2003 Joint Assessment Mission

ARRA
UNHCR
WFP

7 to 14 July 2003
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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations for the JAM 2003 Mission Report

- ARI- Acute Respiratory Infection
- ARRA- Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
- EOC/DICAC- Ethiopian Orthodox Church/ Development and Inter-church Aid Commission
- ETB- Ethiopian birr
- CHA- Community Health Agent
- CSB- Corn/soybean Mix
- EDP- Extended Delivery Point
- FFW- Food-for-Work Programme
- GAM- Global Acute Malnutrition
- HOF- Head of Household/Family
- IDP- Internally Displaced Person
- IGA- Income Generating Activity
- IRC- International Rescue Committee
- JAM- Joint Assessment Mission
- LOU- Letter of Understanding
- M&E- Monitoring and Evaluation
- MOU- Memorandum of Understanding
- MT- Metric Ton
- NFI- Non-Food Items
- PDM- Post-Distribution Monitoring
- PRRO- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
- RSD- Refugee Status Determination
- SF- School Feeding Programme
- TBA- Traditional Birth Attendant
- UNHCR- United Nations High Commission for Refugees
- VOLREP- Voluntary Repatriation Programme
- WFP- World Food Programme
- WH- Weight for Height Ratio
- ZOA- ZOA Refugee Care
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between the 7th to the 14th of July 2003, WFP, ARRA, and UNHCR (known as the Implementing Partners), with the participation of donors and NGOs, undertook a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Ethiopia to review the food situation and assistance provided to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees under the WFP Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), project number 10127, which became operational on July 1, 2002.

The mission objectives were to assess the food aid requirements and the food security of the refugees residing in Ethiopia by examining the socio-economic, health and nutritional situation of the various refugee populations. The mission assessed three camps, Dimma and Sherkole in the west, hosting Sudanese refugees, and Walanibi in the north, hosting Eritrean refugees. The Somali camps were not visited because of the emphasis in 2003 on repatriating and dispersing two of the remaining three camps and consolidating the third. Following a literature review of secondary data, the mission met with those responsible for the implementation of the PRRO in the different locations and held discussions with refugee committees, local host community members, women’s groups and beneficiaries in all of the camps visited.

Key JAM findings are highlighted in this executive summary and cover six areas of concern: 1) refugee numbers and planning figures, 2) durable solutions, 3) coping mechanisms and potential self-reliance strategies, 4) health, 5) nutrition and the food basket, and 6) the school feeding programme. Detailed findings and recommendations of these areas of concern and the other eight operational issues- 1) food pipeline, resourcing and deliveries, 2) food targeting, 3) food storage and management, 4) milling, 5) monitoring and evaluation (M&E), 6) Implementing Partner coordination, 7) non-food items and 8) water- are presented in the main body of the report. Where additional information is warranted, details are attached as annexes.
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

1. Refugee numbers and planning figures

From 1997 to 2002, a total of 222,033 refugees were repatriated or dispersed from the Somali camps. The plan for 2003 is to repatriate/disperse 25,000 refugees, close two out of the existing three camps and consolidate the residual caseload into one camp. However, this target is unlikely to be achieved for a number of reasons, thus a planning figure of 19,300 Somali refugees has been adopted for 2004.

The current population figure is 87,596 for the Sudanese camps. This number is expected to increase with new arrivals from Sudan given the ongoing instability in the country despite a revitalised peace process. During the first quarter of 2004, revalidation exercises will be undertaken in the western camps and with the new information the Implementing Partners should know as close to possible the actual number of refugees. The JAM estimates a current average influx of 833 refugees per month, thus the planning figure for 2004 will be approximately 104,000.

Presently, there are 5,651 Eritrean refugees in Walanibi camp. The camp's population could rise further owing to new arrivals of Tigrigna speakers and other minority Eritrean ethnic groups. Therefore it is expected that average new arrivals could reach 150 per month, owing largely to an anticipated increase in the number of secondary school and university students leaving their country fearing reprisals for avoiding military conscription. Therefore the planning figure for 2004 is 8,000.

2. Durable Solutions

Somali refugees

Since the beginning of the Voluntary Repatriation Programme (VOLREP), six Somali camps have been closed- Hartisheik B, Teferiber, Darwonaji, Durror, Rabasso and Camaboker. There was a hand over of all assets and service facilities to the relevant regional authorities to facilitate reintegration of these camps' assets to the local community. As mentioned, the plan for 2003 is to close two additional camps and consolidate the residual caseload in the remaining camp and by early 2004 disperse the Somali Ethiopians.

Sudanese refugees

With regard to durable solutions for the Sudanese refugees through voluntary repatriation in 2004 and beyond, the Implementing Partners foresee two planning scenarios. The first foresees a steady voluntary return of some Sudanese refugees in 2004 and 2005 while, at the same time, a smaller inflow of new refugees fleeing localized conflicts that often arise during the initial stages of peace agreements. The second scenario assumes a mass voluntary return of Sudanese refugees in 2005 based on their strong belief in the Machakos peace process and its viability.

In either of these scenarios it is assumed that significant numbers of Sudanese refugees will remain in Ethiopia for the remainder of 2003 and most of 2004. Therefore under the existing 2003 care and maintenance scenario, the Implementing Partners and partner NGOs will continue to provide international protection and material assistance to the Sudanese refugees sheltered in the five western camps of Bonga, Dimma, Pugnido, Yarenja, Sherkole and possibly a sixth new camp (Odier).

Eritrean refugees

It is envisaged that complications regarding the implementation of the Cessation Clauses for Eritrean refugees will delay their VOLREP in 2003. The complications stem from the fact that some refugees do not fall under the context of the Cessation Clauses invoked in the 31 December 2002 peace treaty, since they arrived after the specified time frame. Eritreans of Kunama ethnic origin pose an additional challenge, as they do not accept returning to Eritrea and will continue to require international protection. Furthermore, the demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border in late 2003 and 2004 might create security problems that would call for humanitarian action. In view of this, there is an urgent need to immediately relocate the refugees from the currently insecure Walanibi site to a more secure site further from the border.
3. Coping Mechanisms and the Potential for Self-reliance

Somali refugees

Other than the general ration, remittances are the major source of income for the Somali refugees. Before the livestock ban in September 2001, livestock trade was also an important source of income but, since the ban, refugees have had to seek other alternatives, the most important being the sale of firewood and charcoal.

Sudanese refugees

The main coping mechanisms in the Sudanese camps are agriculture, petty trading, collecting wild foods, selling of firewood and charcoal, illegal farming outside the camps, illegal hunting and fishing, illegal gold mining, and incentive work for the Implementing Partners and NGOs. The importance of these varies from camp to camp; for instance gold mining is important for Dimma but nowhere else while collecting wild foods is common only in Sherkole and Bonga.

Those authorized activities conducted within camp boundaries have little impact on food security. For example, while there are 400 plus hectares of land under cultivation in Bonga, this is only able to yield about 300 MT of food, equivalent to less than 2 kg per person per month. In Sherkole, due to the hostile attitudes of the local Benshangul people, refugees are unable to farm extensively outside of the camp and within the camp land is limited, leaving most families with small gardens from which to supplement their diets. Livestock holdings in any of the Sudanese camps are not large enough to support the refugees (not more than 0.2 cattle per family in each camp). Lastly, the market is not favourable to the trade of rations.

Eritrean refugees

Coping mechanisms in Walanibi camp are extremely limited. The refugees have very little access to land and livestock holdings, although the Kunamas who arrived at the camp's establishment have some livestock. Income generating activities, like the collection and sale of firewood, are still the main coping strategies. As recommended by the 2001 JFAM, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has started some income generating activities in the camp. These include animal husbandry, butchery activities, small shops, grain trading, selling of fruits and palm tree processing.

4. Health

Health services, including HIV/AIDS prevention, reproductive health (RH) and physical rehabilitation (except at Walanibi) are being provided in all of the refugee camps. The health situation has been generally good and has remained stable since the 2001 JFAM. Death rates are stable and well below the upper limits of normal rates for African populations

ARRA is the major Implementing Partner providing health, nutrition and sanitation services. Save the Children-UK is involved in RH & HIV/AIDS in the east. IRC does HIV/AIDS projects at Sherkole and Yarenja in the west and sanitation and malaria control at Walanibi. AHADA is involved in HIV/AIDS prevention at Dimma.

A total of 220,932 outpatient consultations were done in 2002 with a consultation per refugee per year rate of 1:6. Locals living in the vicinity of the camps also benefited from these services. Around half of the illnesses are from respiratory tract infections and malaria, and two-thirds of the diarrhoeal diseases were among children under the age of five.
5. Nutrition and the Food Basket

**Somali refugees**

The food aid basket and ration scale for the Somali refugees is 1,735 kcal/person/day. The calories provided are below the recommended international level of 2,100 kcal/person/day. The food basket includes 400g of wheat, 35g oil, 25g sugar and 5g of salt per person per day. Despite the low calorie intake and the exclusion of pulses from the food basket, the nutritional status of the Somali refugees has stabilized or improved since 2000. Aisha had a high malnutrition rate in 2002 but had a marked improvement in 2003 with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate, expressed in a weight for height percentage of the median, coming down to 6.5 percent in 2003 from 13.7 percent in 2002.

The GAM rates for Kebrhibeyha and Hartisheik are currently within normal limits with the 2003 nutrition survey revealing that the rates are 8.4 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. Although still within the acceptable range, the malnutrition rate at Kebrhibeyha did increase from 5.1 percent in 2002 to its present 8.4 percent. The major reasons identified for this increase were: a) the current drought and the sharing of resources by internally displaced persons (IDPs), b) insufficient general rations due to increases in the camp population as a result of unregistered children born after the 1997 revalidation, c) refugees who went unregistered during the 1997 revalidation who therefore do not have ration cards, and d) separated couples and divorcees still sharing the same ration card.

**Sudanese refugees**

Based on the results of the nutrition surveys conducted in 2000 and due to the limited coping strategies available to the refugees, the JFAM 2001 mission concluded that the general food rations for Dimma and Pugnido should be increased to a full ration equivalent to 2,100 calories per person per day. In 2003, all of the Sudanese camps' daily food baskets include 500g wheat, 30g oil, 50g pulses and 5g salt, which give the refugees 2121 kcal/person/day. In Bonga, the malnutrition rates remain below 10 percent with the 2003 GAM rate being 6.9 percent. In Dimma, the nutritional status has improved since 1999 but remained borderline in 2003 at 10.8 percent. The malnutrition rates at Sherkole have remained below 10 percent since 2000 and in 2003 it has decreased to 2.7 percent. With this low level of malnutrition, the continuation of blanket feeding in the Sudanese camps has become questionable.

**Eritrean refugees**

The food basket of Eritrean refugees at Walanibi consists of 500g wheat, 30g oil, 60g pulses and 5g salt, equivalent to 2,121 kcal/person/day. The malnutrition levels of the Eritrean refugees were high soon after their arrival in Ethiopia. WFP then started regular food deliveries and ARRA and UNHCR, with the assistance of IRC, started therapeutic and supplementary feeding programmes for malnourished children. Yet, a nutrition survey in August 2002 revealed a very high malnutrition rate of 18 percent. Subsequently a blanket-feeding programme was started, school feeding continued uninterrupted and the nutrition program was reorganized. A repeat nutrition survey in 2003 indicated significant improvement, with a GAM rate of 8.8 percent.

6. School Feeding

**Somali refugees**

With the current repatriation program, which has been ongoing since 1997, it has not been feasible to start school feeding programmes (SF) in any of the Somali camps. However, once the camps are consolidated, the Implementing Partners should conduct a feasibility study at the remaining camp to determine if food would be an appropriate input to improve enrolment.

**Sudanese refugees**

SF currently exists in Bonga, Dimma and Sherkole. The SF porridge ration is composed of Famix/CSB and sugar. Impact assessments have revealed that SF has contributed to a substantial increase in school
attendance, with new students arriving and dropouts returning. However, there is still a significant gender
gap in school enrolment, with boys still outnumbering girls by well over two to one. SF is unlikely to create
perfect attendance for the camps. The reasons for this are many, such as that many youth struggle to afford
clothing for school, are simply not interested, socio-cultural norms like early marriage, and the need to
financially support families. Early marriages and the demands of household chores especially hinder girls
from gaining an education.

_Eritrean refugees_

SF was begun in Walanibi in May 2002 and is administered by IRC, which is responsible for storing,
preparing and distributing the SF rations. In Walanibi there is a feeding hall and kitchen as well as a water
tank to wash dishes. Interestingly, in Walanibi girls have a higher attendance rate than boys since boys are
required as shepherds during the day. Overall the program is very well administered and greatly appreciated
and utilized by the Eritrean refugee community.
DETAILED FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JAM MISSION

1. Refugee Numbers and Planning Figures

Somali refugees

Some of the refugees in the camps came to Ethiopia as early as 1988 while most came in 1991 during the civil war preceding the collapse of the Siad Barre regime. Another influx numbering 92,900 refugees arrived in 1994 after war erupted between factions in Northwestern Somalia. In addition to these Somali refugees, some Somali Ethiopians, who were previously refugees in Somalia, returned to Ethiopia in 1991 and settled in the camps as refugees.

The first successful revalidation exercise took place in September 1994 in all of the Somali camps following which the total Somali refugee population went down from its peak of more than 625,000 to 184,900. After the influx of 92,900 refugees in November 1994, the numbers went up again to about 277,800 and stayed at that level until the last major revalidation exercise in November 1997 when they went down to about 242,000. After the November 1997 revalidation exercise no new arrivals from Somalia were admitted except for small numbers of urban refugees, mainly in Addis Ababa.

Repatriation activities started in earnest in 1998 when 47,864 Somalis were repatriated from Hartisheik, Teferiber, and Derwonaji camps. This was followed by the repatriation in 1999 of 22,990 refugees, mostly from the same camps. In 2000, a total of 51,493 refugees were repatriated or dispersed while during 2001 and 2002, 53,947 and 29,633 refugees were repatriated and dispersed respectively. The Somali refugee numbers have thus been reduced in the last five and a half years from 242,000 to 37,348 as of July 2003.

Aisha is currently the largest camp, with 13,978 inhabitants, followed by Hartisheik, with 11,742, and Kebribeya, with 11,628. Although the last revalidation exercise took place in 1997, the Implementing Partners unanimously accept that it is not advisable, at a time when repatriation is ongoing, to undertake a new revalidation exercise. This is because of the exercises' pull factor for 'recyclers' (those refugees who acquire more than one ration card). There are no plans for revalidation until repatriation activities have come to an end and after two of the refugee camps have been closed and the residual caseload consolidated into the third. Taking into consideration the possibility that 18,000 of the planned 25,000 refugees could be repatriated/ dispersed in 2003, a planning figure of 19,300 Somali refugees was adopted for 2004.

Sudanese refugees

Sudanese refugees began arriving in Ethiopia in the early 1980s following the start of the civil war that still lingers in their country and settled in the camps in Benshangul and Gambella regions. At the beginning of July 2003, the total Sudanese refugee population was 87,596. Females make up approximately 45 percent of the total refugee population. Dimma camp hosts the highest proportion of males at approximately 64 percent while Bonga has the most children under the age of five, one third of the total. The refugees in Bonga are predominantly Uduk, while the refugees in Dimma and Pugnido are Nuers, Dinka and Anuak. In Sherkole, most of the refugees are Maban, then Uduks and Funj. Finally, the Fungi, Kidalu, and Dinka are the main tribal groups found in Yarenja.

The last revalidation exercises carried out in the western camps took place in 1998 in Bonga, January 1999 in Dimma, February 2000 in Pugnido and December 2001 in Sherkole. While each of the revalidation exercises resulted in a decrease in the population, new arrivals and births quickly closed the gap with the previous population figures. Dimma, Sherkole and Pugnido host most of the new arrivals, while Bonga's population increase is due to an exceptionally high birth rate (over 6 percent) amongst the Uduk community. Yarenja, the newest camp, has had a number of new arrivals as well, bringing it to a population of 4,266 as of June 2003.

As of 30 June 2003, the refugee population in Dimma totaled 17,543 with 37 percent being female. The majority of the refugee population are the pastoralist Nuer (75.2 %) and Dinkas (11.8 %) and the agriculturalist Anuak (7.5 %). Since 2002, UNHCR and ARRA have screened 257 HOF for Refugee Status
Determination (RSD). Of that number, 110 were given refugee status and ration cards. In 2003, according to UNHCR and ARRA, the number of new arrivals has been minimal.

However, interviews with refugees indicated that there are significant numbers of new arrivals who have either not been screened in the RSD process or who have been screened but not yet given ration cards. This puts an additional burden on refugee families who share their rations with the unregistered refugees. After the screening interview, the refugee HOF is told to stay with relatives in the camp until the case is adjudicated. There is currently no mechanism for monitoring refugees who have been screened, but not granted refugee status, and who are still living in the camp.

The bottleneck is that UNHCR and ARRA in Gambella must make the final RSD decision on cases from Dimma, despite the fact that both agencies conduct the formal screening process at the camp. A major problem is that the reception station at the camp, built in 2000, is too close to the camp to serve that RSD purpose satisfactorily and as a consequence it is not currently being used.

Among the Sudanese refugees in Sherkole, the Maban (47 %), Funj (24 %) and Uduk (10 %) tribes are agro-pastoralists, while the Dinka (13 %) tribe is pastoralist. The last revalidation exercise was conducted in December 2001. The exercise revealed the number of beneficiaries to be 12,787 as opposed to the November 2001 report, which put the number of beneficiaries at 17,632. Since the revalidation exercise, the camp population has increased to 16,853 refugees as a result of new arrivals and births.

No influxes were reported in February 2003 and screening was suspended in May and June 2003 due to recyclers mixing with the asylum seekers at the screening site. Taking into account the number of genuine influxes in January, March and April, on average the influx is 200 per month. Though the existence of the reception centre has helped in identifying genuine refugees and in mitigating the number of recyclers, it has become impossible to avoid the recyclers completely.

The Famatsore reception centre is located 32 km from Sherkole. In the centre there are two separate halls that serve to accommodate the female and male new arrivals. There is also a hand dug well and pit latrines that render services to the new arrivals. The RSD screening at Famatsore reception centre is conducted twice a week. ARRA and UNHCR protection officers, refugee social workers, and refugee elders representing different tribes in the camp participate in the screening exercise and assist in registering the new arrivals. Four refugee social workers are permanently stationed in the reception centre.

Compiling data for refugee identification is gaining momentum and the computerization of refugee data was prepared by UNHCR soon after the revalidation exercise was completed in December 2001. The computerized data includes information on new arrivals, births, resettlement, deaths and transfers. Now the computerization of the vital data has been introduced in both Sherkole and Assosa UNHCR field offices. On the other hand, there is no progress in issuing ID cards with photographs of the refugees because of UNHCR funding constraints.

The Sudanese refugee planning figures for 2004 must take into consideration a possible VOLREP following the success of the peace talks between the Sudanese Government and the SPLA leaders. In July 2003, the total Sudanese refugee population was 87,596. UNHCR estimates an average influx of 833 refugees per month, which will bring the total caseload up to about 92,000 by the end of 2003. If the peace talks are successful, UNHCR estimates that as many as 30,000 people will be willing to return to Sudan in 2004. Should peace talks fail, the planning figure for 2004 is about 104,000 refugees (assuming a steady influx of refugees such as in 2003).

Eritrean refugees

As of 30 June 2003, Eritrean refugee numbers stood at 5,651 with females making up nearly 38 percent of the total caseload. About 73 percent of the refugees had an agricultural/pastoral background before they left Eritrea. The Kunama ethnic group makes up 70 percent of the total refugee population at Walanibi camp, while Tigrigna speakers comprise about 28 percent with the balance being made up of other minority ethnic groups. The ethnic profile of Walanibi is quickly changing, as most of the new arrivals are Tigrigna speakers.
The last revalidation at Walanibi took place in May 2002 when the population was 4,241. During the first half of 2003, the average monthly influx figure was 85. In the second half of the year, it is expected that average monthly new arrivals could reach 150 owing to an anticipated increase in the number of secondary school and university students leaving their country fearing reprisals for avoiding conscription for military training. The agreed planning figure for 2004 is 8,000 people.

The most common entry points in Tigray Region for Eritrean refugees are Zalambessa/Adigrat, Eggela, Rama, Badme, and Humera. The refugees usually cross the border at night and give themselves up to the Ethiopian Defense Force or to the Woreda Administrations who conduct a preliminary screening of the refugees. UNHCR and ARRA then screen the asylum seekers again at the Endaabaguna screening site using RSD procedures. Following this, ARRA transports the refugees to Walanibi where they are issued with ration cards, receive the balance of the food rations for the month and non-food items according to their family size.

The ration cards are valid for 34 months. To renew lost or destroyed ration cards, beneficiaries apply to ARRA for replacement by providing bio-data of the ration cardholder and members of the family. This information is then cross-checked with UNHCR/ARRA records and if the information tallies, a new ration card is issued.

At Walanibi, ARRA and UNHCR have come up with a commendable plan for issuing temporary identification (ID) cards for refugees. The card has an ID number corresponding to the refugee registration number making it easier to cross check information about the cardholder with other records held by ARRA and UNHCR. The card has a validity date and the signature of the Camp Coordinator and ARRA's seal. This is a good initiative that could help in minimising the circulation of multiple ration cards among other beneficiaries.

**Recommendations on Refugee Numbers and Planning Figures**

- Issue rations cards to all new refugees who have been screened and registered.
- Conduct revalidation in all of the Sudanese camps within the first quarter of 2004.
- Computerise beneficiary lists, immediately following revalidation, to better track refugees and absentees and substitute old cards with new ones. Old cards must be destroyed immediately.
- Implement a test pilot in Walanibi for the introduction of the new ID cards as soon as possible. If successful, extend the use of ID cards to all of the other refugee camps.
- Standardise reporting formats from all camps, e.g. age breakdown, etc., for refugee demographic data.
- Finalise discussions and arrangements, by UNHCR and ARRA’s protection officers, for the relocation of the Dimma screening centre to another location and the setting up of a screening centre for Pugnido, based on the successful example of Sherkole.

2. **Durable Solutions**

**Somali refugees**

VOLREP is one of the policy priorities of the Implementing Partners who have pursued it as a durable solution, particularly for the Somali caseload. 222,033 beneficiaries have repatriated or dispersed from the Somali camps since 1997. The plan for 2003 is to repatriate/disperse 25,000 Somali refugees. Once the Somali refugees are consolidated into one single camp sometime in 2004, UNHCR and ARRA should eventually conduct nationality and protection screening to determine the continued need for international protection and the identification of the most appropriate durable solution for this final caseload of those who cannot return (local integration, resettlement, etc.).

The Somali National Regional State (SNRS) is a semi-arid region inhabited by pastoral communities with a poor socio-economic base. Given the Implementing Partner's commitment to supporting the rehabilitation of areas that have hosted refugees, the assets of the closed camps- such as schools and health centres- were
handed over to the relevant regional authorities to facilitate their reintegration to the host community and this policy should be continued as the repatriation comes to a conclusion and two of the remaining three camps are closed.

Sudanese refugees

The VOLREP of 30,000 Sudanese refugees may be possible in 2004 if the peace talks between the Sudanese Government and SPLA are successful. Regardless, under the existing 2003 care and maintenance scenario, the Implementing Partners will continue to provide international protection and material assistance to the Sudanese refugees sheltered in the western camps of Bonga, Dimma, Fugnido, Yarenja, Sherkole and eventually Odier. Emphasis will be placed on reinforcing the capacity of the refugees towards self-supporting, self-reliance activities by equipping them with skills that can be utilized upon their return to Sudan.

Eritrean refugees

Complications surrounding the implementation of the Cessation Clauses of the peace agreement will delay the VOLREP of the Eritreans in 2003 (since some refugees arrived after the specified timeframe and do not technically qualify as refugees under the Clauses). Eritreans of Kunama ethnic origin pose a special challenge, since they do not accept returning home as a durable solution because of security concerns and will continue to require international protection. Furthermore, the demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border might create security problems that would call for humanitarian action, which means the security situation overall in Eritrea would not allow for a VOLREP in the next few years.

Recommendations on Durable Solutions

- UNHCR and ARRA should conduct a needs assessment of the remaining refugee community, including basic rehabilitation needs of camp infrastructure, following the Somali camp consolidation.
- UNHCR and ARRA should engage local authorities in advance of the closure of the eastern camps to prepare for a proper hand-over of the existing infrastructure and should continue the rehabilitation of infrastructure and other facilities in refugee affected areas. WFP, assuming the availability of resources, should continue food for work projects in and around closed camps to rehabilitate the environment.
- UNHCR and ARRA should pursue the issue of finding a viable relocation site and move the Walani refugees to the new site, preferably before the demarcation of the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- UNHCR and ARRA should conduct a survey, in anticipation of a possible VOLREP, of Sudanese refugees to determine to which areas the refugees may eventually return.

3. Coping Mechanisms and the Potential for Self-reliance

Somali refugees

In addition to the general ration, remittances are the major source of income for the refugees. Before the livestock export ban in September 2001, livestock trading at various levels was also an important source of income. Since the ban, income from livestock has declined dramatically. The loss of income from livestock has compelled refugees to rely more on other sources of income, mainly the sale of firewood and charcoal. Reports indicate that charcoal production has increased with exports to Somalia. Other trade with Somalia of varying types is a further source of income, especially for the refugees in Hartisheik. Backyard gardening is practiced in Kebribayeh and Hartesheik, although its contribution to food security is insignificant. Casual labour, petty commodity production, and poultry and small livestock production are all practiced in the camps on a small scale.
The monthly ration is in general consumed before the end of the month. This is for various reasons, such as selling part of the ration to cover non-food item needs as well sharing food with new arrivals. In order to bridge the monthly food gap and to purchase other non-food items, refugees engage in different activities. According to various sources, coping mechanisms of the refugees include: agriculture, animal husbandry, petty commodity trading, selling of firewood, collecting wild foods, illegal hunting and fishing, illegal farming outside of the camps, gold mining, remittances and incentive labour within the camp.

In Dimma there is a minimal amount of trading/selling of the monthly ration, the profits of which are mostly used to obtain complementary food items, such as fresh vegetables and meat. Refugees earn between 50-80 Ethiopian cents from the sale of one kilo of pulses and between 1-3 ETB for one kilo of wheat. Alternately, refugees can purchase one kilo of a corn-soya blend on the local market for one ETB.

Another means of complementing the refugee diet and generating income is backyard gardening. Refugees engaged in this activity grow vegetables such as okra and tomatoes in addition to maize and sorghum. Though most plots are small and refugees tend to consume the majority of their harvest, some are able to sell a portion of their yield to supplement their income. On average, refugees net 10 ETB each day when selling their produce, with some earning up to 150 ETB per harvest.

Approximately 2,500 refugees are involved in some form of income generating activity. About 100 benefit from ARRA sponsored small business loans, some 395 from jobs with UN agencies, ARRA or NGOs, 1,632 from their own businesses, and about 430 from gold mining. A non-representative sample indicated that those who have started businesses on their own sold firewood to start the business and earned between 20 and 50 ETB a month. Those working for ARRA, the UN and NGOs earn up to 310 ETB per month. It is not known how much is earned by those mining gold, however it should be noted that the number of refugees working in the gold mining areas dropped from over 1,500 people last year to about 430 this year due to conflicts in the gold mining areas. The income earned from the above activities appears to be sufficient to cover some other non-food needs, but again, not sufficient to justify a change in the food ration.

In Sherkole each family is provided with an 8x12m plot (96 sq.m) of land to build a hut and maintain a small backyard garden. ARRA, with funds from UNHCR, gives the refugees, and to a limited extent the host community, selected seeds, fertilizers, farm tools and other inputs. The actual amount varies from year to year depending on budget allocations. Some crop examples include maize, sorghum, and mixed vegetables. Although the Sherkole refugees are not allowed to farm outside the camp, the locals usually allow the refugees to cultivate their land and share the harvest. However, the vast bulk of the harvest is reserved for the local farmer. In 2002, Sherkole refugees were given 39 cows and three bulls. Unfortunately, due to limited access to pasture land, the number of refugees involved in livestock production will remain limited.

In Sherkole, IRC and ZOA assist refugees involved in small businesses and income generating activities. IRC’s activities started in 2002 and target vulnerable groups, such as female-headed families, the physically disabled, and elders. Training was given to the targeted groups on market assessment and business management in areas of grain trade, bakery, butchery, teashop, etc. Currently, 115 women, organised into groups of five, and 39 disabled persons have been given in-kind grants to start small businesses. Similarly, 30 elders are organised in the same fashion as that of the women and will be provided with three female and one male goat to start up the business. IRC hopes to increase the number of people in the programme to 240 by next year.

Due to strict government and community controls, the refugees are only allowed to collect dry firewood (dried broken branches and dry bamboo trees). However, cutting trees to produce charcoal is widely practiced among the locals who often hire refugees to assist. In times of food shortages, refugees in Sherkole also go to the forest in large numbers to collect firewood for sale in order to meet their food needs. Although it is impossible to say deforestation is under control, compared to the other refugee camps, particularly Bonga and Dimma, the deforestation rate is very low around Sherkole. To help mitigate deforestation ARRA produces 900 fuel saving stoves every year and the production of the stoves has brought about a positive impact in decreasing deforestation.
Eritrean refugees

Income generating activities, such as the collection and sale of firewood, are still the main coping strategies for Eritrean refugees. The selling of firewood and charcoal has been one of the main coping strategies for the Kunamas refugees. However, competition with the locals has created a lot of tension between the two and the illegal movement of refugees outside the camp is becoming a major concern to the local authorities.

As recommended by the 2001 JFAM, some income-generating activities have been started in Walanibi by IRC. These include animal husbandry, butchery activities, small shops, grain trade, selling of fruits, and palm tree processing. Refugees involved in income generating activities are organized into Business Associations by IRC. So far ten associations with ten members each have benefited from the grants provided by IRC. Depending on the activity, a Business Association makes between 150 to 175 ETB per month as profit, of which two-thirds is normally split among the members and one-third is kept as a saving. The plan is to have 500 grantees by the end of 2003.

Although backyard farming is practiced, its contribution to food security is insignificant. No special programme has been initiated as had been recommended by the 2001 JFAM to improve farming techniques through extension services and the provision of improved seeds and fertiliser. Employment for a few refugees can be found within the camp either by working with the Implementing Partners or NGOs or as shop attendants to some of the refugee traders who have started petty shops within the camp. However, the scope of employment as a coping mechanism is extremely limited for refugees. Selling wheat is becoming one of the income generating activities within the camp. Some of the associations buy wheat from fellow refugees at a cost of 50 ETB for 50 kg and sell it for 60 ETB to merchants in Shire/Sheraro. Although most of the refugees claim that they sell wheat to buy sorghum, the practice should be discouraged as an income generating activity for refugees.

4. Recommendations on Coping Mechanisms and the Potential for Self-reliance

- Coordinate income generation activities through regular coordination meetings with all partners involved (ARRA, NGOs, UNHCR) to avoid duplication and learn from each other.
- The distribution of fuel saving stoves already initiated at the camps should be accelerated to reduce deforestation.
- Alternative models of fuel wood saving stoves should be sought and tested in the camps.
- Support the Bureau of Agriculture in its efforts at reforesting refugee-impacted areas including, but not limited to, initiating pilot Food for Work schemes in the impacted areas subject to the availability of food resources.
- The Implementing Partners should continue to promote backyard gardening through information campaigns, community-level training on best practices, and the timely distribution of seeds and tools where applicable.
- The Implementing Partners should continue to promote income-generating activities, with special emphasis on self-sustainability. Provision of interest-free capital loans for IGA start-up (to mitigate wood gathering and selling) should be accompanied by environmental protection counselling.
- Following the relocation of the Eritrean refugees and Pugnido’s Sudanese refugees to new sites, provide adequate plots, seeds, and tools to enable refugees to produce vegetables and other food items so that they can supplement their rations from their own food production.
- ARRA in Sherkole should continue negotiating with the regional state to change the location of the land already provided to the refugees to an area closer to the camp.
5. Health and Nutrition

5. A. Health

**Somali refugees**

Approximately 44 percent of the outpatient cases were children below the age of five years. Respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases, intestinal parasites and eye infections are the leading causes of illnesses while diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory tract infections and tuberculosis are the top causes of mortality among the Somali refugees, in that decreasing order of frequency. During the last three years, there have been no major epidemic outbreaks.

Death rates have been reduced since 2000. The crude (total) death rate for the Somali camps was 1.5/1,000/year while the under five mortality rate was 4.3/1,000/year. The average natural growth rate was 2.5 percent. The total vaccination coverage was about 86.7 percent (as per the recent nutrition survey) with Aisha having the highest, 93.2 percent, and Hartishreik the lowest, 81.3 percent.

The latrine to population ratio is 1:17 and the waste pit to population ratio is 1:595. The average medical doctor to population ratio is 1:11,454 (standard is 1:15,000-20,000). The ratios of Community Health Agents and Traditional Birth Attendants are 1:1,167 and 1:2,489 respectively (the standards are 1 per 1,000 and 1 per 2,500, respectively).

**Sudanese refugees**

The leading causes of deaths in the Sudanese camps are acute respiratory infections, malaria, diarrhea and tuberculosis, in that decreasing order of frequency. The same diseases account for more than half of the deaths among the adult population and three-fourths of deaths among the under-five population. Malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoeal diseases and intestinal parasites are the top causes of outpatient illnesses in the Sudanese camps, in that order of decreasing frequency.

Death rates have been reduced since 2000. According to the 2002 UNHCR-RLO Health & Nutrition Report, the crude (total) mortality/death rate was 2.9/1,000/year while the under-five children mortality rate was 4.8/1,000/year, with both being within normal limits. The average natural growth rate was 3.4 percent per year. Of the total 162,584 outpatient consultations, 46.1 percent were children below the age of five years. Bonga camp has an exceptionally high consultation ratio. The average number of daily outpatients for the camps is 60 while Bonga has between 162 to 190 cases per day.

The total vaccination coverage among the under-five children is about 83.2 percent (as per the recent nutrition survey excluding Pugnido) with Bonga having the highest (93.1 percent) and Sherkole the least (67.5 percent). The latrine to population ratio is 1:23 while the waste pit to population ratio is 1:76. The average medical doctor to population ratio is 1:18, 476 (standard is 1:15,000-20,000). The ratio of refugee Community Health Agents (CHA) and Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) in the western camps are 1:1,280 and 1:2,200 respectively. The respective standards are 1 per 1,000 and 1 per 2,500.

**Eritrean refugees**

In 2002, the crude (total) death rate was 8.1/1,000/year while the under five children death rate was 13.6/1,000/year while the average natural growth rate is 2.8 percent per year. Respiratory tract infections, malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and intestinal parasites are the top causes of illnesses while diarrhoeal diseases, malaria and respiratory tract infections are the leading causes of deaths, in that order of decreasing frequency. As part of a malaria prevention program, about 1,100 insecticide impregnated mosquito bed nets had been distributed by IRC in 2002. Despite these efforts, the incidence of malaria remains a major issue of concern for the refugees.

On average, the health staff provides services to about 60 to 70 outpatients per day. Because of the anticipated relocation, the health facilities are of a temporary nature, mostly made with walls of corrugated iron sheets. Of the total 13,305 outpatient cases treated in 2003, 31.9 percent were children below the age of
five years. Though the total vaccination coverage in the first half of 2003 has increased by 13 percent (38 percent in 2002 and 51.5 percent in 2003, as per the recent nutrition survey), it is still much below the intended target. The main reasons are the shortage of vaccines, problems with the cold chain and the fact that children were not vaccinated in their country of origin. The latrine to population ratio is 1:42 and the average medical doctor to population ratio is 1:5,260.

**Recommendations for Health**

- Pending the availability of funds, strengthen malaria control programs by introducing IIBN (insecticide impregnated mosquito bed nets) in the northern and western refugee camps.
- Explore the possibility of using the National UNV pilot programme initiated by UNDP to get additional medical doctors for the refugee camps.
- UNHCR HQ should monitor and ensure the proper importation and shipment of all cold chain requiring medical supplies from the suppliers.
- Though international procurement of medical supplies is still valid, it is also recommended that a limited provision be made for local purchases to guarantee regular and consistent supplies, in case of a pipeline break and/or unforeseen urgent requirements.
- Appropriate delivery services for expectant mothers should be made available at Walanibi and Yarenja.
- There should be a standby ambulance for Hartisheik and Kebribeyh and, depending on the availability of funds, all malfunctioning ambulances should be replaced.
- Though much better than before, the number of community health agents and traditional birth attendants should be increased in line with the recommended standard of 1 per 1,000 and 1 per 2,500 respectively (also refer to JFAM 2001) in the camps where standards are not met.
- The storage facilities for drugs in the camps should be improved through the provision of generators to supply power and the structure of the stores improved where necessary.
- Increase the number of pit latrines and waste disposal facilities in accordance with the recommended standards.
- The issue of a lack of water supply for the health centre in Walanibi needs to be addressed.

**4.B Nutrition**

*Somali refugees*

The food aid basket and ration scale for the Somali refugees is 1,735 kcal/person/day, which is below the recommended international level of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Despite the low calorie intake and the exclusion of pulses from the food basket, the nutritional status of the Somali refugees has progressively improved or stabilized since 2000. Aisha camp revealed a higher malnutrition rate in 2002 (26.8 percent WFH of the median). However, the situation has markedly improved in 2003 with the rate decreasing to 14.7 percent (WFH of the median).

The malnutrition rates for Kebribeyah and Hartisheik are within normal limits. The 2003 nutrition survey revealed that the GAM, expressed in WFH of the median, was 8.4 percent and 5.4 percent respectively. Though still within the acceptable range, the malnutrition rate in Kebribeyah increased from 5.1 percent last year to 8.4 percent of WFH in 2003.

There was a downward trend in the rate of malnutrition among under fives over the last three years in the Somali camps, as evidenced in nutrition survey results. The average malnutrition in 2001 was 7.6 percent, 7.8 percent in 2002 and 6.8 percent in 2003 (all values expressed in W/H percentage of the median). Blanket feeding programs, reorganized nutrition programs, close monitoring and technical supervision were the main positive factors attributed to the overall improvement.

The micronutrient survey conducted in Kebribeyha refugee camp in late 2001 revealed a relatively high prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia (12.8 percent) and Vitamin A deficiency (20.5 percent) among children between the ages of 6 to 59 months. Immediate action could not be taken due to the late arrival, more than a year, of the survey report. However, Vitamin A supplementation has now started in almost all
of the camps. The current drought, which negatively affects the refugees who lead pastoral livelihoods and have no labour opportunities and insufficient resources, coupled with the presence of IDPs living nearby and sharing resources, are feared to be potential causes and/or aggravating factors for any pending malnutrition in the near future.

**Sudanese refugees**

Based on the results of the nutrition surveys conducted in 2000, and due to the limited coping strategies available to the refugees, the JFAM 2001 mission, along with WFP and UNHCR nutritionists, concluded that the general food rations for Dimma and Pugnido should be increased to a full ration equivalent to 2,100 kcal/person/day. The current food basket for the Sudanese refugees in all of the western camps now gives them 2,121 kcal/person/day.

In **Pugnido**, nutrition surveys could not be conducted in 2002 and 2003 because of security reasons and the impending relocation of 24,000 refugees to a new site at Odier. According to the last nutrition survey in 2001 (GAM of 12 percent WFH percentage of the median), nutrition data from the health centre, recent ethnic clashes and the interruption of regular camp activities, the GAM rate in Pugnido is not expected to be less than 10 percent. A micronutrient survey conducted in 2001 revealed a high level of iron deficiency anaemia (65.1 percent) and Vitamin A deficiency (43.6 percent) among the refugee population. The overall nutrition situation in Pugnido is therefore expected to be a concern.

In **Dimma**, malnutrition rates have generally remained within the normal range since 2000. The 5.5 percent GAM rate in 2000 went up to 10.8 percent in 2001, but this figure now has gone back down to 5.5 percent in 2003 (all values expressed as WFH percentage of the median). Refugees in Dimma remain heavily dependent on the general food ration to meet their food needs. The results of nutrition surveys indicate that the malnutrition rate is higher among the age group of 6–12 months. One of the contributing factors can be the lack of appropriate weaning food. The most common micronutrient deficiency reported in the camp was anaemia. To prevent iron and folate deficiencies in pregnant women, iron supplements are given during antenatal visits starting from 16 weeks of pregnancy up to birth.

In **Bonga**, the 2003 GAM rate was 6.9 percent of WFH of the median and the overall health and nutritional status remained stable. This situation suggests the discontinuation of the blanket-feeding program. Moderately malnourished children in the supplementary feeding program should be weighed on a weekly basis to follow their progress but are currently being weighed on a monthly or bimonthly basis. This can result in a delay in discovering children who are failing to respond and need further medical investigation and also means that children are spending prolonged periods in the programme before being discharged. For these reasons, it is recommended that additional nutrition staff be deployed.

Scooping materials used for selective feeding programs are non-standardized in all of the Sudanese camps. For example, random measurements for the supplementary feeding programme during distribution times varied from 1.4 kg to 1.8 kg. Even though there was no complaint about the existing manpower, the assignment of additional staff is crucial to strengthen the existing services.

In **Sherkole** the malnutrition rates have remained below 10 percent since 2000 and in 2003 it has even gone down to 2.7 percent of WFH of the median. With this very low level of malnutrition, the continuation of blanket feeding in Sherkole has become questionable and the nutrition survey team has recommended its discontinuation.

**Eritrean refugees**

Malnutrition levels of the Eritrean refugees were high following their arrival in Ethiopia. The nutrition survey in August 2002 revealed a very high malnutrition rate of 18 percent of WFH of the median. Subsequently, a blanket feeding program was started, school feeding continued uninterrupted and the nutrition program was reorganized. A repeat nutrition survey in 2003 indicated significant improvement, with a GAM rate of 8.8 percent of WFH of the median.
6. Food Pipeline, Resourcing and Deliveries

The PRRO's pipeline problems became more acute towards the end of June 2003 when outstanding borrowings from other WFP Projects and the EFSRA totalled 2,600 MT Cereals and 113 MT CSB. In late July 2003 arrangements were being made for another loan of 3,000 MT of wheat from the EFSRA while postponing repayment of other loans taken previously by the PRRO. The pipeline problems were further exacerbated by the failure of local suppliers to deliver 4,534 MT of locally purchased cereals on time as per contractual obligations.

Although PRRO 10127 has been operational since July 2002, by the end of July 2003, less than 30 percent of the total food commitments were resourced. The most pressing problem is the under-resourcing of cereals (less than 27 percent of the total commitment). The overall resourcing situation is summarised in the table below.

Food Committed, Resourced and Delivered to PRRO 10127 as of 31 July 2003 (In MT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Revised Commitment</th>
<th>Resourced</th>
<th>Delivered</th>
<th>Percent Resourced vs. Revised Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>68,903</td>
<td>18,533</td>
<td>13,491</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>5,093</td>
<td>2,087</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>4,214</td>
<td>2,091</td>
<td>1,799</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Foods</td>
<td>4,168</td>
<td>1,032</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1,593</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,329</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,429</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Due to the serious cereals pipeline constraints faced by the PRRO, options for reducing the shortfall, including but not limited to ration cuts, need to be looked into unless new pledges are received by the end of August 2003. The WFP Country Office put out a press release at the end of July 2003 alerting the international community about WFP’s needs for 11,000 MT cereals, 400 MT pulses, 300 MT oil, and 60 MT blended foods to continue feeding refugees up to March 2004.
Meeting unanticipated food needs necessitated by UNHCR's plan to accelerate Somali repatriation activities remains a challenge for WFP. This has often resulted in the utilisation of larger than planned food supplies for supporting repatriation. Moreover, requests for pre-positioning of repatriation food packages do not usually take into consideration the availability of food stocks in the country. UNHCR has tentative plans for repatriating and dispersing 25,000 Somali refugees before the end of 2003. As cereals are the major item in the repatriation food packages, WFP will be unable to support the repatriation of Somali refugees beyond August 2003 unless it receives additional cereals pledges.

In the past, WFP pre-positioned three-month food buffer stocks to the Sudanese refugee camps that were difficult to access during the heavy rainy season (June-September). Owing to the poor food pipeline situation, WFP was unable to preposition food during the main rainy season in 2003.

**Recommendations**

- Action needs to be taken urgently to ensure that the balance of food items not resourced, in particular cereals, need to be resourced and delivered on time in order to maintain the accelerated pace of repatriation and to avert a break in the food pipeline for refugee feeding.
- UNHCR needs to provide to WFP repatriation and action plans well in advance to ensure availability of repatriation food packages.
- WFP needs to continue the practice of pre-positioning buffer stocks to poorly accessible camps prior to the onset of the heavy rains.

7. **Food Basket Composition**

The current food basket for the Sudanese refugees in all of the western camps and Walanibi now includes 500g wheat, 30g oil, 50g pulses and 5g salt per day, which gives 2,121 kcal/person/day. The food aid basket and ration scale for the Somali refugees is 1,735 kcal/person/day, below the recommended international level of 2,100 kcal/person/day and consists of 400g of wheat, 35g oil, 25g sugar and 5g of salt per person per day.

Despite the recommendations made by the evaluation mission from Rome prior to the 2001 JFAM, to include pulses in the general ration and to increase the ration scale, the JFAM 2001 mission recommended the discontinuation of pulses and the provision of targeted blanket feeding to the under fives in the Somali camps. The rationale behind this was that WFP previously provided pulses to the refugees, but they were often sold for non-food or high value food items. Moreover, it was debated that when a full ration was provided to the refugees, children still demonstrated high levels of malnutrition. The 1999 JFAM also recommended refraining from making changes to the general ration during the repatriation program. Thus, the Implementing Partners are expected to re-address the food basket for the remaining Somali refugees once the repatriation program ends and the remaining refugees are consolidated into one camp.

For the most part, the refugees seem content with the current food basket. In the western camps there is a preference for wheat to sorghum and maize citing several advantages such as a) higher prices when traded/sold, b) easy for making different types of bread and dishes, c) tasty, d) good for health and e) the absence of significant losses from milling. However, the Eritrean refugees prefer millet or sorghum to wheat. Most of the refugees, except some Eritreans, also prefer white beans or lentils to green and yellow peas. In addition, refugees requested that sugar (in the west and north) be added to the prevailing food basket as well as meat, milk and dates.

**Recommendations**

- Subject to the availability of food commodities, substitute lentils and peas in place of white haricot beans for the Eritrean refugees.
8. **Food Targeting and the Distribution Mechanisms**

**Somali refugees**

Direct distribution to the heads of household is implemented in all three of the Somali camps. Women’s involvement represents 53 percent of the people involved in the distribution process. Vulnerable groups are given priority during distribution. In order to ensure that refugees get their exact food entitlements, a joint ARRA/UNHCR/refugee women’s committee/refugee elders’ committee and the food basket monitoring team often brief refugees on the type and quantity of ration to be distributed. In the absence of a ration cardholder during the distribution day, a family member, relative or a neighbour can collect the ration on their behalf. UNHCR provides a transportation budget from the warehouses to the distribution centres and feeding programs.

**Sudanese refugees**

Direct distribution is done to the heads of households in all of the Sudanese camps. Women's involvement is 90 percent at Bonga, Sherkole and Dimma but only 33 percent in Pugnido for the distribution process. Women participate in selecting scoopers, monitor the distribution, check the scooping materials, mediate and resolve problems amongst refugees and present refugee complaints to the Implementing Partners. The provision of incentives to women food committee members and scoopers has also encouraged them to contribute to the smooth food distribution process. Women refugees complained about the lack of latrines at the distribution centre areas. Lastly, women are often mistakenly labelled as 'absentees' because they were otherwise engaged when their names are called during distribution.

Wheelbarrows are provided by WFP to transport food for the vulnerable groups. Refugees are well aware of their entitlements and WFP monitors the monthly food distributions. Refugees check their food prior to departure from the distribution site. Standardized scooping items and weighing scales are available, except at Sherkole, which lacks scales. UNHCR allocates one truck per camp and covers both loading and offloading costs from the warehouses to the distribution centres but at Pugnido and Bonga trucks are often not available, which means that food cannot be transported to the distribution centres and distribution is frequently done in front of the warehouses.

Based on a random sample of thirty Sudanese families, all are receiving the appropriate ration based on their ration cards. The families consume almost all of the food. That is, less than ten percent of the food is sold or used for milling. However, twenty-six out of the thirty refugees interviewed are sharing their rations with asylum seekers. The nutritional status of the refugees is good and therefore the sharing of the food does not appear to have a negative impact on their nutritional status. However, the refugees make up the food difference by collecting and selling firewood, which does have an impact on the environment.

One problem encountered in the camps is the lack of written and standardized distribution guidelines. The camps often have ad hoc responses to such issues as absentees, lost cards, the selection of distribution scoopers, etc. Codified distribution guidelines would help to improve the efficiency of distributions as well as to mitigate arguments between refugees and camp staff.

**Eritrean refugees**

The 2001 JFAM recommended that direct scooping to HOFs be made and that standardized scooping materials be utilized in Walanibi. However, the direct scooping system has not been implemented. The group system is still functional as distribution methodology. ARRA explained that the delay in the implementation of the direct scooping system was because the allocated budget had not been transferred to establish chutes and pay the scoopers’ salaries. Furthermore, it was said that it would be wasteful to construct distribution chutes in a temporary camp, which might be closed as soon as a new location for the camp is identified. Lastly, random interviews with refugees indicated that there are no major complaints to suggest that the group distribution system needs to be changed to the direct scooping system immediately.

On the other hand, the issue of absentee refugees is a major concern at Walanibi camp. To give an idea of the magnitude of the problem, in June and July 2003 there were 450 and 484 refugees who were absent
during distributions. At present, absentee refugees can delegate anybody to receive their food rations. This issue needs to be tackled now before the situation becomes worse. At the very least, refugees should be required to receive their rations in person. They should not be permitted to delegate other people to receive their food rations on their behalf. The unclaimed food should be returned to the warehouse. However, the cardholders could be allowed to collect their food after the end of distributions if they can present valid reasons for their absence.

**Recommendations on Food Targeting and Distribution**

- Provide appropriate weighing scales to Sherkole
- Given the difficulties in Pugnido and Bonga of transporting rations to the distribution centres because of a lack of functional trucks, ARRA and UNHCR should devise long-term plans to alleviate the current situation of distributions occurring in front of the warehouses.
- Maintain the existing group distribution system in Walanibi until relocation of refugees to the new site.
- For Walanibi, ensure that group leaders provide rations only to cardholders that come to collect their rations in person. The distribution of rations to delegated persons should be discontinued immediately.
- The Implementing Partners should develop standardized procedures/guidelines on issues such as the rotation of scoopers, lost ration cards, absences, shortages after distribution, changes in the number of family members, excess quantities of food items after distribution and other such distribution related issues
- UNHCR should improve working conditions for scoopers and distribution labourers by providing funds for the purchase of overalls and aprons.
- UNHCR and ARRA should provide simple shading shelters and latrines, built with community participation, at the distribution sites.
- Standardize procedures/arrangements for vulnerable groups during food distribution.

9. **Food Storage and Management**

Storage facilities and warehouse equipment are adequately supplied and the storage system and handling of stocks is in general satisfactory compared to previous years. Storage and management of food and non-food items (NFIs) is satisfactory in all camps except for a few anomalies in Walanibi. Generally the cleanliness of the warehouses is satisfactory. Food transportation and the timely arrival of food from WFP central warehouses is highly appreciated by all camp coordinators and ARRA managers.

Considering the current number of refugees served in all of the camps and the quantity of goods stored and distributed, the existing warehouse capacity is more than enough. A few of the warehouses do require maintenance, such as to repair leaks in the roofs. Adequate quantities of warehouse materials- like pallets, plastic sheets, cleaning materials, scooping instruments and weighing materials- are in general available to all of the warehouses. Food and NFIs are stored separately in most of the camps' warehouses except for Walanibi. Record keeping and reporting systems show significant improvement since the last warehouse storekeepers' training in 2002. WFP stack cards, stock cards, daily receipt formats, daily issue formats and ledger books were used properly in most of the camps. Copies of receipt and issue waybills are sent to the sub-offices with the monthly stock movement report except at Walanibi.

The roads to Dimma and Pugnido are accessible but with some difficulties in a few specific locations during the rainy season, such as near the state farm for Pugnido. Road access to Yarenja and Odier is of great concern, notably during the rainy season, and therefore road repair and maintenance is essential. When possible, WFP should preposition food in the camps during the rainy season and ensure sufficient buffer stocks.

The Letter of Understanding (LOU) and subsequent management agreements signed between WFP and ARRA are slowly becoming functional by trial and error. Some camp coordinators and storekeepers claimed to be unaware of the document and are not aware of their rights and obligations. Unnecessary
misunderstandings may arise due to this fact. Further familiarization arrangements for the camp management will help everybody to adhere to the provisions of the LOU.

Food storage and management is of a special concern in Walanibi. Food is stored at Walanibi camp in a mobile warehouse with a nominal storage capacity of 500 MT. The warehouse is without a fence and has no proper drainage system. The poor drainage allows some water to enter into the warehouse during heavy rains. The floor is not made of concrete, but the earth floor is covered with plastic sheets. It is understood that once relocation takes place, the mobile warehouse at the new site will have a concrete floor and proper water drainage structures. Both food and NFI's for new arrivals are stored in the warehouse. Despite, these shortcomings, the warehouse is kept fairly clean. Stack and stock cards are maintained in the warehouse. Other warehouse records are kept at ARRA's office in Shiraro town. Since the warehouse was fumigated in February 2003, there have been no reports of weevil infestations.

Recommendations on Food Storage and Management

- Separate food and NFIs by identifying an alternate temporary storage area for NFIs at Walanibi camp.
- WFP's Logistics Unit should conduct yearly refresher training courses for storekeepers.
- At minimum, WFP logistics should visit the camps once a year for a thorough inspection.
- Organize refresher training for Implementing Partners regarding MOUs and LOUs specifications for warehouse management.

10. Milling

Grinding grain is a very time consuming and labour intensive daily activity that is almost exclusively the responsibility of refugee women and girls. There is generally a shortage of affordable motorized grinding mills in the camps. Moreover, the last motorized mills were provided by UNHCR over ten years ago and at present none of these motorized grinding mills are in use except in Dimma. At present, there are two functioning mechanical mills operated by ARRA in Dimma. Both are housed in a single shelter, operated seven days every week, and are available to refugees at no cost. ARRA mill operators report long queues for up to 20 days following a food distribution. As there are no usage limits, wait times vary. Camp mills grind at an approximate rate of one kilo per 2-4 minutes, which is notably faster than the private mills in town. This is due to the quality of grind, which is set at medium in the camp and fine at private mills. The refugees generally prefer a finer grind and subsequently they mostly opt to use the private mills in town, at a cost of 20 Ethiopian cents per kilo.

There are also a number of manual grinding mills (South African model) in Dimma, which are mostly used to grind pulses (white beans) received in the monthly ration. This practice cracks the beans, thereby reducing cooking times and subsequent fuel wood consumption. Most refugees do not use the manual mills for grinding wheat, however, as the quality of the grind is reportedly too coarse. There is, however, a pilot programme administered through various NGOs and funded by WFP and ARRA to provide motorized grinding mills to some of the western refugee camps. These mills, through the supervision of sponsor NGOs, would be given to various vulnerable groups to be used as income generating activities. This new programme should see the implementation of motorised mills in the western camps- all except Pugnido and Yarenja- by the end of 2003.

Since 1999, WFP has provided South African and Ethiopian 'Selam Village' manual grinding mills to the Sudanese refugee camps. These mills have had decidedly mixed results. While in Pugnido and Dimma the South African mills are used quite extensively by the Nuir community, the Selam mills that were introduced in Sherkole and in Bonga have not been used by the beneficiary community. The most common reasons given for not using the Selam mills are that they are overly labour intensive, produce coarse flour, are dangerous for children and take too much time to use. Hence, most refugees prefer to have their wheat ground in the commercial mills in the camps' markets or to trade their wheat for sorghum and ground it at home on a grinding stone if possible.

Out of the ten Selam manual grinding mills installed at Walanibi, none are currently operational. Initially, each mill was supposed to provide grinding services for five to ten households. No information is available
on whether any attempt has been made to identify very poor households who cannot afford to pay for commercial milling that can possibly use these mills. According to the women refugees interviewed, the manual grinding mills did not produce fine flour and consumed too much time. All Selam mills sent to the camp were installed, but without any shades for protection. No South African manual mills were installed at Walanibi.

In Walanibi, refugees go to the three privately owned motorised grinding mills in the camp for milling their grains. According to discussions with focus groups of women, they spent from 2.25 to 3.00 ETB to ground 15 kg of wheat. ARRA also reported that there is one motorised grinding mill in its store, received recently from its Head Office. The main reason that ARRA has not installed the mill is due to the anticipated relocation of the camp and the fact that a decision has not been reached as to how the operation of the mill is to be financed and managed.

**Recommendations on Milling**

- ARRA has provided mechanical mills to DICAC in Dimma, IRC in Sherkole, and ZOA in Bonga as income-generating activities and to offer low cost milling in the camps. This project should be encouraged, implemented and the experience documented.
- ARRA/WFP should devise a minimal payment system for any new (and existing) mechanical mills to encourage operational self-sustainability. Vulnerable groups, however, should be given special consideration and/or exemption from the charge.
- Once the Walanibi refugees are relocated to a new site, ARRA needs to find an NGO partner to install and run the motorised mill that is now stored at the warehouse. The mill should operate as a self-sustaining income generating activity similar to the pilot schemes that are about to be implemented at Dimma, Bonga, and Sherkole.
- Efforts should be made to identify poor households who cannot afford to go to commercial mills and help them to use the manual mills distributed at Walanibi and the western camps. Failing this, the mills should be collected and distributed to other projects.

11. **Monitoring**

Although the WFP Country Office receives monthly commodity movement reports (beginning stocks, quantity received, quantity released for distribution, and ending stock balance), there is still a great deal of monitoring that needs to be done to ensure that the beneficiaries receive all of their entitlements. Distribution monitoring is conducted in the camps routinely with the presence of WFP Food Aid Monitors, the exception being Pugnido occasionally due to security concerns. Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) is a new phase in the development of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) by WFP and allows for the Implementing Partners to fully ascertain how the refugees utilise food aid and how it affects their general well being. Information from the nutrition centres is in general very satisfactory except for the need to include information concerning the growth rates of beneficiary children.

**Recommendations on Monitoring**

- There should be joint monitoring of the monthly general distribution by the Implementing Partners. UNHCR should in the future be present monitoring distributions. Training in food distribution monitoring should be made available to UNHCR staff if needed.
- Post-distribution monitoring should continue on a monthly basis with representatives of each agency. Conclusions or problems identified should either be addressed immediately or taken up during the monthly coordination meetings.
- Consolidated nutrition and health reports should be provided to WFP through ARRA HQ on a monthly basis.

12. **Coordination**

Co-ordination at the Country and Sub-office level of the Implementing Partners is generally satisfactory. Food coordination meetings between the Implementing Partners take place once every four to six weeks. The meetings are chaired alternately by the three agencies and minutes are usually, but not always,
produced. Although camp level coordination has improved compared to previous years, not all camps hold regular meetings. Senior staffs in the camps were aware of the UNHCR/WFP global MOU and explained that the review session held in Jimma in February 2003 was helpful. On the other hand, the LOU and Warehouse Management Agreement between ARRA and WFP and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between WFP and UNHCR are not fully understood by all regular staff of the Implementing Partners in the camps themselves.

For Walanibi, recently, an Inter-Agency Meeting comprising of ARRA, UNHCR, WFP and IRC has been initiated and will be held monthly at Shiraro. This is a good forum for coordinating the activities of all agencies providing services to refugees. All involved agencies need to ensure the continuity and regularity of these meetings. In the past, the ARRA office in Shiraro has been reporting only to its Head Office in Addis Ababa regarding food issues. No reporting relationship exists between the ARRA Office in Shiraro and WFP's Mekele Sub-Office. In other refugee camps, WFP Sub-Offices receive food related reports either directly from the camps or where there is an ARRA Zonal Office, from this office. An understanding has now been reached between the ARRA Shiraro Office and the WFP Mekele Sub-Office about the need for the latter to receive EDP and other food related reports on a monthly basis.

**Recommendations on Coordination**

- MOU training or reviews should take place once a year for all UN field staff working with refugees.
- The LOU and Warehouse Management Agreement between ARRA and WFP should be reviewed with field staff through workshops or on-site training.
- The monthly Food Coordination Meeting between ARRA, WFP, UNHCR should continue on a regular basis and the minutes shared with respective heads of agencies.
- As already agreed, the ARRA Office in Shiraro needs to send EDP and other food related reports to WFP Mekele Sub-Office on a monthly basis.
- Reinstate coordination meetings within all of the camps between the Implementing Partners and NGOs (at least monthly). Minutes/ meeting notes to be circulated among participants and agencies in Addis.
- The Implementing Partners should sign tripartite agreements on annual plans of action.

**13. Non-Food Items**

The main non-food items (NFIs) supplied by UNHCR for distribution to new arrivals are jerry cans (one per household), kitchen sets (one per household), and blankets (one for every one to two people). Soap (one per person) should be supplied for monthly general distributions. Used clothing was distributed to all beneficiaries in the western camps in November 2000 (one piece of clothing per person). ARRA and other implementing partners also distribute some fuel-saving stoves, seeds and farming tools, and some livestock.

Due to budget restrictions, NFIs are reserved for emergency cases, such as new influxes (for example new influxes in Gizan near Sherkole in 2001). When NFIs are available, they are distributed to new arrivals and occasionally to vulnerable groups. Current stocks of NFIs in all camps are, especially in the western ones, very limited and insufficient to cover the entire beneficiary community. Beneficiaries report that they sell food rations (among other means of earning cash) in order to purchase NFIs. To avoid purchasing new items they use poor quality NFIs, such as broken jerry cans for carrying and storing water or clay cooking pots that require large amounts of energy to heat.

Several alternatives to NFIs procured by UNHCR can be locally produced in the camps. Vocational training centres run by DICAC, OIC and ZOA produce soap, clay pots, and blankets. ARRA also produces fuel saving stoves. There is capacity to begin production of mosquito nets, sleeping mats, and other items that, if available at a low cost to the beneficiaries, could alleviate some of the demand for imported NFIs. Such local production projects encourage training and income generation in the camps and greater efforts should be made to expand their scope and numbers.

The refugees in Dimma provide some insight into the current situation of NFIs in the western camps. In Dimma new arrivals receive a standard NFI package, including jerry cans, blankets, and kitchen sets. Refugees interviewed acknowledged receiving the complete NFI distribution upon arrival. ARRA’s
warehouse records were complete and up-to-date for NFI receipt and distribution. UNHCR and ARRA last completed a distribution of NFIs in Dimma in November-December 2002. NFIs distributed included jerry cans, kitchen sets, water and teacups, and dishes. Larger family sizes acknowledged receiving the distribution, but smaller family sizes were not included for the distribution of all items.

Soap is supposed to be distributed monthly with the general ration. Refugees in Dimma acknowledged receiving soap in 2002 and early 2003, but distribution was discontinued in March 2003 due to a lack of supplies. However, ARRA currently has a supply of more than 13,000 bars of soap in its warehouse. The explanation given for not distributing the remaining soap stock was that not enough was on hand for the entire refugee population of over 17,000.

Dimma refugees complained that they had only received plastic sheets when they arrived about three years ago. They are worried that the plastic sheets, which are old and torn now, will leak during the rainy season and requested that replacement plastic sheets be provided to them. Other refugees requested replacement blankets as they last received these items some three years ago when they first arrived at the camp. A few other refugees have also requested mosquito nets. Lastly, the lack of clothes for refugees was also mentioned as a lingering problem.

**Recommendations on Non-Food Items**

- Subject to the availability of funding, replenish and distribute stocks of contingency non-food items (jerry cans, kitchen sets, blankets, etc.) in all camps as soon as possible.
- The distribution of soap should be resumed as soon as possible and all efforts should be made to distribute soap regularly during the rainy season, when skin diseases are most prevalent.
- The distribution of blankets—especially in Sherkole, which is relatively cold and has not been issued any blankets for a number of years—should be undertaken as soon as possible given new arrivals and births.

14. **Water**

In the Somali camps the average amount of water supplied per person per day is nine litres while in the Sudanese camps the average amount of water supplied per person per day is six litres. This water quantity is well below the minimum standard of 15 litres per person per day, except in Walanibi where it is 15 litres per day.

In Dimma, UNHCR and ARRA provide 5.7 liter of potable water per person per day. Water is treated through slow sand filters and chlorinated before distribution. However, in addition to what is provided by UNHCR and ARRA the refugees use river water for washing and other purposes. Dimma’s water supply relies entirely on a river catchment system, with the nearby Akobo River as the source. There are no shallow wells or boreholes in the camp. There are currently 16 water tapstands, each with six taps, serving the camp. UNHCR and ARRA plan to add an additional three tapstands to increase access. Tapstands are open three hours per day, twice in the morning and once in the late afternoon. Refugees said the short operating times made it difficult to fetch water more than once per day.

Although it was not possible to measure the average distance from refugee shelters to the tap stands, it appears that most water points were between 10-200 meters from the majority of the refugee huts. Management of the water system does not appear to be strong, with only a single camp-wide water committee comprised of three refugee members assessing water problems and reporting them to ARRA. ARRA staff indicated that they would need two additional pumps (20 litres per second pumping capacity, costing approximately 100,000 ETB each) to boost distribution to about 10 liters/person/day. They would also need additional staffing to man the pumping and distribution operations and some rehabilitation of the main storage reservoirs (90 m3 tanks) overlooking Dimma.

In Walanibi, IRC is doing a commendable job providing potable water to refugees at convenient locations. Compared to other camps, the walking distances from the nearest water distribution points are relatively short. In addition to refugees, the local community (about 1,000 people) also benefits from water supply services. The water comes from boreholes and IRC is reportedly providing on average 15 litres of water per
person every day. One issue that needs attention is the lack of water supply for the health centre. It is not clear whether this issue is related to the possible relocation of the camp to a new site.

In Sherkole, IRC has also made great efforts to improve a previously precarious water situation. IRC is working hard in the rehabilitation of existing water points, dug an additional three wells and is currently engaged in building a filtration system by catching the flow of the only perennial river near the refugee camp to combat the water shortages.

**Recommendations on Water Supply**

- In Dimma, increase water tapstand operating hours, perhaps to three shifts of two hours each. Doing so could double current water supplies by giving refugees more time to fetch water.
- Procure an additional two pumps for Dimma and budget for the rehabilitation of storage tanks and the hiring of additional pump operations staff to run and maintain the distribution system.
- Strengthen the water management system in Dimma by adding additional refugee teams to manage tapstands. A reasonable ratio would be one team for every four tapstands.

15. **School Feeding**

Currently, school-feeding programs (SF) are run at Bonga, Sherkole, Dimma, Pugnido and Walanibi. About 13,000 students are currently benefiting from the SF. A 2003 impact assessment revealed that SF has contributed to a substantial increase in school attendance. The SF program increases enrolment and attendance levels while decreasing the numbers of drop outs of both male and female students, particularly in the lower grades, and improves the concentration of students by providing them with one solid meal at school. It also prevents many children from foregoing school to look for food at break time. However, there is a significant gender gap in school enrolment. For example, in Bonga’s case, boys have an 85 percent attendance rate while girls have a 51 percent rate for the 2002 school year.

The porridge ration, composed of Famix/CSB and sugar, is popular among children. As a pilot project, a bakery was started in May 2002 in Bonga, which was expanded from the vocational training of ZOA/UNHCR. About 3,000 pieces of bread are provided as the SF ration twice a week. Students, partners and camp staffs have expressed continued interest in SF in all of the camps. A LOU was signed among the Implementing Partners in which it was agreed that food be provided by WFP, non-food items be provided by UNHCR, and ARRA coordinate all SF activities and provide WFP quarterly summary reports of school attendance and enrolment. Despite the LOU, due to UNHCR’s budgetary constraint, WFP financed the constructions of kitchens, shelters and other non-food items. Still, Dimma is lacking a dining shelter and a storage shed.

Bonga's SF faced interruptions for quite some time in 2001 and again in February 2002 due to the water problem. Sherkole was also not running smoothly due to water and sanitation problems, which were overcome by the recent construction of a kitchen by WFP. Furthermore, the Bonga bakery project was interrupted during January to April 2003 due to delays in yeast delivery and irregular salary payment to the bakery workers.

Some other problems were found during the impact assessment survey- such as the number of cooks in Bonga and Dimma was found to be insufficient compared to the number of beneficiaries; the school feeding ration varied from camp to camp; the toilets in Bonga and Dimma are not gender separated; and Pugnido even does not have a toilet in the school.

Data records regarding daily and monthly attendance and newly enrolled and dropout numbers are not properly kept in the camps except for Walanibi. Due to this lack of data, it is difficult to analyse the exact impact of SF. The camps' schools, except for Sherkole and Walanibi, do not have the capacity to accommodate an increasing number of students, which results in overcrowded classrooms and a lack of enrolment spaces.
Even though older students like the feeding program, SF is unlikely to compensate for the main reasons that they, particularly female students, do not attend school—such as a lack of clothing and sanitary napkins, early marriage, cultural constraints and household chores.

The expansion of SF to the Somali camps is not feasible at this moment until the repatriation of Somali refugees finishes. Once consolidation is completed, a feasibility study could be conducted to determine if SF would be an appropriate input to improve enrolment and education.

Recommendations on School Feeding

- UNHCR needs to construct a feeding hall and storage space in Dimma urgently.
- UNHCR needs to ensure regular provision of water for both SF cooking/washing and for drinking/washing hands at the schools.
- UNHCR should ensure the regular provision of yeast and tea for Bonga's bakery project as well as to ensure the timely payment of bakery workers’ salaries.
- The number of cooks/cleaners in each camp needs to be allocated properly on the basis of the number of beneficiaries.
- WFP needs to standardise the SF rations between camps.
- UNHCR needs to construct gender-separate toilets for every school.
- Uniforms should be provided for those who have not received them in the 2002 school year.
- ARRA data collection needs to be improved and reported timely to WFP.
- SF workshops need to be conducted by the Implementing Partners for standardising the programme and improving the monitoring/reporting system.
- Education campaigns to coincide with school feeding on nutrition and the importance of girls’ education need to be planned and conducted.
- The Bonga bakery should be encouraged to find their own market locally for scaling up their self-reliance and sustainable development.
- SF feasibility studies need to be conducted in Yarenja towards the end of 2003 and in the last Somali camp once the repatriation is completed.
- Reconfirmation of commitments by the Implementing Partners to SF is urgently needed as stated in the most recent LOU.
Annex I: Names and Organisations of JAM 2003 Mission Members and Participants

Mission Members:

**WFP/UNHCR**
Sheila Grudem, WFP Addis Ababa  
Vincent Parker, UNHCR Addis Ababa  
Aytew Birhanu, WFP Addis Ababa  
Dr. Gebrewold Petros, UNHCR Addis Ababa

**ARRA Participants**
Ato Mekonnen Shewarega, Dr. Degene Kebede, Ato Berhe W/Michael, Ato Yacob Abebe

**WFP Participants**
Ms. Fumiko Iseki, Ms. Emebet Asfaw, Ms. Ayan Osman, Ato Negussie Tesfa, Ato Binyam Girma, Ms. Josephine Janabi, and Fisseha Ghirmay

**UNHCR Participants**
Ato Brihanu Alemayehu, Ms. Aisha Hummeida, Ato Shenkute Gosa, Ato Biabil Kiros, Dr. Amare, Ms. Nigat, Ato Aschalew, Ato Muhammed Ismail

**Donor Participants**
Mr. Steve Hubler  
Ms. Janet Peterson

**Revision of Recommendations & Finalization of Report**
Patrizia Papinutti

**Report Editor**
Matthew Arnold
Annex II: Beneficiary Details

Table 1: Somali Refugee Population Figures in Perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hartisheik</td>
<td>250,926</td>
<td>43,845</td>
<td>53,760</td>
<td>51,317</td>
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<td>12,584</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>10,455</td>
<td>11,097</td>
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<td>15,282</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>277,772</strong></td>
<td><strong>242,156</strong></td>
<td><strong>217,193</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,349</strong></td>
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*Figures for 2002 are as of June 30, 2002. No repatriation has taken place from Kebribeyah and Aisha camps to date.

Table 2: Number of Female Headed Households (HOF) in the Somali Refugee Camps as of July 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Head of Family (HOF)</th>
<th>Female HOF</th>
<th>Female HOF as % of total HOF</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hartisheik</td>
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<td>Kebribeyah</td>
<td>1,870</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Aisha</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,898</strong></td>
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NA: Not Available

Table 3: Gender and Age Breakdown of Somali Refugees as of July 2003

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<tr>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>0-5</th>
<th>6-18</th>
<th>19-35</th>
<th>36-59</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Hartisheik</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>3,343</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>1,013</td>
<td>160</td>
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<td>Female</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>137</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>2,558</td>
<td>2,216</td>
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<td>11,742</td>
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<td><strong>Kebribeyah</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>2,933</td>
<td>1,293</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>231</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
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<td>1,436</td>
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<td>177</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>5,752</td>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>11,628</td>
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<td><strong>Aisha</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>3,281</td>
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<td>611</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>7,023</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,228</td>
<td>6,187</td>
<td>3,629</td>
<td>2,239</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>13,978</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>18,177</td>
<td>8,916</td>
<td>6,784</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>37,349</td>
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### Table 4: Sudanese Refugee Population Figures in Perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonga</td>
<td>12,595</td>
<td>13,570</td>
<td>14,399</td>
<td>15,256</td>
<td>16,880</td>
<td>17,340</td>
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<td>Dimma</td>
<td>7,881</td>
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<td>16,382</td>
<td>17,363</td>
<td>17,594</td>
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<td>Sherkole</td>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>16,819</td>
<td>15,615</td>
<td>12,862</td>
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<td>Pugnido</td>
<td>24,191</td>
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<td>Yarenja</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4,253</td>
<td>1,123</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<td>70,284</td>
<td>71,272</td>
<td>73,864</td>
<td>85,086</td>
<td>87,596</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5: Sudanese Refugee Heads of Household by Gender as of July 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Head of Family (HOF)</th>
<th>Female HOF</th>
<th>Female HOF as % of Total HOF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonga</td>
<td>4,486</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>47 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimma</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>32 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pugnido</td>
<td>7,141</td>
<td>4,209</td>
<td>59 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherkole</td>
<td>5,450</td>
<td>1,860</td>
<td>34 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarenja</td>
<td>1,191</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>29 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,407</td>
<td>10,181</td>
<td>44 percent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6: Gender and Age Breakdown of Sudanese Refugees as Beginning of July 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Age Group (Years)</th>
<th>Under 5</th>
<th>5-17</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>60 and above</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonga</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,405</td>
<td>3,508</td>
<td>2,277</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>8,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>3,267</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>8,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,737</td>
<td>6,808</td>
<td>5,544</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>17,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimma</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>3,181</td>
<td>5,862</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>11,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,919</td>
<td>1,685</td>
<td>2,796</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>6,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,813</td>
<td>4,866</td>
<td>8,658</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>17,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherkole</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>3,174</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>3,388</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,054</td>
<td>5,576</td>
<td>7,118</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>16,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pugnido</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3,998</td>
<td>6,629</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>16,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>4,897</td>
<td>6,261</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>15,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,693</td>
<td>11,526</td>
<td>11,841</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>31,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarenja</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>1,949</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20,903</td>
<td>30,384</td>
<td>35,110</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>87,306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7: Gender and Age Breakdown of Eritrean Refugees as of July 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>1,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>1,966</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>2,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,514</td>
<td>2,137</td>
<td>5,651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex IV: Storage Capacity of Warehouses of all Types at Refugee Camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Nominal Storage Capacity (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sudanese</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonga</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pugnido</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimma</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherkole</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarenja</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Somalis</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartishiek</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebribeyah</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisha</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eritreans</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walanihby</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>