

# ANNUAL REPORT 2021

*The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organisation founded in 1956 that works in more than 40 countries throughout the world. DRC fulfils its mandate by providing direct assistance to conflict-affected populations- refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities in the conflict areas of the world and by advocating on their behalf internationally and in Denmark. The assistance provided by DRC is based on humanitarian principles and the Human Rights Declaration. In Denmark, DRC assists refugees in all aspects of asylum procedures as well as integration procedures. Internationally, DRC actively participates in supporting the protection of refugees, and promoting durable solutions for conflict affected populations.*

**Lead author**

Pauline Wesolek

**Editors**

Karin Sorensen and Heather Amstutz Ferrao

**Design and layout**

Rose Mutisya | [Rose.mutisya@drc.ngo](mailto:Rose.mutisya@drc.ngo)

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**Front cover:** *A representation of the living conditions in Fataki, DR Congo. Photo: DRC / Thomas Freteur*

**Back cover:** *Internally displaced persons shielding themselves from the rain in DR Congo. Photo: DRC / Thomas Freteur*

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*A view of the drought situation in a refugee camp in Dollow, Somalia. Photo: DRC Somalia*

# ACRONYMS

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**ADF**

Allied Democratic Forces

**BHA**

Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance

**BPRM**

Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

**BORESHA**

Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa

**BWG**

Borderlands Working Group

**DRC**

Danish Refugee Council

**CCCM**

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

**CIDA**

Canadian International Development Agency

**CODECO**

Congo Development Cooperative

**CRRF**

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

**DANIDA**

Danish International Development Agency

**DR Congo**

Democratic Republic of the Congo

**EAGL**

East Africa and Great Lakes

**EIDACS**

Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia

**EUTF**

European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

**ETL**

Erik Thunes Legat

**FAO**

Food and Agriculture Organisation

**FARDC**

Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo

**FCDO**

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

**FFA**

Food for Assets

**GBV**

Gender-Based Violence

**GIZ**

German Corporation for International Cooperation

**HCT**

Humanitarian Country Team

**HLP**

Housing, Land and Property

**ICRAF**

World Agroforestry Centre

**IDP**

Internally Displaced Person

**IOM**

International Organization for Migration

**IPC**

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

**IWMI**

International Water Management Institute

**LGBTI+**

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Intersex

**MMC**

Mixed Migration Centre

**MONUSCO**

United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

**MRT**

Mobile Response Team

**NFI**

Non-Food Item

**NGO**

Non-Governmental Organisation

**NURI**

Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative

**OFDA**

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

**PoCs**

Protection of Civilians Sites

**ReDSS**

Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat

**RRM**

Rapid Response Mechanism

**RSRTF**

South Sudan Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund

**SDC**

Swiss Development Cooperation

**SIDA**

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

**SomReP**

Somalia Resilience Programme

**UNCDF**

UN Capital Development Fund

**UNFPA**

United Nations Population Fund

**UNHCR**

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF**

United Nations Children's Fund

**URCS**

Uganda Red Cross Society

**VSLA**

Village Savings and Loans Associations

**WASH**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**WFP**

World Food Programme

**WUSC**

World University of Canada



Women carrying firewood for household use in Loda IDP camp, DR Congo.  
Photo: DRC / Thomas Freteur

# FOREWORD

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**It is my pleasure to present the 2021 Annual Report for the Danish Refugee Council's East Africa and Great Lakes region. 2021 was yet another challenging year, marked by protracted and new conflicts, extreme weather patterns, food insecurity and the continued Covid-19 pandemic – all compounding factors to displacement and vulnerability. This annual report provides a glimpse of our efforts to serve people of concern in the region as our teams attempted to address these challenges and more.**

The EAGL region continues to be one of the world's most affected by displacement, with 4.2 million refugees and asylum seekers and almost 14 million IDPs at the end of 2021.<sup>1</sup> Displacement is often the result of a combination of factors, yet conflict and violence are undoubtedly the dominant drivers. The conflict in Tigray, now in its second year, has pushed over 2.1 million people<sup>ii</sup> into internal displacement, and access constraints impair the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Similarly, the accrued violence perpetrated by non-state armed groups in eastern DR Congo – including recorded cases of massacres – have led to the internal displacement of thousands, while making humanitarian access dangerous. The situation is equally concerning in Somalia and South Sudan, where sub-national conflicts drive displacement and prevent the achievement of durable solutions. As a consequence, host countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Djibouti face the pressure of hosting large refugee populations without necessarily getting adequate support from the international community.

As Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan – all on the frontline of climate change – experience recurring and prolonged drought and flooding, it is clear that climate change and environmental degradation will increasingly drive displacement in the region, which will in turn impact conflict dynamics. DRC is scaling up its response accordingly, and is piloting new approaches described in this report to meet the emerging needs of people of concern while keeping a low environmental footprint and contributing to land regeneration.

DRC's resilience- and permaculture-based approaches are all the more important that over 40 million people currently face crisis levels of food insecurity or worse in the EAGL region. The current crisis is more than the lack of food production, but involves conflict, large-scale displacement, lack of access to services and the loss of livelihoods that all contribute to hunger. People facing the most acute food insecurity are often hard to reach because of physical, security and administrative barriers, which is why our teams will continue their advocacy for unlimited humanitarian access and to rely on mobile units when necessary.

In 2021, the Government of Kenya expressed its intention to close the country's refugee camps by 2022, and other countries in the region also pushed for returns. In this context, it is important to keep in mind that to lead to durable solutions, returns must be voluntary, informed, dignified and take place in conducive conditions. This is at the top of DRC EAGL's programming and advocacy agenda, and will remain so until all people of concern no longer suffer the consequences of their displacement.

The above-mentioned issues are all part of DRC's Regional Strategy 2025, which we launched in 2021. This important document frames

DRC's response around the increased protection and inclusion of people of concern and outlines clear programmatic, strategic and operational principles and ambitions.

Despite the challenges encountered in 2021, it is essential to acknowledge the positive developments that took place. Kenya's President signed the country's Refugee Bill into law in November 2021, providing a more progressive framework that will enable the social and economic integration of refugees. Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda included refugees and internally displaced persons in their Covid-19 vaccination campaigns. The continued monitoring and control operations substantially reduced the threat of desert locust across the region.

We were also happy to have the visit of Agi Csonka, Chair of DRC's Executive Committee, and Charlotte Slente, DRC's Secretary General in November 2021. Their visit to Kenya and DR Congo gave them an opportunity to meet our key partners and staff, and witness the important work done by our field teams.

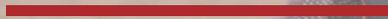
DRC will continue to work with partners across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in 2022 and beyond to implement the Strategy 2025. We will keep people of concern at the centre of our work and strive to reach people and help build resilience in the hard-to-reach areas.

I am extremely proud of the work done by DRC staff in the course of this challenging year and sincerely thank them for their commitment. I would also like to thank partners and donors for their continued collaboration and support, for they are key in our response to the needs of the people we serve in the region.



**Heather Amstutz Ferrao**  
Regional Director, East Africa and  
Great Lakes

# 2021 KEY HIGHLIGHTS



Children playing football at a child friendly space in Kakuma, Kenya. Photo: DRC Kenya

## PEOPLE SERVED

In 2021, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) served over 6.3 million refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, migrants and members of host communities in the East Africa and Great Lakes (EAGL) region. This includes 2.7 million direct beneficiaries.



## DRC EAGL STRATEGY

DRC EAGL launched its Strategy 2025, detailing its ambitions and strategic response to existing and new challenges in the region. Over the implementation period, DRC will strive to support that the rights of people affected by conflict and/or displacement are upheld, and that they are socially and economically included.



## DRC GLOBAL REORGANISATION

DRC finalised its global reorganisation that places countries of operation at the centre. To ensure that all countries receive the same high-level support from regional offices, DRC will transition into four regions of similar size. From February 2022, Sudan will join the EAGL region, bringing to 10 the number of country offices supported by the regional office in Nairobi.



## HIGH LEVEL VISITS IN EAGL

Agi Csonka, Chair of DRC's Executive Committee, and Charlotte Slente, DRC's Secretary General, visited the EAGL and Kenya operations in November 2021, meeting staff, beneficiaries, authorities and strategic partners. Charlotte Slente also visited the DR Congo office.



# DRC OPERATIONS IN 2021



**NGO** 10 MAIN OFFICES

**58 FIELD OFFICES**

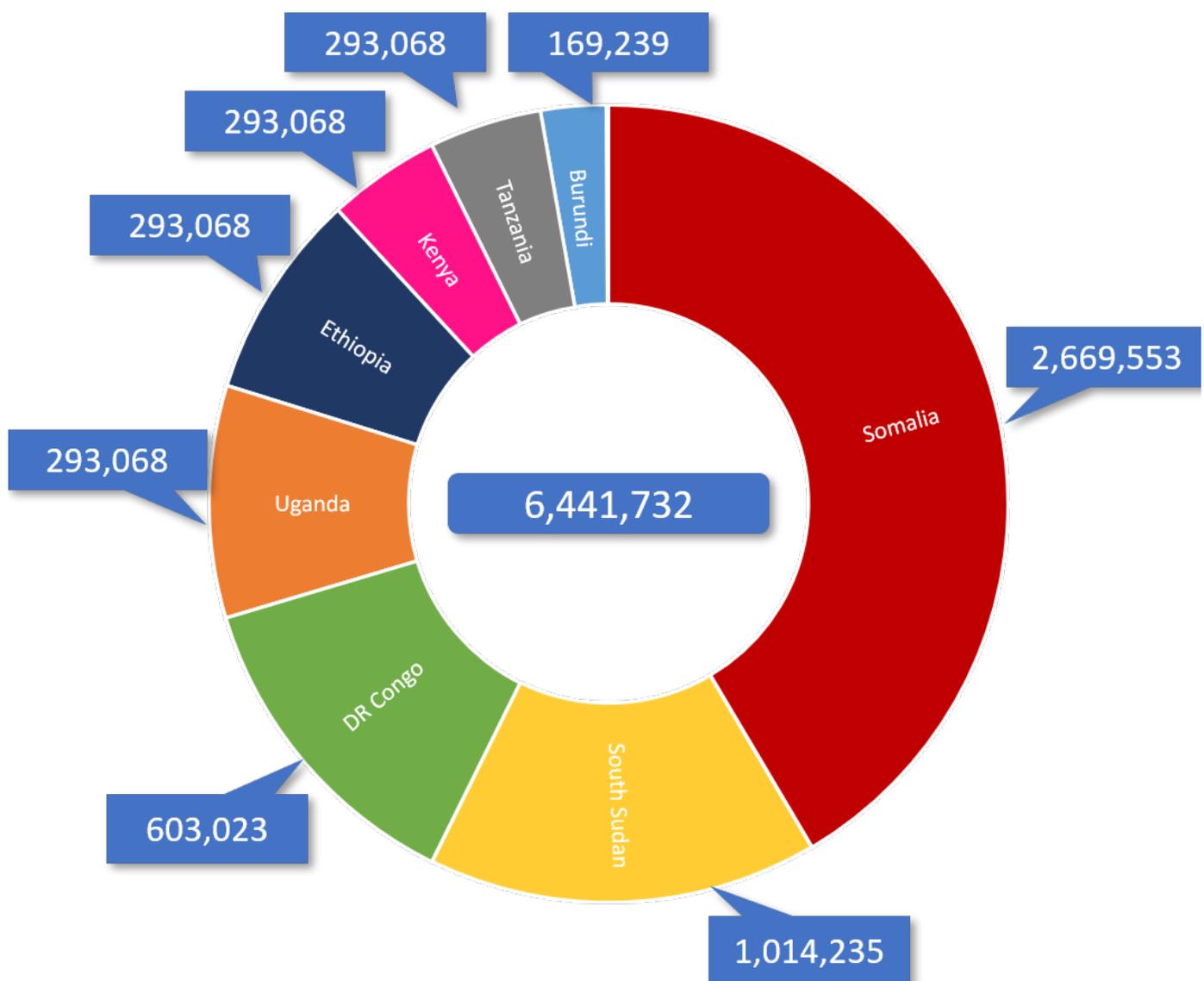
**1,614 NATIONAL STAFF**

**90 INTERNATIONAL STAFF**



# PEOPLE SERVED IN 2021

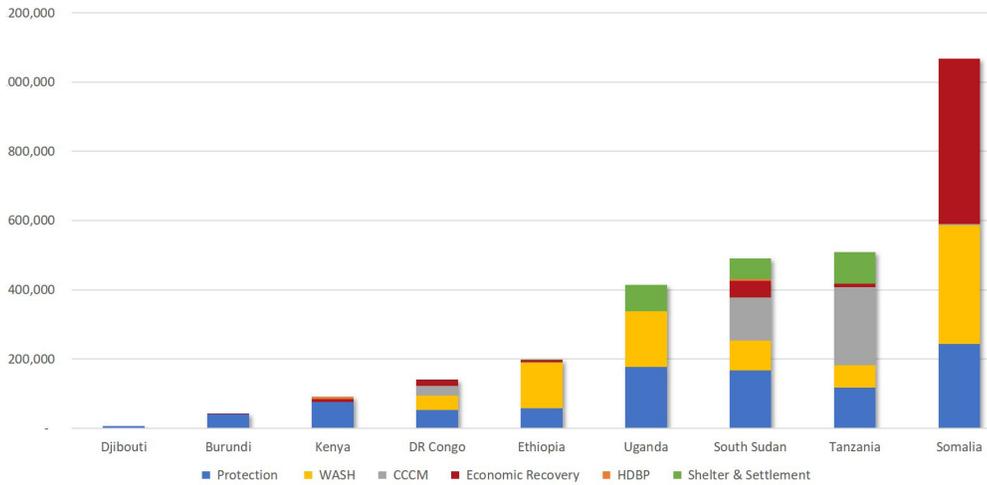
DRC served a total of 6,313,091 people of concern in 2021, including 2,686,550 direct and 3,738,983 indirect beneficiaries. Somalia, South Sudan and DR Congo are the countries where the highest numbers of people of concern have been served, which is indicative of the combination of the magnitude of those crises, humanitarian access and funding. 53 percent of direct beneficiaries across the EAGL region were females.



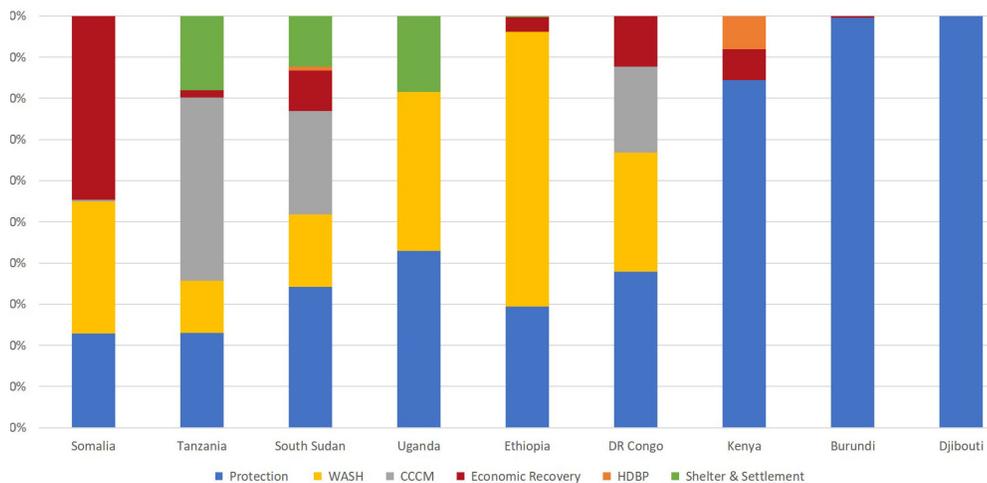
Graph 1: Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries per country



A south sudanese refugee, sits with her children outside of her home in Rhino Camp, Northern Uganda. DRC / Tobin Jones



Graph 2: Number of direct beneficiaries by country per sector



Graph 3: Percentage of direct beneficiaries by country per sector

# REGIONAL REFLECTIONS

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**As a result of a combination of protracted and new conflicts, extreme weather patterns, poor governance and low levels of socio-economic development, the EAGL region remained one of the world's most affected by displacement in 2021.**

## **Conflict remains the main driver of displacement**

Conflict and violence displaced thousands of people in the EAGL region in 2021, both internally and across borders.

Nearly all regions of Ethiopia are experiencing some form of conflict, intercommunal tension or violence, with hotspots in Benishangul Gumuz, northern Ethiopia including Tigray and Oromia. The conflict in northern Ethiopia alone uprooted over 2.1 million people between November 2020 and December 2021.

Ten years after its independence, South Sudan continues to experience high levels of sub-national and armed violence driven by political, military and ethnic divisions. Intercommunal fighting, cattle raiding and revenge attacks between armed groups in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Warrap states displaced thousands of people and impaired humanitarian access.<sup>iii</sup>

The intensification of the violence against civilians – including IDPs – by non-state armed groups in Ituri and North Kivu led the Congolese government to declare a state of siege in the two provinces in May 2021. The tactics employed by the Congolese military, sometimes resorting to bombings by helicopter, make it difficult to distinguish between civilians and armed groups, increasing the numbers of civilian casualties.

Tensions related to the delayed electoral process in Somalia and the military offensive against Al-Shabaab forced 540,000 people in internal displacement between January and October 2021.<sup>iv</sup>

## **Returns**

The EAGL region continues to experience a push for the return of refugees to their country of origin, despite conditions not always being conducive to durable solutions.

In May 2021, the Government of Kenya expressed its intention to close the country's refugee camps by June 2022 while remaining committed to its international obligations to not force returns. The actual timeframe and scale of implementation of this decision remained unclear at the time of writing, yet poses questions related to the protection and the achievement of durable solutions for refugees hosted in Dadaab and Kakuma.

## **Extreme weather patterns**

Several countries in the EAGL region are on the frontline of climate change and experienced severe drought and flooding in 2021. Hundreds of thousands of people were affected by displacement, conflict and food insecurity as a result.

Three back-to-back poor rainy seasons in 2020 and 2021 have led to one of the most severe droughts in recent history. Somalia has been the hardest hit and 80 percent of the country is experiencing drought. Similarly, the situation in northern Kenya has led the President to declare a national disaster in September 2021. As a consequence, thousands of families in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya have left their homes in search of food, water and pasture, at the risk of intercommunal conflict and exposing women, children and the elderly to heightened protection risks.

Meanwhile, other countries in the region faced extensive flooding. Although rainfall was not abnormally high in South Sudan in 2021, flooding was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years. Over 854,000 people were affected between May and November 2021,<sup>v</sup> including IDPs and returnees who experienced secondary displacement. Five spontaneous camps were established to host people displaced by the floods.

## **Several countries in the region face famine-like conditions**

Over 40 million people faced crisis level of food insecurity in the EAGL region in 2021, accounting for almost 10 percent of the total population. Parts of Ethiopia and South Sudan faced emergency levels of food insecurity, including over 401,000 people in Tigray – the highest figure since the infamous 2011 famine in Somalia – and 108,000 people in parts of Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States. DR Congo alone is home to almost 20 million people in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity. This represents roughly 50 percent of all food insecure people in the EAGL region.

The current situation is the product of pre-existing drivers that are external to food systems, including conflict, displacement, extreme weather patterns, environmental degradation and economic decline – all concurrently affecting most of the countries in the region.

Beyond the obvious consequences on health and nutrition, food insecurity can be a trigger of conflict and/or displacement that can destabilise affected countries and spill over national borders. It is also a serious protection concern because affected populations – in particular IDPs – may resort to negative coping mechanisms for survival.



Families displaced from the countryside by drought and conflict living in makeshift tents in Mogadishu, Somalia. Photo: DRC Somalia

DRC is committed to addressing the major drivers that lead to food insecurity, while also responding to its impact on protection. Accordingly, DRC reinforced its involvement in peacebuilding, community resilience and the development of community-based protection mechanisms, combined with a strong field presence to better support affected populations.

Because the EAGL region's current food insecurity is partly due to inadequate farming practices, lack of resilience to climatic shocks and the length of food supply chains, DRC promotes the localisation of food production. DRC uses bio-intensive, agroecological, agroforestry and permaculture-based resilience design approaches, including household permagardens or permaculture farms to prevent an overreliance on imports and to mitigate the impacts of increases in food prices.

*“The situation is uncertain but undeniably highlights the need for more solution-oriented programming” - Simon Muteti Nzioka, DRC Kenya Country Director, discusses camp closure in Kenya.*

#### What is the current situation regarding the closure of the camps?

The situation has largely remained the same, with the Government holding to its earlier position. The Government is committed to meeting its international obligations and to not forcing returns, but only a small fraction approximated at 6 percent of the refugee population intends to return in the near future as per the latest United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Government-led verification exercise in Dadaab refugee camp. The Government's deadline of June 2022 still remains – in particular for Dadaab – but the recent signing of the Refugee Bill into law in November 2021 could also offer opportunities by giving refugees the opportunity to work in Kenya. This could lead to an integrated approach, allowing local integration as an alternative to full camp closure. There is still a lot of uncertainty.

#### What does it mean for refugees?

The protection and provision of basic services with a view to address needs of refugees remain the same and should be sustained: there should not be a reduction in basic services as the needs of the refugees were exacerbated by the effects of Covid-19 pandemic and have to be seen up against the reduced funding available. This is essential as our teams really sense refugees' anxiety towards their uncertain futures.

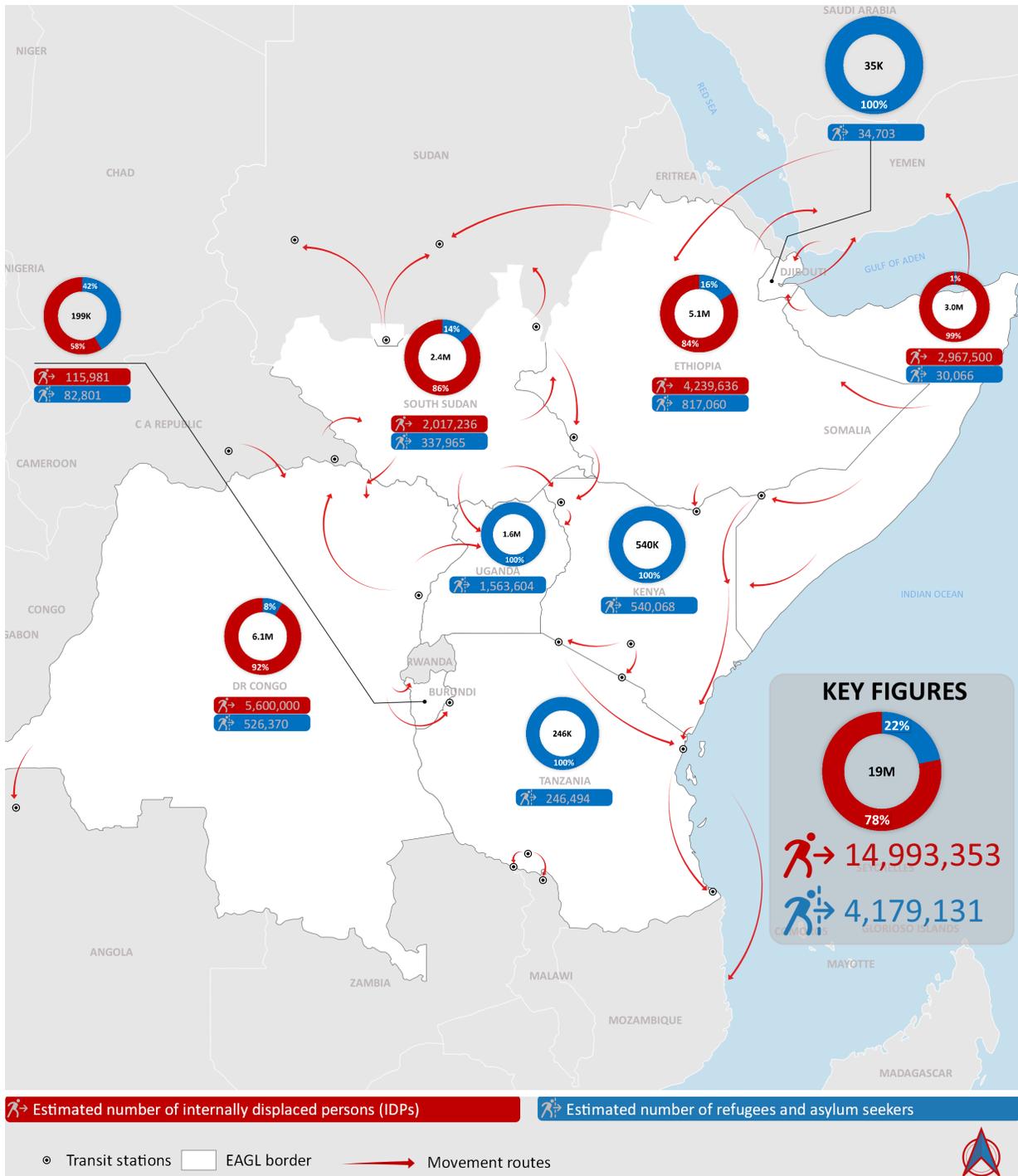
#### How is DRC responding?

From the start, DRC provided leadership and worked closely with other NGOs and the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) East Africa to draft key advocacy messages that were shared and discussed with UNHCR and other donors. DRC was asked to represent NGOs in the Multi-Stakeholder Task Force that provides advisory to the Joint commission set up by the Government of Kenya and UNHCR. We also represent NGOs in the National Steering Committee which was set up by the Government of Kenya to provide overall coordination of Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). As the Protection lead in Dadaab, DRC – in close collaboration with other partners and UNHCR – disseminate key messages with the aim to reduce the refugee anxiety.

#### Have we learned anything from the process so far?

It will be interesting to see how this unfolds. We do not have any documented lessons learned yet, but this situation highlights the need for donors to sustain support to refugees on basic needs as more sustainable solutions are established. There is need to focus on more solution-oriented, inclusive programming, and for the humanitarian community, guided by the refugees and host communities themselves, to support the design of programmes that are more deliberate towards durable solutions and peaceful coexistence within the larger refugee hosting counties of Garissa and Turkana.

# REGIONAL DISPLACEMENT TRENDS



# ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

The effects of climate change and environmental degradation will increasingly drive displacement and conflict in the EAGL region. While DRC is adapting its programming to meet the emerging needs of people of concern, the organisation decided to go further and embrace resilience-design approaches that not only reduce its projects' environmental footprint but also contribute to the regeneration of ecosystems, all while boosting resilience.

## Growing and protecting trees in Tanzania

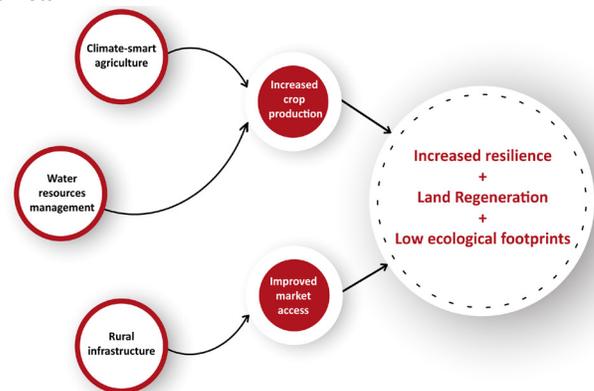
In an effort to boost resilience, livelihoods and to contribute to environmental regeneration in Tanzania, DRC is implementing a 3-year, multi-million energy and environment project funded by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Implemented in the Kakonko, Kibondo and Kasulu districts of the Kigoma region, the project works with host communities and refugees to address two sides of the same coin: the need to protect and contribute to the regeneration of the environment versus the need for firewood, all while contributing to livelihoods.

As part of this project, 590 individuals from refugee camps and host communities were trained on forest management, good agricultural practices and climate-smart agriculture in anticipation of the establishment or strengthening of 17 tree nurseries. In the last quarter of 2021 only, the nurseries produced close to 600,000 tree seedlings of different types – three times the project's target – in order to meet the need of the community and government. 400,000 tree seedlings were distributed and planted by 1,766 community members and refugees. The value of the trees will increase over time, and each eucalyptus tree is expected to have a value of USD 30 in five years.

DRC recruited 246 people from the host communities to work in char production centres. In addition to providing new skills and an income to participants, this activity delivers the raw material for the fabrication of bio-briquettes, which in 2022 will support at least 13,000 refugee households. The bio-briquettes are an efficient alternative to firewood that can safely be used for cooking in energy-saving stoves, better for the environment and safer for women who no longer have to walk long distances to fetch firewood. The production of bio-briquettes – for which the value will increase as the law preventing the chopping of firewood is enforced – will grow thanks to the recruitment of 100 refugee trainers and therefore substantially reduce the need for firewood for refugees and host communities.

## NURI project

DRC is a key implementer of the Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI), launched in May 2019 with funding from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). This ambitious, 4-year development programme combines climate smart agriculture, rural infrastructure, water resources management and district capacity building. The four components are intrinsically linked and all contribute to the objective of enhancing farmers' yields, ensuring that their practices are ecologically friendly and connecting them to markets.



NURI is a quintessentially bottom-up project and a true example of collaboration between Ugandan authorities, the Danish Embassy – which spearheads the programme – and DRC. Based on priorities identified by communities at the district level and linked to pre-existing development plans, DRC leads the implementation of the rural infrastructure and water resources management components of the programme, in close partnership with district authorities and the Ugandan Ministry of Water and Environment, with a budget of USD 20.4 million. This involves building community access roads and water ponds, establishing food forests, rehabilitating and protecting springs and constructing markets. Communities are an integral part of the

design of the infrastructure and continue to provide their wishes on how to ensure it works for them.

NURI, however, differs from most infrastructure projects as it seeks to embrace a resilience design approach. As such, engineers and all staff working on the programme assess how infrastructure interacts with the landscape to not only mitigate environmental risks but also contribute to regenerative principles. For example, under the water resources management component, DRC and communities build what is known as Green Roads for Water, which reconsider the way roads are built so that rain water can be harvested and put out to agricultural production, all while reducing negative impacts such as flooding and drought. The rainwater that would typically cause the road to be unpassable during the rainy season is turned into a positive input, from flood to food.

By the end of the project in December 2022, DRC and communities will have completed 1,504 infrastructure projects and provided cash-for-work opportunities to over 60,000 people – half of them youth. At least 50 percent of the refugees and members of host communities contributing to the programme are women, whom are also encouraged to take on leadership positions in the project management committees and user groups.

While the results of new infrastructure are seen almost immediately, many of the impacts will be seen over time, as the environment regenerates, communities' resilience is enhanced and communities and local governments continue to adopt resilience design principles.

*"I want to thank NURI for this intervention. This is a project which the district was unable to take on due to financial constraints. Our community will benefit because a lot of rain water floods our gardens and farms destroying crops. This kind of drainage installed, that directs water to the dam will stop the recurring problem." - Gabriel Ocibre, Local Counselor, Nebbi district.*



Community members in Atego, Uganda, building permagardens during a resilience design training programme. Photo: DRC / Mark Wambui



# COUNTRY RESPONSE

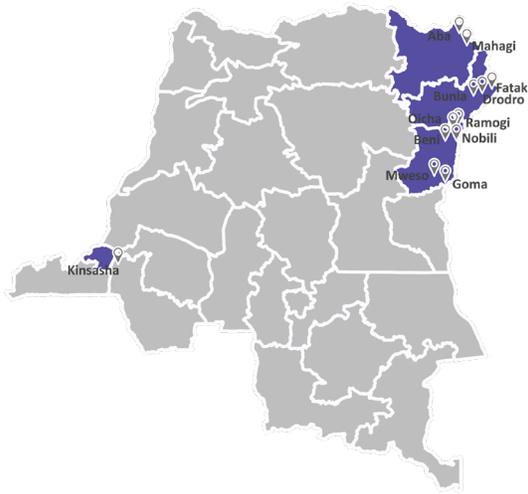
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*A woman in Sagal, Somalia receives life-saving cash assistance on her mobile phone to help cover her family's basic needs. Photo: DRC Somalia.*

# DR CONGO

DR Congo is home to one of the largest IDP populations in the world, reaching a figure of more than 5.5 million people in 2021, almost all exclusively displaced by conflict and violence. The eastern provinces of Ituri and North Kivu are the most affected due to continued clashes between the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC, government forces) – backed up by MONUSCO – and non-state armed groups. The two provinces have been under a state of siege since 6 May 2021 in an effort to restore peace and security.

The Congo Development Cooperative (CODECO) in Ituri and Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in North Kivu perpetrate regular, increasingly deadly and indiscriminate attacks against civilians – including IDP camps and humanitarian actors – and the military. During the first half of 2021, the attacks led to 316,000 new displacements in Ituri and 265,000 in North Kivu,<sup>vi</sup> including some secondary displacements.



Most IDPs live with and rely on the hospitality of host communities, which themselves face a number of challenges. The lack of adequate shelter and water and sanitation facilities, combined with the loss of livelihoods, exposes IDPs to an array of protection risks including sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, abductions and killings.

Despite its fertile land, DR Congo is now “home to the highest number of people in the world who are in need of food security assistance” according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The presence of armed groups prevents farmers from accessing their fields and crops, and one in three people in the country face food insecurity.

591,000 people were affected by the evacuation order that followed the eruption of Mount Nyiragongo, on 22 May 2021. In addition to displacement, the eruption caused significant damage to houses, schools, health structures, roads, as well as to water and electricity supply systems. DRC is present in Ituri, North Kivu and Haut Uélé, implementing an integrated emergency response focusing on hard-to-reach areas and set-up to respond to the CODECO and ADF crises while building social cohesion.



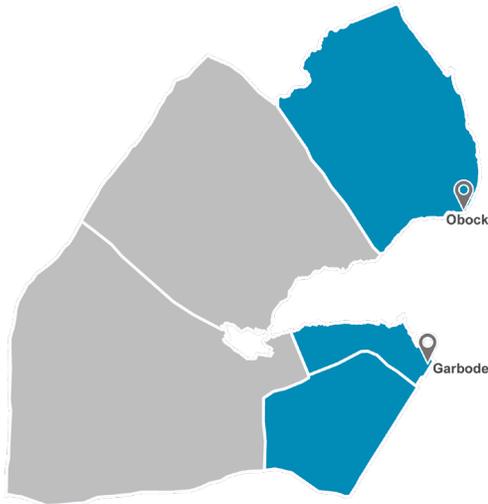
Beneficiaries of the AFTER project participating in a gender transformative training in DR Congo. Photo: DRC DR Congo

## AFTER programme

Rapid Response Mechanisms (RRM) are heavily invested in to roll out life-saving interventions in eastern DR Congo. While they are absolutely essential, they have obvious limitations stemming from their short-term nature. In particular, they do very little to build community resilience to long-term shocks. DRC designed the AFTER programme as a community-focused, integrated approach. The SIDA-funded project involves the deployment of early recovery teams for three to nine months, shortly after RRM interventions and after a conflict sensitivity analysis. During the early stages, the teams focus on increasing local protection capacities – most notably education and community case management – and improving access to WASH services. Later on, activities move towards livelihoods and economic recovery, decreasing socioeconomic vulnerabilities by developing capacities for self-reliance through cash transfers, cash for work and technical professional trainings.

Birambizo, North Kivu, was identified for the first deployment of the AFTER team in early 2021, after conflict triggered the displacement of over 6,000 people from Bukombo. The impact of the project was tangible: community protection structures have been revitalised, benefiting over 400 children; the learning environment of 960 pupils has been improved and 50 Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) have been established.

# DJIBOUTI



Djibouti sits at the crossroads of one of the most transited – and increasingly dangerous – migration routes in the world: the Eastern route. 73,870 Ethiopian migrants transited through Djibouti between January and November 2021 in order to reach Saudi Arabia via Yemen.<sup>vii</sup> The situation in Yemen, however, prompts many spontaneous returns along the Eastern Route, with 10,369 returns recorded between January and November 2021. Returnees report extreme violence at the hand of smugglers, armed groups and government authorities, but also other migrants. Those returning through Djibouti are dropped off the coast of Obock and, in addition to the dangers of travelling by boat, the 50 kilometres journey through the desert often results in loss of lives.

Besides being a migration transit point, Djibouti hosts approximately 34,700 refugees and asylum seekers<sup>viii</sup> from Somalia, Ethiopia, and to a smaller extent Yemen.

DRC's response includes individual protection assistance and livelihood programming.



## Covid-19 emergency response

Refugees and urban youth are particularly vulnerable to the ripple effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, which heightened protection needs and reduced their resilience. With the support of the Augustinus Foundation, DRC implemented a Covid-19 response targeting the specific needs of urban refugees, including those with special needs.

A case management centre was set-up in Djibouti-ville in order to identify protection cases and establish referral pathways that benefited 210 adults and 50 children during the first half of 2021. Depending on their immediate needs, they received wheel chairs, nutritional support, crutches or diapers.

After an assessment of the level of education and profiles of young urban refugees, DRC engaged with the Ministry of National Education and Vocational Training to enrol 200 youth in vocational training, out of whom 130 graduated. In the short to medium term, they skills acquired during the training will enable them to find livelihoods opportunities and boost their resilience.

A Yemeni refugee living in Markazi Camp near Obock, Djibouti. Photo: DRC/ Klaus Bo

# ETHIOPIA

There were over 4.2 million IDPs across Ethiopia as of December 2021 – double the figure recorded at the end of 2020.<sup>ix</sup> Many have faced multiple displacements and host communities are bearing the brunt of any response, largely due to access issues.



The country has been a major departure, transit and destination country for mixed migration flows on the Eastern route. Close to 80,000 forced returns from Saudi Arabia were recorded in 2021 due to an increased number of stranded migrants during the Covid-19 pandemic. The majority of them are not in a position to safely reach their area of origin in Tigray and Amhara, and become stranded in Addis Ababa. DRC, in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia, provides services to returnees.

DRC responds to the needs of refugees and IDPs with a combination of protection assistance and multi-sector interventions tailored to local needs, including social cohesion programming and livelihoods. DRC supports refugees arriving in Gambella, Shire and Dima with shelter provision, protection services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). In the Somali region, people of concern receive lifesaving protection services, multi-purpose cash assistance, non-food items (NFIs) and WASH programming. DRC also supports access to justice and durable solutions in partnership with the regional government.



## Emergency support in Tigray

In 2021, DRC contributed to the scale-up of the multi-sectoral emergency response in Tigray with the financial support of Ole Kirk's Fond, providing emergency protection, WASH and shelter services to people of concern.

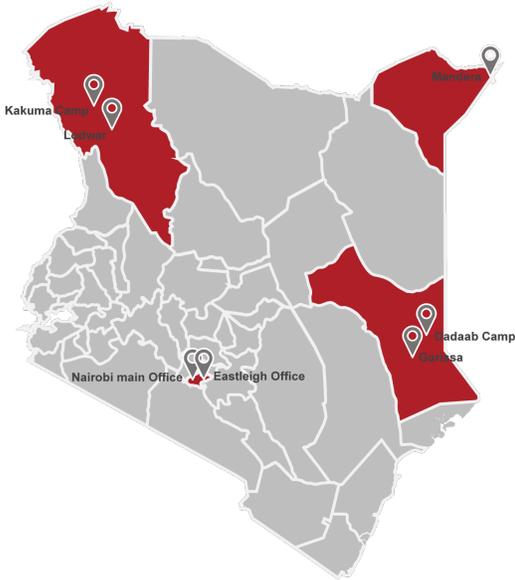
Focusing on the most vulnerable IDP sites - Tsehaye, Wukardiba, and Andi Kentibay - DRC offered individual protection assistance to 459 people and reached over 5,000 with protection messaging. The WASH response supported close to 5,500 IDPs through water trucking, complemented with daily sanitation facility management, key hygiene messages, Covid-19 safety precautions, and environmental sanitation campaign. DRC also distributed tailored emergency shelter and NFIs kits to 3,100 households.

This project, initiated at the outbreak of the Tigray crisis, contributed significantly to the foundation for the expansion of DRC's response, which reached over 175,000 IDPs, refugees and host community members by the end of 2021.

A DRC staff member interacting with the community members in Hitsats refugee camp in Ethiopia. Photo: DRC/ Klaus Bo

# KENYA

Kenya hosts a population of 540,068 refugees and asylum seekers,<sup>x</sup> predominantly of Somali and South Sudanese origin. The vast majority reside in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, as well as Kalobeyei settlement. Almost 84,000 are estimated to live in Nairobi.



In March 2021, the Government of Kenya expressed its intention to close all refugee camps and to repatriate the majority of refugees. While previous similar announcements had been successfully challenged in Kenya's High Court, a 'stay' on the current camp closure was announced in April 2021. Returns, however, have to be voluntary and the continued widespread instability across Somalia has prevented significant numbers of refugees from returning home.

Kenya's Refugee Bill was signed into law in November 2021, providing a progressing framework that will give refugees new economic integration and self-reliance opportunities.

DRC is present in Garissa (Dadaab & Garissa), Turkana West (Kakuma, Kalobeyei & Lodwar), Nairobi and Mandera counties. In Dadaab, DRC implements livelihood, voluntary repatriation and gender-based violence (GBV) programming in all three camps, as well as livelihood programming in five refugee-hosting communities since 2013. In Turkana West, DRC implements GBV, child protection, livelihood and social cohesion activities in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei integrated settlement. DRC is also the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex (LGBTI+) refugee lead. The Nairobi urban programme for refugees implements protection and livelihoods activities while serving as an innovation hub.



## Fair recycling project

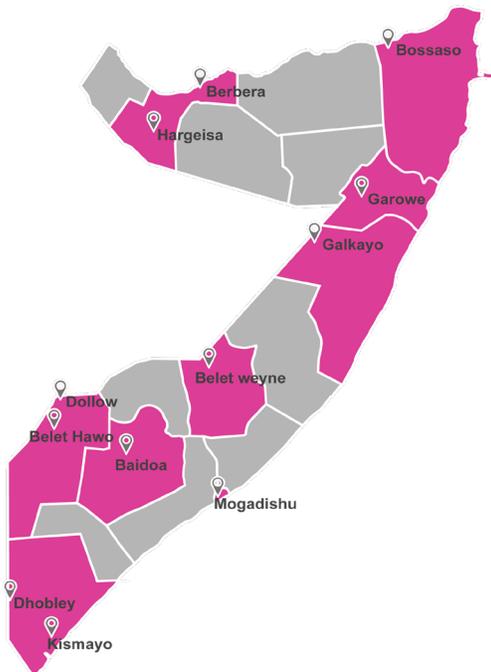
In 2021, DRC launched a 3-year fair recycling project to integrate informal and marginalised waste pickers, including refugees, in a formalised plastics recycling value. Through this project, waste pickers get safer economic growth opportunities and can access the formal economy. The project leverages on the combined expertise of DRC, Mr. Green Africa and Unilever. DRC engages with marginalised communities to identify and recruit waste-pickers, whom are then integrated in Mr. Green Africa's plastic recycling operations.



The plastic recycling centre in Nairobi, a project partnership between DRC Kenya, Mr. Green Africa (MGA) and Unilever. Photo: DRC

# SOMALIA

Somalia is the most drought-affected country in the EAGL region, which led the Federal Government to declare a state of emergency on 23 November 2021. The cumulative effects of three failed rainy seasons have decreased the purchasing power and access to food of 3.2 million people and caused the new internal displacement of 245,000 people.<sup>xiv</sup>



**Budget**  
USD 17,300,000

**Beneficiaries**  
1,067,821

**Staff**  
173

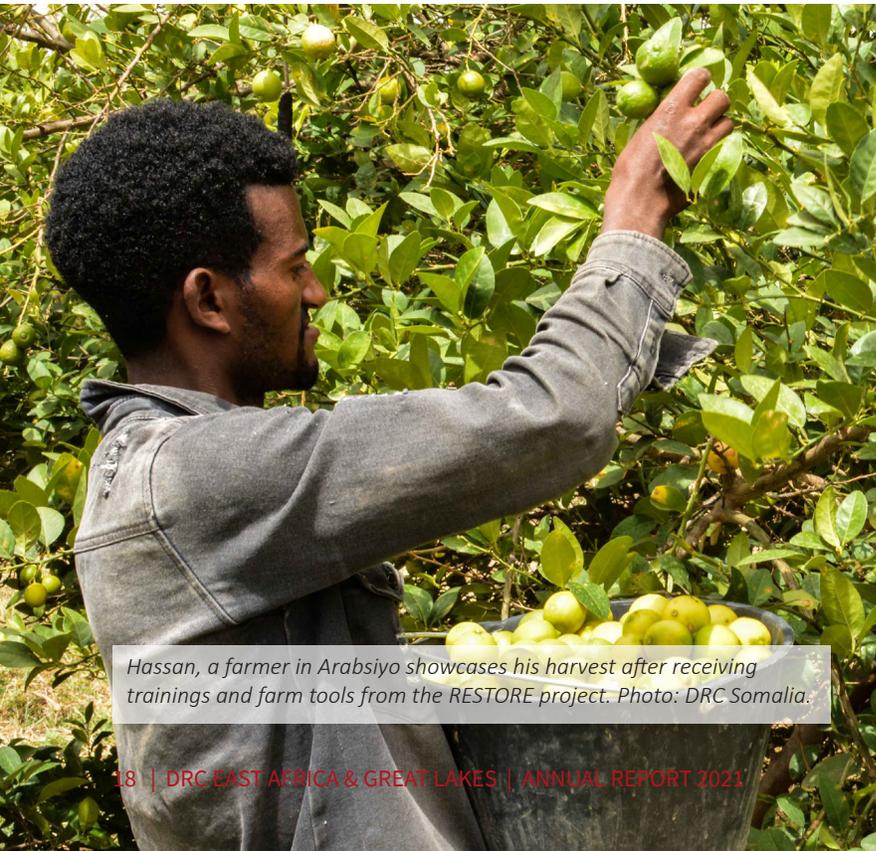
**Offices**  
Main - 1  
Field - 11

**Average duration of projects**  
12 months

Drought and other extreme weather patterns associated with climate change are also drivers of conflict over resources and exacerbates clan divisions. The impact of such conflicts, combined with heightened political tensions due to the delayed electoral process and the continued offensive against Al-Shabaab, means that conflict and insecurity remain the main drivers of displacement in Somalia. A total of 544,000 new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in 2021.<sup>xi</sup>

Almost 3 million people are internally displaced,<sup>xii</sup> often migrating to urban areas where they are vulnerable to forced evictions. While they had slowed down in 2020 due to the introduction of a moratorium by some local authorities at the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic, forced evictions spiked again in 2021 and are both a cause and a multiplier of the internal displacement crisis, with dramatic consequences on protection.<sup>xiii</sup>

DRC's key areas of response include protection, food security and livelihoods, resilience, durable solutions, WASH, shelter, NFIs, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), mixed migration and humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding.



Hassan, a farmer in Arabsiyo showcases his harvest after receiving trainings and farm tools from the RESTORE project. Photo: DRC Somalia.

## RESTORE programme

As Somalia faces a prolonged drought and recurring climatic shocks, strengthening communities' adaptive capacities must be central to the humanitarian response. In 2020 and 2021, DRC – as part of the Somalia Resilience Programme (SomReP) Consortium – implemented RESTORE in the South and Central regions of Somalia.

The USD 12.8 million, multi-faceted project boosted the resilience of chronically at-risk communities in pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban areas by helping them diversify their livelihoods and assets. As such, the project empowered communities by establishing 214 saving groups, which unlocked access to inclusive financial services for over 4,000 households; and offered loans to 44 micro-enterprises. Thanks to the establishment and training of early warning action committees, communities now have a social fund to support contingency plans in case of emergencies.

In addition to financial assets, RESTORE enhanced the restoration and diversification of livelihoods through training on good agricultural practices – including permaculture, created cooperatives and linked farmers to markets.

# SOUTH SUDAN

South Sudan is the largest refugee crisis in Africa, with over 2.3 million refugees and asylum seekers<sup>xvii</sup> hosted in Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and, to a lesser extent, DR Congo. While the political situation has improved, most do not consider it safe enough to return in larger numbers.

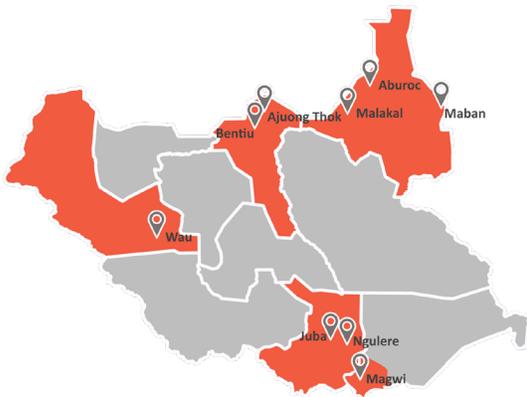
After years of conflict and a surge in sub-national violence, 2 million people are internally displaced.<sup>xviii</sup> Sub-national violence Western Equatoria alone displaced more than 80,000 people during the second half of 2021. IDPs and people of concern face plethora protection concerns, including high-levels of gender-based violence and human rights violations.

Widespread flooding in areas along the Nile and Loi rivers was exacerbated by standing water from major floods in the previous two years and has severely affected displacement and people of concern's access to livelihoods. Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states are the worst affected. 854,000 people were affected by floods between May and November 2021,<sup>xv</sup> including in hotspots such as Bentiu, where IDP camps are at risk of being submerged. The floods also make humanitarian access to people of concern much more challenging.

South Sudan faces alarming levels of food insecurity affecting 60 percent of its population – the worst food security crisis since the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) began to be applied in the country. 2.4 million people were in IPC4 in October 2021, and 108,000 people were in IPC5 in Pibor.

In addition, South Sudan is a challenging environment for humanitarian actors, with no less than 174 incidents reported during the third quarter of 2021,<sup>xvi</sup> including violence, roadside attacks and detentions. This impacts the humanitarian space and ability to operate in an unimpeded manner.

DRC South Sudan's response focuses on meeting people of concern's most urgent needs through the provision of protection prevention and response services, shelter and NFIs, but also food security programming and CCCM. DRC's Mobile Response Teams (MRT) provide lifesaving, multi-sectoral protection, including WASH, CCCM, shelter and NFIs in hard-to-reach areas across the country. DRC also supports humanitarian disarmament and peacebuilding through land clearance, risk-awareness messaging, community liaison activities and conflict sensitive governance. DRC is the social cohesion lead for the Complementary Action for Resilience Building Consortium.



A farmer in Maban, South Sudan showcasing the produce in his home garden. Photo: DRC/ Ayo Degett

## Food for assets in Rubkona County

In order to prevent food insecurity and its impact on protection and community resilience, DRC promotes the localisation of food production through its Food for Assets (FFA) project, implemented in partnership with WFP since 2018.

Recurring floods have caused severe damage to crops and community infrastructure, resulting in fluctuations in supply and seasonal food shortages. DRC's FFA project addresses immediate food needs through general food transfers, while also building and rehabilitating productive assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience. Through participatory approaches, communities have been trained on optimal agronomic practices, seed banking and multiplication, as well as on promoting seeds and market value chains.

Almost 8,000 individuals, of which 5,750 were women, have been supported through the FFA project. It also increased communities' access to markets by improving roads, shallow wells, water channels and flood dykes. The project has significantly boosted the resilience of communities by adopting best agronomical practices, and fresh vegetables production contributed to improved food security.

# TANZANIA AND BURUNDI

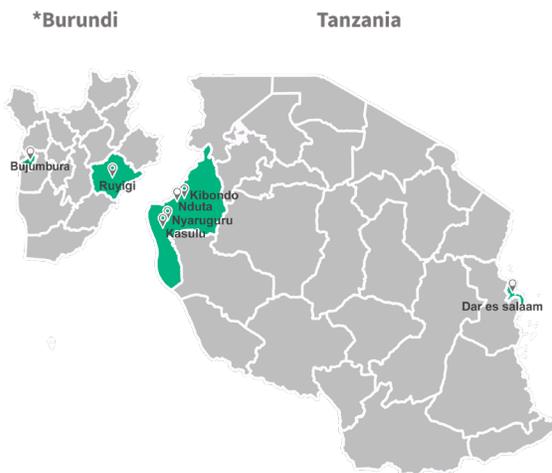
With a refugee population of 246,494 people at the end of 2021,<sup>xx</sup> Tanzania is an important refugee-hosting country on the Great Lakes axis. Almost 126,000 refugees originate from Burundi<sup>xxi</sup> and have been in Tanzania for several decades. 137,055 individuals have been voluntarily repatriated to Burundi since September 2017 under the Tripartite Agreement signed by the governments of the two countries and UNHCR, including 29,177 in 2021 – a slight decrease compared to 2020.

In Burundi, the return and reintegration of refugees present a number of challenges related to access to basic services, including food, healthcare, education, housing, land and property (HLP) and access to livelihoods.

Mtendeli, one of the three designated refugee camps in the Western Tanzania-Kigoma region, closed on 6 December 2021 and over 21,000 refugees and asylum seekers were relocated to Nduta refugee camp. There are limited opportunities for self-reliance and livelihoods for refugees, and women and girls face protection risks.

Burundi faces frequent extreme weather events including floods and landslides, which triggers about 80 percent of the country's internal displacement.<sup>xix</sup>

DRC Tanzania delivers integrated multi-sectoral assistance combining CCCM, livelihood programming, individual and community-based protection, general food distribution, as well environmental preservation and regeneration. In Burundi, DRC supports returnees in their reintegration efforts through the provision of protection-focused services in transit centers and areas of return. DRC also implements livelihood, food security and climate resilience projects through agroecological-based resilience design in ecologically degraded zones of Burundi.



\*The map of Burundi is not to scale



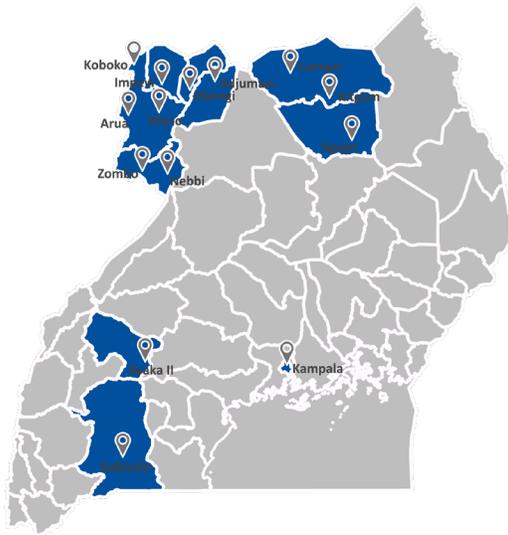
## Protection in transit centres

In Burundi and in collaboration with UNHCR and other protection actors, DRC provides protection services to Burundian returnees in the country's four transit centres: Gihanga, Gitara, Kinazi and Nyabitare. From April to December 2021, DRC provided protection-focused support to over 39,000 returnees, including one-on-one counselling for GBV survivors and child protection cases. DRC also provided dignity kits to GBV survivors, ensured adequate referrals for people with specific needs, and supported with psychosocial support activities in the child-friendly spaces of the transit centres. DRC worked closely with all protection actors to ensure that those most in need had access to protection services both in the transit centres and in their respective areas of return through follow-up calls.

DRC staff conducting an awareness raising session during the 16 days of activism against GBV in the Gihanga transit center, Burundi. Photo: DRC Burundi

# UGANDA

Uganda has historically been welcoming towards refugees and currently hosts an unprecedented number of 1.57 million refugees,<sup>xxii</sup> mainly from South Sudan and DR Congo.



	<b>Budget</b> USD 14,200,000
	<b>People served</b> 414,980
	<b>Staff</b> 267
	<b>Offices</b> Main - 5 Field - 9
<b>Average duration of projects</b> 30 months	

Most refugees are allocated land and have free access to government health and education services, thus avoiding isolated camp settings. Nonetheless, the growing numbers of refugees and limited resources puts pressure on these systems, putting the “Uganda model” at risk.

Despite ongoing border closures in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, Uganda has continued to receive new arrivals from neighbouring countries. In November 2021, at least 11,000 Congolese crossed the border with Uganda overnight to flee fighting in North Kivu. While most of them returned after a short period, such waves of displacement are a regular occurrence as people flee the conflict-hit eastern regions of DR Congo, as well as South Sudan.

In 2021, DRC resumed full access to areas of operation, with a portfolio including protection, cash-based assistance, rural infrastructure and water resource management programmes. DRC expanded cash-based assistance through the Uganda Cash Consortium (see below), which supports people of concern to meet their basic needs. Finally, DRC’s contribution to the development rural infrastructure and water resource management continues to be undertaken through the NURI programme funded by DANIDA (see page 11).



## Uganda cash consortium

DRC has been leading the implementation of the Uganda Cash Consortium since 2019, with a view to address the immediate, non-food, basic needs of the most at-risk refugee households currently in Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Imvepi and Rhino Camp settlements.

The initiative, funded by ECHO and implemented in partnership with The Lutheran World Federation and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), targeted 12,291 households with multi-purpose cash transfers. Over 80 percent of beneficiaries confirmed that they were able to at least partially meet their basic needs thanks to the project.

This success can be attributed to three main factors: training, digitalisation and localisation. In addition to cash transfers, DRC and its partners provide people of concern with basic financial literacy training in order to raise financial awareness and promote digital money transfers (through bank account or mobile money), which are safer and more efficient than direct cash distribution – in particular in light of Covid-19 prevention measures. The involvement and training of the URCS is an essential part of the localisation of the project.

Beneficiaries of the Uganda Cash Consortium project receiving cash from Post Bank in Imvepi refugee settlement. Photo: DRC Uganda.

# CROSS BORDER

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Where relevant, DRC builds on its regional presence to implement cross-border programming and provide services to people of concern at various stages of their displacement journey. This entails enhanced information sharing, joint analysis, joined advocacy and programme design between at least two country offices. An internal cross-border working group was set up in March 2021 and brings together DRC staff from different country offices on a monthly basis. The establishment of this forum has allowed for real-time information sharing, the development of joint advocacy and standing updates on key cross-border hotspots.

DRC has robust experience leading multi-country, multi-agency consortia focused on strengthening resilience of borderlands communities, and leads the Borderlands Working Group (BWG). The BWG was established in 2017 on the premise that border policy and development practices must be bottom-up and inclusive, designed around borderland communities' needs and aspirations. Accordingly,

its activities gravitate around research, coordination and policy dialogue. The group convened five times in 2021, conducting one webinar and two panel discussions on cross-border/borderlands issues in the EAGL region.

DRC also leads 'Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa' (BORESHA), a consortium of three organisations in the cross-border region encompassing north-eastern Kenya, south-eastern Ethiopia and south-western Somalia, also known as the 'Mandera Triangle' – a critical intersectional area for the stability, peace and economic integration. In three years, BORESHA has established transformative processes to enhance the cross border socio-economic integration in the area and to promote local business development in order to support resilience in the region, with the financial support of the EUTF. The first phase of the intervention was completed in 2021 and will be scaled up in 2022 and beyond.



*A community animal health worker inspecting animals during a mass animal treatment in Dollow, Somalia. Photo: BORESHA Project*

# MIXED MIGRATION CENTRE

**As part of DRC, MMC is a leading source for independent and high-quality data, research, analysis and expertise on mixed migration. In 2021, MMC produced five reports, four quarterly migration updates, and two data snapshots.**

While in 2020 4Mi data collection shifted to remote interviewing and a special survey focused on the impacts of Covid-19 on migration journeys, in early 2021 4Mi reverted to its standard methodology across the region, interviewing refugees and migrants through face-to-face interviews. 4Mi also piloted a new a longitudinal approach, conducting follow-up interviews with the same 4Mi respondents at multiple stages of their journeys. The findings from this pilot will provide evidence of how and why the drivers of migration, and the decisions, aspirations and locations of migrants, develop over the course of individual journeys.

## Migration trends- Dynamic intra-regional movements and changes to flows along Eastern and Northern routes

Despite an ascending number of arrivals registered on a quarterly basis, numbers along the Eastern route into Yemen remained low, with just 27,693<sup>xxiii</sup> arrivals recorded in 2021 in comparison to 37,535<sup>xxiv</sup> recorded in 2020. Multiple factors continue to impact movement dynamics along the route other than the Covid-19 pandemic, including the ongoing conflict in Ethiopia, the increased security presence in Somalia, the deportation of Ethiopians from Somaliland, boat tragedies off the Djibouti coast, and the deteriorating situation in Yemen.

At the same time, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia intensified its campaign to forcibly remove undocumented workers from the country, culminating in the deportation of 79,498<sup>xxv</sup> Ethiopian nationals back to Ethiopia in 2021, an increase from numbers recorded in 2020 (36,632). Since deportations began in May 2017, more than 425,000 Ethiopian nationals have been deported from the Kingdom. Returnees continue to report various human rights abuses while in detention at refugee camps and prisons. Tigrayan deportees accounted for 40 percent of arrivals between November 2020 and June 2021, and reported being ‘arbitrarily detained, mistreated and forcibly disappeared’ by Ethiopian authorities on arrival in Ethiopia.<sup>xxvi</sup>

Along Mediterranean land and sea routes into Europe, an easing of travel restrictions related to Covid-19 contributed to an increase in the arrival of refugees and migrants. The number of East Africans along this route in 2021 increased to 6,412<sup>xxvii</sup> in comparison to the less than 3,100 recorded in 2020.

## 4Mi cities project

Cities are key destinations for internal and international migrants and the majority of the world’s refugees and IDPs. Urban migration is central to intra-regional movements, as cities provide opportunities for millions of people on the move and boost regional economic growth. In 2021, MMC partnered with the Mayors Migration Council and three city governments in East Africa (Arua, Kampala and Nairobi) for an urban focus in its 4Mi data collection. The research aims to examine the situation, needs, and aspirations of migrants and refugees in cities and their interaction with local administrations and policies, with the ultimate goal of informing local responses and promoting better national and international policies that account for local realities. The results of the research will be published in March 2022.



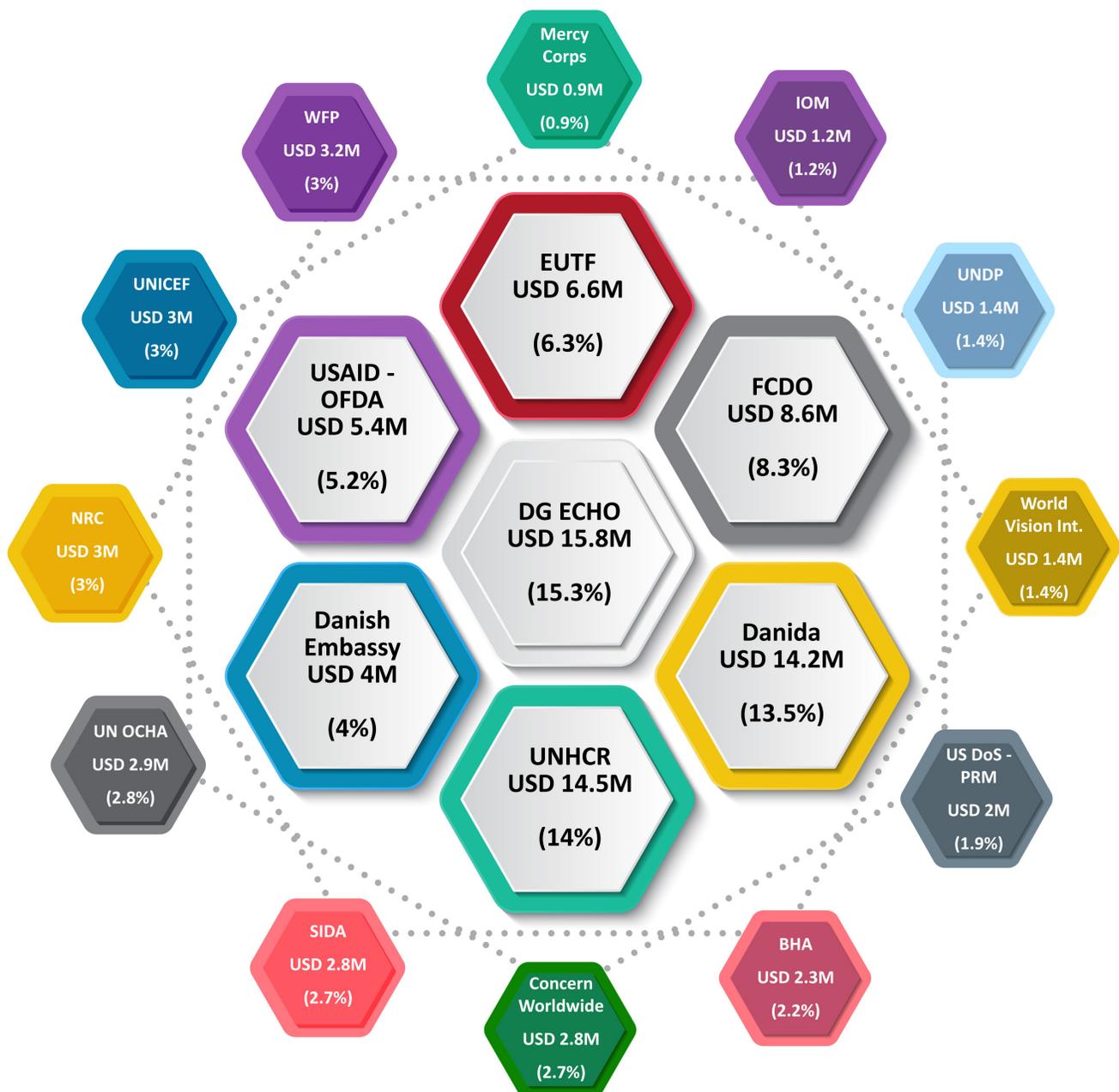
*Ethiopian migrants in Obock, Djibouti*



Community members carrying out land preparations during a resilience design training in Atego, Uganda. Photo: DRC/Mark Wambui

# FUNDING AND FACTS

## DRC EAGL - Donor funding



\* Top 20 DRC donors

## DRC EAGL - Budget allocation by sector



**Protection**  
35%



**Economic Recovery**  
26%



**Shelter & Settlements**  
15%



**WASH**  
10%



**Camp Coordination & Camp Management**  
4%



**Humanitarian Disarmament & Peacebuilding**  
4%

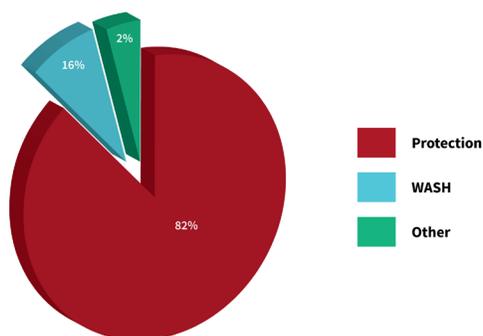


**Education**  
1%

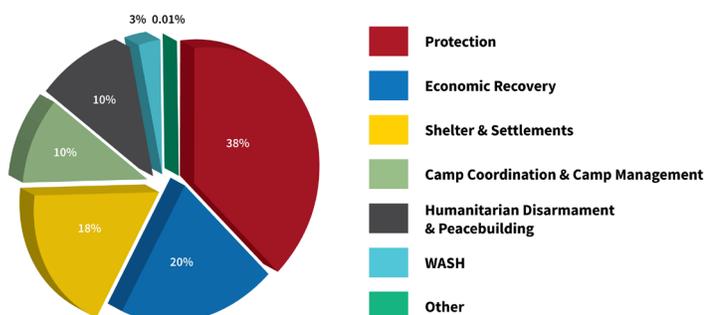
\*5% of the funds were untagged

## DRC EAGL - Country budget allocation by sector

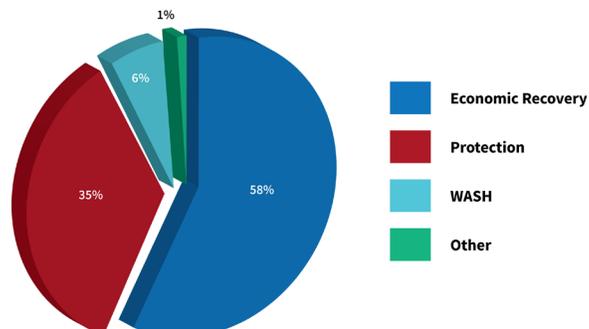
### BURUNDI



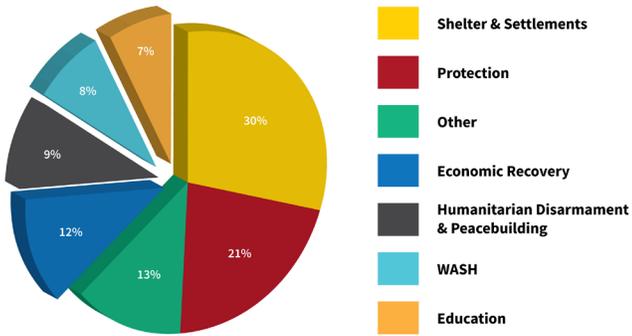
### SOUTH SUDAN



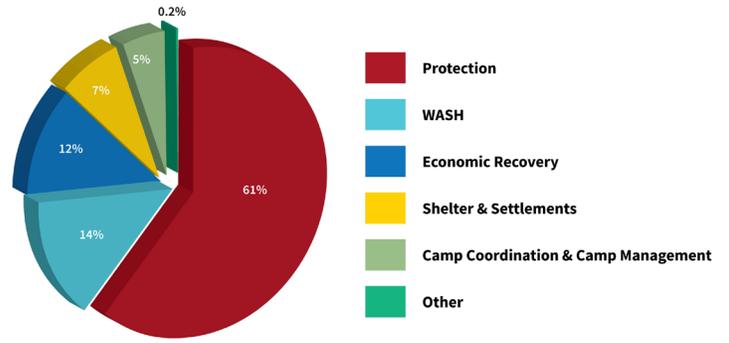
### DJIBOUTI



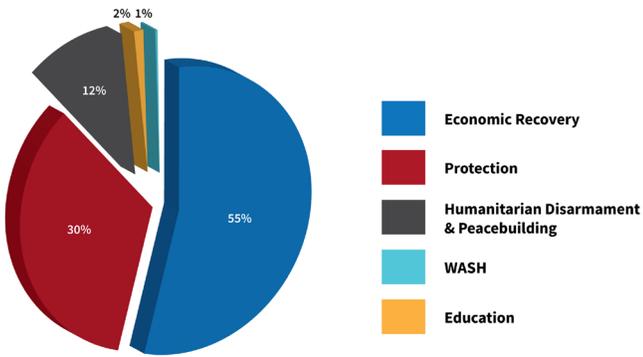
### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO



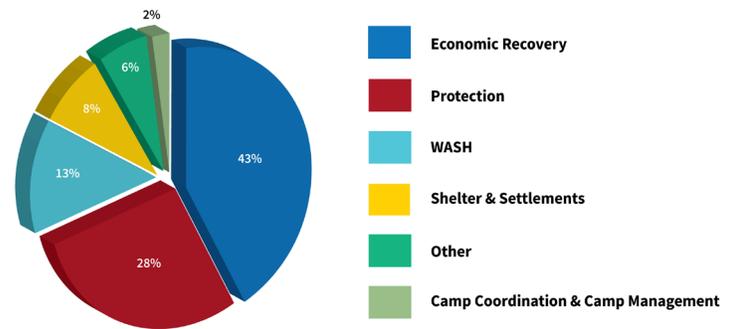
### ETHIOPIA



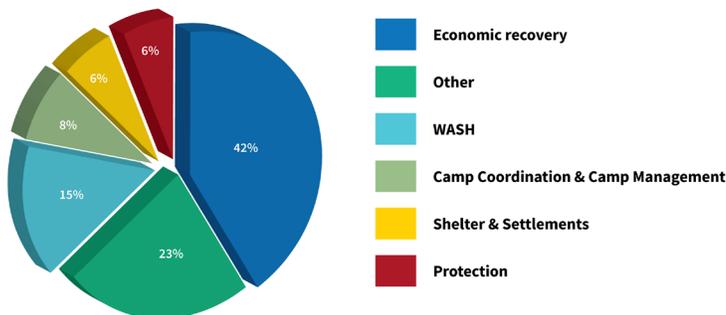
### KENYA



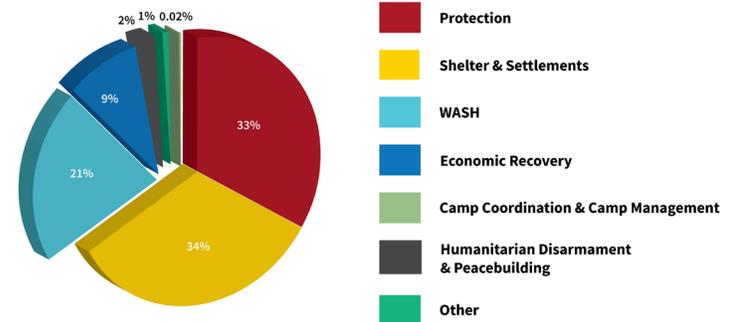
### SOMALIA



### TANZANIA



### UGANDA



# DONORS AND PARTNERS IN 2021

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Funded by  
European Union  
Humanitarian Aid



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

**giz**

Deutsche Gesellschaft  
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EUROPEAN UNION



Microfinance • Capital Development



**DANMARKS INDSAMLING**



Global Affairs  
Canada



MINISTRY OF  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF DENMARK  
*Danida*

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1 - Policy and advocacy engagement

Country	Forum	Status
Regional	Regional Humanitarian Partners Team	Member
	Borderlands Working Group	Host
	Economic Inclusion Working Group	Member
	Interagency Working Group	Member
	Interagency Working Group Advocacy and Communications sub-group	Co-chair
	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse Working Group	Member
	Protection Working Group	Member (Chair from 2022)
	Regional Cooperating Partners Meeting	Member
	Regional Desert Locust Alliance	Member
Burundi	Durable Solutions Working Group	Member
	INGO Forum (RESO) – National	Member
	Protection Working Group	Member
	SGBV Working Group	Member
Tanzania	Advocacy Working Group	Member
	CBP Working Group	Member
	CCCM Working Group	Co-chair
	Child Protection Working Group	Co-chair
	Education Working Group	Member
	Food Coordination Working Group	Co-chair
	Head of Agencies Group	Co-chair
	Host Community Working Group	Member
	Humanitarian CD Group	Host
	Information Management Working Group	Member
	Inter-sector Agency	Co-chair
	National Council of NGOs (National)	Member
	Protection Working Group	Member
	Resilience and Self-Reliance Working Group	Member
	SGBV Working Group	Member
Shelter Working Group	Member	
WASH Working Group	Member	

Country	Forum	Status
<b>Djibouti</b>	Mixed Migration Task Force (National)	Member
<b>DR Congo</b>	Child Protection Working Group Child Protection Working Group (Beni) Comité Regional Inter-Organisations Education Cluster Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) NGO Forum Protection Cluster Protection Cluster – Strategic Advisory Group Shelter Cluster	Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member Member
<b>Uganda</b>	CRRF Development Partners Group CRRF Management Committee CRRF Steering Group ECHO Consortia Lead Working Group Internal Risk Management Group National FSAL Working Group NGO Country Directors Forum NGO Forum Protection Working Group Refugee Livelihoods Working Group	Member Member Member Member Chair Member Member Member Member Member
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Access Working Group Cash Working Group (National) Child Protection – GBV sub-cluster (National) Emergency Shelter – NFI Cluster (National) Humanitarian INGO Group (National) Logistics Cluster Mine Action Area of Responsibility NFI Working Group (Gambella) Protection Cluster (National) Protection Cluster (North) Protection Refugee Working Group (National) Shelter Working Group (Dollo Ado) WASH Cluster (National)	Member Member Member Member Steering Committee Member Member Member Member Co- Lead Co-Lead Member Member Member

Country	Forum	Status
<b>Kenya</b>	Borderlands Working Group	Lead
	Refugee NGO Working group	Lead
	Multi stakeholder Taskforce on Camp Closure	NGO Lead
	Turkana Extractive Network	Convenor
	National Dialogue Forum	Member
	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA)	Member
	Country Peace Actors Forum (Mandera, Wajir)	Member
	County Steering Group (Turkana, Mandera, Garissa)	Member
	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Multi-sectoral Technical Working Group	INGO-Lead
	Interagency Taskforce on Review of the Refugee Bill and National Asylum Policy	Member
	Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team	Member
	Urban Refugee Protection Network	Member
<b>South Sudan</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	NGO representative
	Cash Working Group South Sudan	Member
	CCCM Cluster	Member
	CCCM Strategic Advisory Group	Member
	Child Protection Sub-cluster	Member
	Cross-border Working Group	NGO technical rep
	Collaborative Cash Delivery South Sudan	Member
	Communication and Community Engagement Working Group	Member
	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster	Member
	GBV case management and psychosocial support Technical Reference Group	Participant
	GBV Rule of Law	Participant
	GBV Prevention	Participant
	HLP TWG	Member
	Mine Action Area of Responsibility	Member
	National Advisory Group on Solutions	NGO Forum representative
	NGO Forum Steering Committee	Member
	NGO Forum Working Group on Durable Solutions	Chair
	Protection Monitoring Working Group	Member
	ReDSS Core Group	DRC South Sudan representative
	ReDSS IDP Working Group	South Sudan representative
	Strategic Advisory Group CCCM	Member
	Shelter/NFI Cluster	Member
	SNFI Technical Working Group	Member
	Solutions Working Group in Unity State, Upper Nile and Central Equatoria	Member
WASH Cluster (National)	Member	

Country	Forum	Status
<b>Somalia</b>	Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)	Member
	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORE-SHA)	Member
	Child Protection Working Group	Member
	Comprehensive Approach to Security – Strand 4 Meeting – Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism	Member
	Durable Solutions Sub-working Group	Member
	ECHO Multi-sector Program	Lead
	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)	Member
	Food Security Clusters	Member
	Mine Action Area of Responsibility	Member
	Mixed Migration Task Force (Puntland, Somaliland)	Member
	Peacebuilding Working Group	Member
	Police Accountability Working Group	Member
	Protection Cluster (National)	Co-lead
	Resilience Working Group for Somalia	Member
	Rule of Law Working Group	Member
	Shelter/NFI Cluster	Member
	Shelter/NFI Technical working Group	Member
	Shelter Cluster Strategic Review Committee	Member
	Shelter cluster	Hirshabelle State level coordinator
	Shelter cluster (Bari and Nugaal)	Regional Focal Point
	Solutions Alliance Somalia	Member of core group
	Somalia CASH Alliance	Member
	Somalia Country Force on Monitoring and Reporting	Member
	Somalia NGO Consortium	Member
	Somalia NGO Consortium Advocacy Working Group	Member
	Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)	Member
	Somaliland Durable Solutions Consortium	Member
	WASH Cluster (National)	Member
	WASH Cluster (South Galkayo Region)	Regional Focal Point

## Annex 2 - Operational Safety and Health

The table below outlines the key findings from the Operational Safety and Health audit conducted on the Regional and Kenya Country Offices. It is designed to outline some of the key areas that need to be improved using a traffic light system; green – complete, amber – in-progress, and red – not started. While specific for the Nairobi office there will be areas that are applicable to all DRC field locations and as such the table can be used a reference for other locations.

**Red** – None of the required outcomes are fulfilled

**Amber** – At least 50% of the required outcomes are in progress or completed

**Green** – All required outcomes are fulfilled

	Required outcome	Progress
<b>Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear policy statement.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Duties of the organisation</li> <li>» Duties of employees and other interested parties</li> </ul> </li> <li>All employees have their safety and health responsibilities in line with Section 13 of OSHA, 2007, outlined in their job descriptions.</li> </ul>	
<b>Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All members of the OSH Committee completed the prescribed 30-hour basic training course in occupational health and safety.</li> <li>All First Aiders received annual refresher training.</li> </ul>	
<b>Fire Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire drills conducted and recorded at least once each year.</li> <li>Fire marshals trained with names prominently displayed and a fire warden appointed to provide oversight.</li> <li>The correct fire safety equipment in all locations.</li> <li>All fire safety signs in place including evacuation procedures.</li> </ul>	
<b>Storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All hazardous substances stored correctly with Material Safety Data sheets and spill control measures in place.</li> <li>All materials correctly stacked and stored.</li> </ul>	
<b>Verification</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational safety and health inspections conducted every three months.</li> <li>Noise survey conducted every twelve months.</li> <li>All electronic equipment ground tested.</li> </ul>	
<b>COVID-19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>COVID-19 preparedness policy statement.</li> <li>Risk assessment.</li> </ul>	

# ENDNOTES

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