	0
	Norway	2,306,639	0
	Sweden	7,554,945	0
	United States of America	0	2,700,000
Sub-total		19,141,340	3,081,679
Eritrea			
	European Commission	5,382,040	0
	Italy	306,373	0
	Japan	1,400,000	0
	United Nations Volunteers	3,137	0
	United States of America	2,350,000	0
Sub-total		9,441,550	0
Ethiopia			
	<i>Association française de soutien à l'UNHCR</i>	19,506	0
	Greece	124,844	0
	Italy	551,471	0
	Japan	1,600,000	0
	Japan Association for UNHCR	81,939	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Italy	210,774	0
	Nestlé S.A.	718,968	0
	United States of America	3,232,840	0
Sub-total		6,540,340	0
Kenya			
	<i>Association française de soutien à l'UNHCR</i>	132,041	0
	Germany	1,602,283	0
	Italy	428,922	0

Earmarking ¹	Donor	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget
	Japan	1,800,000	0
	Japan Association for UNHCR	323,847	0
	Microsoft Corporation, United States	67,041	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Canada	46,318	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Greece	123,245	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Italy	94,787	0
	Netherlands	2,463,054	0
	Nike EMEA Netherlands	253,204	0
	Pricewaterhouse Coopers Ltd	39,683	0
	United Kingdom	59,520	0
	United States of America	5,554,477	0
	USA for UNHCR	80	0
Sub-total		12,988,502	0
Somalia			
	All Nippon Airways, Switzerland	1,933	0
	Australia for UNHCR	167,678	0
	Denmark	8,347	0
	European Commission	136,357	0
	Germany	1,225,490	0
	Japan	1,000,000	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Austria	7,000	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Greece	71	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Italy	110,434	0
	Netherlands	286,347	0
	Norway	1,277,822	0
	United Kingdom	754,616	0
	United States of America	195,981	0
	USA for UNHCR	58,685	0
Sub-total		5,230,760	0
Sudan			
	AGFUND Arab Gulf Prog. for UN Develop. Organisation	0	50,000
	Denmark	854,701	0
	Japan	1,200,000	0
	Japan Association for UNHCR	32,362	0
	Netherlands	1,111,000	1,666,000
	Norway	800,000	409,836

Earmarking ¹	Donor	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget
	Oman Charitable Organization	0	25,000
	South Africa	32,592	0
	United Kingdom	0	984,084
	United States of America	2,150,000	1,350,000
Sub-total		6,180,654	4,484,920
Uganda			
	Belgium	601,685	0
	Denmark	56,634	0
	Germany	304,507	0
	Italy	490,196	0
	Japan	1,500,000	0
	Miscellaneous donors / Private donors in Italy	13,595	0
	Spain	101,790	0
	United Kingdom	41,661	0
	United States of America	3,333,309	0
Sub-total		6,443,376	0
Total		66,222,860	7,566,600

¹ For more information on the earmarking, please refer to the donor profiles.

Budget and expenditure (USD)						
Country	Revised budget			Expenditure		
	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget ¹	Total	Annual programme budget	Supplementary programme budget ¹	Total
Regional support hub in Kenya	3,262,197	36,766	3,298,963	3,262,197	36,766	3,298,963
Djibouti	3,962,344	0	3,962,344	3,859,040	0	3,859,040
Eritrea	13,447,666	0	13,447,666	13,422,337	0	13,422,337
Ethiopia	16,806,497	2,400,000	19,206,497	16,754,195	714,989	17,469,184
Kenya	26,481,351	1,206,408	27,687,759	26,372,348	804,365	27,176,713
Somalia	6,119,319	0	6,119,319	6,116,013	0	6,116,013
Sudan	17,739,918	19,959,690	37,699,608	17,568,375	4,995,067	22,563,442
Uganda	16,300,170	3,138,971	19,439,141	16,253,925	723,928	16,977,853
Total	104,119,462	26,741,835	130,861,297	103,608,430	7,275,115	110,883,545

¹ The supplementary programme figures apply to the Supplementary Appeal for the Return and Reintegration of Sudanese refugees in Southern Sudan.
Note: The supplementary programme budget does not include a 7 per cent charge (support costs) that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.