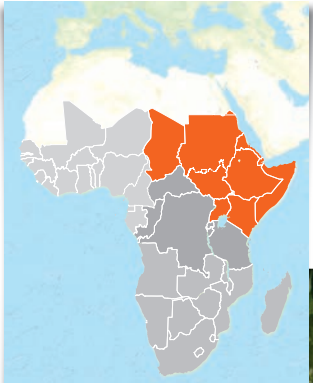


EAST AND HORN OF AFRICA



UNHCR

2013 GLOBAL REPORT

- Chad
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Uganda



Congolese father and son build a shelter after a plot of land has been assigned to them in Kyangwali refugee settlement, Uganda

UNHCR / M. SIBILONI



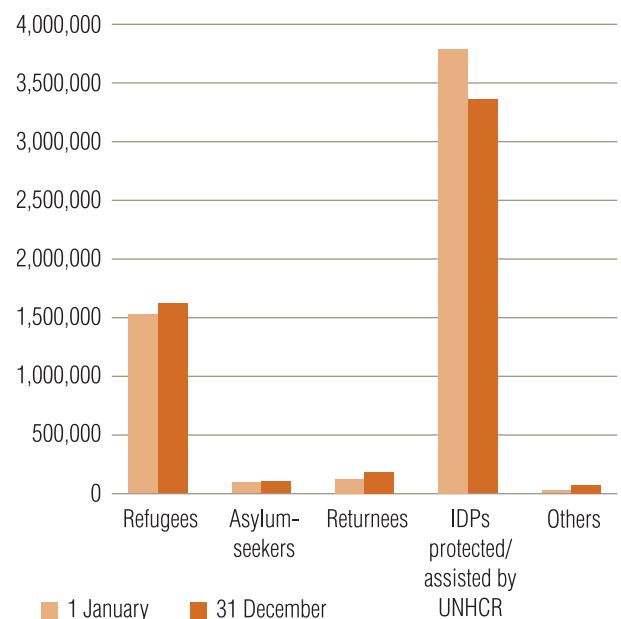
Overview



Highlights

- Access to territory was granted to the majority of refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing multiple conflicts and insecurity in the region.
- UNHCR responded effectively to parallel emergencies across the region and delivered life-sustaining assistance to refugees, including in water, health care, nutrition and sanitation. In some instances, basic indicators revealed improvements in these areas during 2013 when compared to previous years.
- The Office provided support to host communities, to help improve relations between them and displaced populations.
- More children were enrolled in school than in previous years, and there was greater availability of classrooms thanks to enhanced collaboration between UNHCR and key donors.
- Emergency preparedness was increased in many countries across the subregion, in terms of staff deployment, logistics, and prepositioning of relief items, which ensured broader and more cost-effective responses than before.

People of concern to UNHCR in East and Horn of Africa | 2013



Working environment

At year-end, there were 5.3 million people of concern in the East and Horn of Africa subregion, including 1.6 million refugees mostly in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda; as well as 3.3 million internally displaced people (IDPs); notably in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

Various countries in the East and Horn of Africa continued to experience unprecedented political, social and economic instability. Political upheaval and a breakdown in law and order – particularly in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan – resulted in substantial population displacement, both internally and externally. Events in the CAR uprooted a large number of people, including migrant populations from neighbouring countries. They included Chadians who had settled there many years ago, and different groups arriving from the CAR, who sought safety in Chad.

Following inter-ethnic tension in South Sudan's Jonglei state throughout the year, and the outbreak of conflict on 15 December, thousands of refugees sought safety in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, while other people were displaced within the country. By the end of the year, over half a million people had been displaced, both internally and to neighbouring countries.

In Sudan, the Darfur region continued to experience a serious and prolonged humanitarian crisis. Clashes between ethnic groups in the wider region, particularly in South and West Darfur states, resulted in a new wave of refugees seeking asylum in Chad. Competition for resources; a stalled peace process; environmental degradation; the collapse of traditional dispute-resolving mechanisms; and access to water, grazing and mining rights, all contributed to instability and related clashes that left hundreds dead and thousands more internally displaced. The year was characterized by unprecedented levels of displacement in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile states.

In Somalia, hopes that the political and military gains witnessed earlier in the country could lead to more positive outcomes were overshadowed by continuing violence and upheaval, despite relative stability in some areas.

Meanwhile, clashes in the DRC between rebel and government forces on the one hand, as well as the activities of *ad hoc* militia groups, continued to cause major population displacement, in particular into Uganda.

In Chad, responsibility for the humanitarian community's security was transferred from the UN-supported

Détachement Intégré de Sécurité to the *Détachement pour la Protection des Humanitaires et des Réfugiés*, overseen by the Government and launched in July 2013.

In South Sudan, where more than 70,000 Sudanese refugees sought asylum in Unity state, the civilian character of Yida camp was affected by the presence of armed elements. Consequently, UNHCR and partners established Anjoung Thok camp and began relocating Yida-based refugees there. Unfortunately, the outbreak of conflict in December eroded progress made in protecting these refugees and affected the civilian character of the camp.

Across the region, as many of the refugee-hosting areas were inaccessible by road during the rainy season, UNHCR, WFP and partners, prioritized the prepositioning of humanitarian aid, in particular in South Sudan.

Achievements and impact

In eastern Sudan, UNHCR and partners were implementing the Transitional Solutions Initiative, aimed at enhancing self-reliance, reducing aid dependency, and assisting the social and economic integration of refugees by restoring and expanding livelihood opportunities for both them and their host communities. Following an agreement between UNHCR, Kassala state and the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) that foresaw the granting of more than 30,000 refugees with work permits, providing them with better opportunities to access the labour market, 100 permits were issued in 2013.

The newly-formed Somalia Government appointed a High Commissioner for Refugees and IDPs. In November, the Kenyan and Somali Governments signed a tripartite agreement with UNHCR, governing future voluntary returns of Somali refugees and acting as the legal basis for Somali refugees in Kenya.

Many of the refugees arriving in neighbouring countries from Jonglei state were women and children, something particularly noticeable by year-end. In Kenya, UNHCR, in consultation with the Government and humanitarian partners such as UNICEF, arranged to protect and assist the children, who included many unaccompanied minors.

Kenya's largest refugee camp (Dadaab), where many Somali refugees were being cared for, saw a drop in population figures. All refugees were biometrically registered. Better security management, which included policing by the Kenyan authorities and UNHCR security support to the Government, resulted in a more secure operational environment.

The organization focused its efforts on ensuring that relief assistance was in place before the start of the rainy season in South Sudan. Unfortunately, this preparation was interrupted by the crisis that erupted at year-end. Across operations, UNHCR and partners invested heavily to contain high malnutrition levels detected among Sudanese refugees in both Chad and South Sudan. In South Sudan, the continuing presence of hepatitis-E, cholera, and measles was also of concern. Blanket vaccination against cholera was undertaken to contain the epidemic, and public awareness campaigns and investment in the WASH sector helped to reduce, though not fully eliminate, hepatitis-E.

In Ethiopia's Dollo Ado camps, where Somali refugees resided, UNHCR invested further in innovative approaches in agriculture, education, livelihoods, shelter and water, to benefit refugees and host communities. New data revealed a quantifiable improvement in key social and economic indicators.

As many operations – including Chad, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda – continued to receive new arrivals, UNHCR maintained a robust logistical capacity in these countries to ensure the provision of sufficient and timely material assistance. Appropriate planning and the prepositioning of core relief items remained key to effective emergency response; and staff deployments from the emergency response team roster, as well as standby personnel, ensured the presence of sufficient qualified humanitarian staff on the ground.

Unfortunately, throughout 2013, no significant breakthrough in durable solutions, in particular regarding repatriation, was achieved for the majority of refugees in the subregion, aside from limited resettlement to third countries.

Constraints

In the absence of solutions, the rising number of refugees and IDPs across the region was the major constraint in 2013. In some instances, progress made in acquiring solutions for refugees was reversed, including in the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan. Despite optimism generated by the inauguration of a new Government in Somalia, political impasse and the many prevailing security-related challenges limited options for durable solutions for Somalis. Challenges related to UNHCR's relocation of its operations from Kenya to Somalia interrupted and delayed planned activities.

Budget constraints left UNHCR able to provide life-sustaining support to refugees but unable to invest adequate resources in host communities, which created tensions between these two groups region-wide. In Uganda, for example, there was insufficient land available for the growing number of refugees that arrived, hindering their ability to become self-sufficient through food production.

Insecurity, and the spillover of Somalia's ongoing conflict, continued to threaten the asylum regime in Kenya. Attacks in areas surrounding refugee camps and urban parts (including the attack at Nairobi's Westgate shopping mall) were a major security challenge for the Kenya operation.

