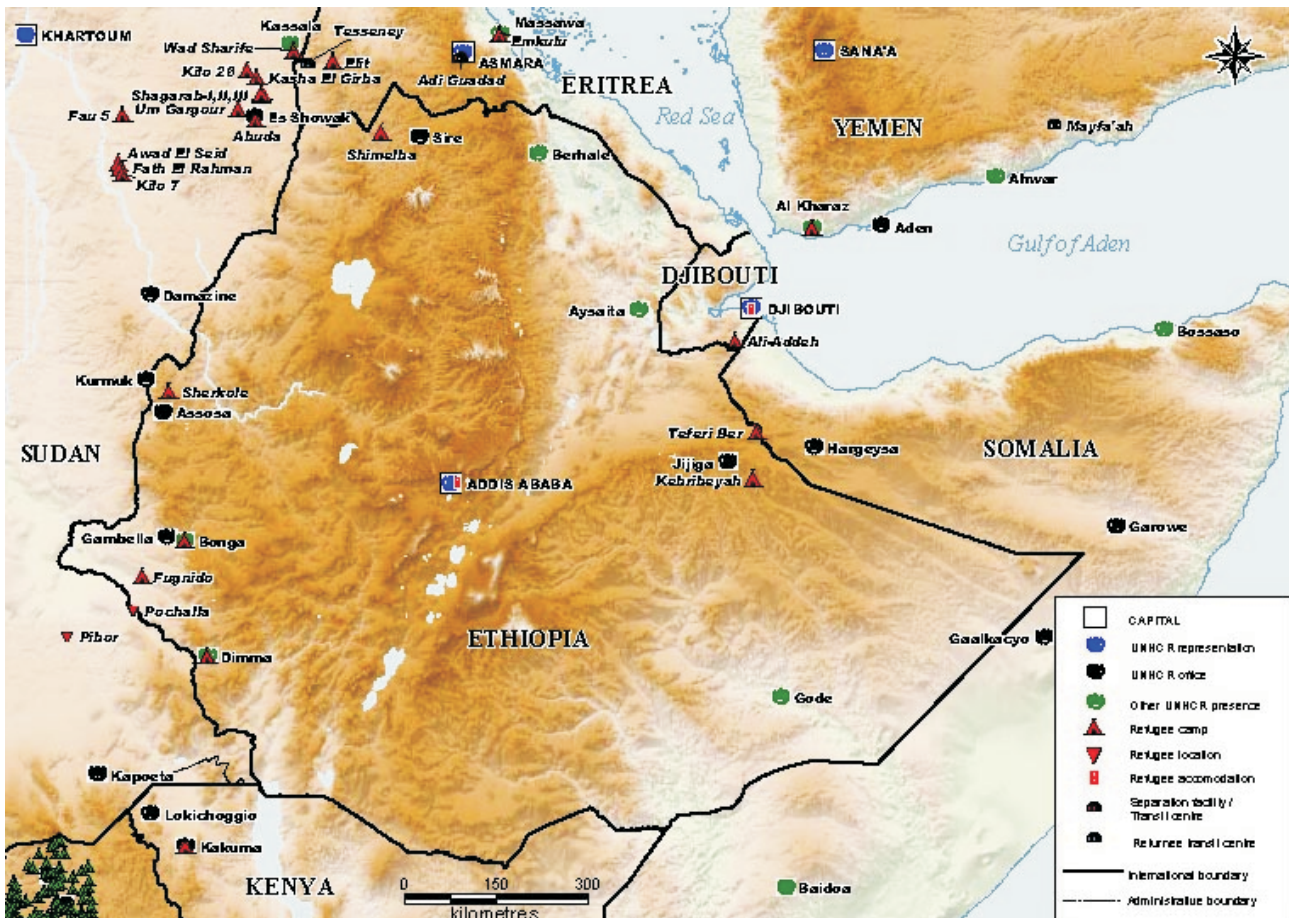


# Ethiopia



## Working environment

### Context

The confrontation between forces of the central Government and fighters of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) in eastern Ethiopia intensified in 2007. This saw a corresponding rise in the number of Ethiopians fleeing to northern Somalia and onwards to Yemen and other Gulf states. The effect on humanitarian activity was also acute: In July 2007 the International Committee of the Red Cross was asked to leave the region by the Ethiopian Government, prompting *Médecins Sans Frontières* to withdraw as well. Meanwhile, the number of Somalis who had fled their country and sought refuge in eastern Ethiopia doubled, adding another complication to the displacement situation in the region.

In northern Ethiopia, tension has been mounting over the border dispute with Eritrea despite the efforts of a border-demarkation commission. At the same time, average 250 - 300 Eritreans are arriving in Ethiopia per month.

In the west, three months before the start of the rainy season in mid-May 2007, UNHCR repatriated more than 16,000 Sudanese refugees in organised convoys, while another 2,000 returned on their own, with UNHCR's support. In collaboration with local authorities and communities, UNHCR closed Yarenja, one of the five camps for Sudanese refugees. All its occupants had departed by the end of March 2007.

The political turmoil in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (the DRC) is reflected by the number of Congolese asylum-seekers and refugees in Ethiopia's urban areas. The rapidly rising cost of living in Ethiopia, and in Addis Ababa in particular, has forced cuts in UNHCR's assistance to both urban and camp-based refugees.

In April 2007, the UN Country Team in Ethiopia adopted a cluster framework to address internally displaced persons (IDP) issues and designated UNHCR the cluster lead for protection, camp coordination and camp management, and emergency shelter.

## Needs

In 2008 and 2009, UNHCR will continue measures to curb sexual and gender based-violence, malnutrition, HIV and AIDS and malaria. Considering the ongoing developments in Somalia, UNHCR will need to protect and assist Somali refugees. The Office will strengthen its efforts to identify durable solutions for this group, particularly for those with special needs.

Most of the Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia will be protected and assisted at the existing camp in Shimelba. Two additional sites in Berhale and Asayita will be required to accommodate ethnic Afar Eritreans in the remote north-eastern region for which community-based support approach will be undertaken.

Voluntary repatriation to Southern Sudan will reach its peak in 2008. The Office will provide repatriating refugees with vocational training to help them achieve the self-sufficiency to sustain their return. All refugee-impacted areas will need to be environmentally rehabilitated.

Requirements of new Somali asylum seekers in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen, and Somali IDPs in Somalia, are covered through the Somalia Situation Supplementary Programme. The total budget for Somalia Situation Supplementary Appeal from July 2007 to December 2008 is USD 47.8 million, of which total requirements for Ethiopia in 2008 are USD 7.5 million.

**Total requirements**  
**2008: USD 25,856,799**  
**2009: USD 18,523,406**

(Annual programme and the supplementary programme for the Somalia situation only. The financial requirements for the supplementary programme for the repatriation to Sudan are being finalized.)

## Main objectives

- Ensure international protection, basic services and material assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern.
- Promote durable solutions through voluntary repatriation for Sudanese refugees and resettlement for those with specific needs.
- Help the Government to strengthen its protection regime through support in implementation of refugee legislation enacted in 2004.
- Work closely with the Government to rehabilitate the environment and infrastructure in refugee affected areas.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships with continental and regional bodies and their member States on issues such as displacement, protection, durable solutions and recovery from conflict, and ensure effective implementation of joint programmes.

### Key targets for 2008 and 2009

- The Global Acute Malnutrition rate is reduced from 12.2 per cent to less than 8 per cent.
- The measles vaccination rate is increased from 87 per cent to 90 per cent or higher among refugee population.
- Infant mortality rate is decreased.
- The supply of water in camps is increased from 11-18 litres to 20 litres, per person per day.
- The school attendance rate for girls rises from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of all pupils.
- All refugees with specific needs and at least half of the general refugee population receive their non-food item requirements.
- All refugee women of reproductive age receive a standard sanitary package.
- Standard operation plans to prevent sexual and gender-based violence cover all people of concern.

### Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2008		Dec 2008 - Jan 2009		Dec 2009	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	20,320	20,320	22,370	22,370	24,420	24,420
	Sudan	55,210	55,210	31,720	31,720	17,540	17,540
	Somalia	44,580	44,580	47,580	47,580	52,580	52,580
	Various	10,610	10,610	11,740	11,740	12,840	12,840
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	240	240	240	240	240	240
	Various	240	240	240	240	240	240
<b>Total</b>		<b>131,200</b>	<b>131,200</b>	<b>113,890</b>	<b>113,890</b>	<b>107,860</b>	<b>107,860</b>

## Strategy and activity

### Sudanese refugees

In 2008, the Office will facilitate the voluntary repatriation of some 25,000 refugees to Southern Sudan and will close Bonga and Dimma camps. Some 15,000 Sudanese are expected to return in 2009. UNHCR will relocate the remaining refugee population to Fugnido and Sherkole camps. The Office will help to rehabilitate refugee-impacted areas by mobilizing communities for community reforestation, road repairs and the refurbishment of old structures used for refugee services. UNHCR will also identify and process refugees who meet the requirements for resettlement.

### Somali and Eritrean refugees

The Office will identify durable solutions for these groups, including resettlement. In addition, UNHCR will help young people, women, older refugees and those

with specific needs to develop skills and receive vocational training, and make them more aware on the issues of HIV and AIDS and sexual and gender-based violence. All new asylum-seekers are registered and receive humanitarian and community-based assistance.

### Urban refugees and asylum seekers

Urban refugees will be registered, profiled and will receive identity documents. Furthermore, they will be helped to gain access to community services, particularly psychosocial assistance.

### Constraints

A deterioration in security could make it difficult for UNHCR to implement its programmes in Ethiopia. Furthermore, logistical problems sometimes hamper UNHCR interventions, especially the delivery of food, materials and equipment, and impede the movement of staff and repatriation convoys.



UNHCR

A young Sudanese refugee in Ethiopia who won a UNHCR "Courage Award" and spent the prize money on parts and tools to build a television set.

## Organization and implementation

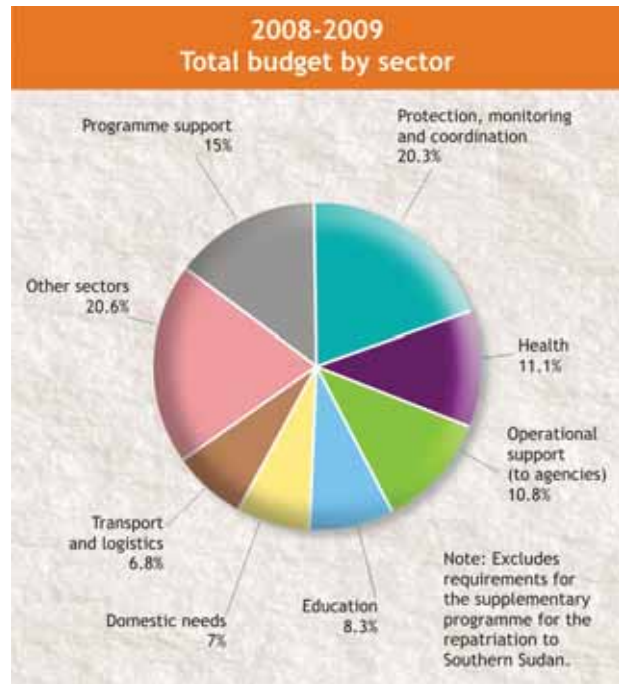
### Management structure

	2008	2009
Number of offices	8	6
Total staff	141	135
International	16	16
National	107	102
UNVs	11	10
JPOs	7	7

### Coordination

The office in Ethiopia has two important roles. On the one hand, it serves as UNHCR's liaison on the issues of refugees and internally displaced populations to the African Union, UN Economic Commission for Africa, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the African Development Bank. On the other hand, it protects and assists refugees and asylum-seekers, and plays a lead role in efforts to improve conditions for an estimated 200,000 IDPs.

As an integral part of the UN Country Team, and especially under the new IDP Cluster framework, UNHCR Ethiopia collaborates closely with the Government of Ethiopia, non-governmental organizations and other humanitarian agencies. As most of the work for refugees and asylum-seekers is implemented by the government counterpart, the Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs, day-to-day coordination on assessment, programme design, resource mobilization and evaluation is the norm. UNHCR Ethiopia also works closely with the neighbouring UNHCR operations, other Governments in the region and implementing partners. These links are especially important in the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees and in monitoring Somali population movements.



### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government:** Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs, Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education.

**NGOs:** African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, Development and Inter-Church Aid, Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Hope for the Horn, Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation (Switzerland), ZOA - Refugee Care Netherlands.

#### Operational partners

**Government:** Bureau of Education and Health, Ethiopian Road Authority, Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection Agency.

**NGOs:** Opportunities Industrial Center (Ethiopia), Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Children Fund (UK), Society of International Missionaries.

**Others:** African Commission on Human and People's Rights, African Development Bank African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Institute for Strategic Studies, The New Partnership for Africa's Development, Organization for Social Science Research in East Africa, Safer Africa, UN Economic Commission for Africa, UNDP, UNV, WFP.

Budget (USD)							
Activities and services	2007			2008			2009
	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget	Supp. Programme Budget	Total	Annual Programme Budget
Protection, monitoring and coordination	3,224,754	1,136,275	4,361,029	3,372,000	1,909,025	5,281,025	3,720,571
Community services	440,656	285,121	725,777	943,142	437,350	1,380,492	920,647
Crop production	2,304	40,724	43,028	69,300	69,813	139,113	88,598
Domestic needs	666,966	114,684	781,650	1,387,190	176,030	1,563,220	1,532,718
Education	1,548,536	259,980	1,808,516	1,660,961	445,680	2,106,641	1,564,783
Food	36,916	160,000	196,916	45,615	0	45,615	57,615
Forestry	389,758	134,310	524,068	577,550	230,246	807,796	892,302
Health	1,549,092	521,309	2,070,401	2,284,293	710,722	2,995,015	1,941,132
Legal assistance	489,956	447,202	937,158	703,091	252,346	955,437	631,950
Operational support (to agencies)	1,573,016	665,003	2,238,019	1,857,767	1,140,005	2,997,772	1,811,743
Sanitation	211,669	91,519	303,188	479,960	156,890	636,850	250,033
Shelter and other infrastructure	37,786	349,859	387,645	209,733	256,901	466,634	75,550
Transport and logistics	1,123,036	1,761,971	2,885,007	1,073,905	963,378	2,037,283	988,144
Water	568,908	396,690	965,598	507,494	660,686	1,168,180	644,784
<b>Total operations</b>	<b>11,863,353</b>	<b>6,364,647</b>	<b>18,228,000</b>	<b>15,172,001</b>	<b>7,409,072</b>	<b>22,581,073</b>	<b>15,120,571</b>
Programme support	2,972,506	24,902	2,997,408	3,221,088	54,638	3,275,726	3,402,835
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,835,859</b>	<b>6,389,549</b>	<b>21,225,408</b>	<b>18,393,089</b>	<b>7,463,710</b>	<b>25,856,799</b>	<b>18,523,406</b>

Note: The Supplementary Programme Budget excludes a 7 per cent support cost that is recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR.