

East and Horn of Africa

Chad¹
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Somalia
Sudan
Uganda

¹As of January 2011, Chad will be included in the East and Horn of Africa subregion.



Refugees who have been displaced by the recent escalation in conflict in Somalia wait to be registered at Ifo camp in Kenya.

| Working environment |

The working environment in the East and Horn of Africa region, including Chad and Sudan, continues to be influenced by the ever-deteriorating situation in Somalia, the ongoing population movement from Eritrea and the uncertainty surrounding the outcome of the forthcoming referendum scheduled to take place in Sudan in January 2011.

With armed groups in south and central Somalia becoming increasingly radicalized and the Transitional Federal Government in Mogadishu weakened by internal power struggles, no peaceful solution appears to be in sight for Somalia. The bomb attacks in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2010, for which the Al Shabaab militia has claimed responsibility, were intended to persuade the Ugandan Government to withdraw its troops from Somalia. This attack, which claimed 76 lives and injured close to 100 people, has had a negative impact on the way Somalis are perceived in the region, and could affect their access to asylum.

The significant outflow of Eritreans into Ethiopia and Sudan—estimated at some 3,000 a month—continues to present challenges. Moreover, Eritreans and Somalis en route to Europe or the Middle East in growing mixed migration movements often fall victim to traffickers.

| Strategy in 2011 |

UNHCR will monitor early warning signs in order to adapt to the changing environment, and will regularly update the contingency plans it has developed in 2010 for Somalia and Sudan. In Somalia, the Office will increase its presence in “Puntland” and “Somaliland” as well as the southern and central parts of the country. Efforts to strictly monitor the use of humanitarian assistance in the Somalia context will continue in 2011.

Instability in the East and Horn of Africa has resulted in an increase in mixed migration movements in the region.



UNHCR will monitor secondary movements away from the region more closely. It will also revise its programmes to reflect the results of a 2009 study which identified shortcomings in protection, and the absence of prospects for self-reliance as primary causes of secondary movements.

UNHCR will continue to monitor humanitarian assistance in Somalia to ensure its fair and efficient delivery to people of concern. In countries of asylum, UNHCR will request governments provide additional land to accommodate newly-arrived Somali refugees and to reduce congestion in existing camps.

In terms of durable solutions, only a limited number of voluntary repatriation movements are foreseen in the region, with the possible exception of Southern Sudan. On the other hand, support for the local integration of Eritrean refugees in Sudan will be expanded. The decision by the Ethiopian Government to allow Eritrean refugees to live outside camps is a positive development that will increase opportunities for self-reliance. UNHCR will continue its efforts to resettle Eritreans, Somalis and Sudanese with specific protection needs.

Kenya has been selected as one of the pilot countries in which UNHCR's new urban refugee policy will be implemented in 2011. The policy aims to improve UNHCR's response to the increasing needs of more than 100,000 people who are registered in Nairobi, and reside outside camps. Urban refugees in Kenya have extremely limited livelihood opportunities, and most do not have access to the formal labour market. In order to improve the standard of living of these refugees, UNHCR will ensure registration and refugee status determination (RSD) for all those in need of international protection; provide them with access to health care, education and other services; and foster constructive

relations with host communities. It will also strive to provide opportunities for livelihoods and self-reliance, promote durable solutions as appropriate, and address the issue of irregular movements.

In Sudan, UNHCR will continue to play a central role in the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), both in Darfur and Southern Sudan. Depending on the progress of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, significant population movements, including possible large-scale returns of IDPs, may occur in Sudan. In eastern Sudan, the Office will increase support for the local integration of Eritrean refugees, and will phase out direct assistance in some camps.

Ensuring the peaceful co-existence of refugees and host communities will be central to maintaining a favourable protection environment and adequate standards of assistance. UNHCR will support projects to improve general living standards and thereby build trust between refugees and local communities.

UNHCR will continue to lead the protection cluster in Chad, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Building the capacity of governments and other partners will be a priority, particularly with respect to RSD.

Constraints

Inadequate security remains the main constraint to UNHCR's activities in the East and Horn of Africa. Frequent threats from Somalia-based armed groups against UNHCR operations have resulted in heightened security measures, and a rise in anti-Somali sentiments among local populations.

