

# ETHIOPIA



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
<b>Number of offices</b>	20
<b>Total staff</b>	404
International staff	73
National staff	265
JPO staff	1
UNVs	4
Others	6

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- UNHCR continued to advocate for Ethiopia to keep its borders open so that people of concern had unimpeded access to asylum and protection. Ethiopia received more than 87,000 new arrivals in 2012.
- The overall well-being of refugees in all the camps improved considerably as malnutrition rates declined. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate dropped from approximately 50 per cent in 2011 to below 15 per cent in 2012, while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate fell from approximately 18 per cent to less than 3 per cent. Outbreaks of disease were controlled through combined interventions carried out through implementing partners working in the areas of health, nutrition, HIV-AIDS, WASH, shelter and site planning.
- Identity cards continue to be issued by the Government, with UNHCR's assistance, to refugees and asylum-seekers over the age of 14 years and unaccompanied minors. By the end of the year more than 76,000 refugees had received identity cards, which are a valuable protection tool.
- More than 64,700 school-age refugees gained access to formal education in 2012 with the construction of 15 primary schools and one secondary school in Dollo Ado, and three new schools in Assosa.
- The implementation of a pilot drip-irrigation project in Jijiga significantly improved the level of self-reliance of nearly 30 per cent of working-age refugees, up from approximately 8 per cent in 2011.
- UNHCR prepared to implement livelihood projects by drafting a strategy for refugee self-reliance and mapping income-generation possibilities in the Dollo Ado camps and among host communities.

### Partners

#### Implementing partners

##### Government agencies:

Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs, Bureau of Agriculture, Gambella Rural Road Authority, Jijiga Water Supply Office, Natural Resources Development & Protection, Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection, Tselemt Woreda Agriculture and Rural Development Office

##### NGOs:

African Humanitarian Action, African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Gaia Association, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Mother and Child Development Organization, Norwegian Church Aid,

Norwegian Refugee Council, Opportunities in Industrialisation Centre, Oxfam, Partnership for the Pastoralist Development Association, Pastoralist Welfare Organization, Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Children, Save the Environment, World Vision International

##### Others:

IOM, UNV, UNOPS

##### Operational partners

##### NGOs:

ACF, GOAL, MSF, Oxfam

##### Others:

IOM, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Ethiopia in 2012 were: Somali refugees, who fled to escape the security situation and famine in Somalia; Eritrean refugees who sought asylum due to human rights abuses or forced conscription; Sudanese refugees who fled as a result of fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the Sudanese Armed Forces in Blue Nile State (Sudan); and South Sudanese refugees, who fled to escape inter-ethnic conflict and confrontations over the sharing of Nile River waters.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	223,000	223,000	53	67
	Eritrea	63,800	63,800	34	31
	South Sudan	58,700	58,700	56	64
	Sudan	27,200	27,200	49	57
	Kenya	2,900	2,900	54	59
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	600	600	42	38
	Various	230	230	38	45
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	270	270	4	4
	Somalia	210	210	45	51
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	150	150	46	52
	Yemen	110	110	46	38
	Various	100	100	39	48
Others of concern	Family dependents in various locations	1,500	1,500	84	14
Returnees (refugees)	Various	30	20	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>378,800</b>	<b>378,790</b>		

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- Refugees were recognized on a *prima facie* basis and individually registered. In 2012 several verification exercises were undertaken prior to the issuance of identity cards. More than 76,000 individuals received identity cards, thereby increasing their protection and dignity.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- Standard operating procedures on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), with a section pertaining specifically to children, were implemented by all relevant partners. Furthermore, partners agreed upon an SGBV data-sharing protocol, to serve as the basis for the roll-out of the SGBV Information Management System.
- The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers reside in camps where safety measures include the permanent deployment of security personnel and the participation of residents in maintaining security.

#### Basic needs and services

- The crude mortality rate and under-five mortality rate both fell below 1/10,000 infants/day in 2012, a significant improvement since 2011, when the crude and under-five mortality rates were as high as 5.9/10,000/day and 1.9/10,000 infants/day, respectively.
- UNHCR built and rehabilitated health facilities in more than 15 camps in the country.

- Building on the progress in this sector in 2011, reproductive health and HIV programmes were expanded in many of the new camps that were opened in 2011 and 2012.
- UNHCR constructed a total of more than 10,000 latrines and enhanced hygiene awareness in all camps in Ethiopia.
- The highest malnutrition rates were recorded in Dollo Ado and camps in Afar region, with a GAM rate between 28 and 50 per cent and an SAM rate between 10 and 18 per cent in 2011. By the end of 2012, the GAM and SAM rates were reduced to below 15 and 3 per cent respectively. Additionally, improvements were seen in a new camp, Bambasi, hosting new arrivals in Assosa with the GAM rate dropping from 35 per cent to under 10 per cent and the SAM rate dropping from 17 per cent to under 2 per cent from June to December 2012.
- The availability of potable water in eight camps was above 20 litres per person per day and above the minimum target of 15 litres per person per day in five camps, but the availability in four camps fell below the accepted standard.
- UNHCR saw an increase in enrolment of approximately 30,000 students by the end of 2012, with more than 64,700 school-age refugees enrolled in formal schools, over 55 per cent more than in 2011. As of December 2012, more than 1,500 refugees benefited from tertiary education in urban areas.

