



NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

# EASTERN AFRICA & YEMEN

Annual report 2016

Founded in 1946, today the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is one of the world's most respected international humanitarian organisations. With more than 5,000 dedicated employees around the world, we work to protect displaced people. We provide emergency food, shelter, education, water, sanitation, protection and legal advice. With projects in more than 25 countries, we help create a future for people who have been displaced. We take action in the midst of crises and voice the rights of people in need.

**Our vision:**

Rights respected, people protected

**Our core values:**

Accountability, dedication, inclusiveness, innovation

**Our strategic objective for the Eastern Africa & Yemen:**

More vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas get access to humanitarian assistance, become resilient to future disasters and find durable solutions.

**NRC Core Competencies**

Through six specialised programme areas, NRC delivers timely humanitarian assistance and durable solutions to people forced to flee their homes. These include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihood, shelter, education, information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM).

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*Santa Akech (8) studies in John Paul II school in Wau. Displaced by the conflict in South Sudan, Santa and hundreds of other girls continued learning in a safe environment. "I am studying because I want to be a doctor," Santa told NRC.*

*NRC/David Belluz*



Photo: NRC/ Adrienne Surprenant

Jammuria and Wasa fetching water near Shimbirale's IDP camp in Somaliland. Somalia is experiencing its worst drought in 20 years, following two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall.

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Photo: NPC/Melchizedek Melite

Regional Director Gabriella Waaijman at the first graduation ceremony in Asmara, Eritrea. Learners who completed studies under vocational skills training received certificates.

## FOREWORD BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

We are living in unprecedented times. The number of refugees in Africa nearly doubled from 2.6 million in 2011 to nearly 5 million in 2016. Uganda alone hosted more than 700,000 refugees at the end of 2016. While donor funding for refugee assistance increased during this period, it was unable to keep pace with rapidly rising humanitarian needs.

Within this challenging context, the Norwegian Refugee Council was on the ground responding.

In 2016, we expanded into Tanzania, where more than 300,000 Burundian refugees sought refuge in five camps along the Tanzania-Burundi border. While this was a safer location compared to where they came from, a lack of proper shelter, adequate food, clean water and unhygienic conditions created room for malnutrition and diseases that ultimately threatened lives, particularly for women and children. We worked hard to improve their situation.

Our core mandate enabled our teams to respond to crises by providing humanitarian assistance and promoting durable solutions. Focusing on longer lasting solutions allowed displaced people to return to countries of origin, reintegrate within host countries and resettle into third countries. Refugee camps remained temporary solutions, while efforts continued to find options more permanent. However, under the international humanitarian principles, we called for all repatriation to be voluntary, safe and dignified. Refugees have the right to make decisions

based on knowledge that is relevant and accurate.

2016 saw us operating within rapidly shrinking humanitarian and political spaces. This reduced our ability to speak out and reach communities with life-

“  
Our core mandate enabled our teams to respond to crises by providing humanitarian assistance and promoting durable solutions.  
”

saving assistance. In December, two of our senior staff in South Sudan were ordered to leave the country without explanation.

Fulfilling our core mandate was extremely challenging in such hostile environments. However, we continuously assessed all risks and sought solutions to enable us to operate and improve the lives of the communities we served.

Today, our work remains unfinished. As I write this, a deadly drought preys on millions of women, men and children across the Horn of Africa. Slow onset disasters like drought do not grab global headlines. They often remain silent crises until the situation has spiralled, swelled and claimed human lives.

More than 14 million people in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are either severely food insecure or need livelihood support. Aid organisations expect that 1.6 million children living in the three countries will be acutely malnourished in 2017. The drought comes on top of dramatic deteriorations in the ongoing conflicts in South Sudan and Yemen, which saw a further 600,000 people internally displaced. We must do everything in our power to reverse this situation.

More than ever, we need you to support our response to humanitarian crises affecting the Horn of Africa and Yemen. Together, we can continue to make a change through our commitment to assist vulnerable and displaced people. Together we can save lives.

**Gabriella Waaijman**  
Regional Director  
NRC, Eastern Africa and Yemen

## EASTERN AFRICA & YEMEN OVERVIEW and 2016 highlights

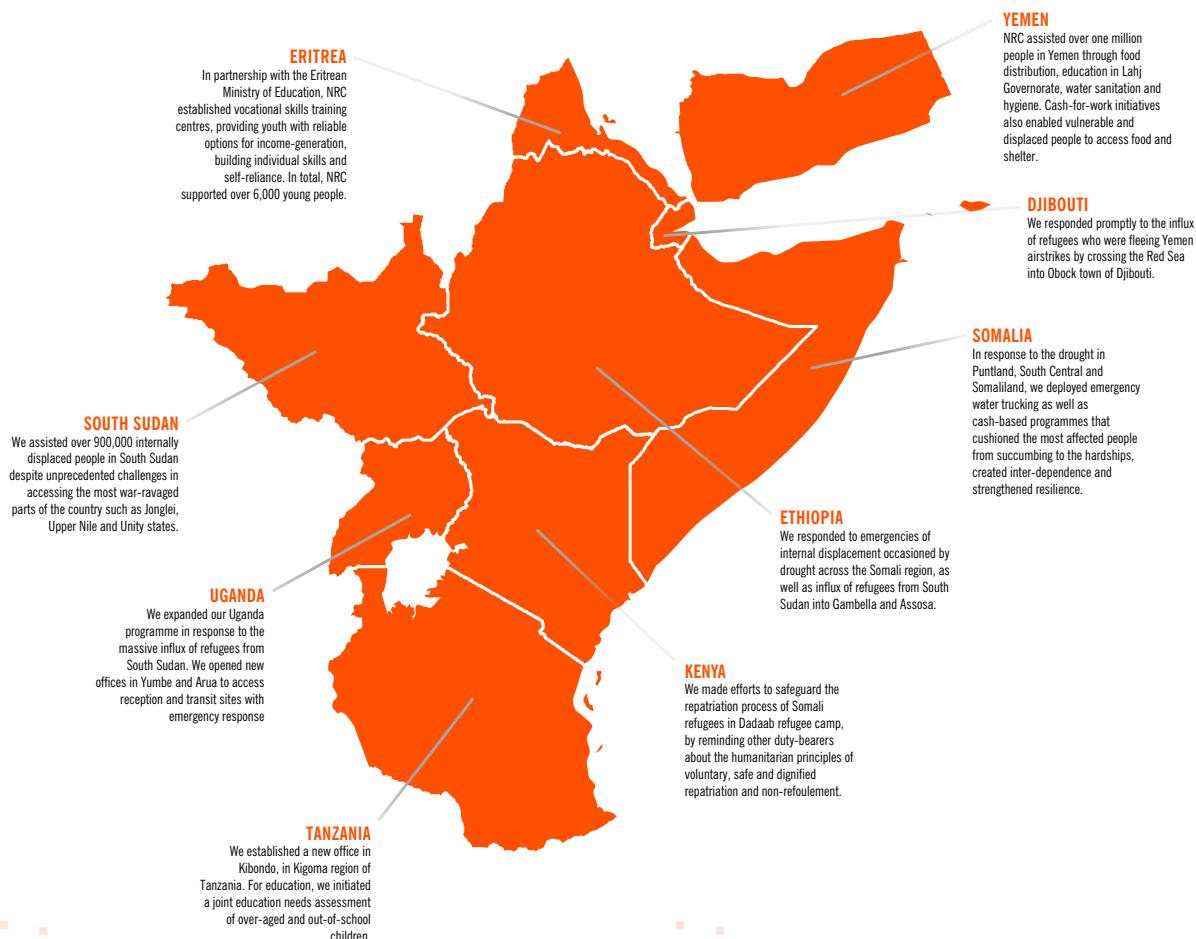




Photo: NRC/ Alvild Stromme

Khamisah and Kawkab together with their nine children fled war in Sa'ada, Yemen and sought shelter in an informal settlement in Houth.

## 2016 IN REVIEW: PROTRACTED CONFLICT AND RECURRENT DROUGHT

The Horn of Africa region includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia and has a population of 103 million people. NRC provides humanitarian assistance to these four countries, and to other east African countries of Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. In addition, the regional programme has field offices in Yemen assisting families affected by conflict there. In 2016, NRC assisted a record 3 million people in these nine countries in the region.

“In Yemen, if bombs don't kill you, a slow and painful death by starvation is now an increasing threat,” says NRC Secretary General, Jan Egeland.

In South Sudan, almost 2 million people could not return to their homes inside the country's borders after the crisis escalated in June last year. Over 1 million people had fled to neighbouring countries,

Uganda bearing the brunt of the influx. The fighting continued despite peace attempts and threats of sanctions. Civilians were deliberately targeted, causing widespread displacement.

Conflict drove the food insecurity crisis. By the end of 2016, a famine warning indicated mass starvation was ahead. Over 6 million South Sudanese needed protection and humanitarian assistance. Protection threats made many people's daily lives untenable. Markets were unable to function; traders could not move goods and people were unable to live sustainable lives.

Ethiopia has been facing drought since 2015, one of the most prolonged cycles of drought to hit the country in recent history. Somali region in the east is the most severely affected. In Fafan and Siti zones, NRC witnessed communities that did not plant crops for over two years and lost all their remaining livestock.

Neighbouring Somalia faced continual displacement linked to drought with more than 200,000 people leaving their homes in search of water and food over a six-month period. Resilience investments that were just starting to bear results were put under threat of collapsing. Border conflict around Galkaayo resulted in displacement of more than 100,000 people.

**“In Yemen, if bombs don't kill you, a slow and painful death by starvation is now an increasing threat,” NRC Secretary General, Jan Egeland.**”

The past year has seen widespread destruction and overall deterioration of conditions in Yemen, with more than 14 million people going to bed hungry at night. By the end of 2016, more than two million people had been displaced from homes across the country; more than 90 per cent of them having been displaced for over 10 months. Yemen imports 90 per cent of its food. Restrictions on imports meant that food could not come in in the volume needed.

Kenya remained disaster-prone in 2016. It was recurrently hit by drought, flooding and inter-communal clashes exacerbated by competition for political representation and fighting over resources. The arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) in northern Kenya were particularly affected, contributing to displacements and poor nutrition. A clear gap existed between short-term emergency measures and longer-term initiatives to address problems of over 300,000 internally displaced people. This was in addition to under-development and chronic poverty for the general population.



Photo: NPC/Nation Tado

Drought-affected woman and her daughter fetching water from a bowel in Dollow District of South Central Somalia.



Photo: NRC/Adrienne Surprenant

Miglo carries the wood, fabric and cords necessary to build her tent. From her 200 goats, nothing is left. Somalia experienced its worst drought in 20 years, following two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall.

## SOMALIA | Emergency response to drought and displacement

Somalia remained one of the world's longest standing humanitarian situations. The impact of such a long-drawn humanitarian situation is well known; over 73 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line (\$1.25 per day) in 2016. Half the population needed humanitarian assistance and livelihoods support. Over one million people were displaced within the country, while over 1.2 million were refugees in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

The humanitarian situation in Somalia rapidly deteriorated over the last year as one of the most severe droughts in history hit the country and renewed famine became a strong possibility. Two consecutive seasons of insufficient rainfall brought a severe drought. The country lacked mechanisms to harvest and conserve run-off water even when flooding occurred. The price of livestock declined rapidly and livestock died in large numbers. As a result, communities were forced to sell their assets and borrow money to survive.

Humanitarian access remained difficult with high levels of insecurity in most districts of southern and central Somalia. This impeded needs assessments, delivering humanitarian supplies and response monitoring.

### Food security and livelihoods

Cash-based programmes constituted more than 80 per cent of NRC's food security programmes, including

conditional and unconditional cash transfers and cash for work projects. NRC provided between 70 and 100 percent of the minimum expenditure basket of each region.

The transfer procedures relied on criteria by the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC phase) of the targeted community, as well as available coping mechanisms within the household or community. This prevented erosion of acceptable coping mechanisms and creation of dependency. Conditional cash transfer beneficiaries gained practical skills from training related to small-scale business, nutrition and child feeding practices, and environmental conservation awareness.

### Shelter

Although Protection Reporting and Monitoring Network's reported some improvements, shelter needs remained high with over 77,000 people newly displaced by droughts by the end of the year, on top of 300,000 conflict-related internally displaced people.

Shelter programming provided emergency assistance to some 14,000 newly displaced people affected by drought, conflict or evictions.

NRC provided culturally appropriate owner-driven transitional shelters to stabilised settlements with improved temporary land tenure of 5-10 years in Puntland, Somaliland and South and Central Somalia.



**NRC negotiated access to land and facilitated secure land tenure for internally displaced people. This was part of our effort to address conflict-induced displacement and forced evictions.**

This reached close to 10,000 people almost half of whom were women and girls.

As part of the cross-border return programme from Kenya, NRC supported the shelter of 450 returnee, IDP and host community families in Baidoa, Dollow, Galkayo, Garowe, Kismayo and Luuq.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene

The failure of two consecutive rains resulted in severe drought that significantly reduced water sources, sharply increased water prices and increased water-borne infections. Responding to the crisis, NRC deployed water trucking and established water extension pipelines. Construction of latrines helped to extend hygiene promotion awareness in affected communities.

NRC constructed and rehabilitated more than 60 water sources. Family shared latrines provided hygiene facilities for almost 24,000 people as part of our work to enhance public health and prevent cholera outbreaks.

The installation of a solar-powered submersible pump helped reduce water collection hours while increasing output. NRC rehabilitated shallow wells and water troughs. Over 115,000 people, including some 56,000 women and children benefitted from water, sanitation and hygiene support in Somalia.

#### Education

In Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia, NRC's education programme increased access to basic education and vocational training as a fundamental human right for all children and youth. This served as a social protection tool for displaced

people, returnees and children from hard-to-reach communities. Education significantly contributed to conflict resolution among displaced people, returnees and host community members.

NRC worked with local authorities to ensure that the adopted curriculum addressed learners' needs. Teacher training enhanced quality learning for children. Accreditation procedures ensured the provision of recognised certificates for completed levels, enabling learners to document their achievements to continue schooling or enhance their future job opportunities.

#### Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA)

NRC collaborated with UNHCR, UN Habitat and universities in Puntland and Hargeisa, to provide expert technical support to develop housing, land and property (HLP) capacity in Somaliland and Puntland. By continuously taking steps to protect rights of displaced communities for housing, land and property, NRC facilitated sustainable recovery among vulnerable communities and promoted durable solutions.

NRC negotiated access to land and facilitated secure land tenure for internally displaced people and refugee returnees in Baidoa, Galkayo, Kismayo and Luuq. This was part of our efforts to address conflict-induced secondary displacements and forced evictions.

In conflict resolution and information dissemination, NRC piloted a unique humanitarian programme that combined traditional community sensitisation techniques, community outreach, and standard social dialogue skills.

## RETURNED TO SOMALIA FROM DADAAB



In 2002, Amina fled Somalia together with her nine children to escape clan conflict. They crossed the border into Kenya, and arrived in the Dadaab refugee camp. Afterward her husband died. Amina raised her children and supported her family alone. She lost two of her children while in Dadaab.

Amina later left the refugee camp and returned to Somalia. She was among thousands of returnees who were trying to rebuild their lives in Somalia after leaving the refugee camp. After spending 14 years living as a refugee, the decision to return to Somalia with her seven children was a difficult one. Although she left of her own will, life became increasingly uncertain and challenging.

“My son was arrested twice during night patrols by the police, they suspected him of being a member of Al-Shabaab,” said Amina.

She saved some money from her son’s work at an ice factory and sold half her monthly food ration to generate enough money to travel back to Somalia. On return to Somalia, she settled in Balad-Hawa. A high presence of militia groups made her feel unsafe. So she moved further north to Dollow.

Supported by the UK Department for International Development, NRC is helping returnees to integrate locally. A housing, land and property cross-border programme provides information and cross-border referrals to enable returnees reclaim their assets upon return. Together with other returnees in Dollow, Amina is now a participant in NRC’s cash-for-work initiative.

“Dadaab was a good place; we had free food and water. When I first came to Dollow, I struggled to find support. Fortunately, my living conditions are better now. I feel safer and I am able to look for work. I am a traditional birth attendant, and I am helping women giving birth to the next generation,” says Amina.



Photo: NRC / Fredrik Lemeryd

Nostexo (6) waits at the Dadaab airstrip to board a plane to Mogadishu, Somalia. She was one of about 23,000 refugees who left Dadaab refugee camp in 2016 to return back to Somalia.

## KENYA

### Need for voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation of refugees

Kenya sits between two regional displacement crises: South Sudan and Somalia. In 2016 Kenya hosted some 460,000 refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps, and in urban settings mainly in Nairobi. The overwhelming majority of the refugees were from Somalia (334,000). Some have been here since the 1990's. Ongoing fighting in South Sudan led to a continuous stream of South Sudanese refugees (91,000) fleeing to Kakuma camp.

The Tripartite Agreement between the governments of Somalia and Kenya, and UNHCR on the closure of the Dadaab camp was due to expire in November 2016. Following intensive advocacy, including by NRC, the Kenyan government extended the closure of Dadaab camp by six months. Our advocacy included publishing a position paper titled 'Dadaab's broken promise – A call to reinstate voluntary, safe and dignified returns for the Dadaab refugee community'.

#### Food security and livelihoods

NRC's food security and livelihoods programme worked to protect and stabilise affected families, by ensuring access to emergency food during times of crisis.

We provided direct food and non-food asset distributions. In settings where markets functioned, we responded to livelihood security through cash transfers, livelihood diversification, access to labour, credit support and agricultural support.

We also supported livelihood recovery in Dadaab and Mandera, through activities that addressed recovery and long-term needs through cash transfers, material grants, diversification from traditional livelihoods and skills enhancement in small business management. We reached some 199,000 people in 2016 with food security and livelihoods interventions.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene

The benefits from improved access to safe and sufficient water supplies contributed to saving lives and protecting livelihoods of people affected by displacement. Access to sanitation facilities reduced water-borne diseases and provided a clean living environment free from open defecation, liquid and solid wastes. More than 300,000 people received various types of water, sanitation and hygiene support in 2016.

#### Education

The Kenya programme supported displacement-affected and vulnerable children and youth to access basic education and skills development opportunities.

The programme provided out-of-school youths with the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), which is a flexible, age appropriate programme that promotes access to education in an accelerated period. It provided students with equivalent certified competencies for basic education and learning approaches that matched their abilities.



Adult literacy class in Kakuma refugee camp. The adult literacy programme gives adults the opportunity to learn reading, writing and numeracy skills.

Through the Youth Education Pack Programme (YEP), young people gained market-oriented vocational skills training, basic literacy, numeracy and life skills. The trainees received business start-up support once the training was completed.

NRC worked closely with the government and technical vocational education training institutes to ensure adherence to the curriculum, capacity building, quality monitoring, assessments and certification.

We used technology in education mainstreaming in the programme through instant network schools. This was an initiative implemented with UNHCR, Vodafone and the Safaricom foundation. Students used computer tablets, loaded with online and offline content for teaching and personal learning. In our education centres, basic computer literacy was offered to all students.

#### Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA)

NRC supported Somali refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps with information about living conditions in their home countries. We also told them about the voluntary repatriation process so they could make informed decisions about returning to their home countries. NRC's information, counselling and legal assistance programme in Kenya raised awareness among displaced people about their legal rights, obligations and entitlements. It did this by providing information services on issues such as legal identity and housing, land and property rights.

NRC also expanded its casework and partnership approach in 2016 with local legal aid providers providing counselling and legal assistance for refugees in Dadaab camps, Nairobi and Mandera. We also supported capacity building among displacement-affected communities, local authorities and humanitarian partners on housing, land and property rights, and collaborative dispute resolution.

#### Shelter

Shelter was required for new arrivals to the refugee camps, including the new site of Kalobeyei in Kakuma. Even with the construction of transitional shelters, a 42 per cent gap remained by the end of the year, of those who needed durable, locally adapted and cost-effective shelter solutions.

Refugees in Kenya had limited access to livelihood options in 2016. This was due to resistance from host communities and limits imposed by national authorities on harvesting local materials for construction.

To address shelter gaps, NRC supported activities aimed at improving access to quality and culturally acceptable shelters, to foster dignity, protection and enhance livelihoods through host community and refugee owned cooperatives. The projects integrated refugees in shelter construction through tailored training on construction procedures and practices.

# THE DEADLIEST JOB



Photo: NRC/Fredrik Lerneryd

In a small shipping container, Mano administers radio programmes for refugees in Dadaab.

At least 59 journalists were killed in Somalia between 1992 and 2016. Mano (27) was one of the lucky ones who escaped with her life. But becoming a refugee didn't stop her determination to report.

Mano sits in front of a microphone inside a small container that functions as a refugee radio station in Dadaab. She is focused on practicing lines for the midday show that is about to start.

"I'm a Somali journalist," she says proudly. Mano is also a refugee. One of about 290,000 people living in Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp, one of the largest camp in the world.

Mano signed up at NRC's journalist training school in Dadaab, where she is studying as a field reporter and radio presenter.

"I like reporting on issues that affect women. Radio Gargar is the only station in the camp covering humanitarian issues," she says. But covering women's issues isn't something Mano was able to do back in Mogadishu.

"One day I was reporting on a government bombardment in a town that killed some Al Shabaab fighters. That evening Shabaab called me and offered me money to stop reporting. I told them I'm a journalist and work for the people. The next day I reported the news again. That night they came to my home. I escaped to my aunt's. The following day I fled to Kenya with my three children."

That was four years ago. Now Mano lives with her five children in Dadaab refugee camp. The youngest two were born in the camp and have never been to Somalia.

"One day I would like to return to Somalia," says Mano. "But for now it's not safe for journalists, so I cannot go home," she says.

Radio Gargar set up its offices in 2013 as part of NRC's youth education programme, and is funded by the US government and UNHCR. It is a one-year informal education programme designed to support young people like Mano, who have a lack of opportunity or missed school. Through the programme, youths acquire skills like journalism to improve their chances of finding a job.



Photo: NRC/ Albert Gonzalez Ferran

Gatluak, from Mabil village in Unity State of South Sudan carries boxes of corn soya blend for her grandchildren during a food distribution.

## SOUTH SUDAN | Hunger and hopelessness as conflict persists

Conflict continued unabated in 2016, spiking in the capital Juba in July. One in every five people in South Sudan have been forced to flee their homes, including over 1.6 million internally displaced people, and some 1 million refugees in neighbouring countries. A quarter of a million people have sought refuge in UN protection sites inside the country. Thousands of homes have been destroyed during the fighting and many people have been displaced multiple times because of repeated attacks.

Activities in information, counselling and legal advice helped to promote peace between communities in Alek, Aweil, Juba, Mingkaman and Wau. NRC focused on access to civil documentation and housing, land and property issues alongside collaborative dispute resolution activities.

NRC took leadership roles in inter-agency coordination. We were cluster sub-coordinators for both the protection cluster and the water, sanitation and hygiene cluster. Additional support to the humanitarian community was provided through an NRC Conflict and Policy Analyst.

### Food security and livelihoods

NRC focused on food distribution and activities targeting communities' resilience capacity. Food security projects were implemented in both conflict-affected and more stable states. NRC ran food security projects with more long-term focus in Warrap, Western

and Northern Bahr El Ghazal. This included support in livelihood diversification, market linkages, capacity building and developing social infrastructure. NRC worked with World Food Programme to distribute food to people in extreme need through three rapid response teams, while piloting some mixed basket programmes in more stable areas.

In 2016, NRC supported over 566,000 people (321,000 female) with food support and improved resilience by supporting livelihood activities.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

NRC was an active member of the water, sanitation and hygiene cluster. We contributed to emergency programming at the national level, and participated in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Task Force. This led to NRC being a partner of choice for the cluster. The NRC water, sanitation and hygiene emergency response team regularly shared assessments and programme updates with the cluster at national level.

In 2016, NRC's emergency response team supported some 46,000 people (17,500 female) through water and sanitation activities. NRC repaired and rehabilitated boreholes and water points, promoted best hygiene practices, delivered hygiene messages, improved sanitation facilities in schools and constructed school latrines.

**In 2016, NRC's emergency response team supported some 46,000 people (17,500 female) through water and sanitation activities.**

### Education

In 2016, NRC supported education of over 74,000 children and youth (31,000 female) among displaced and host communities in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Jonglei, Lakes and Juba.

Most education interventions fell into three categories; education in emergency, the accelerated learning programme and the Youth Education Pack (YEP). Some pilot initiatives we ran included youth 'peace

clubs', protecting youth from sexual exploitation and abuse in schools, teacher crisis training, ICLA civil documentation for youth learners and YEP agricultural plots with food security training.

### Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA)

Information, counselling and legal assistance activities focused on providing people access to civil documentation, and supporting housing, land and property issues. We also used NRC's global Collaborative Dispute Resolution model to promote peaceful co-existence between communities.

The project ran in Central Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Bor. It supported some 38,000 people (21,000 female) in 2016. It aimed to improve peaceful co-existence among communities through promoting messages on resolution of disputes by non-violent means. We also trained people on communication, mediation and negotiation through our Collaborative Dispute Resolution module.



Photo: NRC/ David Belluz

Women's groups in Warrap State of South Sudan were trained to grow vegetables during the dry season using new micro-irrigation systems in a unique private-public partnership between NRC, Global Affairs Canada and Agriteam.

## “I RAN FROM SCHOOL TO SAVE MY LIFE”



Photo: NRC/Ingrid Prestetun

Daniel Boy fled from South Sudan with his little sister Eve Dawa. She is six years old. She was born deaf and mute. Daniel and Eve lost both their parents in the war.

