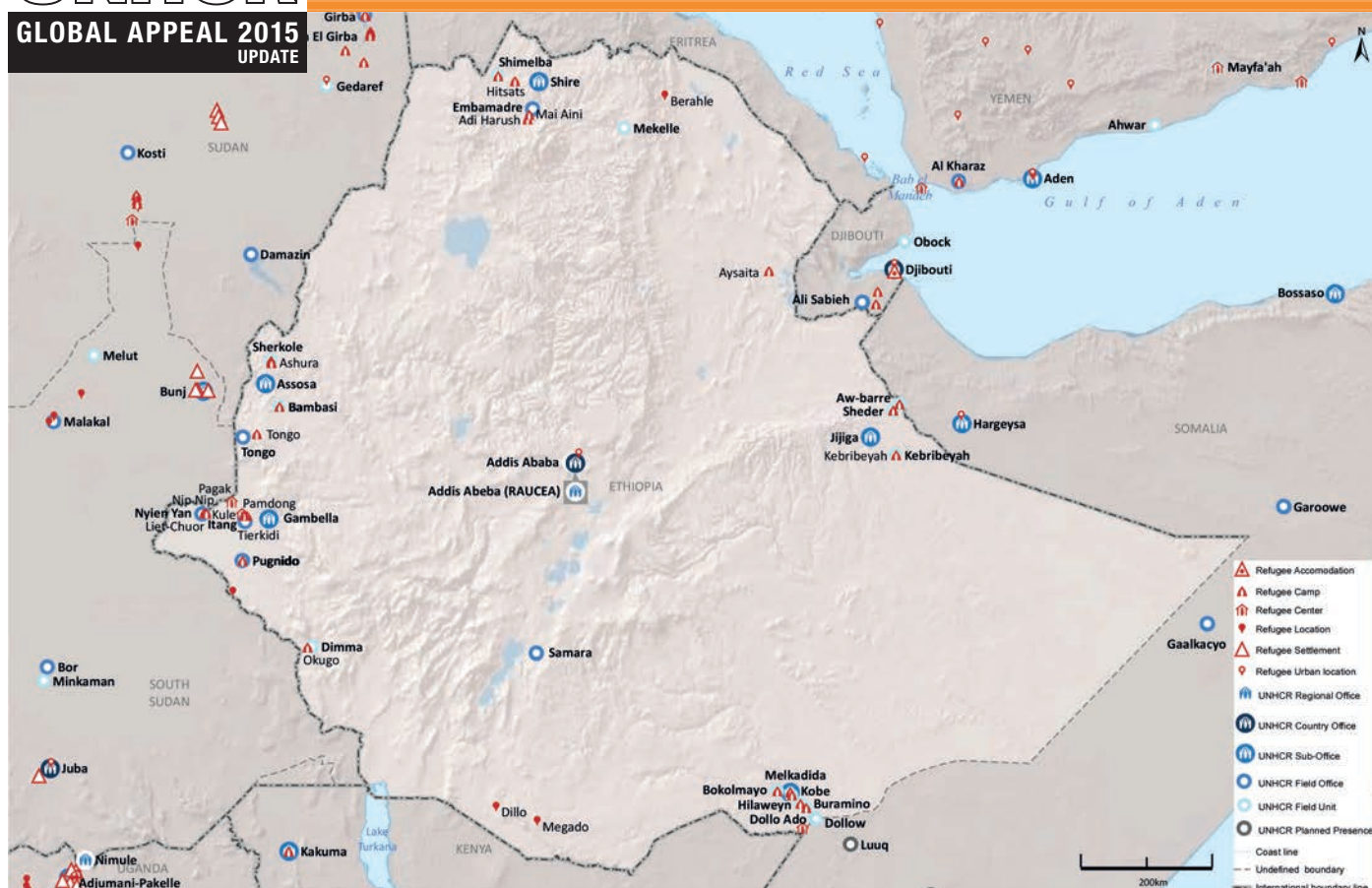




ETHIOPIA

UNHCR

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015 UPDATE



Planned presence

Number of offices	21
Total personnel	598
International staff	97
National staff	331
JPOs	1
UN Volunteers	6
Others	163

2015 plan at a glance*

821,700	People of concern (PoC)
USD 206.9 million	Overall funding requirements
30,000	Malnourished children targeted for supplementary feeding
260,000	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
4,449	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