### Assessment of results

UNHCR did not meet all its 2012 objectives in Ethiopia, where it protects and assists refugees from Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan. The achievement was partial due to a lack of sufficient resources to meet the needs of both the refugees already

in the country and the steady influx of new arrivals, mainly from Somalia and Eritrea. An additional challenge was the rising cost of living, especially for urban refugees, as the Government does not permit refugees to engage in formal employment.

Ethiopia is not a party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and has not ratified the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. UNHCR will continue advocating for the Government to accede to these accords as it is believed that there are many individuals affected by statelessness and internal displacement in Ethiopia.

## Constraints

Poor security and environmental conditions coupled with political and economic instability in Ethiopia's neighbouring countries caused a steady flow of new refugees across its borders, straining the resources of the Government, UNHCR and other stakeholders. Many refugees arrived with acute medical conditions, including measles and severe malnutrition. High staff turnover among implementing partners also had an impact on the quality and continuity of services.

The existing camps were close to maximum capacity, leading to security and capacity concerns. The Government's enforcement of its encampment policy made it necessary to establish new camps to accommodate new arrivals in addition to relocated refugees. The majority of the refugee camps are located in environmentally fragile areas, posing the danger of competition between refugees and host communities for scarce natural resources.

A lack of adequate livelihood opportunities and limited access to tertiary education continued to affect the youth population in the camps, while the local integration was challenged by the Government's reservations on the right to work and the policy of encampment for refugees.

Conditions in countries of origin did not favour large-scale returns. Resettlement remained the main durable solution, albeit for only a very small fraction of the refugee population. Resettlement departures were slowed by a tightening of pre-departure formalities, such as security checks, by accepting countries.

There is a continuing need to build the capacity of UNHCR's Government counterparts in order to consolidate the refugee status determination procedures, especially with regard to the timely hearing of appeals. Furthermore, the voluntary repatriation of Kenyan Borana refugees, to which the Ethiopian

## Working with others

UNHCR continues to manage the overall coordination of protection activities and delivery of services to refugees in collaboration with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, which also provides security in all the camps. Due to the steep rise in refugee numbers in Ethiopia since the second half of 2011, UNHCR strengthened partnerships both with new and existing implementing partners.

Cooperation with UNICEF was strengthened through a detailed plan of action for activities in the key sectors of health, nutrition, child protection, education and water and sanitation. UNFPA and WHO continued to support and work closely with UNHCR, with UNFPA providing condoms and WHO offering technical support and training to improve reproductive health services and epidemic preparedness and response.

WFP continues to be an important operational partner in the provision of food to refugees. In 2012, the recommendations arising from a joint UNHCR-WFP assessment mission on food security were considered when planning for 2013.

Government has agreed, could not begin as the draft tripartite agreement on the repatriation had not been finalized.

## Unmet needs

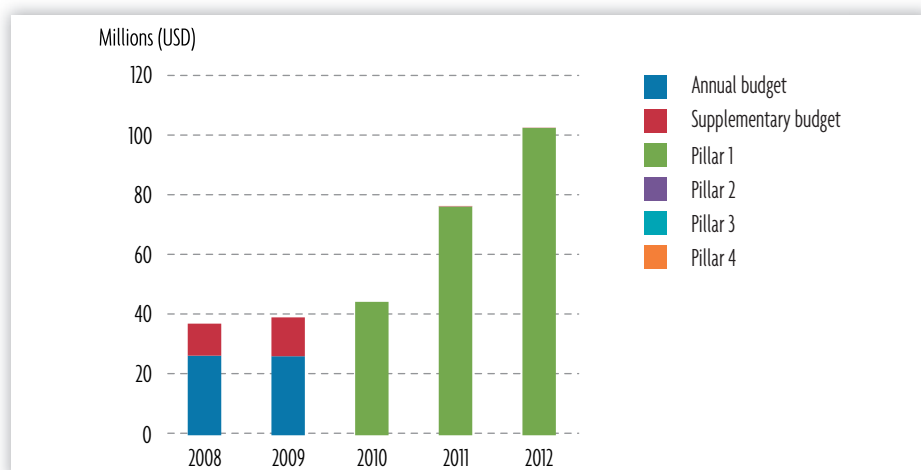
- The transitional shelter programme could not be fully implemented in 2012.
- UNHCR was not able to procure and distribute enough supplementary food for children aged 6-24 months in all camps.
- Targets for the construction and improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure in both new and older camps, such as two water treatment plants and some 15,000 family latrines, could not be met, while staffing for hygiene awareness activities could not be increased.
- The availability of potable water in four of the 17 camps was less than 10 litres per person per day, below the minimum target of 15 litres per person per day.
- Sufficient energy for heating and lighting was not provided, resulting in refugees having to either sell a portion of their monthly rations for fuel or place themselves at risk gathering firewood outside the camp.
- The lack of safe shelters and lighting in the camps increased the risk of SGBV.
- The operation did not have enough staff to follow up on cases of children at risk, especially those who were unaccompanied or separated, suffered from mental health concerns or living with disabilities.
- It was not possible to reduce the number of students per classroom at the primary level, hurting the quality of education and contributing to high drop-out rates for girls and children with disabilities.
- The provision of post-secondary education and vocational training was inadequate, meeting on average only 22 per cent of the needs of the population.
- While enrolment figures for refugees grew in absolute terms from some 41,000 by the end of 2011 to more than 64,500 students in 2012, the overall enrolment rate for refugees at the country level fell nearly 14 per cent (from 60 to 46 per cent) in 2012 due to an increase in population size with the large influxes of refugees from Somalia and Sudan.
- Sufficient education and livelihood opportunities were not provided, failing to reduce the risk of trafficking and smuggling for refugees, in particular unaccompanied and separated children.

## Financial information

Two emergency situations and constant inflows of refugees since 2011 led to an increase in financial requirements for the Ethiopia operation from USD 199.3 million in 2011 to USD 218.7 million in 2012. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 102.6 million, corresponding to approximately 47 per cent of the overall requirements for 2012.

Addressing the shift in governmental policy from host-community assistance to encampment for Eritrean and South Sudanese refugees, and managing the influx of Eritrean refugees into northern Ethiopia, posed financial challenges. In addition, the focus on Somali refugees diverted resources from other groups of concern within the country, particularly Eritreans and Sudanese refugees.

### Expenditures for Ethiopia | 2008 to 2012



### Budget, income and expenditure in Ethiopia | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>218,210,999</b>	<b>362,383</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>218,658,382</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	79,621,438	0	0	<b>79,621,438</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	22,950,443	64,411	1,276	<b>23,016,130</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>102,571,881</b>	<b>64,411</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>102,637,568</b>

#### EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

##### Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	45,086	13,650	0	<b>58,736</b>
Law and policy	99,439	13,650	296	<b>113,385</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	6,334	0	0	<b>6,334</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	81,407	0	0	<b>81,407</b>
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	40,963	0	0	<b>40,963</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	161,899	15,462	686	<b>178,047</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>435,128</b>	<b>42,762</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>478,873</b>

##### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	1,817,980	0	0	<b>1,817,980</b>
Identification of statelessness	3,213	13,650	0	<b>16,864</b>
Registration and profiling	2,841,201	0	0	<b>2,841,201</b>
Status determination procedures	463,419	0	0	<b>463,419</b>
Individual documentation	55,799	0	0	<b>55,799</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	221,713	0	0	<b>221,713</b>
Family reunification	134,532	0	0	<b>134,532</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,537,858</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,551,509</b>



	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>				
Protection from crime	3,088	0	0	<b>3,088</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,639,275	0	0	<b>3,639,275</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	90,792	0	0	<b>90,792</b>
Protection of children	1,561,089	0	0	<b>1,561,089</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,294,244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,294,244</b>
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	7,590,094	0	0	<b>7,590,094</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	3,025,920	0	0	<b>3,025,920</b>
Nutrition	4,325,791	0	0	<b>4,325,791</b>
Food security	1,257,909	0	0	<b>1,257,909</b>
Water	4,699,014	0	0	<b>4,699,014</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	4,626,305	0	0	<b>4,626,305</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	5,069,932	0	0	<b>5,069,932</b>
Access to energy	1,870,884	0	0	<b>1,870,884</b>
Basic and domestic items	5,647,419	7,202	0	<b>5,654,621</b>
Services for people with specific needs	1,595,070	0	0	<b>1,595,070</b>
Education	6,869,709	0	0	<b>6,869,709</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,578,048</b>	<b>7,202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,585,250</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	1,191,636	0	0	<b>1,191,636</b>
Coexistence with local communities	389,781	0	0	<b>389,781</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	1,238,105	0	0	<b>1,238,105</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,581,592	0	0	<b>1,581,592</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,401,114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,401,114</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	173	0	0	<b>173</b>
Voluntary return	266,061	0	294	<b>266,355</b>
Reintegration	61	0	0	<b>61</b>
Integration	23,678	0	0	<b>23,678</b>
Resettlement	768,163	796	0	<b>768,959</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,058,136</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,059,225</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	504,192	0	0	<b>504,192</b>
Camp management and coordination	105,604	0	0	<b>105,604</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	4,989	0	0	<b>4,989</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>614,786</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>614,786</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	8,429,937	0	0	<b>8,429,937</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	7,495,377	0	0	<b>7,495,377</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,925,314</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,925,314</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Policy development	87	0	0	<b>87</b>
Protection advice and support	2,376	0	0	<b>2,376</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,463</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	22,724,791	0	0	<b>22,724,791</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>102,571,881</b>	<b>64,411</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>102,637,568</b>

\*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.