“I saw the men coming out of the bush. They shot, plundered and butchered people,” said Daniel Boy (11). The war in South Sudan flared up again in the summer of 2016. Daniel was in school when it came to his hometown. “I ran from school, together with my friends. We ran, but the men followed. They shot those who ran, one by one.”

Daniel is from the city of Yei, in the south of the country. There has been war in South Sudan since 2013, but the fighting spread again last July. Daniel fled, alongside his sister Eve Dawa (6), his aunt and his cousin.

Daniels’ mother died in 2014, just after the war in South Sudan broke out for the first time. Daniel and his sister were living with their father, a carpenter.

“We had a good life,” said Daniel.

When the fighting started again this summer, armed groups arrested his father. “They took him with them and killed him,” he said. He realised his father had been killed only after he came to Uganda.

“I heard it from other people who knew him. My aunt was in the village when she heard my father had been arrested, and she decided to find us and take care of us.”

Daniel arrived in a reception centre for refugees in Kuluba, on the border between Uganda and South Sudan. “We spent three days traveling here from Yei. We had to take a detour through DR Congo because armed men had blocked the main road to Uganda,” he says.

While traveling to Uganda, they saw many dead bodies.

“I do not like war,” Daniel said with finality.





Photo: IPC/Karl Sotombr

Yasser al Hibshi: "We were asleep at 2am when suddenly a bomb fell on our house. Three of my children were killed: my daughter Aisha, and my sons Ammar and Alaa al Deen. I had spent more than five years to build this house. My children were everything to me. They are all gone now."

## YEMEN | Large-scale destruction and internal displacement

The end of 2016 recorded more than 19 months of conflict in Yemen, that left an estimated 19 million people in need of humanitarian and protection assistance. This included 10 million people who required immediate, life-saving assistance. The conflict caused a pervasive protection crisis, forced displacement, severe economic decline, and the collapse of basic services and institutions.

Despite efforts by humanitarian organisations to provide much needed assistance, by the end of the year an estimated 14 million people were food insecure. Over 14 million people required assistance to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation. About 2 million school-age children were out of school.

### Food security and livelihoods

NRC's food security interventions in Yemen aimed to address emergency food needs of displaced people, returnees and host communities. The interventions also contributed to reduced malnutrition among children and lactating mothers.

NRC supported most vulnerable groups to access food by providing unconditional cash transfers, engaging them in cash-for-work activities and conducting food distributions.

Emergency cash grants enabled vulnerable households to purchase food and gave them an opportunity to meet other basic needs.



Photo: NRC/Nuha Mohammed

"I am extremely surprised that I am still alive. I thought I was going to die. Too many people have died," 12-year-old Fatima told NRC. She survived airstrikes that hit Mount Noqum, on the outskirts of the Yemeni capital Sana'a. The bombardments brought down apartment homes, and resulted in deaths and massive destruction.

NRC supported vulnerable households to access shelter. Families received household items including mattresses, sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, water buckets and kitchen utensils. This helped over 26,000 people, improving living conditions and enhancing protection.

Families supported with cash grants were able to buy food in the local market, boosting the local economy. Those supported through food distributions improved their daily food consumption from one to two or three meals per day. Families that received vouchers reported improvement in the variety of food types consumed.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

NRC provided clean water through trucking services, and distributed hygiene and dignity kits to displaced communities in Amran, Hudeidah, Lahj and Taiz governorates. These initiatives were carried out at the community level, and benefitted from collaboration with community volunteers. Hygiene promotion messages helped to minimise the spread of water-borne infections.

Through funding from various donors including NMFA, SIDA, UN-OCHA, ECHO, DFID and DFTAD, NRC helped to rehabilitate water schemes and provide water-pumping equipment in Amran, Hajjah, Hodeidah and Lahj. We worked with local authorities, community leaders and project beneficiaries to strengthen ownership and maintenance of rehabilitated facilities.

### **Education**

In 2016, with funding from NMFA, NRC implemented an education project in the Lahj Governorate targeting out-of-school children from internally displaced and host communities. The project constructed new classrooms, rehabilitated damaged classrooms and

gave materials to students in four schools.

The project benefited 3,400 schoolchildren. The new classrooms resulted in a 15 per cent increase in learning space and an 18 per cent increase in student enrolment.

In addition, NRC conducted a campaign named “back to school” in the Lahj Governorate, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The campaign made people aware about the importance of enrolling in school, with a particular focus on girls who are more prone to dropping out.

### **Shelter**

The conflict increased shelter needs significantly. Displaced families were living in dire conditions in open spaces, public buildings, or seeking shelter from relatives in crowded, unhygienic spaces. Despite the increase in needs, the shelter sector remained critically underfunded at 7 per cent of the humanitarian implementation plan requirement.

NRC supported vulnerable households to access shelter. Where appropriate, households received cash grants to rent alternative accommodation and reduce their vulnerability. The rental subsidies to displaced people living with relatives or friends in urban centres helped ease the pressure on host families.

Families received household items including mattresses, sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets, water buckets and kitchen utensils. This helped over 26,000 people, improving living conditions and enhancing protection.

## **Not enough food for Amani**

Amani (3 months old) suffers from malnutrition. She is five months old and only weighs 2 kilogrammes. Her 20-year-old mother Fatima is concerned that she will not find enough food for her little baby once they are out of the hospital.

“Our neighbours gave us money to take Amani to the hospital,” Fatima says. “My husband could not join me because he stayed to take care of our other child”



Photo:



Photo: NRC/Tirfi Skarstein

Maneno feeding her little niece Asante in Bidibidi settlement. The family fled from Yei in South Sudan to Uganda. Bidibidi settlement in northern Uganda was established in August 2016 to provide refuge to people fleeing deadly fighting in South Sudan.

## UGANDA | A welcoming neighbour for refugees

Uganda became home to more than 700,000 refugees by the end of 2016, after renewed fighting in South Sudan brought a large refugee influx. Uganda was among the top refugee host countries in Africa in 2016 with an average daily arrival of about 3,500 people.

The large number of refugees put the humanitarian response capacity in Uganda under enormous strain. Critical gaps emerged in education, water, sanitation, hygiene, and protection.

Having opened its new refugee response programme at the end 2014 in West Nile, NRC was strategically positioned to provide education, food security and water, sanitation and hygiene in existing and new settlements during the year. NRC programmes were active in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe districts.

### Food security and livelihoods

NRC supported displaced communities to attain food security and resilience by supporting small-scale businesses through cash transfers, supporting agro-based interventions and livelihood training. Cash grants enabled vulnerable youth to form groups and receive cash with an opportunity to generate income. More than 1,000 people received cash grants, and were able to establish small-scale enterprises.

Over 4,200 people benefited from emergency household items such as watering cans and saucepans.

NRC used its vocational skills training centres for civic engagement activities as well as training in numeracy, literacy, protection and life skills. NRC reached over 1,300 youth with these activities in 2016.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

NRC provided clean water by drilling and rehabilitating 19 boreholes, installing 19 water storage tanks, trucking water distribution services, laying water pipes, motorising boreholes and constructing water taps. Safe drinking water was obtained by providing jerry cans, water quality testing and water purification tablets.

NRC also conducted sanitation and hygiene activities in schools and refugee settlements. The activities included distribution of hygiene and promotional kits, hygiene and sanitation promotional campaigns, radio talk shows, health education sessions, distribution of household latrine materials and the installation of handwashing facilities to displaced populations living in in Yumbe, Arua and Adjumani settlements. NRC reached an estimated 70,000 people through these activities.

### Education

NRC provided children and youth with primary education support, vocational skills training and the accelerated learning programme. Under primary education support, NRC improved on the quality of education in six primary schools.

This was achieved by providing furniture and educational materials to over 1700 pupils.

Youth vocational skills training was a key component of NRC's education work, aimed at generating income. In June 2016, some 500 students graduated and received start-up kits and tools. A second group of over 600 students enrolled, and expect to graduate soon.

NRC's response to emergencies continued to expand through the establishment of new centres in Maaji III, Eden and Wanyange primary schools. About 1600 pupils enrolled in all our accelerated learning centres. Additional classrooms and latrines were constructed, Q-desks and tents supplied, teachers recruited and educational materials distributed to these centres.

“Contrary to common belief, most refugees are not fleeing to Europe. The reality is that more refugees sought safety in Uganda per day at the end of 2016, than many wealthy European countries received the entire year” – NRC Secretary General Jan Egeland



Photo: NRC/Tirfi S. Geisstein

## “WE NO LONGER HEAR THE SOUND OF GUN-SHOTS”



“It is good to be in Uganda,” says Mary Kiden. She fled from South Sudan last October, together with her brother and sisters. They now live in Bidibidi refugee settlement in Uganda.

