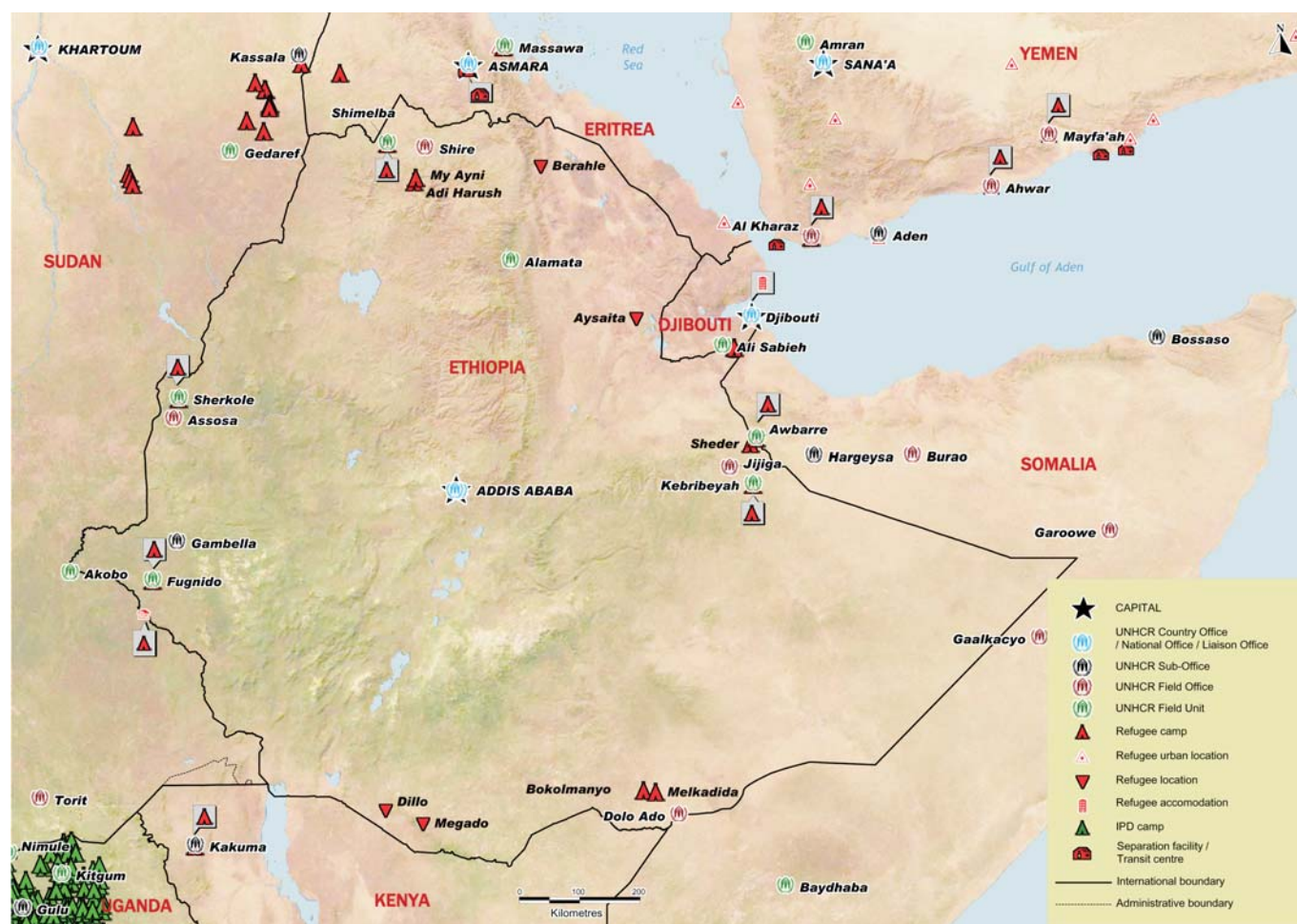


# ETHIOPIA



## Working environment

### The context

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia and political instability there and elsewhere in the Horn of Africa affect security in Ethiopia. The country's relations with Eritrea remain tense and could turn at any time to open hostility. The limitations of the Transitional Federal Government in Somalia, and the pressure

exerted by Islamist movements in that country have increased tension along the border.

The escalation of the crisis in Somalia has fuelled a significant refugee influx into Ethiopia, prompting the opening of four camps at Sheder, Awbarre, Bokolmanyo and Melkadida to accommodate the new arrivals. A fifth camp may be established in Genele if the number of refugees fleeing from Somalia remains high.

## Planning figures for Ethiopia

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Sudan	21,400	21,400	9,100	9,100
	Somalia	91,100	91,100	126,300	126,300
	Eritrea	46,400	46,400	61,600	61,600
	Various	470	470	0	0
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	10	10	10	10
	Somalia	40	40	50	50
	Eritrea	10	10	10	10
	Various	100	100	30	30
IDPs	Ethiopia	365,000	0	365,000	0
Stateless	Stateless	1,000	0	1,000	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>525,530</b>	<b>159,530</b>	<b>563,100</b>	<b>197,100</b>

## Main objectives and targets

### Favourable protection environment

- Secondary movement of refugees from Ethiopia is curbed through advocacy and assistance.
  - ☞ Radio information campaigns, higher educational projects and income-generation activities are undertaken.
- The protection of refugee children is strengthened.
  - ☞ Tracing mechanisms for unaccompanied or separated minors are established.
  - ☞ Procedures for best interest determination are established and conducted as necessary.
  - ☞ Advocacy and information-sharing activities are undertaken to prevent child labour.
- The physical, material and protection needs of people with specific needs are addressed.
- Prevention and response mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence in refugee sites are established.
  - ☞ All refugee sites establish mechanisms and standard operating

procedures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

### Fair protection processes

- The Government's capacity in registration and documentation is improved.
  - ☞ Refugees and asylum-seekers are registered and receive documentation.

### Basic needs and services

- The supply of potable water is increased.
  - ☞ Water systems are constructed or improved.
  - ☞ Clean water supplies in all camps are increased to 20 litres per person per day.
- Refugees have sufficient supplies of domestic and hygiene items.
  - ☞ Refugees receive household fuel and basic domestic items on a regular basis.
  - ☞ Sanitary materials are provided to all refugee women and girls of reproductive age.
- Shelter and infrastructure in camp settings are improved.

☞ Refugees receive individual or family shelter, or emergency shelter.

- Persons of concern have access to health care.
  - ☞ Primary health care, including in-patient services, is provided.
  - ☞ The supply and management of essential drugs are organized.
  - ☞ Refugees benefit from community health services and essential laboratory services, and have access to facilities that help reduce the risk of disease transmission and outbreak.
  - ☞ Infant mortality and morbidity rates are kept to a minimum through the provision of comprehensive and integrated primary health care services.
  - ☞ The global acute malnutrition rate is kept below 8 per cent.
- Refugee children have access to education.
  - ☞ Primary and secondary education is provided to all refugee children.
  - ☞ Measures to increase enrolment and retention rates are implemented.
  - ☞ Access to formal and non-formal education for young people, particularly girls, is enhanced.

To respond to the continuing flow of asylum-seekers from Eritrea, UNHCR and the Government's Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) have jointly opened a new refugee camp at Adi Harush. The new camp will handle the refugees who cannot be accommodated at My Ayni, established in 2009, but which will soon reach full capacity.

The lack of opportunities for gainful employment in Ethiopia prompts many refugees to engage in risky secondary movements to other countries. The new "out-of-camp" policy of the Government will allow Eritrean refugees with no

criminal record, and who are now living in the camps, to move to any part of Ethiopia, provided they are able to sustain themselves financially or have sponsors willing to support them. This policy is expected to curb the secondary movement of Eritrean refugees, while improving their access to services, and enabling them to form stronger ties with local communities. The new policy includes provisions for skills training and education for the refugees, who will no longer benefit from UNHCR assistance, and is also designed to facilitate family reunion and help alleviate some of the pressure for resettlement.

No Sudanese refugees registered for voluntary repatriation in 2009. According to informal consultations with these refugees in the settlements in Gambella and Assosa, they wish to remain in asylum, until the referendum in Sudan has been conducted in 2011.

### • The needs

The total refugee population of more than 140,800 is likely to rise due to new arrivals from Somalia and Eritrea. The number of Eritrean asylum-seekers is also increasing, largely due to a steady influx from the Afar region. UNHCR plans to open a Field Office in Alamata in January 2011 to provide

Hundreds of Somalis, mostly women and children, have fled to Ethiopia to escape fighting between Al Shabaab and Transitional Federal Government forces.



## UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	7
□ Total staff	212
International	25
National	143
JPOs	5
UNVs	6
Others	33

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs  
 Gambella Rural Roads Authority  
 Jijiga Water Supply Office of Somali National Regional State  
 Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection Agency

#### NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action  
 African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency  
 Gaia Association  
 Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust  
 International Rescue Committee  
 Jesuit Refugee Service  
 Lutheran World Federation  
 Mother and Child Development Organization  
 Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department of the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church  
 Rehabilitation and Development Organization  
 Save the Rural Society  
 Society of International Missionaries  
 ZOA-Refugee Care Netherlands

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Bureau of Education  
 Bureau of Health  
 HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Office

#### Others:

IOM  
 Organization for Social Science Research in East Africa  
 Safer Africa  
 The New Partnership for Africa's Development  
 UN Economic Commission for Africa  
 UNDP  
 UNFPA  
 UNAIDS  
 UNICEF  
 UNV  
 WFP

protection and assistance to these refugees.

Some 2,700 Kenyan refugees of Borena origin will repatriate by the end of 2010. UNHCR will continue to assist them while preparing for their repatriation. The Office will also help Sudanese refugees to repatriate when the situation in Sudan is conducive to return. Urban refugees—the majority of whom are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—continue to be in need of UNHCR's protection and assistance.

In 2010, UNHCR resettled 480 cases, and made over 1,200 referrals as of the end of August 2010. However, resettlement needs are significant, with over 8,400 identified by UNHCR.

The pressing needs in Ethiopia include access to education, the construction of shelter and improvements to infrastructure, improving the health of the population, and supplying potable water to refugee camps, which are usually located in arid areas.

### Strategy and activities in 2011

Resettlement remains the only realistic durable solution available to Eritrean and Somali refugees in Ethiopia. While pursuing these options, UNHCR continues to advocate for improvements in asylum policies and conditions for new arrivals.

Priority areas for UNHCR in 2011 include increased self-reliance for refugees, advocacy to remove the Government's reservations to the 1951 Convention, and local integration. Resettlement of Eritrean refugees and the expedited resettlement of Somali refugees (with over 5,300 expected to depart in 2011) will help to improve the current situation.

The Sudanese refugees wishing to await the results of the 2011 referendum before returning home, will continue to receive UNHCR assistance. In addition to securing

their protection rights during asylum, the Office will provide repatriation assistance when the situation in Sudan is favourable to return.

Refugees in urban areas will also continue to receive assistance, namely in obtaining identification and other documents, besides being provided with food, lodging and health care. UNHCR will promote the local integration and naturalization of refugees who are unable or unwilling to repatriate.

#### ○ Constraints

A deterioration in political and security conditions in neighbouring countries could lead to an increase in the number of Eritrean or Somali refugees in Ethiopia, or propel reverse influxes from Sudan. The escalating costs of fuel and food may hamper efforts to improve the living standards of refugees in the camps. Increased drought may have a negative effect on UNHCR's efforts to promote income-generating activities of refugees as well as those of host communities.

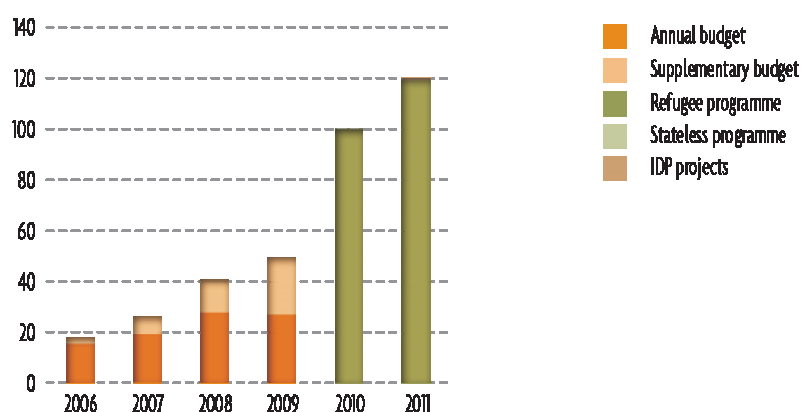
### Organization and implementation

#### ○ Coordination

UNHCR contributes to the UN Country Team's efforts to implement the Delivering as One initiative in Ethiopia, particularly as it relates to humanitarian action. The Office leads the protection cluster in a collaborative UN and NGO effort, and advocates for the protection needs of IDPs to be recognized in Ethiopia. At the inter-agency level, UNHCR chairs meetings with partners to review programme delivery and impact.

## UNHCR's budget in Ethiopia 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



## Financial information

Over the past five years, the annual programme budget for Ethiopia has increased steadily to provide protection and assistance to a growing number of refugees,

particularly those from Somalia. The increased requirements for 2011 reflect the needs identified during comprehensive assessments which highlighted growing needs for education, shelter and infrastructure, health and water.

### 2011 UNHCR Budget for Ethiopia (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
International and regional instruments	77,915	0	0	77,915
National legal framework	61,379	0	0	61,379
National administrative framework	39,547	0	0	39,547
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	82,740	82,740
National and regional migration policy	235,024	0	0	235,024
Prevention of displacement	32,045	0	42,740	74,784
Prevention of statelessness	105,078	88,219	0	193,296
Cooperation with partners	117,770	63,219	52,740	233,729
National development policies	397,556	83,219	0	480,774
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	34,065	0	0	34,065
Access to territory	125,318	0	0	125,318
Non-refoulement	122,490	0	0	122,490
Environmental protection	5,788,808	0	0	5,788,808
Emergency management	223,494	0	0	223,494
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,360,487</b>	<b>234,656</b>	<b>178,219</b>	<b>7,773,361</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Reception conditions	1,459,705	0	0	1,459,705
Registration and profiling	2,237,032	0	0	2,237,032
Access to asylum procedures	357,336	0	0	357,336
Fair and efficient status determination	459,000	0	0	459,000
Family reunification	110,063	0	0	110,063
Individual documentation	362,295	0	0	362,295
Civil status documentation	292,526	0	0	292,526
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,277,956</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,277,956</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Impact on host communities	1,784,068	0	0	1,784,068
Effects of armed conflict	40,198	0	0	40,198
Law enforcement	787,395	0	0	787,395
Community security management system	427,020	0	0	427,020
Gender-based violence	2,556,911	0	98,219	2,655,130
Protection of children	3,109,569	0	0	3,109,569
Freedom of movement	623,203	0	0	623,203
Access to legal remedies	199,018	0	0	199,018
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,527,382</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,219</b>	<b>9,625,601</b>

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- The newly established Adi Harush and Melkadida camps will suffer from inadequate facilities in the areas of water, health, education and shelter.
- The provision of basic non-food items (NFIs) will be interrupted. The non-availability of cooking fuel will force refugee women to make risky journeys out of the camp to gather firewood.
- Construction of water and sanitation infrastructure to expand Shedder camp for some 2,250 recently recognized refugees will not take place.
- A bridge in Awbarre camp—where floods recently claimed the lives of two refugees—will not be constructed.
- Shelter improvements will not take place for the current population, or new arrivals in the camps for Eritrean refugees.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Food security	932,800	0	0	932,800
Nutrition	2,738,675	0	0	2,738,675
Water	10,697,363	0	0	10,697,363
Shelter and other infrastructure	11,961,291	0	76,609	12,037,901
Basic domestic and hygiene items	12,737,723	0	0	12,737,723
Primary health care	11,689,606	0	0	11,689,606
HIV and AIDS	2,404,964	0	0	2,404,964
Education	8,031,883	0	0	8,031,883
Sanitation services	4,443,883	0	0	4,443,883
Services for groups with specific needs	3,330,751	0	96,609	3,427,361
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>68,968,939</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173,219</b>	<b>69,142,157</b>
<b>Community participation and self-management</b>				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	594,933	0	0	594,933
Community self-management and equal representation	447,707	0	0	447,707
Camp management and coordination	178,771	0	0	178,771
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,526,104	0	0	4,526,104
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,747,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,747,516</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Durable solutions strategy	833,427	0	0	833,427
Voluntary return	1,411,507	0	0	1,411,507
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	28,650	0	0	28,650
Resettlement	1,044,182	0	0	1,044,182
Local integration support	202,436	0	0	202,436
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,520,202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,520,202</b>
<b>External relations</b>				
Donor relations	77,512	0	0	77,512
Resource mobilisation	110,474	0	0	110,474
Partnership	154,334	0	0	154,334
Public information	1,123,901	0	0	1,123,901
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,466,221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,466,221</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Supply chain and logistics	7,177,086	0	0	7,177,086
Programme management, coordination and support	10,549,389	0	0	10,549,389
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,726,474</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,726,474</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,595,176</b>	<b>234,656</b>	<b>449,656</b>	<b>120,279,488</b>
<b>2010 Revised budget</b>	<b>100,405,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,405,800</b>