The departure of the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) at the end of 2010 will require UN agencies, NGOs and bilateral actors to support governmental efforts to maintain security in and around the refugee and IDP camps. As the main humanitarian actor operating in this area, UNHCR will play a central role in coordinating the support provided to the governments concerned.

Operations

The operations in **Chad, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan** and **Uganda** are described in separate country chapters.

In **Eritrea**, there are some 4,600 refugees from Somalia and Sudan. The Government of Eritrea does not accept asylum claims from Ethiopian asylum-seekers. UNHCR has recognized some 70 Ethiopians as mandate refugees.

UNHCR continues to advocate for local integration, especially for refugees married to Eritrean nationals, but the Government has been reluctant to consider this durable solution for Somali and Sudanese refugees. The deterioration of the situation inside Somalia does not present favourable prospects for return to that country. The repatriation of refugees from South Sudan will depend on the results of the referendum to be held in 2011.

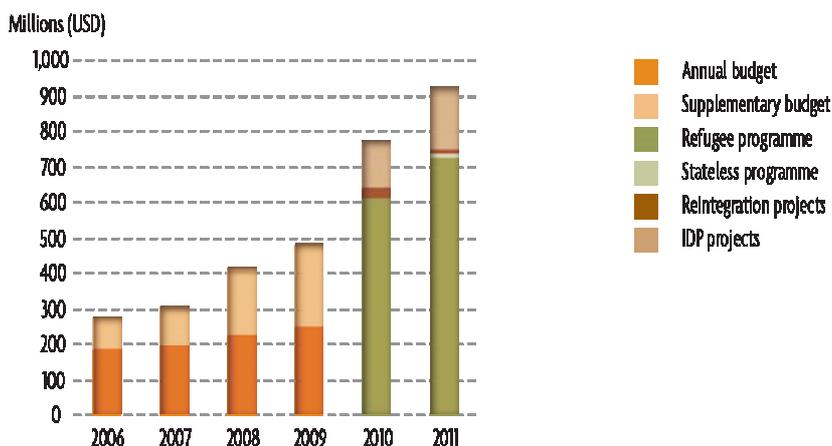
The **Regional Support Hub** in Nairobi provides technical advice and operational support to offices in the region in areas including supply management, shelter and physical planning, communications, finance, mapping, data analysis, registration, resettlement and RSD. The Hub also assists offices on issues related to public health, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, nutrition and food security, HIV and AIDS, women and children, and staff welfare.

Financial information

Budgets for UNHCR's operations in the East and Horn of Africa have increased since 2006 as a result of refugee movements—mostly out of Somalia, the Darfur region of Sudan, and Eritrea—as well as internal displacement in Somalia and Sudan, and returns in Southern Sudan. The unstable situation in Somalia is one of the main reasons for the budget increase in 2011.

The introduction of the comprehensive needs assessment in 2009 demonstrated gaps in the provision of protection and assistance to people of concern to UNHCR in the East and Horn of Africa, especially among refugees in protracted situations. As a result, overall budgetary requirements have grown significantly.

UNHCR's budget in East and Horn of Africa 2006 – 2011



UNHCR budget for East and Horn of Africa (USD)

OPERATION	2010 REVISED BUDGET	2011				
		REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECT PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Chad	161,664,606	171,847,873	0	0	24,806,774	196,654,647
Djibouti	21,129,393	26,657,519	141,150	0	0	26,798,669
Eritrea	5,817,968	6,204,483	0	0	500,000	6,704,483
Ethiopia ¹	100,405,800	119,595,176	234,656	0	449,656	120,279,488
Kenya ²	187,523,467	222,738,996	452,184	0	470,587	223,661,767
Somalia	66,688,491	13,758,297	0	3,306,525	49,614,888	66,679,710
Sudan	174,371,654	88,992,587	6,751,513	8,118,786	91,400,079	195,262,965
Uganda	54,537,653	66,075,845	0	0	9,542,673	75,618,518
Regional activities	169,903	6,000,001	2,000,000	0	0	8,000,001
Total	772,308,934	721,870,777	9,579,503	11,425,311	176,784,657	919,660,248

¹ Includes the Regional Office for the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

² Includes regional activities under the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi.