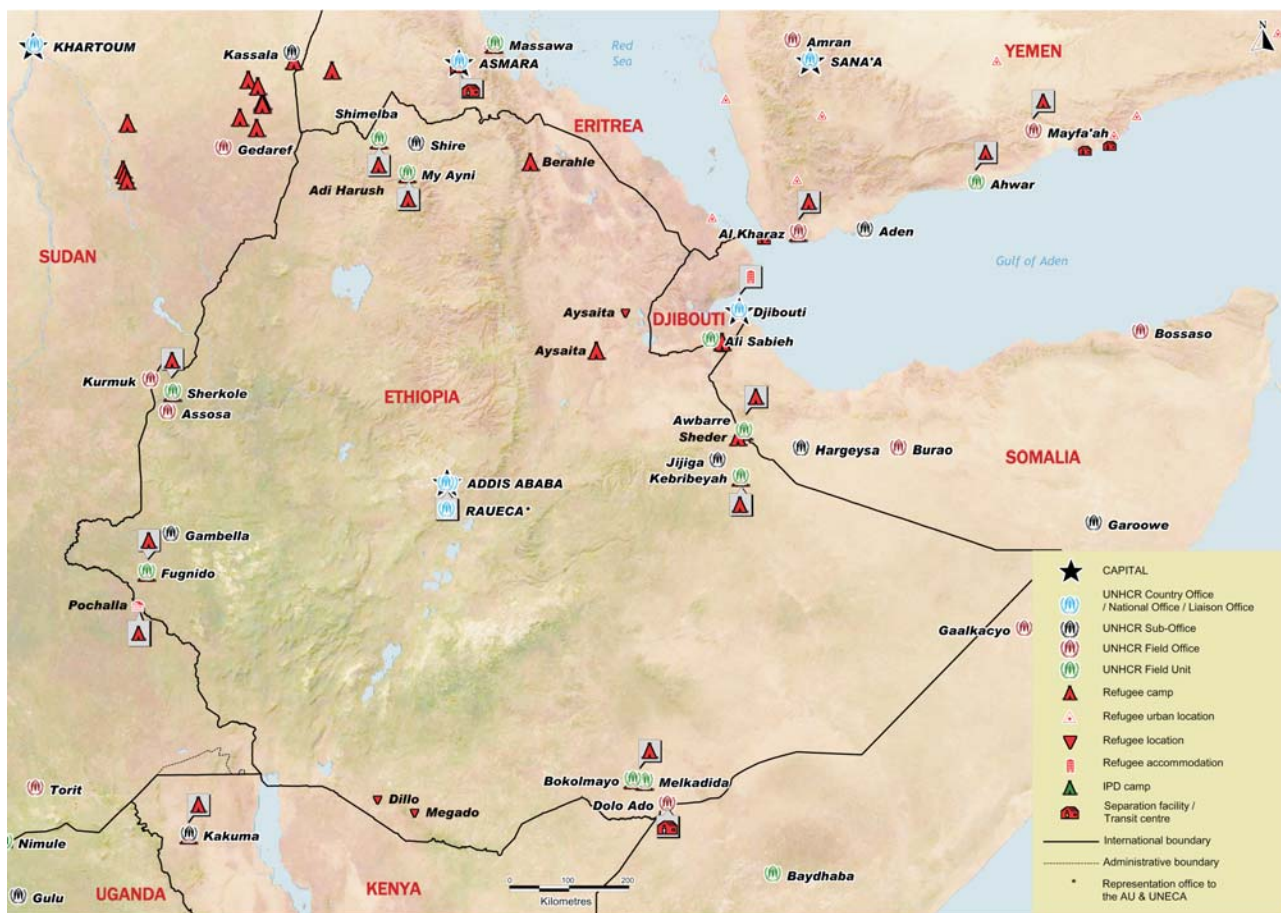


ETHIOPIA



Operational highlights

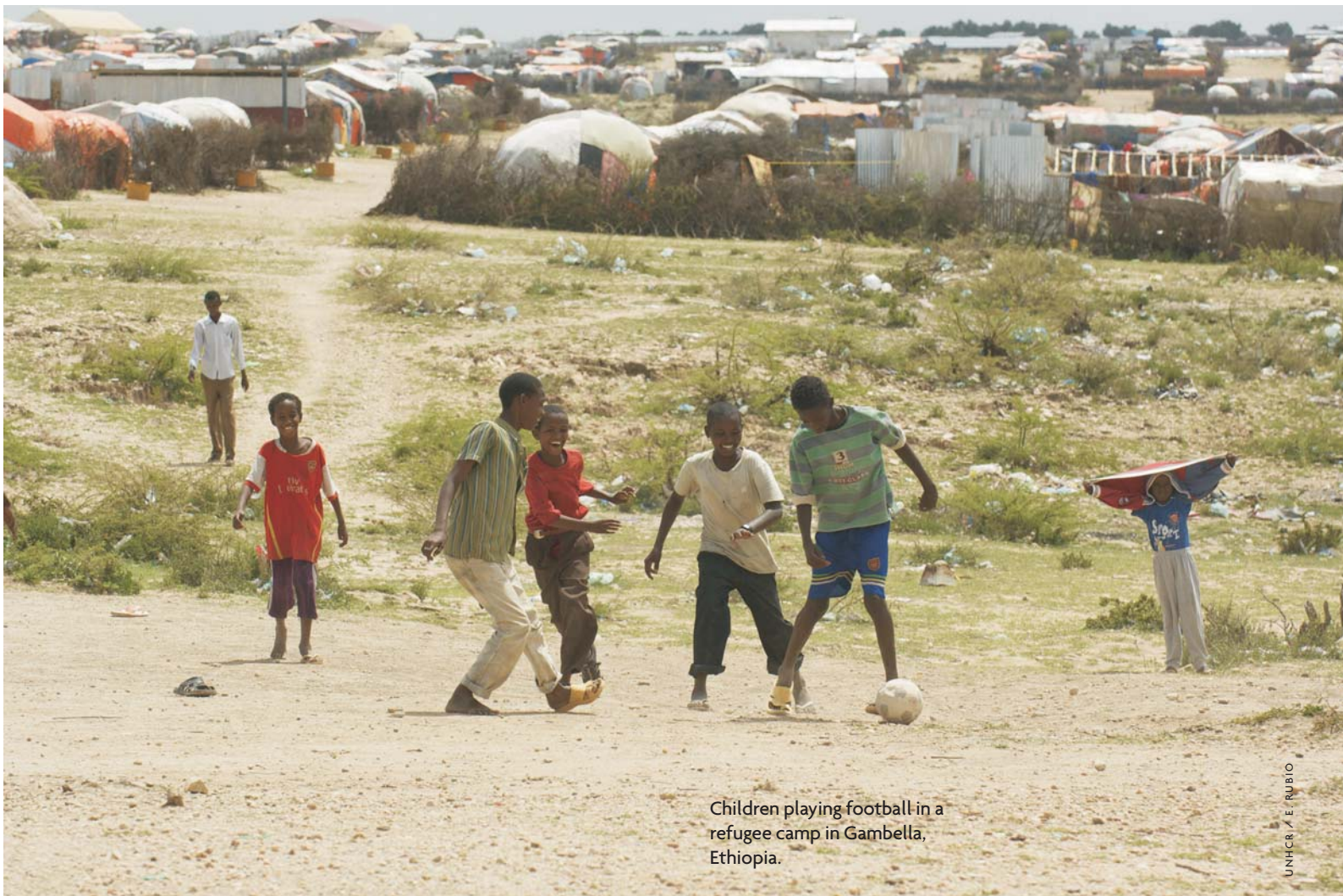
- A joint UNHCR-Government task force was established to improve coordination and resource management for refugee programmes and strengthen contingency planning. Non-governmental partners, IOM and other UN agencies also participated in the task force.
- In August 2010, the Ethiopian authorities introduced a new policy allowing Eritrean refugees to reside outside camps, provided they are self-sufficient or have other support in Ethiopia. Approximately 1,000 refugees

benefited from this policy, including 200 Eritrean students granted scholarships by Ethiopian universities.