In Sudan, access to people of concern remained a major impediment for UNHCR, not least following increased displacement in the Darfur region. The Office's ability to operate effectively in the country was sometimes constrained by restrictions on the issuance of visas and work permits for humanitarian staff. In Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda, most new refugees arrived in remote areas, away from key transport corridors or basic infrastructure, such as roads and airports. This presented UNHCR and its partners with costly logistical challenges. In South Sudan, for example, Unity and Upper Nile states were only accessible by air for six months of the year during the rainy season.

Meanwhile, a lack of alternative livelihood opportunities for Sudanese refugees in Chad left them dependent on humanitarian aid. Reduced food rations, due to funding limitations at the end of the year negatively affected their nutritional status.

Operations

Operations in **Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan** and **Sudan** are described in separate country chapters.

Djibouti hosted over 20,000 refugees and almost 3,800 asylum-seekers by year-end, mostly from south-central Somalia. UNHCR participated in joint registration activities with the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés* (ONARS). In addition, thousands of asylum-seekers travelling in mixed migratory movements entered and passed through Djibouti, mainly from Ethiopia. Mixed-migration movements were monitored in close collaboration with ONARS and IOM.

During 2013, the resumption of National Eligibility Committee (NEC) activities marked an important milestone for UNHCR, which had worked closely with ONARS to advocate for the reactivation of the NEC in order to clear the backlog of asylum-seeker applications.

Other achievements in Djibouti during 2013 included the adoption of a national legal framework covering the basic human rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as the Government's ratification of the two UN Statelessness Conventions. The Office continued to promote livelihood opportunities and self-reliance for refugees and asylum-seekers: in Ali Addeh, some 250 women benefitted from micro-credit projects and 122 refugees and 100 nationals received training in different sectors.

UNHCR advocated for the provision of birth certificates or equivalent documents for refugees and nationals, in order to prevent statelessness; and for the first time, the Government agreed to provide birth certificates to new-born refugees in camps in Djibouti. At the end of 2013, 119 of 253 newborns were issued birth certificates.

The organization also pursued durable solutions for Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers detained in Nagad.

The quality of education improved at schools in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps, thanks to the recruitment of 62 teachers (nine female) by UNHCR partners. As of June 2013, 2,776 children (1,268 female) were enrolled at the two camps: 2,397 (1,099 female) at Ali-Addeh and 379 (169 female) at Holl Holl.

Eritrea hosted 3,200 refugees. UNHCR prioritized the strengthening of core protection activities (better shelter and water coverage and empowerment of community-based groups); setting the basis for self-reliance/livelihood activities and cash-based programmes; and diversifying durable solutions, to include integration and voluntary repatriation, rather than only resettlement. Sudanese and South Sudanese

refugees received resident permits, allowing them to access job opportunities; and UNHCR worked with the ICRC in Eritrea and Ethiopia to facilitate the return of unaccompanied and separated children, most of whom wished to go home from Ethiopia to Eritrea.

Refugees were included in national development plans through the Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework signed between the UN Country Team and the Government for 2013-2016, which aimed to facilitate streamlining refugees into national services and UN joint programme initiatives.

The pilot phase of the livelihood/self-reliance activities began in 2013, benefitting both refugees and the host community.

A shift from food distribution to a cash programme complemented by in-kind assistance allowed refugees to purchase their desired food commodities, promoted self-reliance and allowed UNHCR to reprioritize resources.

Resettlement numbers increased: 489 people departed for resettlement in 2013, a marked rise from 2012 when 258 individuals departed.

Financial information

UNHCR's financial requirements for 2013 in the subregion stood at USD 1.2 million.

This included supplementary appeals launched in the course of the year for: the emergency response to the influx of Sudanese refugees into Chad, the emergency response for the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and an addendum (for Uganda)

to the Supplementary Appeal for the emergency response for the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Of the total requirements for the subregion in 2013, available funding allowed for expenditure of USD 590 million.

