

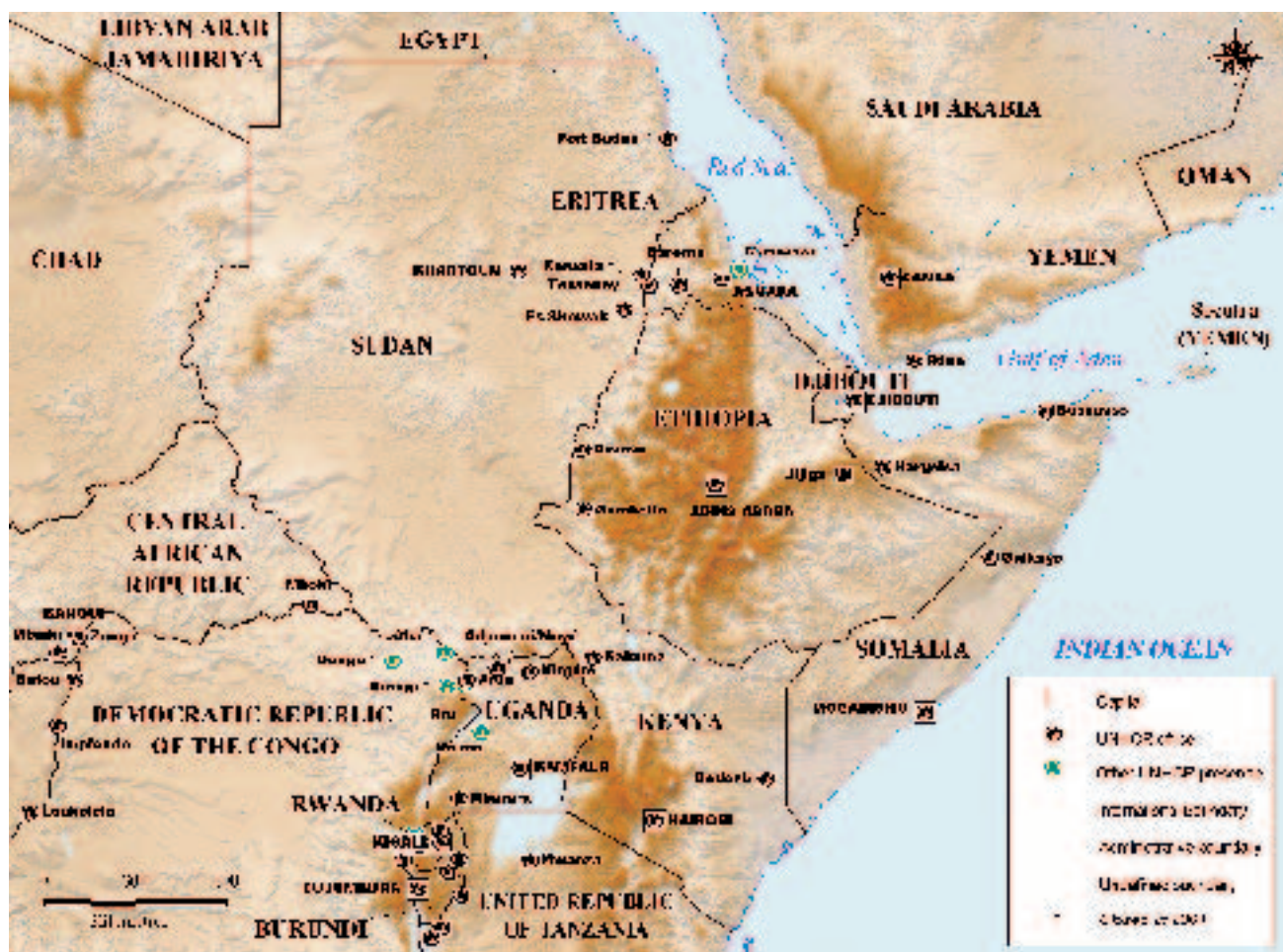


East and Horn of Africa

Major Developments

Political and humanitarian conditions in the region went through a wide range of both promising and disappointing changes during the year. The protracted conflict in Sudan persisted, with shifting military and political alliances among the key players, and little hope of any durable solution. Somalia remained fragmented and unstable as more factions emerged in the south, and north-east Somalia was thrown into turmoil over competition for its presidency. The Mogadishu-based Transitional National Government of Somalia (TNG), which had emerged from the Arta peace process, made only slow progress in building governance. The stand-off between Djibouti and Northwest Somalia hampered the planned repatriation of more than 20,000 Somali refugees from Djibouti. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11 in the United States, it was feared that Somalia might be the next target of the US-led war on terrorism after Afghanistan. Several border closures between Kenya and Somalia heightened tensions in the region and played havoc with the fragile economy of war-torn Somalia. A further blow was the ban

Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Somalia
Sudan
Uganda



imposed on the export to the Gulf States of Somali livestock, which had been a vital source of income. The after-effects of the drought experienced in 2000 continued to endanger food security in the Horn, particularly in Somalia and Kenya.

On the positive side, with the support of the UN peace-keeping missions to Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE), the agreement ending the Eritrean-Ethiopian war held throughout the year and enabled the resumption of the voluntary repatriation of Eritrean refugees from Sudan. There was still apprehension about the possible reaction of the two countries when the International Boundary Commission rules on the boundary between the two countries and the peace-keeping mission is completed.

Challenges and Concerns

With the invocation in 2000 of the Cessation Clause for pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees (i.e. their loss of

refugee status) UNHCR was determined to conclude their repatriation in 2001. As a result, some 9,321 pre-1991 Ethiopian refugees residing in Sudan were assisted to return to their place of origin by the end of March 2001, thereby bringing to a close a protracted chapter of the region's history. Although the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia allowed for the repatriation of some 32,741 Eritrean refugees from the Sudan, the problem remained unsolved for some prospective returnees whose ancestral homes lay within the conflict zone, and, therefore, still out of reach. Similarly, there were significant numbers of IDPs who had to be catered for in both countries. With the assistance of the international community, Eritrea helped over 90 per cent of its IDPs to return to their home areas in the course of 2001.

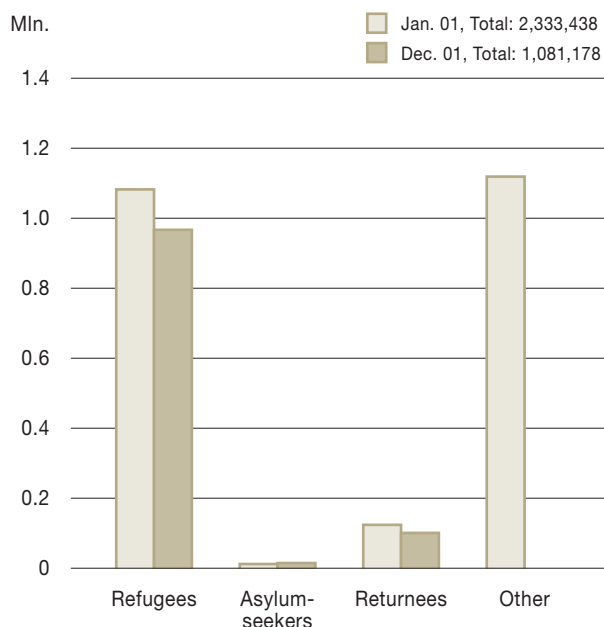
The uncertainty in the wake of September 11 presented a planning challenge. With anxiety over the possibility of military intervention in Somalia in the context of the fight against terrorism, UNHCR had to maintain an uneasy balance between contin-

gency planning for possible massive outflows and normal routine.

Progress Toward Solutions

UNHCR assisted 97,000 refugees to return to their places of origin in safety and dignity: 53,947 Somalis, 9,329 pre-1991 Ethiopians, 32,741 Eritreans, 458 Djibouti Afars and 154 Ugandans. Those refugees with concerns about security and integration in their countries of asylum were helped whenever possible to resettle in a third country. Where neither of those solutions could be attained, refugees continued to receive protection and assistance to live in dignity in the countries of asylum. These interventions were possible only with the cooperation and support of host and recipient governments, regional organisations and other partners. In this regard, the success of the Tripartite Repatriation Commission for the Eritrean refugees is worthy of special mention. It enabled Sudan, Eritrea and UNHCR to make admirable progress in the face of challenging circumstances, including inadequate human resources.

Persons of Concern to UNHCR



There were promising interventions by IGAD and the OAU in the search for peace in Sudan and stability in Somalia. At various meetings of IGAD and the OAU, the leaders of the region sought, with the

support of other influential countries from outside the region, to bridge the communication gaps and promote dialogue among the many factions in Somalia. However, they failed to achieve their objective of enabling the Somalis to reach acceptance of a central government for the whole country. By contrast, the attempts to mediate between Sudan and Uganda, to find a solution to the problem of rebel movements operating across their shared border, did begin to show results. Although at the year's end permanent solutions were still out of sight, some Ugandan refugees in the Sudan have already started to return and it is hoped that more will opt for repatriation in 2002. UNHCR continued to collaborate with regional bodies in the common search for solutions to the conflicts and the problems that they generate in the region.

Operations

The operations of UNHCR in **Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan** and **Uganda** are described in separate country chapters.

In **Djibouti**, UNHCR's main objective for 2001 was the achievement of durable solutions, especially the voluntary repatriation of Somali and Ethiopian refugees. UNHCR also provided humanitarian assistance to refugees in the camps. In 2001, the Republic of Djibouti hosted approximately 23,200 refugees: 21,698 Somalis, 1,508 Ethiopians, and some other nationalities. Some 21,000 refugees resided in the Holl-Holl and Ali-Addeh refugee camps. The remaining refugees lived in urban areas, mainly in Djibouti City. Obock camp, opened in late 2000 to cater for Somali refugees who fled the Eritrea-Ethiopia border war, was closed in January 2001 following the successful repatriation of 1,100 persons.

Despite the existence of a memorandum between the Djibouti Government, the "Somaliland" authorities and UNHCR, progress on the plan to repatriate Somali refugees from Djibouti to the Awdal region of Somaliland was held up. Political complications arose because the "Somaliland" authorities opposed the Djibouti-sponsored Peace Conference on Somalia. As a consequence, the border between Djibouti and Northwest Somalia remained closed for approximately two years. UNHCR continued to



Kenya: Young girls often have to take care of their siblings. Somali Bantu in Kakuma camp. UNHCR / B. Press

pursue the repatriation effort by fielding missions in 2000 and 2001 to the areas of return of Somali refugees residing in Djibouti. Late in 2001, the President of “Somaliland” agreed to receive the Somaliland refugees from Djibouti. UNHCR and its partners immediately embarked on the registration of refugees wishing to return to their country of origin: from November 2001 to January 2002, 15,043 refugees registered for return. UNHCR established a plan of action in co-operation with “Somaliland” authorities and the Government of Djibouti to start the operation in January 2002.

Besides pursuing opportunities for repatriation, UNHCR delivered other services to refugees. Particular attention was paid to gender issues, children and women at risk. A refugee women’s committee, formed in 2000, continued to enhance the involvement of women in camp management, protection matters, and co-ordination with UNHCR and other concerned parties. UNHCR was also active in the identification of women at risk (for resettlement purposes); the search for market outlets for refugee products; liaison with the national

service for the prevention of harmful traditional practices; and advocacy of increased access to reproductive health services. For urban refugees, the micro-credit scheme continued to receive support to enable refugee women to become self-sufficient.

During the course of 2001, 23 Somalis and 120 Ethiopians drawn from among the urban and camp-based refugees, were resettled to USA, Canada and Australia. The resettled refugees were people with security concerns and other vulnerable persons for whom alternative durable solutions were not viable. However, resettlement has been suspended since August 2001 due to some irregularities identified in the processing of individual cases.

The harsh environmental conditions in Djibouti and the lack of realistic opportunities for the refugees to participate in the economy of the country severely limited the opportunities for local integration. Environmental rehabilitation programmes, such as tree planting, were expanded. This programme helped to engage the labour of the refugee community while countering the adverse environmental effects of the refugee presence.

Funding

In the wake of Action 2, the region saw its budget (as originally approved by the Executive Committee) cut back. This had an impact on UNHCR’s capacity to deliver services and on the standards of programme delivery. This did some damage to UNHCR’s relations with host governments, refugee-hosting communities, implementing partners and the refugees themselves. The following issues were central to all operations in the region: respect for the principle of *non-refoulement* and the institution of asylum; the ability to monitor and co-ordinate refugee operations; and dialogue with strategic partners. Some of the consequent complications were: the perpetuation of refugee dependency on hand-outs, reduced capacity for programme implementation and monitoring, missed opportunities for durable solutions and increased staff stress.

Voluntary Contributions - Restricted (USD)					
Donor	Earmarking ¹	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds		Supplementary Programme Budget	
		Income	Contribution	Income	Contribution
Action Réfugiés (FRA)	Ethiopia	126	126	0	0
Belgium	East and Horn of Africa	1,103,711	1,103,711	0	0
Canada	East and Horn of Africa	0	0	483,871	483,871
	Kenya	243,507	243,507	0	0
Denmark	East and Horn of Africa	4,433,579	4,433,579	0	0
	Somalia	599,520	599,520	0	0
España con ACNUR (SPA)	Eritrea	0	0	187,540	158,323
	Uganda	124,418	382,231	0	0
European Commission	Eritrea	0	0	369,520	366,637
	Ethiopia	1,275,510	1,275,510	0	0
Finland	East and Horn of Africa	152,898	152,898	0	0
France	East and Horn of Africa	268,284	268,284	0	0
Germany	Eritrea	0	0	505,601	505,601
	Ethiopia	156,701	156,701	0	0
	Kenya	228,863	228,863	0	0
	Uganda	579	579	0	0
Ireland	East and Horn of Africa	0	0	269,929	269,929
Italy	Djibouti	110,638	110,638	0	0
	Ethiopia	1,302,536	1,302,536	0	0
	Kenya	739,778	739,778	0	0
	Somalia	300,000	0	0	0
	Sudan	609,392	609,392	0	0
Japan	Djibouti	350,000	350,000	0	0
	Eritrea	300,000	300,000	3,100,000	3,100,000
	Ethiopia	2,800,000	2,800,000	0	0
	Kenya	3,201,500	3,200,000	0	0
	Somalia	1,900,000	1,900,000	0	0
	Sudan	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Japan Association for UNHCR	Uganda	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
	Sudan	15,011	15,011	0	0
Netherlands	East and Horn of Africa	0	0	1,360,952	1,360,952
Norway	East and Horn of Africa	1,818,792	1,818,792	341,297	341,297
	Somalia	455,063	455,063	0	0
	Uganda	335,570	335,570	0	0
Private Donors Italy	East and Horn of Africa	836	836	0	0
Private Donors Japan	Sudan	24,131	24,131	0	0
Private Donors United Arab Emirates	Ethiopia	506	506	0	0
Stichting Vluchteling (NET)	Uganda	101,702	101,702	0	0
Sweden	East and Horn of Africa	3,291,666	3,291,666	1,468,750	1,468,750
UK for UNHCR (GBR)	Ethiopia	5,224	5,224	0	0
	Kenya	3,093	3,093	0	0
United Kingdom	Kenya	808,824	808,824	0	0
	Uganda	1,470,588	1,470,588	0	0
United States of America	Djibouti	290,000	290,000	0	0
	Eritrea	0	0	6,991,742	6,991,742
	Ethiopia	2,855,000	2,855,000	0	0

>>

	Kenya	2,743,840	2,743,840	0	0
	Somalia	696,978	696,978	0	0
	Sudan	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
	Uganda	2,160,000	2,160,000	0	0
USA for UNHCR (USA)	Ethiopia	27,000	27,000	0	0
	Sudan	2,250	2,250	0	0
TOTAL²		42,307,614	42,263,927	15,079,202	15,047,102

¹ For more information on the various earmarkings, please refer to the Donor Profiles.

² Total funds available for obligation in the region also included unrestricted voluntary contributions, lightly restricted contributions, opening balances and adjustments.

Budget and Expenditure (USD)						
Country	Revised Budget			Expenditure		
	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Supplementary Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds	Supplementary Programme Budget	Total
Djibouti	2,678,089	0	2,678,089	2,443,034	0	2,443,034
Eritrea	3,152,923	19,497,877	22,650,800	2,967,787	15,533,046	18,500,833
Ethiopia	20,535,171	0	20,535,171	20,137,524	0	20,137,524
Kenya	20,993,511	0	20,993,511	20,484,476	0	20,484,476
Somalia	9,159,863	0	9,159,863	8,139,355	0	8,139,355
Sudan	8,993,713	3,467,116	12,460,829	8,628,993	3,399,844	12,028,837
Uganda	16,963,229	0	16,963,229	14,404,450	0	14,404,450
Regional Office (Addis Ababa)	1,016,171	0	1,016,171	986,073	0	986,073
Regional Office (Nairobi)	5,029,724	0	5,029,724	4,759,984	0	4,759,984
Regional Projects ¹	53,000	0	53,000	52,978	0	52,978
TOTAL	88,575,394	22,964,993	111,540,387	83,004,654	18,932,890	101,937,544

¹ Includes activities for strengthening reproductive health of refugees in East and Horn of Africa.