- A total of 46,000 new asylum-seekers and refugees, mainly from Eritrea and Somalia, were registered and assisted. Two new camps were established, one in Adi Harush for Eritreans and another in Melkadida for Somalis. A site for a third camp was identified in Genale.
- UNHCR submitted almost 1,500 refugees for resettlement in 2010, which also saw some 3,100 individuals depart for third countries.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	81,200	81,200	54	64
	Eritrea	44,800	44,800	34	34
	Sudan	25,200	25,200	54	63
	Kenya	2,400	2,400	53	58
	Various	600	600	40	35
Asylum-seekers	Kenya	340	340	52	58
	Somalia	300	300	53	59
	Eritrea	140	140	32	80
	DRC	110	110	54	44
	Sudan	100	100	5	22
	Various	50	50	29	40
Returnees (refugees)	Various	10	10	-	-
Total		155,250	155,250		



Children playing football in a refugee camp in Gambella, Ethiopia.

UNHCR / E. RUBIO

- A total of 50 Sudanese refugees repatriated voluntarily with UNHCR's assistance.

| Working environment |

Ethiopia continues to provide international protection to refugees. There was a rise in the number of new arrivals from Eritrea and Somalia in 2010. Military conscription, a deteriorating human-rights situation and the lack of economic opportunities were key factors behind the influx of Eritreans, while displacement from Somalia was due mainly to ongoing conflict and drought. Arrival rates varied from 150 – 250 individuals per day. The Somali population in Dolo Ado District increased by 35,000, a trend expected to continue in 2011.

| Achievements and impact |

- *Main objectives and targets*

Favourable protection environment

- Ethiopia is party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Domestic policy is guided by the national Refugee Proclamation of 2004. Ethiopia is a signatory to other international and regional human-rights conventions.

- The 2004 Refugee Proclamation outlines Ethiopia's legal framework for refugees and respects key protection principles. However, certain provisions allow for administrative discretion, which can affect the fairness of the asylum procedure. Ethiopia received 46,000 asylum-seekers in 2010 and recognized over 21,700 as refugees. No impediments to accessing the territory or incidents of *refoulement* were reported.
- A new policy promulgated in August 2010 relaxes restrictions on the movements of Eritrean refugees, and approximately 1,000 people, including university students granted scholarships, currently benefit from this scheme. Ethiopia continued to readmit former Eritrean refugees (approximately 2,200 to date) in addition to granting them access to asylum. The country also became a party to the Kampala Convention on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 2010.

Fair protection processes

- Ethiopia recognized 21,000 individuals as refugees in 2010. UNHCR advocated for greater streamlining in the refugee status determination (RSD) process and greater uniformity in decision-making. Capacity-building support, training and technical advice were provided to the Government's Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in order to make the RSD process more efficient and fair.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR identified more than 4,400 unaccompanied and separated children in the various camps and arranged foster care and community-based support for them. Countrywide, 350 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported and UNHCR provided assistance ranging from medical treatment to counselling and legal aid to the victims. UNHCR worked with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to unite newly arrived asylum-seekers with relatives living in the camps, as well as refugees with relatives within Ethiopia.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR and its government counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, initiated a Post-Repatriation Rehabilitation Project in areas that formerly hosted Sudanese refugees. Training in bee-keeping, poultry farming and gardening was provided and six water pumps were constructed in the former Bonga and Dimma camps, as part of rehabilitation efforts. UNHCR also supported the establishment of three farming cooperatives in the local communities. Community infrastructure, including schools in Assosa and Gambella, was supported. Re-forestation, soil and water conservation, agro-forestry, environmental education and community environmental planning activities aimed to rehabilitate the environment in refugee-hosting areas. More than 1.2 million tree seedlings were planted.
- UNHCR provided household cooking fuel and stoves in an effort to reduce the risk of sexual and gender-based violence during the collection of firewood by refugee women and girls. In cooperation with partners, UNHCR explored ethanol fuel procurement. Electricity will replace firewood for cooking. Newly arriving refugees in all camps received blankets, kitchen sets, jerry-cans, water buckets, sanitary kits, soap and other non-food items (NFIs).
- In 2010, some 17,400 school-age children were enrolled in formal education, representing almost 56 per cent of children in the camps and urban settings. The enrolment rate for all forms of education was 67 per cent. In the newly established camps of Bokolmanyo and Melkadida enrolment rates were less than 30 per cent, a situation UNHCR is working to improve. Coordination and monitoring activities were strengthened in order to improve access to education and enrolment in new camps and maintain standards in established camps.
- UNHCR also helped build the capacity of partners in educational planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting, and safe-learning environments. Community participation was increased through a parent-student-teacher association. DAFI scholarships benefited some 130 refugees, while more than 200 Eritrean refugees received scholarships from Ethiopian universities. Some 380 refugees benefited from scholarships at tertiary level.
- UNHCR implemented small-scale gardening, food and health projects which targeted children under five and women of reproductive age in the Somali and Sudanese

camps, six of which showed high rates of anaemia in 2010. UNHCR provided meals to new refugees, and WFP provided rations at all refugee sites. Malnutrition has steadily decreased.

- More than 90 per cent of women in seven camps gave birth in health facilities assisted by trained staff. Child health activities have been strengthened: vitamin A supplements and immunization for children under five covered over 90 per cent of children in five out of nine camps. A comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention programme was established in all camps, except Adi Harush. A programme is planned for Adi Harush in 2011.
- Some refugees have established small businesses or farms with the help of remittances or loans from outside the formal assistance structure. Although resource limitations restricted the implementation of income-generating activities, microcredit schemes and vocational training, progress was made in implementing new income generation projects in the camps around Jijiga.
- UNHCR contributed to maintaining the Akobo-Fugnido road and selected feeder roads in refugee-hosting areas. Climatic conditions in the Dolo Ado region affected the durability of dome shelters. A pilot construction scheme using locally produced bricks and corrugated iron roofing for similar dome shelters is being launched in 2011. This area is exposed to strong winds and torrential rains which destroyed nearly all the emergency tents that were pitched in Bokolmanyo and Melkadida. More than 50 houses were completed in Mai-Aini in 2010 for refugees with specific needs.
- The water supply was below standard in almost all camps. However, significant progress was achieved in the camps around Jijiga, where supplies increased between 22 and 68 per cent due to the drilling and connection of additional boreholes in Awbarre and Sheder camps and enhanced protection for the Jarar Valley water supply system. The distances between shelters and water points were brought closer to acceptable standard in Kebribeyah, Awbarre and Sheder camps. In Shimelba the water supply was maintained at 20 litres per day per person. However, water supplies in the new camps of Mai-Aini and Adi Harush remained a challenge, reaching only 15 and 5 litres daily per person, respectively in the two camps.
- In the Melkadida camp, construction of the water supply system was almost completed by the end of the year. In Bokolmanyo, preparatory work has begun for the construction of a permanent supply system. Until completion, water will be supplied by truck. UNHCR also constructed and maintained communal and individual latrines, waste disposal pits and shower blocks in all camps.

Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR conducted participatory assessments with refugee groups involving all partners. The aim of the assessments was to build partnerships with refugees of different backgrounds; to gather information on protection risks and their underlying causes; and to identify solutions.

- Refugee Central Committees in the camps have 50 per cent female participation in general, and an equitable distribution of roles and responsibilities. Three camps received support to increase female representation.

Durable solutions

- Almost 1,500 people were submitted for resettlement during 2010. Nearly 3,100 individuals departed to third countries. In view of the lack of voluntary repatriation prospects, the continuing encampment policy in Ethiopia and lack of viable integration options for the majority of refugees, resettlement continued to be an important durable solution. In 2010 UNHCR strengthened resettlement referral mechanisms.
- In August, Ethiopia began implementing an out-of-camp policy, which is seen as an important step with potential positive impact on local integration prospects for Eritreans.
- A total of 50 Sudanese refugees repatriated voluntarily with UNHCR's assistance during the year.

External relations

- Regular donor briefings and field visits were organized for representatives of UNHCR's donors to the Dolo Ado, Mai-Aini and Sherkole camps. UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Barbara Hendricks also visited camps to help raise awareness.

Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR's fleet of 10 trucks and two water tankers was supplemented by rented vehicles. Transport capacity needs to be increased to respond to the rising demand for NFIs and other services. Responding to increased storage capacity needs, UNHCR rented additional warehouses in Addis Ababa, Shire and Dolo Ado.

| Constraints |

Ethiopia's laws and policies do not allow the local integration of refugees. Reservations to the 1951 Convention are maintained, notably to Articles 17-19 on employment. In this context, the 'out of camp' policy in favour of some of the Eritrean refugees demonstrates an important step by the Government towards the facilitation of self-reliance.

Political, security and environmental factors continued to result in large displacements into Ethiopia from neighbouring countries and impeded the search for durable solutions.

UNHCR's programme in Ethiopia was also affected by escalating inflation, which led to a 7 per cent increase in consumer prices in 2010.

| Financial information |

Since 2007, with continuous new influxes from Somalia and Eritrea, UNHCR's budget for Ethiopia has steadily increased. The available funds made it possible to implement around 95 per cent of prioritized activities.

| Organization and implementation |

The programme in Ethiopia was managed by the Country Office in Addis Ababa, sub-offices in Gambella, Jijiga and Shire and field offices in Assosa and Dolo Ado, as well as five field units in Fugnido, Kebribeyah, Awbarre, Sheder and Sherkole. The UNHCR Liaison Office to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa is also located in Addis Ababa.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total Staff	231
International	20
National	150
JPOs	2
UNVs	10
Others	49

| Working with others |

The Country Office continued to work with other UN agencies within coordination mechanisms such as the United Nations Country Team and the UNDAF process. Close relationships were maintained with government counterparts and NGO partners. UNHCR led the protection cluster and participated in other clusters. UNHCR's Liaison Office to the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa supported the signing of the IDP Convention at the AU Summit in Kampala.

| Overall assessment |

The multi-year protection strategy for Ethiopia has led to some tangible achievements. Registration and RSD are more efficient, with a new biometric refugee identification system now operational. People with specific needs are systematically identified. UNHCR made strategic use of resettlement and advocated for improved asylum policies and open borders for new arrivals. Despite the improvement brought to some facilities and services in the camps, the assistance delivered in vital areas such as water and health is still below standard. Regardless of funding constraints, the remoteness of camps and environmental factors, UNHCR continued to provide assistance to a significant number of new arrivals.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs, Gambella Rural Road Authority, Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection, Gambella and Assosa Agricultural and Rural Development Coordination Office, Sheraro and Jijiga Water Supply Office.

NGOs: Abraham's Oasis Foundation, African Humanitarian Action, African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, *Cooperazione Internazionale*, Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Gaia Association, Hugh Pilkington Charitable Foundation, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Mother and Child Development Organization, Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association, Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Children (USA), Save the Environment

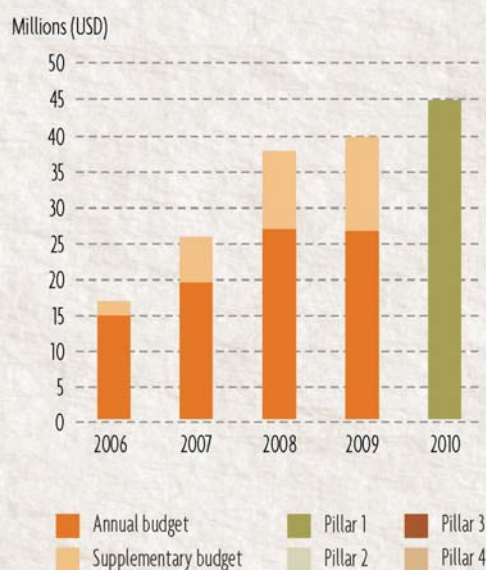
Others: UNV

Operational partners

Government: Bureau of Education, Bureau of Health, Water and Energy Bureau, HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO)

Others: *Comitato Coordinazione Medica*, Danish Refugee Council, International Medical Corps, IOM, MSF (Spain), UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, ZOA Refugee

Expenditure in Ethiopia 2006 - 2010



Budget, income and expenditure in Ethiopia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	100,174,528	100,174,528
Income from contributions ¹	23,038,226	23,038,226
Other funds available	21,509,605	21,509,605
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	44,547,831	44,547,831

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable protection environment

International and regional instruments	37,497	37,497
National legal framework	83,147	83,147
National administrative framework	26,400	26,400
Policies towards forced displacement	532	532
National and regional migration policy	129,836	129,836
Prevention of displacement	40,968	40,968
Prevention of statelessness	106,430	106,430
Co-operation with partners	89,720	89,720
National development policies	165,701	165,701
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	88,846	88,846
Access to territory	137,486	137,486
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	33,565	33,565
Environmental protection	538,783	538,783
Emergency management strengthened	33,572	33,572
Subtotal	1,512,483	1,512,483

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions	1,262,687	1,262,687
Registration and profiling	1,267,702	1,267,702
Access to asylum procedures	263,730	263,730
Refugee and stateless definitions	437	437
Fair and efficient status determination	517,229	517,229
Family reunification	83,791	83,791
Individual documentation	427,992	427,992
Civil status documentation	166,962	166,962
Subtotal	3,990,530	3,990,530

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>		
Impact on host communities	1,067,910	1,067,910
Effects of armed conflict	46,725	46,725
Law enforcement	711,319	711,319
Community security management system	190,897	190,897
Gender-based violence	523,128	523,128
Protection of children	398,878	398,878
Freedom of movement	82,765	82,765
Access to legal remedies	107,047	107,047
Subtotal	3,128,670	3,128,670
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>		
Food security	893,633	893,633
Nutrition	117,787	117,787
Water	2,659,221	2,659,221
Shelter and other infrastructure	3,968,134	3,968,134
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,308,079	3,308,079
Primary health care	3,217,488	3,217,488
HIV and AIDS	754,914	754,914
Education	1,732,604	1,732,604
Sanitation services	249,574	249,574
Services for groups with specific needs	449,110	449,110
Subtotal	17,350,543	17,350,543
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>		
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	274,664	274,664
Community self-management and equal representation	231,264	231,264
Camp management and coordination	270,612	270,612
Self-reliance and livelihoods	367,507	367,507
Subtotal	1,144,047	1,144,047
<i>Durable solutions</i>		
Durable solutions strategy	424,703	424,703
Voluntary return	302,692	302,692
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	67,142	67,142
Resettlement	650,909	650,909
Local integration support	183,299	183,299
Reduction of statelessness	245,701	245,701
Subtotal	1,874,447	1,874,447
<i>External relations</i>		
Donor relations	33,000	33,000
Resource mobilisation	97,044	97,044
Partnership	254,997	254,997
Public information	146,783	146,783
Subtotal	531,823	531,823
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>		
Supply chain and logistics	3,153,190	3,153,190
Programme management, coordination and support	3,073,222	3,073,222
Subtotal	6,226,412	6,226,412
Instalments to implementing partners	8,762,067	8,762,067
Other objectives	26,267	26,267
Total	44,547,288	44,547,288

¹ 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.