Budget and expenditure in East and Horn of Africa | USD

Operation		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Chad	Budget	188,029,566	0	0	12,826,683	200,856,249
	Expenditure	87,376,854	0	0	2,279,475	89,656,329
Djibouti	Budget	26,238,538	0	0	0	26,238,538
	Expenditure	7,576,137	0	0	0	7,576,137
Eritrea	Budget	5,677,661	0	0	0	5,677,661
	Expenditure	4,138,818	0	0	0	4,138,818
Ethiopia	Budget	192,994,600	156,279	0	0	193,150,879
	Expenditure	105,749,131	54,642	0	0	105,803,773
Ethiopia UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA	Budget	1,516,514	0	0	0	1,516,514
	Expenditure	1,373,774	0	0	0	1,373,774
Kenya	Budget	251,377,167	110,000	0	100,000	251,587,167
	Expenditure	100,573,591	0	0	0	100,573,591
Kenya Regional Support Hub	Budget	10,386,107	0	0	0	10,386,107
	Expenditure	7,565,176	0	0	0	7,565,176
Somalia	Budget	9,031,162	0	0	46,278,097	55,309,260
	Expenditure	5,579,493	0	0	17,567,356	23,146,850
Sudan	Budget	70,712,283	3,809,253	0	42,208,158	116,729,694
	Expenditure	30,007,815	1,738,391	0	18,827,719	50,573,925
South Sudan	Budget	169,565,003	9,318,672	10,466,802	30,802,269	220,152,746
	Expenditure	140,407,093	4,035,348	4,864,360	10,377,085	159,683,887
Uganda	Budget	102,666,073	137,928	11,542,541	0	114,346,543
	Expenditure	39,304,959	30,502	0	0	39,335,461
Regional Activities	Budget	5,185,970	885,210	0	0	6,071,180
	Expenditure	467,114	0	0	0	467,114
Total budget		1,033,380,645	14,417,342	22,009,343	132,215,207	1,202,022,538
Total expenditure		530,119,955	5,858,884	4,864,360	49,051,635	589,894,834

Voluntary contributions to the East and Horn of Africa | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Special Account CHP	All pillars	Total
Central Emergency Response Fund					1,089,342		1,089,342
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan					3,300,000		3,300,000
European Union					257,460		257,460
United Kingdom					806,452		806,452
United Nations Children's Fund					180,859		180,859
United States of America					1,800,000		1,800,000
Total					7,434,113		7,434,113
CHAD							
Belgium	1,963,351						1,963,351
Canada	2,410,293						2,410,293
Central Emergency Response Fund	2,737,121			496,542			3,233,663
Denmark	5,120,806						5,120,806
European Union	4,563,233						4,563,233
France	258,732						258,732
Germany	4,666,277						4,666,277
Ireland						654,450	654,450
Luxembourg	649,351						649,351
Private donors in Australia	338,918						338,918
Private donors in Qatar						983,425	983,425
Private donors in Spain	26,076						26,076
Private donors in the United States of America	1,177,500					25,919	1,203,419
Spain	470,812						470,812
Sweden	1,524,158					2,238,138	3,762,296
Switzerland	857,417						857,417
United States of America	6,300,000					25,800,000	32,100,000
CHAD subtotal	33,064,046			496,542		29,701,932	63,262,520
DJIBOUTI							
Central Emergency Response Fund	614,304						614,304
Denmark	761,039						761,039
European Union	892,322						892,322
DJIBOUTI subtotal	2,267,665						2,267,665
EAST & HORN OF AFRICA OVERALL							
Denmark						3,484,321	3,484,321
Finland						3,831,418	3,831,418
Luxembourg						649,351	649,351
Private donors in Australia						18,800	18,800
Private donors in Canada						6,800	6,800
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)						1,067	1,067
Private donors in Japan						812	812
Private donors in Spain						3,265	3,265
Private donors in Switzerland						9,300	9,300
Private donors in the Republic of Korea						30,621	30,621
Private donors in the United Kingdom						11,707	11,707
Private donors in the United States of America						39,068	39,068
EAST & HORN OF AFRICA OVERALL subtotal						8,086,529	8,086,529

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Special Account CHP	All pillars	Total
ERITREA							
Central Emergency Response Fund	348,284						348,284
ERITREA subtotal	348,284						348,284
ETHIOPIA							
Canada	1,133,000					973,710	2,106,710
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,500,002						1,500,002
Denmark	2,674,351						2,674,351
European Union	3,612,677						3,612,677
France	1,060,680						1,060,680
Germany	1,980,398						1,980,398
International Organization for Migration	112,789						112,789
Italy	127,714						127,714
Japan	6,900,000						6,900,000
Private donors in Australia	315,660						315,660
Private donors in Switzerland	95,253						95,253
Private donors in the Netherlands	27,067,796					13,514	27,081,309
Private donors in the United States of America	124,296						124,296
Sweden						1,508,125	1,508,125
Switzerland	1,079,914						1,079,914
United Kingdom	10,918,240						10,918,240
United States of America	979,352					30,100,000	31,079,352
ETHIOPIA subtotal	59,682,121					32,595,348	92,277,469
KENYA							
Canada	1,652,000					5,355,404	7,007,404
Central Emergency Response Fund	290,774						290,774
Denmark	1,536,524						1,536,524
European Union	10,772,533						10,772,533
Germany	4,160,924						4,160,924
Japan	13,500,000						13,500,000
Netherlands	937,500						937,500
Private donors in Australia	31,268						31,268
Private donors in Belgium	847						847
Private donors in Canada	462,824						462,824
Private donors in Japan	109,804						109,804
Private donors in Portugal						6,519	6,519
Private donors in Qatar						738,018	738,018
Private donors in the Netherlands	640,094						640,094
Private donors in the Republic of Korea						451,382	451,382
Republic of Korea	400,000						400,000
Spain	130,378						130,378
Sweden						1,790,510	1,790,510
Switzerland	1,079,914						1,079,914
UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs	410,880						410,880
United Kingdom	14,289,506						14,289,506
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	15,000						15,000
United States of America	584,362					39,200,000	39,784,362
KENYA subtotal	51,005,131					47,541,833	98,546,964

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Special Account CHP	All pillars	Total
KENYA RO							
Norway	170,215						170,215
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	205,099						205,099
KENYA RO subtotal	375,314						375,314
SOMALIA							
Canada						973,710	973,710
Central Emergency Response Fund				2,199,999			2,199,999
Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia				410,000			410,000
Denmark	20,638			1,315,694			1,336,332
European Union	2,228,067			4,411,985			6,640,052
Italy				1,863,153			1,863,153
Japan	2,060,000			4,940,000			7,000,000
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates				200,000			200,000
Sweden						1,939,719	1,939,719
Switzerland				1,397,374		558,036	1,955,410
United Kingdom				3,012,311			3,012,311
SOMALIA subtotal	4,308,705			19,750,517		3,471,465	27,530,687
SOUTH SUDAN							
Canada						4,868,549	4,868,549
Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan	2,492,998						2,492,998
Denmark	1,554,947		412,408	1,428,571		1,000,000	4,395,927
European Union	7,744,392						7,744,392
Germany	6,955,948						6,955,948
Ireland						654,450	654,450
Japan	12,389,341			2,655,847			15,045,188
Luxembourg	649,351						649,351
Private donors in Germany	339,213					651,890	991,104
Private donors in Italy	12,771			186,567			199,339
Private donors in Qatar						1,137,745	1,137,745
Private donors in Spain	5,321						5,321
Private donors in Sweden	40,518						40,518
Private donors in the United States of America	759						759
Sweden						164,746	164,746
Switzerland	809,935			269,978			1,079,914
United Kingdom	7,633,588						7,633,588
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	50,000						50,000
United States of America						34,200,000	34,200,000
SOUTH SUDAN subtotal	40,679,082		412,408	4,540,964		42,677,381	88,309,835
SUDAN							
Canada						730,282	730,282
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,399,997			1,299,999			2,699,996
Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan	992,484			438,537			1,431,021
Denmark	150,000						150,000
European Union		548,950		2,711,680	18,022		3,278,651
Germany	551,714						551,714

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Special Account CHP	All pillars	Total
Japan	6,819,739	160,000		8,020,261			15,000,000
Norway	1,882,157						1,882,157
Private donors in Qatar						387,771	387,771
Private donors in Switzerland						199	199
Private donors in the Netherlands	2,053,616						2,053,616
Private donors in the United Kingdom						1,144	1,144
Switzerland	741,145			161,987			903,132
UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme	1,564,619						1,564,619
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	50,000						50,000
United States of America	150,000					18,200,000	18,350,000
SUDAN subtotal	16,355,471	708,950		12,632,464	18,022	19,319,397	49,034,303
UGANDA							
African Union	100,000						100,000
Austria	1,021,711						1,021,711
Canada	400,000						400,000
Central Emergency Response Fund	3,810,896						3,810,896
European Union	3,948,045						3,948,045
Germany	2,769,054						2,769,054
Japan	4,200,000						4,200,000
Private donors in Qatar						417,290	417,290
Private donors in the United States of America	61,200						61,200
Sweden	1,066,911						1,066,911
United Kingdom	9,573,926						9,573,926
United Nations Development Programme	95,482						95,482
United Nations Population Fund	386,134						386,134
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	50,000						50,000
United States of America	5,349,800					11,200,000	16,549,800
UGANDA subtotal	32,833,158					11,617,290	44,450,448
TOTAL	240,918,977	708,950	412,408	37,420,486	7,452,135	195,011,175	481,924,130

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM)