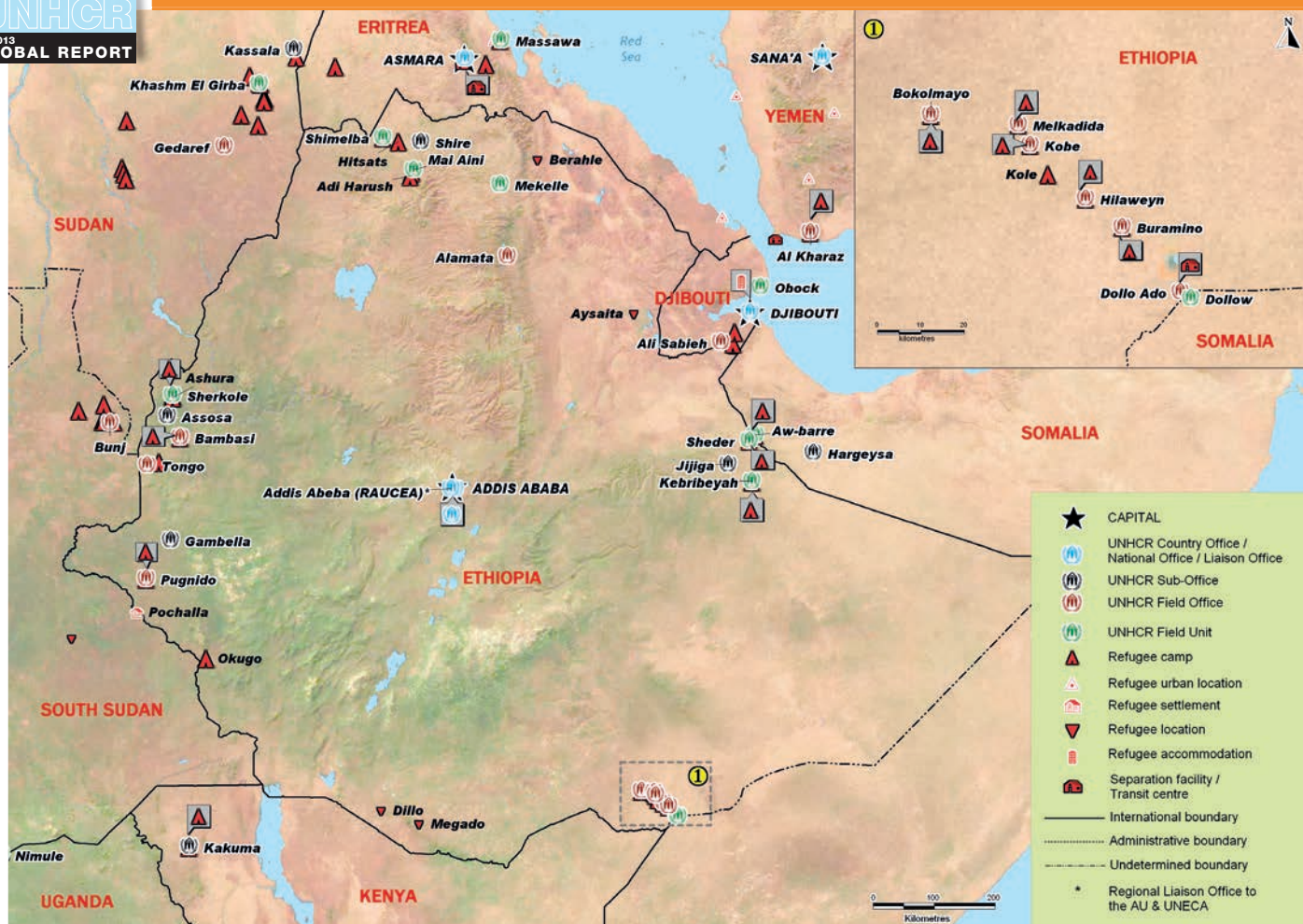


# ETHIOPIA



## Overview

### Operational highlights

- The Government maintained its open-door policy for asylum-seekers. During the year, the population of concern to UNHCR grew from close to 379,000 to almost 436,000, with the majority (57,160 individuals) arriving at Dollo Ado.
- Livelihood and income-generating programmes continued, advancing agricultural opportunities for refugees in Dollo Ado and increasing access to vocational and skills training both there and in Shire.
- To curb secondary movements from Ethiopia, UNHCR organized awareness-raising

activities, provided access to livelihoods programmes and increased education opportunities. Based on its regional strategy on trafficking and smuggling of refugees in the Horn of Africa, and to support government objectives, the organization developed a national strategy to address trafficking and smuggling, and supported a new UN joint programme on trafficking and mixed migration.

- The organization initiated national strategies on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and developed a regional child-protection project.

### UNHCR's presence | 2013

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>420</b>
International staff	72
National staff	269
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	7
Others	70

- UNHCR helped 2,640 individuals resettle. Interest in voluntary repatriation remained limited in 2013. Instability, as well as property- and land-related challenges, prevented the anticipated return of 2,800 Kenyan Borena refugees who were residing in southern Ethiopia.
- The out-of-camp policy, which allowed sponsored Eritrean

refugees to reside outside the refugee camps, was extended to all refugees in Ethiopia, though only Eritreans made use of it.

- The Government provided the land to establish refugee camps and security arrangements for both refugees and humanitarian workers. Refugees could

also make use of natural resources, albeit with recurring concerns by host communities regarding the availability of wood for fuel.

- The Office also continued to discuss with the Government the possible ratification of the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.

## People of concern

In 2013, the main people of concern to UNHCR in Ethiopia remained Somali refugees living in eight Dollo Ado and Jijiga camps and in Addis Ababa; Eritrean refugees, mainly in camps in Shire but also in Addis Ababa and other urban locations; Sudanese

refugees who lived in three camps in the Assosa area of Benishangul-Gumuz region; and South Sudanese refugees in camps in the Gambella region or in host communities in Raad and Wanthowa Woreda.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Somalia	240,800	240,800	53	68
	Eritrea	84,400	84,400	35	31
	South Sudan	71,500	71,500	54	65
	Sudan	33,600	33,600	49	58
	Kenya	2,900	2,900	54	59
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	500	500	43	36
	Various	240	240	40	44
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	470	470	47	53
	Sudan	310	310	5	4
	Various	160	160	35	30
<b>Others of concern</b>	Dependants of refugees	1,000	1,000	52	7
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>	Various	30	30	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>435,910</b>	<b>435,910</b>		

## | Results in 2013 |

### Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>Access to territory improved and the risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced</b>			
<b>Result/impact:</b> The Ethiopian Government continued to apply <i>prima facie</i> determination procedures in Dollo Ado and there were no recorded cases of <i>refoulement</i> . UNHCR closely collaborated with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) at the reception stage.			
<b>Gap:</b> Asylum-seekers and refugees benefitted from better service at reception centres after the Government strengthened the capacity of screening and immigration staff at the border, with UNHCR support. UNHCR's monitoring activities were limited, however, as insecurity prevented the Government from issuing clearance to directly monitor the main crossing point into Dollo Ado from Somalia, namely Dollo Ado bridge.			
% of PoC registered on an individual basis	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Dollo Ado)	100%	100%
Extent to which systematic and independent monitoring system established	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Dollo Ado)	70%	20%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> Approximately 90 per cent of the refugee population enjoyed primary health-care services. The local population accounted for seven per cent of total outpatient consultations.</p> <p>South Sudanese refugees (primarily residing in Gambella region) attended over 58,000 consultations at three health centres; almost 25,000 of these consultations were for children under five.</p> <p>The health centre in the South Sudanese site within Pugnido camp (Village 12) was rehabilitated and served the community while its inpatient wards were constructed.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Family-planning methods required further attention as just two per cent of women were found to be using some form of contraception. A shortage of family planning supplies remained a major challenge due to funding constraints.</p>			
<b>Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 population per month</b>	<b>Sudanese refugees in Western Ethiopia (Gambella)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.57</b>
<b># of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated</b>	<b>Sudanese refugees in Western Ethiopia (Gambella)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> Sudanese refugees in the Benishangul-Gumuz region accessed 20 litres of water per person, per day, by year-end. New surface pumps and the rehabilitation of boreholes increased water production and distribution.</p> <p>Water access was made easier for people with disabilities, children, women and the elderly through the construction of tap stands that met their specific needs.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> The host community's need for water, livelihood and shelter construction activities affected, in a few cases, water availability in refugee households. To tackle this issue, UNHCR informed affected refugees of water management measures and, in some host communities, new water systems were established to reduce or alleviate pressure on the camps' supplies.</p>			
<b>Average # of litres of water per person per day</b>	<b>Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia (Assosa)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19,92</b>
<b># of PoC served by water system</b>	<b>Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia (Assosa)</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>37,212</b>
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE</b>			
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> UNHCR worked with partners Pastoralist Welfare Organisation and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to expand agri-business opportunities in Kobe and Hilaweyn.</p> <p>ILO identified more than 60 groups (comprising at least 1,000 people) with the potential to develop businesses through a grant scheme, and trained 15 in Hilaweyn and 30 in Kobe in business planning, related by-laws, and grant mechanisms. In addition, the Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association provided business grants to 30 people running small businesses in Bokolmanyo and Melkadida camps.</p> <p>Numeracy, literacy and skills training conducted by NRC in Kobe and Hilaweyn and by Save the Children International in Bokolmanyo, bolstered the potential of 765 people.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Resources required to expand irrigation development, accelerate agri-business growth in Buramino and Melkadida, as well as to establish a comprehensive livelihoods programme in Bokolmanyo, remained limited.</p>			
<b>Extent to which socio-economic profile and livelihood capacities of PoC defined and monitored</b>	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Dollo Ado)</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b># of PoC with access to arable land and other productive natural resources</b>	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Dollo Ado)</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>Potential for resettlement realized</b>			
<p><b>Result/impact:</b> Resettlement was the primary durable solution for the majority of Somali refugees in Jijiga. Spontaneous returns to Somalia occurred on a limited scale. In Kebribeyah camp, a large-scale exercise to resettle Somali refugees focused on meeting protracted needs, as most refugees considered for resettlement from Kebribeyah had left south or central Somalia in the early 1990s.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> 1,478 of the targeted 1,850 cases were submitted for resettlement.</p>			
<b>% of PoC in need of resettlement are submitted for resettlement</b>	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Jijiga)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b># of resettlement registration forms submitted</b>	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia (Jijiga)</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,478</b>

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources Development and Protection – Assosa, Ministry of Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection, *Tselemet Woreda* Agriculture and Rural Development Office

#### NGOs:

*Action Contre La Faim* – France, Afar Pastoralist Development Association, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Department, Gaia Association, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Mother and Child Development Organization, Norwegian Refugee Council, Opportunities in Industrialisation Centre, Oxfam – GB, Partner for Refugee Services, Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association, Pastoralist Welfare Organization, Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Children, Save the Environment, World Vision International

#### Others:

ILO, IOM, UNOPS, UNV

### Operational partners

#### NGOs:

Center for Victims of Torture, *Comitato Collaborazione Medica*, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Danish Refugee Council, GOAL, HelpAge, Humedica, Islamic Relief World Wide – Ethiopia, *Médecins sans Frontières* – Spain, the Netherlands and France, ZOA

#### Others:

UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, UNFPA

## Assessment of results

Community-based structures for child protection were established and strengthened. For example, conditions were improved for some 1,500 Eritrean unaccompanied minors in Shire. With the ICRC, UNHCR explored the possibility of voluntary repatriation for Eritrean unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), once appropriate safeguards were in place. A UASC task force was established with key partners to ensure a coordinated response, at field and national level.

School enrolment improved. In Jijiga, awareness-raising campaigns and the distribution of solar lamps had a positive impact on education enrolment and performance. However, education remained a critical issue across Ethiopia's refugee camps – nationally, 56 per cent of school-age refugee children were not in school, and in Dollo Ado only 30 per cent of school-age children were enrolled.

Standard operating procedures for continuous registration were finalized, allowing UNHCR to confirm refugees' presence and capture changes and specific needs on an ongoing basis across operations. However, funding constraints meant the Office was unable to initiate this operation-wide, and a revalidation exercise in Shire was not undertaken. The provision of refugee ID cards continued, though most had not received them at year-end.

Malnutrition rates were reduced thanks to supplementary feeding provided for children under five years, pregnant and lactating mothers, and people with medical conditions. Refugees had access to primary health-care services, and were referred to secondary care when necessary; and the under-five mortality rate remained acceptable in most locations. Access to such services also increased awareness among mothers of the importance of safe delivery and reduced maternal deaths. People living with HIV and AIDS had access to anti-retroviral therapy services.

More secure, private transitional shelter was provided to some 33,000 refugee households in 2013, and all those in the Bambasi and Tongo camps.

The availability of potable water was increased to the standard provision of 20 litres per day, per person, in many locations, thanks to the construction or expansion of camp water systems. Shire and Gambella, however, remained below the target owing to the influx of new arrivals in 2013.

Energy provision in refugee camps improved – with 66 per cent of households in Benishangul Gumuz camps covered and 80 per cent in the Jijiga camps. However, a lack of funding prevented the supply of an alternative to firewood for fuel, and camps hosting South Sudanese refugees had no access to alternative or sustainable energy sources.

Despite progress in some areas, insufficient funding and the continuous influxes of refugees led to insufficient delivery of basic services, such as education, potable water and family latrines, classrooms, transitional shelter and relief items.

## Working with others

UNHCR continued to work closely with its main government partner, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), to ensure the protection of, and delivery of services to, refugees. A standing task force on refugees, comprising ARRA, NGO, donor and UN partner personnel, coordinated emergency response and contingency planning for refugee issues in Ethiopia, informed by sectoral working groups held monthly at central and field levels.

UNHCR continued to implement the IASC Transformative Agenda, lead the protection cluster, and participate in the other clusters. The organization coordinated with UNICEF on key sectors of child protection, education, health, nutrition and water/sanitation, referring to the annual joint plan of action, when planning field responses. UNICEF's support of

staff secondments in key sectors, such as education, significantly strengthened programme delivery.

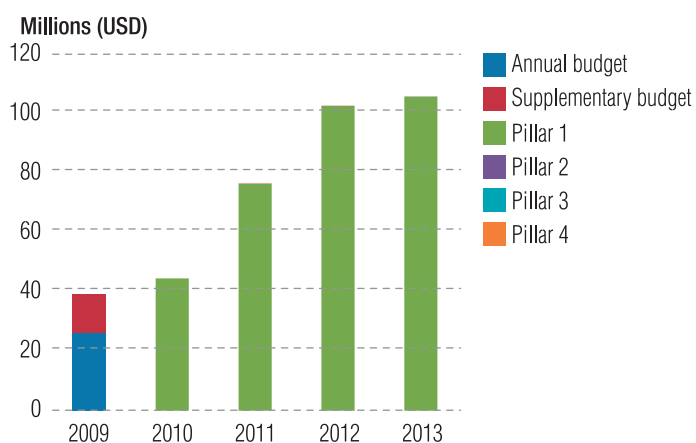
WFP continued to provide general food rations to refugees located in the camps; a project for combined cash and food assistance was piloted in the Somali refugee camps at Jijiga. Regular bilateral coordination, including a regional meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, two were held to discuss issues ranging from protection to policy – further solidifying the agencies' partnership.

In collaboration with donors, bilateral or co-funding to NGOs was coordinated to ensure all projects were in accordance with the global strategy for each operation, contributing to a better-funded, more cohesive programme.

## | Financial information |

The comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in Ethiopia was set at USD 193.2 million, a 12 per cent decrease from the USD 218.6 million required in 2012. The level of funding available for this operation allowed for overall expenditure of USD 105.8 million, enabling UNHCR to meet 55 per cent of overall requirements. However, unmet needs remained significant across all sectors.

Expenditure in Ethiopia | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in Ethiopia | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>192,994,600</b>	<b>156,279</b>	<b>193,150,879</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	92,277,469	0	<b>92,277,469</b>
Other funds available / transfers	13,494,582	54,642	<b>13,549,224</b>
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>105,772,051</b>	<b>54,642</b>	<b>105,826,693</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
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## EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

### *Favourable Protection Environment*

International and regional instruments	32,592	2,872	35,464
Law and policy	54,207	1,436	55,643
Administrative institutions and practice	74,457	203	74,660
Access to legal assistance and remedies	237,511	0	237,511
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	184,968	0	184,968
Public attitude towards people of concern	270,119	2,872	272,991
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>853,853</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>861,237</b>

### *Fair Protection Processes and Documentation*

Reception conditions	1,147,816	0	1,147,816
Identification of statelessness	432	47,258	47,690
Registration and profiling	2,043,636	0	2,043,636
Status determination procedures	122,320	0	122,320
Individual documentation	307,292	0	307,292
Civil registration and status documentation	521,605	0	521,605
Family reunification	279,241	0	279,241
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,422,342</b>	<b>47,258</b>	<b>4,469,601</b>

### *Security from Violence and Exploitation*

Protection from crime	375,386	0	375,386
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,314,126	0	3,314,126
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	448,944	0	448,944
Protection of children	2,240,740	0	2,240,740
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,379,196</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,379,196</b>

### *Basic Needs and Essential Services*

Health	6,493,966	0	6,493,966
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,021,053	0	4,021,053
Nutrition	2,812,767	0	2,812,767
Food security	285,606	0	285,606
Water	4,276,337	0	4,276,337
Sanitation and hygiene	5,730,341	0	5,730,341
Shelter and infrastructure	6,590,095	0	6,590,095
Access to energy	3,881,555	0	3,881,555
Basic and domestic items	6,435,104	0	6,435,104
Services for people with specific needs	1,857,920	0	1,857,920
Education	6,514,114	0	6,514,114
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48,898,857</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,898,857</b>

### *Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance*

Community mobilization	1,534,800	0	1,534,800
Coexistence with local communities	477,451	0	477,451
Natural resources and shared environment	1,389,729	0	1,389,729
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,720,509	0	2,720,509
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,122,489</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,122,489</b>

### *Durable Solutions*

Comprehensive solutions strategy	52,031	0	52,031
Voluntary return	13,757	0	13,757
Integration	2,827	0	2,827
Resettlement	890,091	0	890,091
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>958,707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>958,707</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Coordination and partnerships	796,613	0	<b>796,613</b>
Camp management and coordination	349,124	0	<b>349,124</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,145,736</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,145,736</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	4,510,202	0	<b>4,510,202</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	8,431,659	0	<b>8,431,659</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,941,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,941,861</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>			
Policy development	0	0	<b>0</b>
Global strategic direction and management	315	0	<b>315</b>
Protection advice and support	911	0	<b>911</b>
Technical advice and support to operations	942	0	<b>942</b>
Prioritization, resource allocation and financial management	17	0	<b>17</b>
Global supply management	1,572	0	<b>1,572</b>
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	2,280	0	<b>2,280</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,036</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,036</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	24,020,052	0	<b>24,020,052</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>105,749,131</b>	<b>54,642</b>	<b>105,803,773</b>

<sup>1</sup> Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.