Uganda welcomed more refugees last year than the total number of refugees and migrants crossing the Mediterranean into Europe.

Some 489,000 South Sudanese refugees fled to Uganda in 2016. In addition, a large number of refugees arrived from DR Congo and Burundi. In comparison, 362,000 people crossed the Mediterranean into Europe in the same period.

“Contrary to common belief, most refugees are not fleeing to Europe. The reality is that more refugees sought safety in Uganda per day at the end of 2016, than many wealthy European countries received the entire year,” said NRC’s Secretary General Jan Egeland.

In 2016, the refugee settlement Bidibidi in northern Uganda was among the world’s largest refugee settlements. It housed over 270,000 South Sudanese, about equal to the population of Newcastle in the United Kingdom.

The refugees praised the way the country has welcomed them: “It is good to be in Uganda. They allocated us a piece of land, we have free access to medical services and we feel safe. People died from gunshots in South Sudan. It made me afraid. Here we no longer need to listen to the sound of the guns,” said Mary Kiden (17), who fled South Sudan in 2015.



Abraham Girum (18), Yirgalem Yemane (35) and Robel Abraham (21) were among the 2016 YEP learners who completed courses in Shire, Ethiopia. "We are proud and happy to have completed the training. Today, we have graduated with distinction," said Yirgalem.

## **ETHIOPIA** | **Assisting displaced people affected by severe drought**

Ethiopia remained one of Africa's leading refugee hosting countries in 2016, with more than 800,000 refugees seeking safety from armed conflicts and relief from droughts.

The Ethiopian Government maintained the policy requiring refugees to reside in refugee camps. However, the government allowed certain refugees to reside in urban areas, primarily Addis Ababa. NRC's Ethiopia programme assisted refugees in Assosa, Dollo Ado, Gambella, Jijjiga and Shire and launched a project for urban refugees in Addis Ababa.

### **Food security and livelihoods**

In 2016, NRC supported income-generating activities, small-scale farming, livestock health, destocking, provision of grain milling equipment and creation of temporary employment through cash-for-work. Cereal production, poultry keeping, bakery businesses, vegetable production and bee-keeping projects enabled more than 5,000 people to enhance their daily income.

Through setting up cooperatives and training people in business management, targeted communities engaged in profitable business ventures. A destocking initiative through slaughter of livestock helped to cushion vulnerable households in Ethiopia's Somali region.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

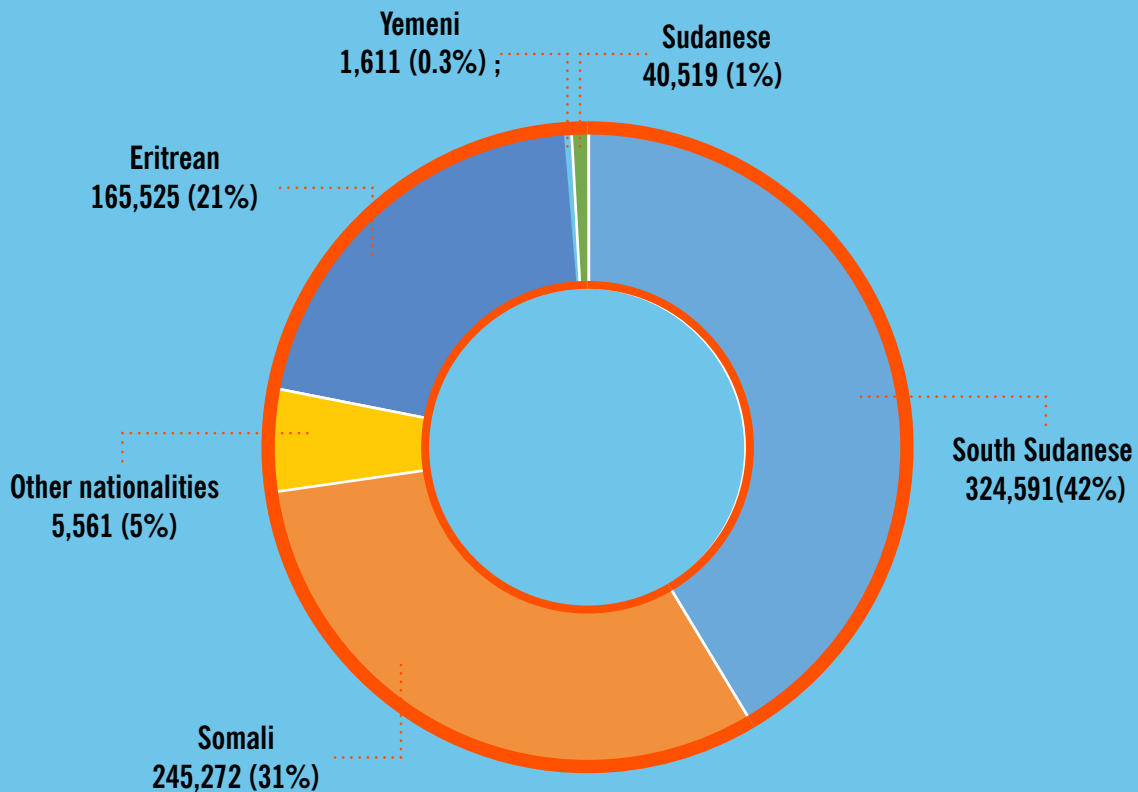
Communities benefitted from drilling and rehabilitating boreholes, and constructing wells. NRC constructed latrines for communities and disseminated information through mass sensitisation and hygiene campaigns. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities succeeded in improving access to clean water and improving the public health status of host communities, internally displaced families and refugees in Dollo Ado and Jijjiga.

### **Education**

The accelerated learning programme in Assosa, Gambella and Shire helped to enhance child protection, and integrate them into formal primary education at an appropriate age and grade level. There was an increase in access to primary education for out-of-school children. Most of them had missed schooling, mainly due to armed conflict in their home countries.

The vocational training programme known as Youth Education Pack (YEP) produced graduates from Assosa, Dollo Ado and Shire who benefitted from business training and market support. The trainees received start-up kits that helped them set up businesses and build their client bases.

## REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA BY NATIONALITY



Data (UNHCR)

Capacity building extended to members of school management, trainers and caregivers who acquired training upgrades on pedagogy and participatory teaching methods, child-friendly teaching and school governance.

### Shelter

NRC responded to the influx of new refugees in Gambella by constructing transitional shelters in camps in Jewi, Kule, Pugnido and Tierkidi. Whenever large groups of refugees arrived, the critical need for shelter demanded that the type of shelter selected by NRC be able to deploy immediately and withstand harsh environmental conditions. Transitional shelter included family tents, convertible 'bajaj' shelters and temporary reception centres.

NRC constructed two classroom blocks, an administration block, an ICT laboratory centre and three latrine blocks in Shire. Shelter constructions in Gambella, Addis Ababa, Assosa and Shire contributed in ensuring the physical safety of the refugees.

### Child protection

The child protection project was a unique initiative by NRC in Ethiopia that prevented and responded to child abuse, exploitation, neglect and other risks faced by unaccompanied, separated and vulnerable children in refugee camps. In 2016, the project in Adiharush, Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee camps in the Tigray region provided children with a protective upbringing. More than 1,000 children were reunited with their families under the project. Their families received cash assistance and parenting training.

# A CASTLE INSIDE A REFUGEE CAMP



Photo:

Refugees in Sherkole, in the Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia, live in shelters predominantly built by NRC and other humanitarian agencies. However, Repan, a young refugee has chosen to build his own shelter.

Repan Sadik, a 27 year-old father of six children built an impressive three-storey 'castle' in the Sherkole refugee camp. Repan built his housing using bamboo, eucalyptus poles, mud, energy and self-confidence.

"People are always amazed by how I designed the house and how it stays grounded. It is quite a surprise, as thoughts and ideas come to mind unexpectedly, mostly while I'm sleeping," said Repan. "I buy the bamboo and eucalyptus with money put aside from selling furniture. I used to build the house during the night time and in the day time I would make and sell furniture," Repan explained.

The large house is not yet complete, so Repan is working hard to acquire the remaining materials. Meanwhile, his family started living on the ground floor. For a person who relied on humanitarian aid and handouts, building a big house was not an easy task. However, Repan was up to the challenge.

"I need to do more work inside and outside, so that my family can make use of every room."

Repan developed confidence over the years, thanks to architectural and engineering skills, acquired from his father before they separated back in 2011. He has also benefitted from shelter maintenance training provided by NRC in Sherkole.

Repan is a hardworking Sudanese with many skills. He offers his services to humanitarian agencies in Sherkole, as a casual worker. He has also benefited from the seed distributions through the NRC livelihood project.

Repan received cabbage and black pepper seeds, that he was able to plant, harvest and sell for the benefit of his household. He is currently preparing his garden to plant the seeds he acquired, as the rainy season is coming up.

"Finding a strong and colourful house resembling a castle inside a refugee camp is like finding an oasis in the desert. It is creative; it is simple and has a lot of space for every purpose. Refugees can teach us many things. They have many ideas that can transform our societies," says Emebet Abdissa, NRC's Programme Officer in Ethiopia.

Sherkole is home to over 11,000 refugees from Sudan and DR Congo. NRC has assisted refugees in the Benishangul Gumuz region in Ethiopia since 2012.





Photo: NRC/Welchizedek Mailie

Learning how to type. Pupils of Kudobou School in Eritrea learning how to use the computer keyboard. NRC supported the installation of solar power systems in schools to establish computer laboratories across the country.

## ERITREA | Vocational skills for youth

The UN estimated that 5,000 Eritreans fled the country every month in 2016, a majority of them to and through Ethiopia. The country hosted some 162,000 Eritreans by November 2016. Those leaving Eritrea were mainly young people and included large numbers of unaccompanied children. This posed a major challenge to the region, as refugees and migrants were exposed to major protection concerns such as human trafficking, smuggling, kidnapping and torture for ransom.

NRC's vocational skills training in Eritrea was implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Education and mainly targeted out-of-school youth. Building skills for youth offered better and diverse job opportunities, reliable sources of livelihood and helped to make youth self-reliant.

The project supported graduates to either seek employment from the existing private sector or with start-up kits and capital, start their own business. The graduates were encouraged to form groups or cooperatives, as well obtain materials and financial support from the local government. The project offered a six-month post-monitoring programme and coaching for all graduates, including offering short workshops on business management and cashbook skills.

NRC also supported the installation of solar power systems in schools to establish computer laboratories across the country. The solar facilities were able to run more than 30 computers, supply power to the library, administrative blocks and classrooms. The computer labs located in the remote parts of the country were instrumental in bridging the digital divide.

Building skills for youth offered better and diverse job opportunities, reliable sources of livelihood and helped to make youth self-reliant...

NRC also supported the installation of solar power systems in schools...



Photo: NRC/ Alvilda Stromme

Abdullah Mohammed (5) lives in Djibouti's Merkazi refugee camp in Obock. His family crossed the Red Sea from Yemen into Djibouti to save themselves from airstrikes. He likes to play football.

# DJIBOUTI | Support to refugees and vulnerable host communities

NRC implemented a range of activities throughout 2016 in the Ali Adde, Holl Holl, and Markazi refugee settlements in Djibouti. The activities were mainly in the sectors of water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter and livelihoods support to vulnerable refugees. Our programmes helped 22,500 people.

Following recent unrest in Ethiopia, and the influx of Ethiopian refugees into Djibouti in late 2016, NRC mobilised resources and responded by implementing emergency sanitation and hygiene and shelter for new arrivals. Up to 4,000 people received assistance in Ali Addeh and Holl Holl camps.

Throughout 2016, NRC was a key player in coordination forums in Djibouti. We played a key role in bringing together actors to plan and implement a response to the influx of new arrivals from Ethiopia. NRC worked alongside UNHCR and the government agency in charge of refugee protection, ONARS, through regular coordination meetings to ensure an effective response.

Although funding in Djibouti for humanitarian response continued to be challenging, NRC was a key partner for UNHCR who funded the largest part of our activities.

Halimo (36) is a mother of four boys. She lives in Ali Adde refugee camp of Djibouti. She left Somalia during the height of deadly armed conflict in 1991. But she still hopes to return back to Somalia one day. "Every refugee dreams of going back home," she says.



Photo:

## HELPING OTHERS IN TIMES OF NEED



I never thought in my life that I would be living in the hottest place on earth”, says Loza. “We live in a small shelter in the sweltering heat and at the beginning we were in need of everything.

“Living in Djibouti’s Markazi refugee camps was never in my plan. All I ever wanted was to complete my studies in Yemen and create my own business”, says 17-year-old Loza Yahya.

Forced to flee the civil war and violence in her country, Loza and her family of five, arrived in Obock in April 2015. Before coming to Obock Loza and her family had enjoyed a decent life in Sana’a capital.

Loza was a student at Al Mouch-tamaa secondary school. She dreamt of becoming an independent woman and a doctor or creating her own business to support her widowed mother and her community.

The first challenge they faced was the contrast of the two environments, Obock was arid and very hot, while Sana’a was a cold city with many facilities.

In addition, there was lack of adequate shelter to protect from the hot sun and dust storms during the hot season.

“I never thought in my life that I would be living in the hottest place on earth”, says Loza. “We live in a small shelter in the sweltering heat and at the beginning we were in need of everything.”

Despite daily challenges, Loza is one of NRC’s hygiene promoters in Markazi. She has gained hygiene skills from training organised by NRC. Loza is involved in public sensitisation and delivery of hygiene promotion messages on jerrican cleaning, hand washing and waste management. Her smile continues to inspire many people in the Markazi refugee camp.



Young Yemeni refugees who fled Yemen crisis carrying food ration during a food distribution at Merkazi refugee camp.



Photo: NRC/ Patric Eklof

Our Regional Programme Director Kennedy Mabonga interacted with young refugees during a visit to Tanzania's Nyarugusu refugee camp. NRC initiated a joint education needs assessment of over-aged and out-of-school children, adolescents and youth in the refugee camps.

## TANZANIA | New field office to assist refugees in Kigoma region

Political instability in Burundi created conflict that forced people to flee their homes. By the end of 2016, more than 270,000 refugees had been displaced across the border into camps in Tanzania.

The three refugee camps in Mtendeli, Nduta, and Nyarugusu hosted Burundian and Congolese refugees along the border with Burundi. The Tanzanian authorities provided land for a fourth camp, Karago. However, efforts to use the space slowed due to lack of water sources.

NRC was registered as an international non-profit

organisation in Tanzania in November 2016. We established an area office in Kibondo, in Kigoma region. Towards the end of the year, recruitments of national and international staff were ongoing as part of the start-up preparations.

There were gaps in all sectors including education, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene. For education, NRC initiated a joint education needs assessment of over-aged and out-of-school children, adolescents and youth in the refugee camps, with focus on girls and young women.



Photo:

# OUR PARTNERSHIPS

## African Union (AU)

The NRC Pan-African Liaison Office to the African Union co-organised a post-World Humanitarian Summit dialogue in August 2016 with the African Union and the UN-OCHA Liaison Office to the African Union. This took place during African Humanitarian Week. The event engaged stakeholders in the implementation agenda of the African common position on humanitarian effectiveness. This is a flagship instrument outlining the position of the AU relating to humanitarian policy in Africa.

## Stand-by rosters

Deployments under Norwegian Capacity roster (NORCAP) deployed 67 field experts to the Horn of Africa and Yemen region supporting the coordination of emergencies, protection and education, and seconded to the UN and to governments.

South Sudan and Kenya deployments were the highest at 16 each, while 14 specialists provided technical support to UN agencies in Ethiopia. Other deployments included 11 specialists to Somalia, 6 to Uganda, 3 to Yemen and 1 to Eritrea.

NORCAP aims to enhance the capacity of the international community and national stakeholders to prevent, manage and respond to humanitarian challenges through the provision of relevant expertise at the right place and time. The NORCAP roster has grown considerably since its establishment in 1991,

and is the most frequently used expert deployment capacity in the world.

## Opportunities Industrialization Centre in Ethiopia

NRC engaged in a strategic partnership with the Opportunities Industrialization Centres International (OICI) in Ethiopia. OIC International is a non-profit organisation working towards improving the quality of life of low-income, disadvantaged individuals through the provision of skills training, business development, health and food security programs in the developing world.

“Through OIC partnership, a vocational skills training centre for Eritrean refugees and an urban refugee resource centre were established in Addis Ababa”

Through the partnership, a vocational skills training centre for Eritrean refugees and an urban refugee resource centre were established in Addis Ababa. NRC and OIC supported the vulnerable communities through training and opening opportunities for business for young refugees.



Yohannes Hagos Subagadis is a hydrologist and risk reduction expert, and member of NORCAP. In 2016, he was despatched by UNESCO to Juba in South Sudan, where he experienced first-hand how climate change is affecting people already battered by conflict. “Human-made factors such as conflicts, bad governance, unplanned urbanisation or poverty are intertwined with natural hazards, which in turn determine the devastation and level of displacement,” says Subagadis.

### SPARK Livelihoods in Kenya

The Support for the Protection and Assistance for Refugees in Kenya (SPARK) is a new consortium providing livelihoods support to refugees and host community members in Kenya's Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee inhabited zones. While NRC took the lead, other agencies including Action Africa Help International, the Danish Refugee Council, FilmAid and Handicap International provided expertise through technical working groups.

### Agriteam in South Sudan

NRC partnered with Agriteam Canada in building resilient agricultural production among farming

communities in South Sudan. The support helped in establishing micro-irrigation systems for vegetable production, complementing the use of water from rain and natural rivers in Warrap State.

The project followed a farmer-to-farmer and training-of-trainer approach. Lead farmers were identified and trained on the main farming concept whereby they returned to their communities and gave out practical training to farmers. Agriteam Canada provides management and technical expertise to developing and transitional country partners on projects that promote sustainable growth and meaningful opportunities for people to improve their lives.



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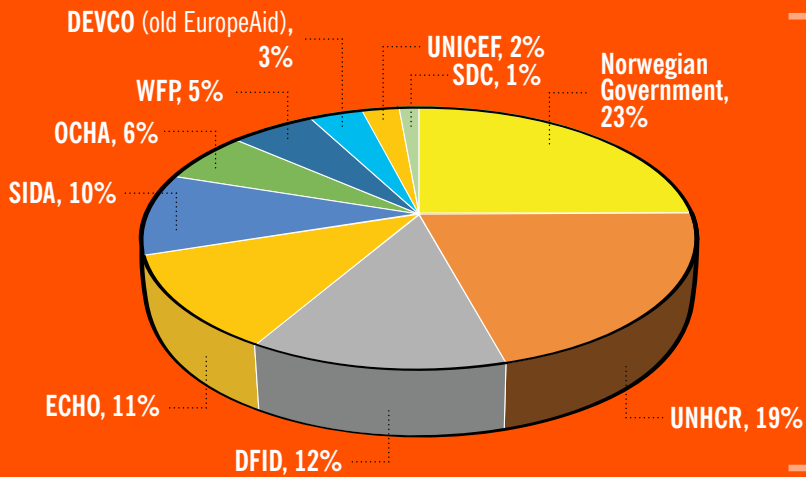
## A VISIT BY KRISTIN SKOGEN LUND

NRC hosted Kristin Skogen Lund at the Kakuma refugee camp. Kristin is the Director General of the Confederation of Norwegian Enterprise, which is Norway's largest organisation for employers and the leading business lobby. The visit enabled Kristin to appreciate vocational skills training offered to students in Kakuma, and provided a new platform for enhanced collaboration with potential employers through Kristin's networks.

# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

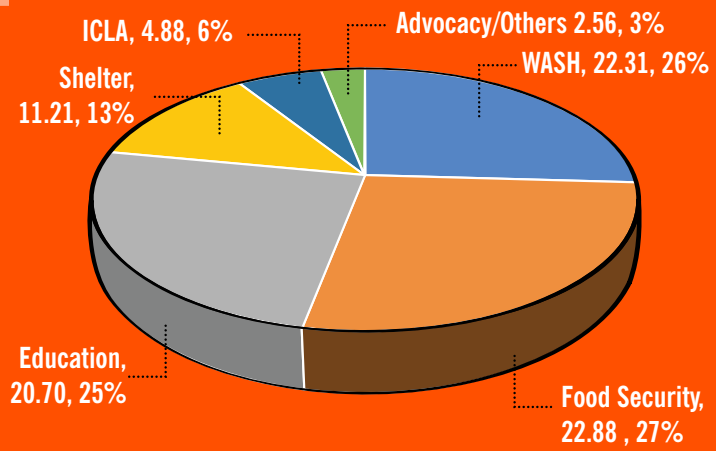
NRC in Eastern Africa & Yemen total funding spent in 2016 was 84.53 million USD or 696.63 Million NOK. This was a 10.71 per cent decrease from the 2015 spending of 94.67 million USD, or a 4.15 per cent decrease from 2015 spending of 726.83 Million NOK.

Donor	USD	%
GAP/REG Norad	0.40	0.5%
NMFA (HUM)	16.90	20%
Norad (non-GAP)	2.23	3%
UNHCR	16.45	19%
DFID	9.90	12%
ECHO	9.13	11%
SIDA	8.04	10%
OCHA	4.96	6%
WFP	4.54	5%
DEVCO (formerly EuropeAid)	2.90	3%
UNICEF	2.01	2%
SDC	1.07	1%
USAID (OFDA)	1.01	1%
NRC Telethon funds	0.87	1%
BPRM	0.85	1%
Other foreign governments	0.76	1%
NRC Own Funds	0.45	1%
NRC private sponsors	0.42	0.5%
Global Affairs Canada (GAC)	0.30	0.4%
UNDP	0.25	0.3%
Other EU organisations	0.24	0.2%
START Network	0.19	0.2%
FAO	0.18	0.2%
Other UN organisations	0.13	0.1%
Wellspring	0.11	0.1%
FCO	0.09	0.1%
Other public foreign organisations	0.08	0.1%
UNOPS	0.08	0.1%

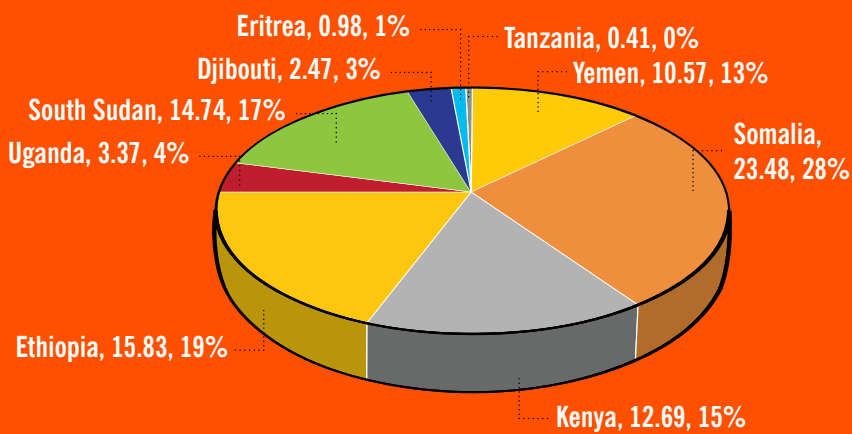


**Top 10 donor 2016 in Millions USD**

**2016 Core competency in Millions USD**



**2016 Spending per country in Millions USD**





# OPERATIONAL OUTPUTS 2016

SOMALIA					
Core competencies	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Males	Females	Total
Education	Learners enrolled in NRC supported schools		18,290	15,122	33,412
	Teachers trained		622	304	926
	Non-teaching staff trained		184	105	289
	People assisted with learning materials		5,775	11,549	17,324
Food Security and Livelihood	People supported through cash transfer		40,884	36,716	77,600
	People provided with food directly		1,100	1,209	2,309
	People providing with food production training		1,954	4,276	6,230
	People provided with other livelihood support		2,250	2,765	5,015
Shelter	Shelters for families		5,797	5,387	11,184
	People reached with conditional cash grants		7,189	2,281	9,470
	People supported with shelter non-food items		3,902	2,989	6,891
Water, sanitation and hygiene	People reached through hygiene education		23,822	24,808	48,630
	People reached with fresh water provision		41,962	36,840	78,802
	People reached with hygiene kits		8,688	7,278	15,966
	Latrines constructed		12,749	12,427	25,176
ICLA	People supported through ICLA interventions		6,658	15,595	22,253
<b>Total population assisted</b>			<b>181,826</b>	<b>179,652</b>	<b>361,478</b>

## KENYA

Core Competencies	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Quantity	Males	Females
Education	Learners enrolled in AE		620	627	1,247
	Learners enrolled in YEP		2,010	949	2,959
ICLA	People receiving information, counselling and legal assistance		15,208	15,966	31,174
	Urban refugees supported in Nairobi		70	63	133
Shelter	Shelters constructed	59	148	170	318
	People trained in shelter construction		8	2	10
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People accessing newly constructed or rehabilitated water points		19,378	17,514	36,892
	People with access to latrines		18,649	17,556	36,205
	People receiving hygiene promotion services		104,937	103,332	208,269
	NFI kits distributed	180	1,272	500	1,772
Food Security	People assisted with food		41,633	33,560	75,193
	People assisted with cash vouchers		270	369	639
<b>Total population assisted</b>			<b>200,667</b>	<b>194,114</b>	<b>394,811</b>

## DJIBOUTI

Core Competencies	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Quantity	Males	Females
	Shelter for families		224	336	560
	Unconditional cash transfers		69	161	230
	Hygiene and sanitation kits distributed		2,180	2,111	4,291
<b>Total population assisted</b>			<b>2,473</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>5,081</b>

SOUTH SUDAN				
Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
		Males	Females	Total
	Quantity			
Children and youth provided with education		42,711	31,370	74,081
Shelter and NFI kits distributed	37,155 households	108,526	114,405	222,931
People assisted through cash transfers	7261 households	21,347	22,219	43,566
Food, vegetable seeds, tools distributions and training	87,202 households	256,374	266,839	523,213
ICLA support	6315 households	16,717	21,173	37,890
Boreholes rehabilitation	17 boreholes	10,364	10,788	21,152
Improving sanitation facilities in schools.	65	3,086	1,153	4,239
WASH committee training	Training	21	28	49
Training on hand pump mechanics		4	1	5
People reached with hygiene promotion messages		14,878	5,595	20,473
<b>Total population assisted</b>		<b>474,028</b>	<b>473,571</b>	<b>947,599</b>

ERITREA				
Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
		Male	Female	Total
	Quantity			
<b>Education</b>	Vocational skills training	32	48	80
	Solar power system installation	3,600	2,400	6,000
<b>Total population assisted</b>		<b>3,632</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>6,080</b>

## ETHIOPIA

	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Quantity	Males	Females
<b>Food security and Livelihood</b>	People supported in crop production	Farming inputs, seeds, milling	4,446	5,730	10,176
	People supported through cash transfers	Cash-for-work	1,209	1,171	2,188
	People supported on other income-generating activities	Poultry, bee-keeping	1,197	816	2,013
<b>Education</b>	Learners enrolled in ALP, ABE and YEP courses		9,206	12,004	21,210
	Teachers trained		260	627	887
	Classrooms constructed	22	566	426	
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Latrines constructed	451	14,951	15,770	30,721
	People assisted through water provision		106,460	121,251	227,711
	People reached with hygiene training		21,812	28,965	50,777
<b>Shelter</b>	Emergency shelters	4,096	8,102	8,377	16,479
	Permanent shelters	637	2,281	915	3,196
	People assisted through shelter rehabilitation	50 homes	100	150	250
	Transitional shelter	2,124	9,876	9,964	19,840
<b>Child protection</b>	People supported through child protection		4,089	2,864	6,953
<b>Total population assisted</b>			<b>192,604</b>	<b>199,797</b>	<b>392,401</b>

## YEMEN

	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Quantity	Males	Females
	Learning materials distributed	3,400 materials	1,926	1,474	3,400
	Classrooms rehabilitated	6 classrooms	4,320	3,680	8,000
	Emergency shelter kits	2,960 households	9,530	11,190	20,720
	Latrines rehabilitated	529 latrines	4,866	5,714	10,580

Rental subsidies	770 households	2,480	2,910	5,390
Unconditional cash transfer	10,137 households	30,802	36,308	67,110
Hygiene and sanitation kits	12,040 kits	40,640	47,640	88,280
Household NFI kits	6,219 households	19,885	22,997	42,882
Water trucking	11,706 loads	77,396	90,859	168,255
People reached with food in-kind distribution	109,331 households	300,298	352,524	652,822
<b>Total population assisted</b>		<b>492,143</b>	<b>575,294</b>	<b>1,067,439</b>

UGANDA					
	Operational details	Items provided	People reached		
			Males	Females	Total
<b>Education</b>		Quantity			
	Classrooms constructed	9	195	291	486
	Learners enrolled in VST/YEP	600 learners	290	321	611
	ALP learners enrolled	Learners	765	877	1,642
	Provision of NFI kits	1937 textbooks	428	642	1,070
	Support to public schools	3 schools	941	815	1,756
<b>WASH</b>	Water trucking	520800 m3	4,840	7,260	12,100
	Boreholes drilled or rehabilitated	10 boreholes	2,000	3,090	5090
	Latrines constructed or rehabilitated	16 latrines	747	1,120	1867
	Water tanks installed	19 tanks	3,165	5,425	8,590
	Communal latrines and bathing shelters	435 latrines	3,484	5,226	8,710
	Hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns	20 sessions	3,413	5797	9,210
	Health education sessions provided	15 sessions	840	1,260	2,100
	Hygiene and sanitation kits distributed	1000 kits	3,907	5,860	9,767
	Household latrine materials distributed	275 sets	1,929	3,571	5,500
Handwashing facilities installed	435 facilities	78	122	200	

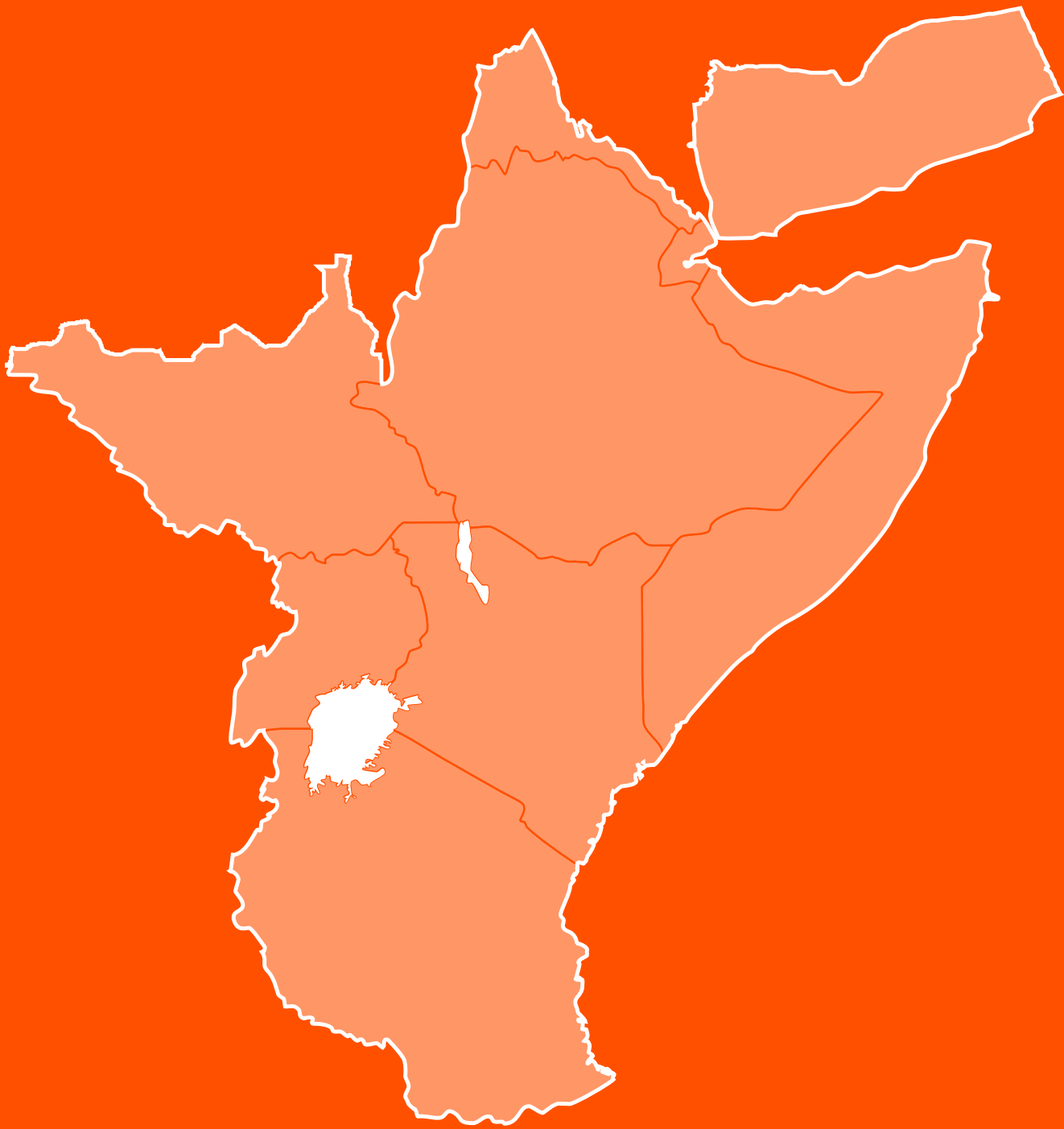
<b>Shelter</b>	Provision of tents	4 tents	144	216	360	
	Construction of temporary shelters		2,080	3,120	5,200	
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	Emergency NFIs distribution	Individuals	1,716	2,577	4,293	
	Unconditional cash transfer	Individuals	200	822	1022	
	Tools kits to VST learners	Learners	180	305	485	
	Civic engagement activities	Individuals	801	554	1355	
<b>Total population assisted</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>49,271</b>	<b>81,414</b>

## OUR TOP DONORS





Josef fled to Uganda in 2016, following intense fighting in Eastern Equatoria State of South Sudan. He dreams of becoming a driver.



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