Overview

Working environment

- Owing to its geographical location and to geopolitical developments, Ethiopia is likely to receive more people seeking refuge from neighbouring countries in 2015 and beyond. The Government maintains an open-door-policy and continues to allow humanitarian access and protection to those seeking refuge on its territory.
- Ethiopia received around 200,000 new arrivals, mostly from South Sudan, between January and August 2014. More than 630,000 refugees are accommodated, mainly in camps, throughout the country. The Government allocated land for the 23 camps around Assosa, Dollo Ado, Gambella, Jijiga, Semera and Shire and provides police presence at those locations.
- Since the beginning of 2014, Ethiopia has accepted almost 190,000 refugees who fled conflict in South Sudan. They are mostly women and children, who need protection and assistance and arrive in often alarming nutritional conditions in the Gambella Regional State in western Ethiopia, where infrastructure and services are limited. Large parts of the region are prone to flooding, including the refugee-hosting areas.
- UNHCR projects will attempt to address the large number of unaccompanied minors continuously arriving from Eritrea. The high risk of trafficking and smuggling that Eritrean refugees are exposed to remains a concern.

- Provisions under Ethiopian law for refugees' local integration are very limited. While the country maintains reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention, notably

regarding refugees' employment, it supports an out-of-camp scheme that allows refugees to live outside camps and engage in informal livelihood opportunities.

In addition, students can attend universities, with fees paid for by the Government (75 per cent) and UNHCR (25 per cent).

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Ethiopia in 2015 are: South Sudanese refugees in camps in the Gambella region who either fled violence that erupted in December 2013, or have arrived since 1991 seeking refuge from previous inter-ethnic clashes; Somali refugees living in Dollo Ado and Jijiga camps, as well as in Addis Ababa, who sought protection in Ethiopia due to insecurity and/or famine at various points between 1990 and 2011;

Eritrean refugees, including many unaccompanied and separated children, who have sought asylum in Ethiopia since 2000 and are mainly located in camps in Afar and Shire, in Tigray region, as well as in Addis Ababa and other urban centres; and Sudanese refugees fleeing fighting in Sudan's Blue Nile State or Darfur, who live in three camps in the Assosa area in Benishangul-Gumuz region.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Eritrea	106,670	106,670	131,660	131,660
	Somalia	254,680	254,680	265,010	265,010
	South Sudan	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000
	Various	67,620	67,620	74,530	74,530
Asylum-seekers	Eritrea	50	50	50	50
	Somalia	50	50	50	50
	South Sudan	50	50	50	50
	Various	350	350	350	350
Total		729,460	729,460	821,700	821,700

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR will continue providing protection and assistance to more than 720,000 people in Ethiopia. In coordination with the Government and partners, the organization will address the needs of populations of concern.

It aims to improve services, particularly education and health, in camps opened before 2014, and foster resilience through livelihood activities. Camps opened in 2014 will be fully developed, with adequate services and facilities.

Resettlement remains the most viable durable solution for refugees in Ethiopia but is only available to a small percentage of them; the Office aims to increase both

the number of refugees resettled and the number of resettlement countries. At the same time, other solutions are being explored: UNHCR's out-of-camp policy, for example, will be further implemented and the Office will advocate for naturalization of refugees married to Ethiopian nationals.

Unaccompanied children arriving from Eritrea in high numbers require special care arrangements to ensure their protection from abuse and trafficking – a comprehensive regional project has been developed.

The above-mentioned are the priorities for all refugee groups. The objectives below represent selected examples to highlight some of the activities.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
UNHCR in Shire is receiving a high number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) from Eritrea seeking refuge in Ethiopia. As the particular demographic profile of the refugee population in the camps does not offer many opportunities for families or foster care, adequate care arrangements and protection programmes will be put in place to reduce the risk of exploitation, abuse or secondary movement.			
Percentage of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea in northern Ethiopia (Shire)	80%	priority area
Percentage of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play and learning	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea in northern Ethiopia (Shire)	90%	priority area
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
UNHCR will ensure that all refugees have access to health-care services, including primary health care and referral services.			
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea in northern Ethiopia (Semera)	1.5	0 gap
Crude mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in eastern Ethiopia (Jijiga)	0.8	0.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 population per month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan in western Ethiopia (Gambella)	1.5	0 gap
Population has optimal access to education			
Access to education is a basic right for every refugee child. Girls and children living with disabilities face challenges exercising this right; secondary education opportunities are very limited in the camps, leaving young people idle and prone to protection risks. Additional facilities will be constructed, female teachers recruited and eligible students enrolled in secondary education programmes.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in Southern Ethiopia (Dollo Ado)	13,270	priority area
Number of students enrolled in higher secondary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in Eastern Ethiopia (Jijiga)	2,411	1,545

