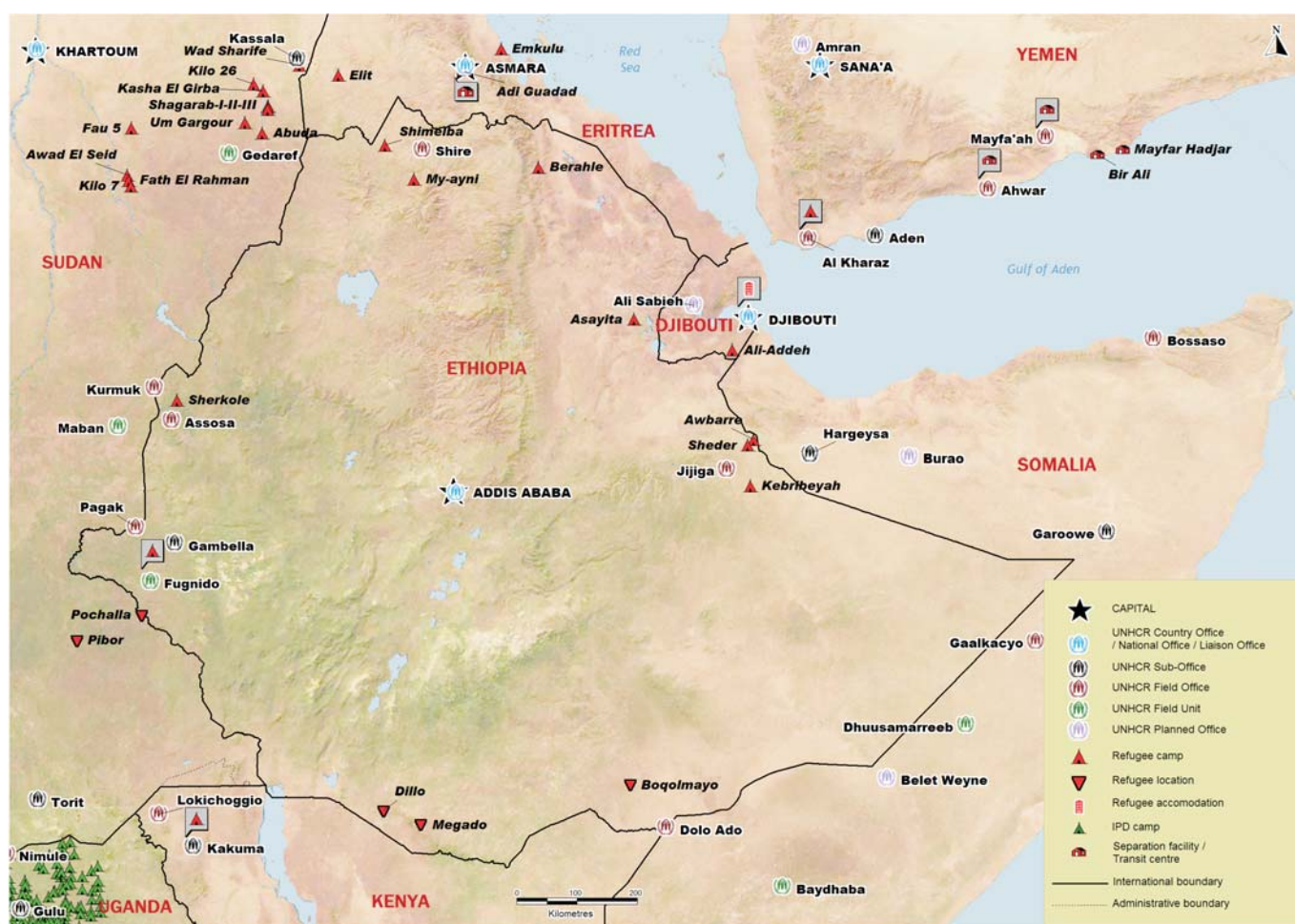


ETHIOPIA



Working environment

The context

Due to its location, Ethiopia cannot escape the reverberations from the political uncertainty in the Horn of Africa. The recent escalation of the crisis in Somalia drove a significant number of refugees into Ethiopia. In response, UNHCR and the Government opened three refugee camps—Sheder, Aw-barre and Dollo-Ado—which now host some 44,000 Somali refugees. UNHCR and the Government have also opened up a new refugee camp at May’aini to address the continuous flow of

asylum-seekers from Eritrea. In addition, two more camps will be created – Asayta and Berhale in the North-East – to assist the Afar Eritrea refugees whose number is on the rise.

The vast majority of refugees in Ethiopia are prohibited by law from working. This prompts many of them to embark on risky secondary journeys to other countries in search of employment. In 2008, UNHCR initiated a group resettlement programme, which has led to the referral of some 8,200 Somali refugees in Kebribeyah camp, and some 6,900 Eritreans from May’aini, for resettlement in third countries. The Office hopes this comprehensive approach to durable solutions can provide an alternative to irregular secondary movements.

Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		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	Somalia	55,200	55,200	67,200	67,200	67,200	67,200
	Sudan	23,000	23,000	20,700	20,700	18,630	18,630
	Eritrea	21,220	21,220	40,000	40,000	39,000	39,000
	Kenya	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,420
	Various	1,530	1,530	2,240	2,240	2,500	2,500
Asylum-seekers	Various	250	250	250	250	280	280
TOTAL		102,620	102,620	131,810	131,810	129,030	129,030

With insecure conditions in Southern Sudan affecting the repatriation movement, only some 1,000 of a planned 10,000 refugees returned to the country in 2009. UNHCR will continue to protect and assist the 26,000 Sudanese remaining in Ethiopia.

● *The needs*

The Government of Ethiopia respects the right of asylum-seekers to be protected from *refoulement*. The country's refugee population of some 110,000 is likely to grow by as much as 25 per cent due to new arrivals from Eritrea and Somalia. The number of asylum-seekers from Eritrea is rising largely due to a steady influx from the country's Afar region. UNHCR will provide water and sanitation, health care and primary and secondary education services for this group in the sites of Asayta and Berhale. It will also work to reduce malnutrition, the prevalence of HIV and AIDS, malaria and sexual and gender-based violence at these sites.

The protection environment for Sudanese refugees has improved and some of them are, exceptionally, allowed to work in Government-owned businesses. UNHCR will continue to protect and assist people in this group until they are able to repatriate.

Some 2,700 Kenyan refugees of Borena origin have received limited assistance. They have settled spontaneously in Moyale district in southern Ethiopia. Basic assistance will continue, while arrangements are sought for their repatriation.

Urban refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), will continue to benefit from UNHCR's protection and assistance activities.

| **Main objectives** |

Favourable protection environment

- Curb the secondary movements of refugees through advocacy and assistance, including information campaigns, higher education projects and income-generation activities.
- Rehabilitate refugee-affected areas, in close cooperation with the Government, in the context of the UN's *Delivering as One* approach.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Build the capacity of the Government in both registration and refugee status determination.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Prevent sexual and gender-based violence in refugee camps and sites.

Key targets for 2010

- All refugee sites have prevention and response mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence.
- Refugees in all camps receive at least 20 litres of water per person per day.
- Infant mortality and morbidity rates are reduced through the provision of primary health care services.
- The physical and material requirements of people with specific needs are addressed.
- All young people, especially girls, have access to formal and non-formal education.
- The global acute malnutrition rate stays below eight per cent in camps.

Basic needs and services

- Ensure that all people of concern receive adequate material assistance.

Durable solutions

- Promote durable solutions, notably the resettlement of long-staying Eritrean and Somali refugees, which will help reduce secondary movements.



Newly arriving Somali refugee women and children in Ethiopia collecting firewood.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	213
International	34
National	150
UNVs	29

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:

African 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

NGOs:

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
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
UNV
WFP

Strategy and activities

Resettlement remains a prominent part of UNHCR's comprehensive protection strategy in Ethiopia, for Eritrean and Somali refugees. The Office aims to improve asylum policies and conditions for refugees.

In 2010-2011, UNHCR will increase self-reliance activities for refugees, expand advocacy for the lifting of Ethiopia's reservations to the Refugee Convention, and initiate local integration activities. The Office hopes that the group resettlement of Eritrean refugees and the expedited processing of Somali applications will strengthen asylum in Ethiopia. The pilot phase of the "out-of-camp" policy proposed by the Government for Eritrean refugees, will reveal whether it can be considered as a deterrent to the secondary movements.

Tense security conditions in Southern Sudan forced UNHCR to revise its plans for assisting 10,000 returnees in 2009. The viability of returns in 2010 will depend on the evolution of the conditions for return.

UNHCR will assist urban refugees through registration and by providing them with identity documents, food, lodging and health care.

○ Constraints

Deteriorating political and security conditions in the neighbouring countries could increase movements of Eritrean or Somali asylum-seekers into Ethiopia, or lead to an outflow of repatriated refugees from Sudan. In such cases, UNHCR would

need to review its reception, registration and screening procedures, as well as its assistance capacity. The escalating costs of fuel and food may hamper efforts to improve the living standards of refugees in the camps. The deepening of the drought will hamper UNHCR's effort to promote income-generating activities, reducing options for Somali refugees to achieve some level of self-reliance.

Organization and implementation

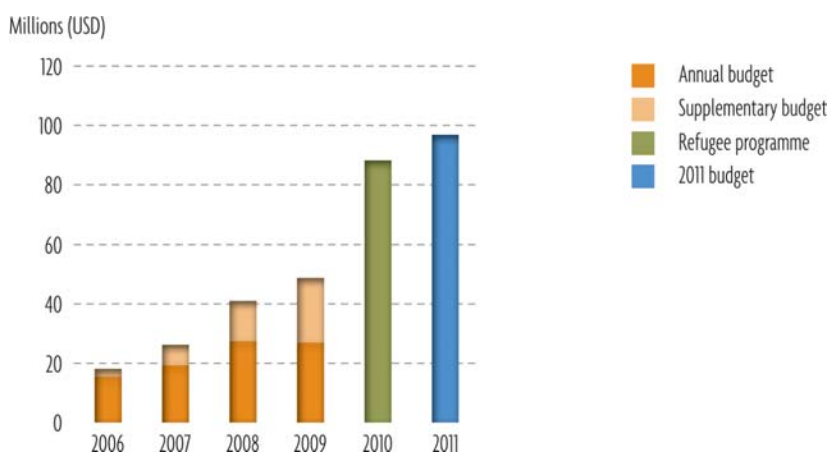
○ Coordination

UNHCR contributes to the UN Country Team's efforts to implement the Delivering as One initiative in Ethiopia, as well as efforts to support the cluster approach. At the inter-agency level, UNHCR chairs meetings to review programme delivery.

Financial information

Over the past five years, the budget for Ethiopia has increased steadily as UNHCR has protected and assisted a growing number of refugees. Additional requirements for Somali and Sudanese refugees were included in supplementary programmes. The increased requirements for 2010 reflect needs identified during comprehensive assessments which called for improved access to health care, education, clean water and sanitation facilities. In addition, further camps are required to accommodate the increase in Somali and Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia.

UNHCR's budget in Ethiopia 2006 - 2011



2010 UNHCR Budget for Ethiopia* (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
Favourable protection environment	
International and regional instruments	114,752
National legal framework	132,817
National administrative framework	56,478
National and regional migration policy	806,704
Prevention of displacement	97,552
Prevention of statelessness	216,226
Cooperation with partners	181,187
National development policies	336,404
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	94,352
Access to territory	237,030
Non-refoulement	87,079
Environmental protection	6,883,440
Emergency management	77,079
Subtotal	9,321,100
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	471,576
Registration and profiling	833,702
Access to asylum procedures	312,638
Fair and efficient status determination	314,642
Family re-unification	148,000
Individual documentation	346,031
Civil status documentation	314,007
Subtotal	2,740,595
Security from violence and exploitation	
Impact on host communities	1,313,723
Effects of armed conflict	299,268
Law enforcement	570,222
Community security management system	483,506
Gender-based violence	1,019,245
Protection of children	1,018,027
Freedom of movement	105,780
Access to legal remedies	355,093
Subtotal	5,164,865
Basic needs and essential services	
Food security	2,114,941
Nutrition	1,583,525
Water	6,262,587
Shelter and other infrastructure	15,113,233
Basic domestic and hygiene items	5,721,588
Primary health care	6,341,545
HIV and AIDS	1,392,545
Education	3,020,845
Sanitation services	1,524,678
Services for groups with specific needs	1,432,787
Subtotal	44,508,274
Community participation and self-management	
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	485,873
Community self-management and equal representation	745,681
Camp management and coordination	466,373
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,288,779
Subtotal	4,986,705

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- A second camp will not be opened in Dollo Addo for Somali refugees. New camps will not be opened for Eritrean refugees and urban refugees will not receive the full range of assistance.
- The identification of stateless people will not be undertaken.
- A self-reliance study on urban refugees will not be undertaken.
- New safe houses for victims of sexual and gender-based violence will not be built.
- Enrolment in primary education for urban refugees will remain at 75 per cent.
- Health facilities will not be constructed in the Dollo Addo camp.
- HIV and AIDS activities will not be implemented for Eritrean, Somali and Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.
- UNHCR will not engage in the resettlement of Somali and Eritrean refugees despite a lack of other durable solutions.
- Shelter assistance will not be provided for Eritrean refugees and asylum-seekers. Some 400 urban refugee households will remain without proper shelter.
- Forty per cent of the urban refugees will not have their own latrines.
- UNHCR will not conduct environmental impact assessments, environmental education and other environmental protection activities in the areas hosting Sudanese refugees.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
Durable solutions	
Durable solutions strategy	661,453
Voluntary return	1,593,979
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	439,474
Resettlement	1,253,314
Local integration support	363,088
Reduction of statelessness	336,205
Subtotal	4,647,513
External relations	
Donor relations	69,348
Resource mobilization	243,097
Partnership	442,672
Public information	321,823
Subtotal	1,076,940
Logistics and operations support	
Supply chain and logistics	4,110,364
Programme management, coordination and support	11,638,296
Subtotal	15,748,661
Total	88,194,652
2011 budget	97,027,600
2009 Revised budget	
Annual budget	27,204,901
Supplementary budget	21,630,982
TOTAL	48,835,883

* Includes the African Union Liaison Unit in Addis Ababa