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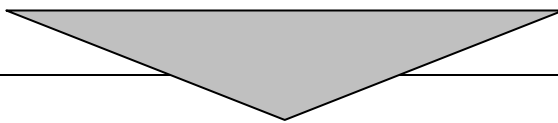
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SUMMARY REPORT OF THE EVALUATION OF ETHIOPIA PRRO 6180.00

**Food Assistance for Refugees in Ethiopia
and for Refugee Repatriation**

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Executive Summary



Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 6180.00 serves the needs of almost 250,000 beneficiaries in Ethiopia, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) as principal partners. Most beneficiaries are Somali and Sudanese refugees, some of whom have been in Ethiopia for more than 20 years. A smaller caseload is Ethiopian returnees. At the time of the mission's visit, there was no short-term prospect for the repatriation of Sudanese refugees, but if funding and conditions allow, efforts will focus on repatriating all Somali refugees. There are five main activities under this PRRO: general food distribution to refugees, special feeding, assistance to repatriates and returnees, recovery of refugee-impacted areas and school feeding.

WFP is successfully managing the relief activities, the main component of the operation, and has included more developmental approaches, but transition to recovery activities has been less rapid. In the formulation of future PRROs, WFP will be able to involve other sections of the country office more fully. The PRRO has been well funded, though the donor community in Addis Ababa is not well informed about the activities. WFP management of the operation has been effective and efficient, but there is a need to continue support and extend training for ARRA in monitoring and evaluation techniques, among other things. In particular, greater emphasis should be given to post-distribution monitoring, to facilitate assessment of the operation's success and the transition to recovery activities. Significant achievements have been made against the first four PRRO objectives, but the fifth is unclear and needs to be reformulated.

Draft Decision



The Board notes the recommendations contained in the evaluation report (WFP/EB.1/2002/5/3) and notes also the management action taken so far, as indicated in the associated information paper (WFP/EB.1/2002/INF/10). The Board encourages further action on these recommendations, with considerations raised during the discussion taken into account.



OVERVIEW OF PRRO 6180.00

1. The Executive Board approved PRRO 6180.00 in February 2000. The operation was to run from April 2000 to March 2002, serving the needs of 248,595 beneficiaries at a cost to WFP of US\$62,653,595. Most of the beneficiaries are refugees, some of whom have been in Ethiopia, one of the world's poorest countries, for over 20 years. Some 11,000 beneficiaries are Ethiopian returnees. Refugees are located in 13 camps in three areas. In April 2001 there were 115,433 Somalis in eight camps on the eastern border, and 82,485 southern Sudanese in five camps on the western border. In December 2000 the last group of 4,500 Kenyan refugees was successfully repatriated from Moyale in southern Ethiopia.
2. Sudanese refugees are currently arriving at a rate of up to 1,000 per month, because of insecurity in southern Sudan. Since 1997, 138,879 Somalis have been repatriated, mainly to northern Somalia. It is planned to repatriate 60,000 Somalis in 2001; it is hoped that all Somalis other than some 11,600 from southern and central Somalia, at present in Kebribeyah Camp, will be repatriated by the end of 2002. The term *repatriate* is used to describe those who return to Somalia and the probably larger number dispersed in Ethiopia. Many of the population of the Somali National State of Ethiopia are Somalis, and virtually indistinguishable from refugees from Somalia. The attached annex summarizes the categories of beneficiary under PRRO 6180.00.
3. WFP's task in the eastern camps has been made more difficult by the presence of some 46,360 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in and around the camps. Many IDPs arrived in the area of the camps in early and mid-2000 as a result of the drought, which threatened to cause a catastrophic famine. WFP does not supply rations to IDPs under PRRO 6180.00, but Somali culture entitles any Somali to request food from kinsfolk. Drought-displaced IDPs and dispersees may thus receive rations indirectly from WFP, reducing the amount of food available for use by the intended beneficiaries.
4. During 2000, because of the drought emergency and the consequent need to import and distribute 600,000 tons of food in addition to anticipated needs, Ethiopia was by a considerable margin the world's largest WFP operation, accounting for 16 percent of WFP operational expenditure. Involvement in the drought emergency limited the participation of some country office units in the PRRO.

FORMULATION OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PRRO

5. Important elements of a recovery strategy have been incorporated in the design and implementation of PRRO 6180.00, principally through Joint Food Needs Assessment Missions (JFNAMs) and regular contingency planning covering a six-month period undertaken by the country office. The country office should be commended for striving to use pilot schemes to incorporate more developmental approaches into its refugee assistance. The recent secondment of an international officer from the country office development unit to the refugee unit is another positive development. The country office has taken positive initiatives in trying to bring elements of a regional strategy into the PRRO through contacts with WFP Somalia.



6. WFP and UNHCR fielded JFNAMs in November 1997 and April/May 1999. Both JFNAMs were in agreement on beneficiary numbers, modalities of assistance, composition of the basket, ration size and duration of assistance, but it should be recognized that the main purpose of a JFNAM is assessment of operational needs, not strategic planning. In April/May 1999, the JFNAM briefly addressed “durable solutions”, “coping mechanisms” and “potential for self-reliance”, all relevant to PRRO activities. JFNAMs can verify underlying assumptions in the PRRO and identify potential problems and the need for action. For example, JFNAMs identified the need to increase coordination between the WFP and UNHCR sub-offices in Jijiga and Hargeisa and revealed the severity of environmental damage around the camps.
7. The PRRO lacks a comprehensive recovery strategy with links to the regional and developmental activities called for in the 1999 PRRO guidelines. The difficulties of preparing a full recovery strategy in a region with so few partnership possibilities for development work are recognized, however. Very few development agencies work within the Somali region of Ethiopia, and northwestern Somalia is considered to be a more food secure area with only a limited WFP presence, so the recovery aspects of the PRRO were limited to small pilot projects. In some respects, PRRO 6180.00 became a continuation of PRO 5241.03. Even if a regional recovery strategy had not been appropriate or viable under the circumstances, the rationale could have been more clearly stated.
8. WFP Headquarters provided guidance, including the Guidelines for the Preparation of a PRRO (January 1999). Training could have been included as a useful follow-up to ensure that the new approach had been well understood at country level. The regional bureau could have fielded Headquarters staff or consultants to assist with project preparation.
9. A newly arrived international officer was tasked, under severe time constraints, with preparation of the new PRRO document. The development unit, the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit and the emergency unit, which could otherwise have contributed, were occupied at the time with WFP’s response to a major and potentially disastrous drought. Consequently, PRRO 6180.00 has largely remained focused on care and maintenance, while recovery elements, contributions to building sustainable livelihoods for repatriated and dispersed persons and encouragement of self-reliance in the camps have had less planning and support. Potential opportunities for recovery may have been lost.
10. WFP Ethiopia has shown commitment and competence in responding to the challenges of working in a complex and protracted refugee situation and dealing with a new programming category. It has carried out the relief operations effectively and efficiently, with particular success in logistics. Despite some delays and difficulties, the repatriation/dispersal operation, supported by WFP food, is reducing the need for long-term relief. Progress has been made in starting recovery operations, which need to be more fully developed in the next PRRO. At some stage—preferably soon—arrangements will need to be made for local government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to hand over these activities to communal support systems.



Recommendations for the development of the successor PRRO:

- ⇒ On the basis of achievements under PRRO 6180.00, the country office should continue its work on preparation of a successor PRRO, which should be prepared with close attention to Guidelines for the Preparation of a PRRO.
- ⇒ At an early date, the country office should organize a workshop of not less than three days' duration with an experienced external facilitator to develop a logframe for the successor PRRO; the logframe should be developed with wide participation of country office and sub-office staff and staff of other country office units, particularly the VAM and development unit; the logframe must be produced by, not for, WFP Ethiopia and should be annexed to the successor PRRO document.
- ⇒ The WFP regional bureau should seek to manage the regional dimension of the closures of the eastern camp and repatriation, and consider how best to ensure complementarity of the WFP operations in northern Somalia and Ethiopia.