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Water has to be provided in adequate quality and quantity to prevent disease outbreaks. Water trucking is an immediate solution to ensure sufficient provision of water for new arrivals, but water systems must be further developed.			
Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan in western Ethiopia (Gambella)	20 litres	2 litres
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Provision of adequate shelter remains vital for refugees' protection. With a transitional shelter strategy in place, only vulnerable families will receive tents, while the majority of refugee households will be provided with transitional shelter.			
Number of transitional shelters constructed	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan in western Ethiopia (Gambella)	70,000	62,500
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for resettlement realized			
Resettlement countries have increased their resettlement targets for the Ethiopia operation, mainly for refugees from Afar and Somali regions. UNHCR is working to expand opportunities by seeking new and non-traditional resettlement countries.			
Number of resettlement registration forms submitted	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in eastern Ethiopia (Jijiga)	2,500	1,900
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Eritrea in northern Ethiopia (Semera)	2,000	1,500
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
Being confined within a camp context, with limited access to employment, loans and business opportunities, requires innovative approaches and community determination for refugees to become self-sufficient. A comprehensive programme was developed to improve opportunities for refugees to increase their income, including vocational training, agricultural projects and business development.			
Percentage of vocational students who graduate from livelihood training and are employed after 3 months	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in southern Ethiopia (Dollo Ado)	70%	0 gap
Number of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture	Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia in southern Ethiopia (Dollo Ado)	4,000	0 gap

| Implementation |

Coordination

The effective coordination environment put in place in response to the Level-3 emergency in South Sudan is likely to continue in 2015, particularly for the implementation and review of the Regional Refugee Response Plan.

UNHCR's main government counterpart and implementing partner in Ethiopia will continue to be the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA).

The organization will build on well-established coordination forums such as the Refugee Task Force, and stakeholder meetings at field offices and camps.

The Office will continue to engage with UNICEF, guided by a letter of understanding and plan of action that outline coordination of critical activities for: child protection, health and nutrition, education, and

water and sanitation. WFP in Ethiopia will issue a new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation in 2015, coordinating with UNHCR, which will contain newly-introduced components, including the cash-for-food project, expanded use of biometrics, and strengthened protection procedures.

UNHCR is fully engaged in the Humanitarian Country Team in Ethiopia, where programmes are discussed strategically to ensure that the needs of refugees are adequately presented and addressed.

In 2015, the organization will continue to lead the protection cluster within the Ethiopian cluster set-up, with the aim of strengthening coordination and further engagement with the Ethiopian Government, as well as capacity building and mainstreaming protection into other sectors.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Administration for Refugee Returnee Affairs, Bureau of Agriculture, Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection

NGOs:

Action Contre la Faim – France, African Humanitarian Action, African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, Danish Refugee Council, Development Inter-Church Aid Department, Orthodox Church Ethiopia, GOAL, HelpAge International, International Medical Corps – USA, International Rescue Committee – USA, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation – Switzerland, Mother and Child Development Organization – Ethiopia, Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization, Norwegian Refugee Council, Opportunities in Industrialisation Centre – Ethiopia, Organisation for Sustainable Development, Oxfam – GB, Partner for Refugee Services, Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association, Pastoralist Welfare Organization, Rehabilitation Development Organization – Ethiopia, Save the Children International, Save the Environment, *Tselemet Woreda* Agriculture and Rural Development Office, World Vision International, *Zoa Vluchtelingen zorg/Refugee Care* – Netherlands

Others:

IOM, UNOPS, UNV

Operational partners

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Afar Pastoralist Development Association, Catholic Relief Service, Center for Victims of Torture, *Comitato Collaborazione Medica*, Concern, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, DIAKONIE, EEC/ Mekane Yesus, Humedica, Ethiopian Red Cross Society, Islamic Relief and Development, *Médecins Sans Frontières* – Spain, Netherlands and France, Norwegian Church Aid, Plan International, Women and Health Alliance International

Others:

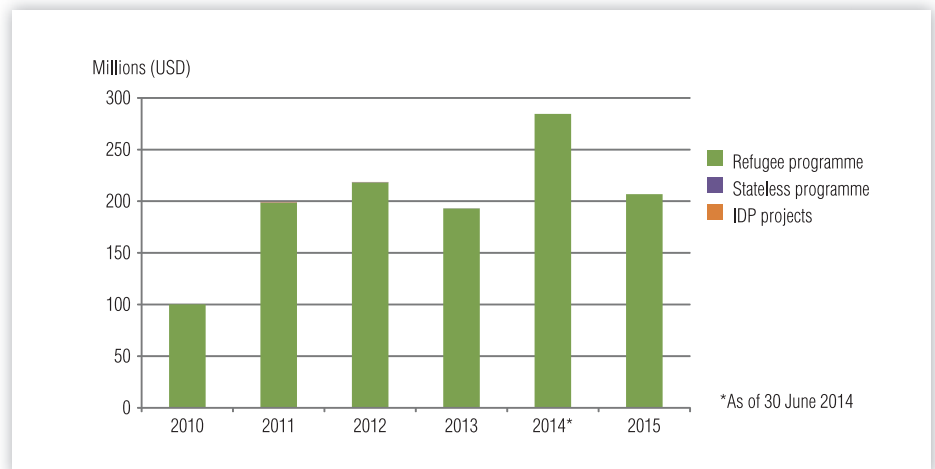
IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

| Financial information |

Several mass refugee influxes led to budget increases during the past four years, from USD 100.2 million in 2010 to USD 284.6 million in 2014. For 2015, the ExCom-approved budget is set at USD 206.9 million. This does not include the supplementary needs that arose during 2014 and which, with anticipated new refugee influxes, may require additional funding in 2015.

Funding shortfalls in 2015 would seriously compromise the well-being of people of concern at several levels, particularly their health and the protection of children and women against exploitation or abuse. Secondary movements and the trafficking phenomenon are likely to increase needs, as will, the burden on host communities, with the risk of a reduction in asylum space in Ethiopia.

Budgets for Ethiopia | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Ethiopia | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	284,579,979	284,579,979
Favourable protection environment		
International and regional instruments	61,446	61,446
Law and policy	24,317	24,317
Access to legal assistance and remedies	695,863	695,863
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	116,548	116,548
Public attitude towards people of concern	207,125	207,125
Subtotal	1,105,301	1,105,301
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Reception conditions	3,109,961	3,109,961
Registration and profiling	2,673,105	2,673,105
Status determination procedures	261,652	261,652
Individual documentation	1,832,856	1,832,856
Civil registration and status documentation	1,438,245	1,438,245
Family reunification	266,174	266,174
Subtotal	9,581,993	9,581,993
Security from violence and exploitation		
Prevention and response to SGBV	6,445,568	6,445,568
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	354,387	354,387
Protection of children	10,567,457	10,567,457
Subtotal	17,367,411	17,367,411
Basic needs and essential services		
Health	17,797,060	17,797,060
Reproductive health and HIV services	6,306,415	6,306,415
Nutrition	7,825,462	7,825,462
Food security	779,283	779,283
Water	11,146,786	11,146,786
Sanitation and hygiene	10,666,497	10,666,497
Shelter and infrastructure	14,484,140	14,484,140
Access to energy	8,705,712	8,705,712
Basic and domestic items	18,873,355	18,873,355
Services for people with specific needs	4,162,942	4,162,942
Education	24,608,988	24,608,988
Subtotal	125,356,642	125,356,642
Community empowerment and self-reliance		
Community mobilization	1,296,551	1,296,551
Coexistence with local communities	2,518,314	2,518,314
Natural resources and shared environment	5,931,378	5,931,378
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	13,457,929	13,457,929
Subtotal	23,204,172	23,204,172
Durable solutions		
Voluntary return	666,841	666,841
Integration	19,317	19,317
Resettlement	1,894,388	1,894,388
Subtotal	2,580,547	2,580,547
Leadership, coordination and partnerships		
Coordination and partnerships	1,352,634	1,352,634
Camp management and coordination	4,380,283	4,380,283
Subtotal	5,732,917	5,732,917
Logistics and operations support		
Logistics and supply	10,645,245	10,645,245
Operations management, coordination and support	11,305,851	11,305,851
Subtotal	21,951,096	21,951,096
2015 total budget	206,880,080	206,880,080