RESOURCING

11. Direct support costs (DSC) are higher than under the preceding PRO 5241.03, largely because, in line with WFP's Resources and Long-term Financing Policies, the majority of project staff are now funded through DSC. Roughly calculated, budgeted food costs per beneficiary are less than under PRO 5241.03. DSC has been adequate to cover management requirements, but there have been delays in reporting to the country office on funds spent directly by WFP Headquarters. With the carry-over from PRO 5214.03, only 30 percent of available commodities had been consumed by July 2001. The country office estimates that even allowing for higher repatriation numbers, an extension of at least three months would be possible.
12. The PRRO has secured direct funding, with multilateral funds and contributions from four donors. JFNAMs have provided an opportunity to involve donors and build awareness. The 1999 JFNAM, for example, involved representatives from five countries, and the subsequent debriefing was attended by fifteen donors. The transition from PRO to PRRO has not affected the ability to attract resources, even though the separation of relief and development activities within donor institutions limits their knowledge of and funding for PRRO activities. Some donor institutions visited by the mission did not have detailed knowledge about PRRO 6180.00 or the objectives of the PRRO category as a whole. In interviews with local donor representatives, it was clear that many had only recently arrived in the country and that much of their knowledge about WFP and its activities related to the drought-relief operations. It emerged that decisions on contributions to an operation such as this PRRO were generally made in donor capitals or at Headquarters.
13. The mission noted that there has been efficient and effective management of the pipeline, which has ensured timely delivery of rations and repatriation packages. Training has been provided for ARRA warehouse staff, but some warehousing management problems persist in two Sudanese camps.



Recommendation to the country office:

- ⇒ Continue building donor awareness of the PRRO category and activities; consider arranging donor field visits.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

14. Planning and management of PRRO 6180.00 is based in the Refugee Unit, which has 57 staff, including those in the Jijiga and Gambella sub-offices. It was clear during field visits that WFP staff were well aware of conditions in the camps, that they had good working relations with partner staff and were well known by beneficiaries. In the opinion of the mission, the PRRO management structure is effective and efficient, though remote field offices may be visited rarely. Specialist development expertise available in the country office has been successfully used in the food-for-work (FFW) environmental rehabilitation element of the PRRO.
15. The main implementing partners are UNHCR and ARRA, though WFP has working relations with the Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection Department (NRDP), Ethiopian Roads Authority, *woreda* councils (third level of administrative divisions within Ethiopia), Livestock, Environment and Crop Development Bureau (LECDB), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and local NGOs. WFP, ARRA and UNHCR undertake joint field visits about four times a year, though without a formal joint monitoring plan. These visits are useful, however, in helping the country office plan activities.
16. Reductions in UNHCR funding threaten support for several NGOs that currently support income-generation, environmental regeneration and teacher training, all of which are relevant to the recovery aims of the PRRO. It is not clear to what extent WFP might be able to take over cash support for these recovery activities. ARRA activities relate specifically to refugees and returnees, so an agency must be identified to work with residual beneficiaries after camp closures.
17. Apart from information gathered by WFP field monitors, WFP depends on partners for reports on activities beyond the extended delivery points (EDPs). The ARRA reports regularly to WFP, though not fully in compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of August 2000; reports could give fuller information about beneficiaries and the achievements of activities.
18. A number of methods are available for needs assessment. JFNAMs use UNHCR data for refugee numbers and advise on ration levels, though the mission considers that some of the recommendations are arbitrary (see paras. 22-37). Household surveys provide information on livelihoods and the circumstances in which beneficiaries live. The quality of these surveys is variable, though, which limits their value. Nutritional status is regularly assessed, though with differences between camps in the frequency of surveys. ARRA health staff are responsible for targeting nutritionally vulnerable groups. All children under 5 are weighed as part of blanket feeding programmes, but identification of malnourished children is more problematic in camps without blanket feeding. Sample surveys are carried out every two months in Dimma Camp and every six months in Fugnido Camp, but there is a high risk of overlooking malnourished children. It is not clear whether children from birth to six months old are all monitored regularly. New arrivals may need to share with kinsfolk because of delays in registration. It would be desirable to have further information on unaccompanied minors, orphans and handicapped people.



19. Monitoring activities within the PRRO generally concentrate on activities rather than higher-level outcomes and operation effectiveness. Expansion of the number of WFP field staff has, however, strengthened monitoring capacity at the camp level, for example during general food distributions, though more detailed monitoring of supplementary and therapeutic feeding is desirable. In future, WFP monitors should be able to follow up in the post-distribution phase to gain better understanding of the use of food in beneficiary coping strategies. Though most refugees consider the new system of food distribution to heads of household to be more transparent than the previous system of distribution through community leaders, the refugee committee in one camp reported that it did not know how to register complaints regarding start-up problems associated with the new system.
20. The ARRA monthly reports cover food receipts and households registered, but not the actual distributions to beneficiaries. Quarterly food request reports, which cover the supplementary feeding programmes, are currently not gender disaggregated for children under 5. Sub-office field monitors are able to obtain gender-disaggregated data directly from ARRA at the camp level.
21. WFP has carried out many training activities at country office and sub-office levels in, for example, monitoring and reporting, security, and food and nutrition. Some implementing organizations, however, need further training in monitoring and evaluation (M&E), gender, planning and sustainable development. Recruitment of nutritionists in UNHCR and WFP has significantly strengthened capacity.

Recommendations to the country office:

- ⇒ As recommended in the 1997 MOU, prepare an annual Joint Plan of Action with UNHCR.
- ⇒ Seek agencies to work with residual needy people when refugees are repatriated and camps closed.
- ⇒ Review and amend with ARRA the monitoring formats for field-visit reports to complement quantitative reporting with qualitative reports relating to the achievement of project and programme objectives, post-distribution food use and beneficiary perceptions of the distribution systems; this information should be incorporated in the monthly sub-office situation reports.
- ⇒ Continue to monitor and work with partners to achieve rapid registration and issuance of ration cards to new arrivals.

RESULTS OBTAINED

22. The PRRO has five objectives:

Objective 1

23. Objective 1 is to provide refugees with access to basic food to meet their daily nutritional requirements until they can provide for themselves through agricultural activities or through other income-generating activities or repatriation.
24. Considerable success has been achieved in delivering food aid on time, and the new system of distribution directly to heads of households has, according to the refugees interviewed by the mission, resulted in significant improvements in the transparency of the distribution system.



25. Knowledge about refugee self-sufficiency is more limited, however, and general rations in different camps may be too high or too low. As a result of high malnutrition rates in 1998, blanket feeding was introduced in two out of four western camps, but the mission could not find evidence that refugee nutritional requirements had ever been analysed in a systematic way following WFP/UNHCR guidelines. Self-sufficiency was overestimated in the western camps in the past, as indicated in the 1999 JFNAM report.
26. Ration trading occurs and wheat is exchanged for cheaply produced local sorghum. Quality control for locally produced blended food is inadequate. In order to reduce milling costs and give some income to refugee women, WFP has provided hand mills. There have been some technical problems, and WFP has made appropriate modifications.

Recommendations to the country office:

- ⇒ Investigate beneficiary self-reliance and coping mechanisms.
- ⇒ Continue efforts to provide milling facilities for beneficiaries; if no short-term solution is feasible, the general ration should be adapted to include compensation for the cost of milling.
- ⇒ Continue to explore the possibility of local purchases of maize and sorghum.

Objective 2

27. Objective 2 is to maintain or improve, where necessary, the health and nutrition status of refugees, with special attention to women, malnourished children and others at high risk. Vulnerable groups, such as expectant and nursing mothers, children under 5 and the sick, will be targeted through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
28. Nutritional surveys show an improvement in the prevalence of wasting during the project period in both eastern and western camps, and malnutrition figures are better than for local people, especially the drought affected. The surveys do not identify the extent to which WFP rations as opposed to other social, cultural, environmental and economic factors have contributed to this. Chronic malnutrition does not seem to be a major problem in the camps; data on the prevalence of low weight among children under 5, malnutrition of other population groups and major micronutrient deficiencies are not available. There are low levels of anaemia, though systematic surveys of its prevalence have not yet been made.
29. Both supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, also accessible to local people, are available, though weighing intervals for the malnourished are longer than desirable and follow-up could be more systematic. The therapeutic feeding schemes need to follow UNHCR/WFP guidelines. It would be desirable to know more about the use of supplementary food in households and to improve knowledge among health staff and beneficiaries about good feeding and care.



Recommendations to the country office:

- ⇒ Continue regular nutritional assessments of children under 5 in all camps, including indicators for stunting and wasting.
- ⇒ Continue routine monitoring of distributions of supplementary and therapeutic feeding, with regular reporting in monthly situation reports, in collaboration with partners.
- ⇒ Review with partners current ARRA guidelines for treatment and follow-up of malnourished children, in accordance with UNHCR/WFP guidelines.
- ⇒ Develop a strategy to educate beneficiaries about nutrition in camps and train health staff to identify malnutrition in all population groups.

Objective 3

30. Objective 3 is promotion of repatriation and meeting refugees' nutritional requirements during repatriation.
31. WFP supports the repatriation of refugees by supplying the repatriation support and incentive ration of 150 kg of wheat, 10 kg of pulses and 5 litres of oil per person. To date, WFP has been very successful in providing this ration to those entitled. The purpose of the ration is to support nutritional needs in the transition to independent livelihoods for nine months and to provide an incentive for repatriation. The nine-month provision of food is unusually generous in comparison with other regions, but it has been agreed in negotiation with beneficiaries.
32. Repatriation of the Sudanese refugees is not feasible at present. Under PRRO 6180.00, supported by WFP rations, 4,850 Kenyans were repatriated by 6 December 2000. During 2000, more than 50,000 Somalis were repatriated or dispersed in Ethiopia. WFP supported the reintegration of 1,500 Ethiopian returnees in 2000. Should conditions and operational funding allow, WFP, UNHCR and ARRA will focus efforts on repatriating all Somali refugees by the end of 2002, with the exception of Kebribeyah camp, which has a population of Merehan and Harti from southern and central Somalia. Repatriation has been slower than hoped, for reasons beyond WFP's control. Northwestern Somalia, the normal area of repatriation, is a refuge for Somalis from as far south as Baidoa and Mogadishu. The mission is concerned that dispersal within Ethiopia may not be a sustainable solution for some refugees, and that sustainability should be considered in the design of the PRRO and in monitoring the operation's effectiveness.

Recommendation to the country office:

- ⇒ Continue to provide repatriation packages for eastern camps, but assess the need for and use of nine-month rations, including processed food, in future repatriations.

Objective 4

33. Objective 4 is to improve and protect the environment and improve physical infrastructure in refugee-impacted areas through the implementation of appropriate programmes.



34. During the last 20 years, up to one million refugees have been in Ethiopia at any given time, which has had a significant cumulative influence on the environment. Damage has been caused to unsurfaced roads used for supplying camps in eastern and western refugee areas. Near the Aware camps, ruts made in the heavy soils have created continually widening gullies. The presence of refugees, IDPs and merchants attracted to the camp areas, particularly the eastern camps, has led to enlargement of the settled areas with negative impacts on water supplies, such as the small privately owned *birkas* (water reservoirs or cisterns). Wood for cooking has been severely depleted in areas up to four hours' walk from the camps and at even greater distances along roads. Near the camps, virtually all trees have been removed. Refugees have cleared land for agriculture, again up to four hours' walk from camps, thus removing more trees. On steep slopes, for example near Bonga camp, this has led to severe soil erosion by water. Refugee-owned animals consume grass and trees, increasing the risk of soil erosion.
35. WFP has responded to environmental degradation through FFW to support environmental recovery, of which WFP has considerable experience in Ethiopia. In the western camps, proposals for suitable recovery projects were requested even before the official start of the PRRO. Work started near Dimma camp in October 2000, with ARRA, NRDEP and Dimma *woreda* council as partners. In April 2001, WFP discussed the feasibility of environmental restoration to provide FFW for 3,000 beneficiaries in the eastern camps, with WFP providing food and training in soil and water conservation and participatory planning. ARRA did not sign the MOU until February 2001, and work at the Chinacksen terracing and tree-planting site started only in March 2001.
36. These delays in starting work are frustrating, but WFP is aware that environmental recovery is a long process that is unlikely to be successful unless based on the development of appropriate technical skills and the negotiation of agreements for maintenance of the created assets based on a sense of ownership. WFP monitors have shown enthusiasm and competence in the monitoring of such programmes, and WFP Ethiopia has development staff with the skills to support further development of some environmental recovery projects. It would not be appropriate, however, to attempt large-scale activities such as gully control.

Recommendation to the country office:

- ⇒ Continue to support the environmental restoration of areas impacted by activities associated with the presence of refugees, and continue the training of WFP and implementing-partner staff in participatory planning.

Objective 5

37. Objective 5 is to maximize the impact of food assistance, particularly on vulnerable groups, by ensuring that women participate in a meaningful way in food management and food distribution.
38. This objective is based on the assumption that women's participation in food management and distribution improves the impact of food aid, particularly on vulnerable groups. No specific activities were formulated to achieve this objective, but women have become more involved in food management as commodity distribution scoopers and as members of food distribution committees.



Recommendation to the country office:

- ⇒ Revise the formulation of the objective to allow identification of appropriate activities.

MEETING WFP'S COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN

39. It was clear to the mission that WFP's Commitments to Women could have been more strongly developed in the design of the PRRO. Nevertheless, considerable progress continues to be made; for example, women hold key positions among WFP staff in the country office and in the Refugee Unit in particular. WFP staffing within the country office is gender balanced at all levels, and staff are generally held accountable for implementing the Commitments to Women through the staff appraisal system. Successful efforts have been made by the country office to collect information and report using gender-disaggregated data. The changeover to the new system of food distribution to heads of household instead of community leaders was adopted partly as a measure to reduce the distance women needed to walk to receive their food rations. Although there is legitimate concern that the new system of food distribution could put more food directly into the hands of men, as they are normally recognized as the heads of household, most women were quick to point out the overall benefits for both women and men of the new system. To further address women's concerns, the country office has recently signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) with ARRA to support the establishment of women's food committees in the eastern camps.
40. The mission took note of the fact that not all government reporting in relation to the PRRO is fully gender disaggregated. Women tend to be either under-represented at or absent from senior levels of implementing agency staff. The extent to which women at the camps can exercise or influence decision-making depends in large part on the attitude of the camp coordinator.

Recommendations to the country office:

- ⇒ Continue to facilitate women's participation in project activities, while ensuring that men and women are consulted and women's workloads are taken into account.
- ⇒ As a further enhancement to the new distribution system, examine the feasibility of introducing ration cards in the joint names of men and women.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

41. Environmental restoration is one of the five PRRO objectives; Objective 4 discusses WFP's support for environmental recovery activities under PRRO 6180.00. Because WFP was not involved in decisions regarding location or siting of camps, it was not possible for them to anticipate the effects of refugee-related activities in a proactive manner, as recommended in WFP's Environmental Review Guidelines (2000). Although interventions have necessarily had to be mainly reactive and designed to restore already degraded environments, WFP was able to support environmental restoration projects from October 2000. By mid-2001, work was under way or soon to start on nine eastern sites and



five western sites. Achievements so far have been limited, but possible benefits have already been shown in increased yields of terraced areas near Dimma. The time frame for environmental restoration is necessarily longer than that of a single PRRO and must be based on training in technical skills and technical and community motivation, both of which, particularly the latter, demand considerable time.



ANNEX

BENEFICIARY CATEGORIES UNDER PRRO 6180.00	
Genuine refugee	<p>A person fulfilling the criteria of the 1951 United Nations Convention on Refugees and/or the Organization of African Unity (OAU) 1969 Convention on Refugees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Registered by UNHCR and ARRA and thus entitled to a ration card. Ration cards are allocated to households; currently, rations are intended to be distributed to heads of household. b) Registered refugee families or individuals who have lost ration cards through theft, fraud (within the community), rejection by family or accident. This is a problem in western camps since the introduction of the new distribution system in which ration cards must be produced at distributions; previously, distribution was to leaders of groups, who then redistributed the commodities. c) Absent registered refugee. Entitled to rations, though not in a refugee camp; possibly returned to homeland for a period of time. Part of the household may remain and collect rations. d) Asylum seekers not yet registered and so without ration cards, unsupported, dependent on begging or sharing with registered refugee kinsfolk.
Returnee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Officially recognized. Ethiopian who has been a refugee in another state, possibly a recent returnee or having been for some time in an Ethiopian camp, living as a refugee. Entitled to receive rations through FFW. b) Not officially recognized. May be living as an IDP and without official support or may have successfully and independently reintegrated.
Dispersee	A former refugee, returnee or Ethiopian Somali who has chosen to resettle in Ethiopia rather than in Somalia. An estimated 60 percent of those receiving the repatriation package choose this option.
Registered for voluntary repatriation/ dispersal (Volrepat)	Camp inhabitant who has expressed interest in leaving the camp, with repatriation package, but is still receiving rations pending repatriation.
Volrepat refuser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A camp inhabitant who has not registered for assisted voluntary repatriation or dispersal, in the hope of being offered better terms. b) A refugee who, having registered, refuses to leave, in the hope of better terms. c) A refugee who refuses to register, having, or claiming to have, well-founded fears of the consequences of repatriation. d) A refugee who, having registered, refuses to repatriate, having, or claiming to have, well-founded fears of the consequences of repatriation.
Cross-border migrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Traditional pastoral cross-border migrant. b) A Somali who has interests in both Somalia and Ethiopia, for example a merchant or trader. May travel frequently between Ethiopia and Somalia.
Internally displaced person (IDP)	An Ethiopian displaced by drought (2000), flood (1999), or insecurity. Large numbers live in or around refugee camps.
Economic migrant	A person of any nationality seeking a location economically more advantageous than the present one.
Recycled refugee	A person who, having been a refugee and abandoned the status, possibly with a resettlement package, attempts to re-register. Found in western camps; no new refugees have registered in eastern camps since 1997.
Repatriated refugee	A former refugee who has repatriated, usually, but not necessarily, with a repatriation package. Normally in Somalia or Puntland, though a few have returned to central and southern Somalia. Statistics include dispersees in Ethiopia.

Source: Field investigations, discussions with WFP staff, partners, refugees and local people.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ARRA	Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs
DSC	Direct support cost
EDP	Extended delivery point
IDP	Internally displaced person
JFNAM	Joint Food Needs Assessment Mission
LECDB	Livestock, Environment and Crop Development Bureau
LOU	Letter of Understanding
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRDEP	Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection Department
PRO	Protracted refugee operation
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping

