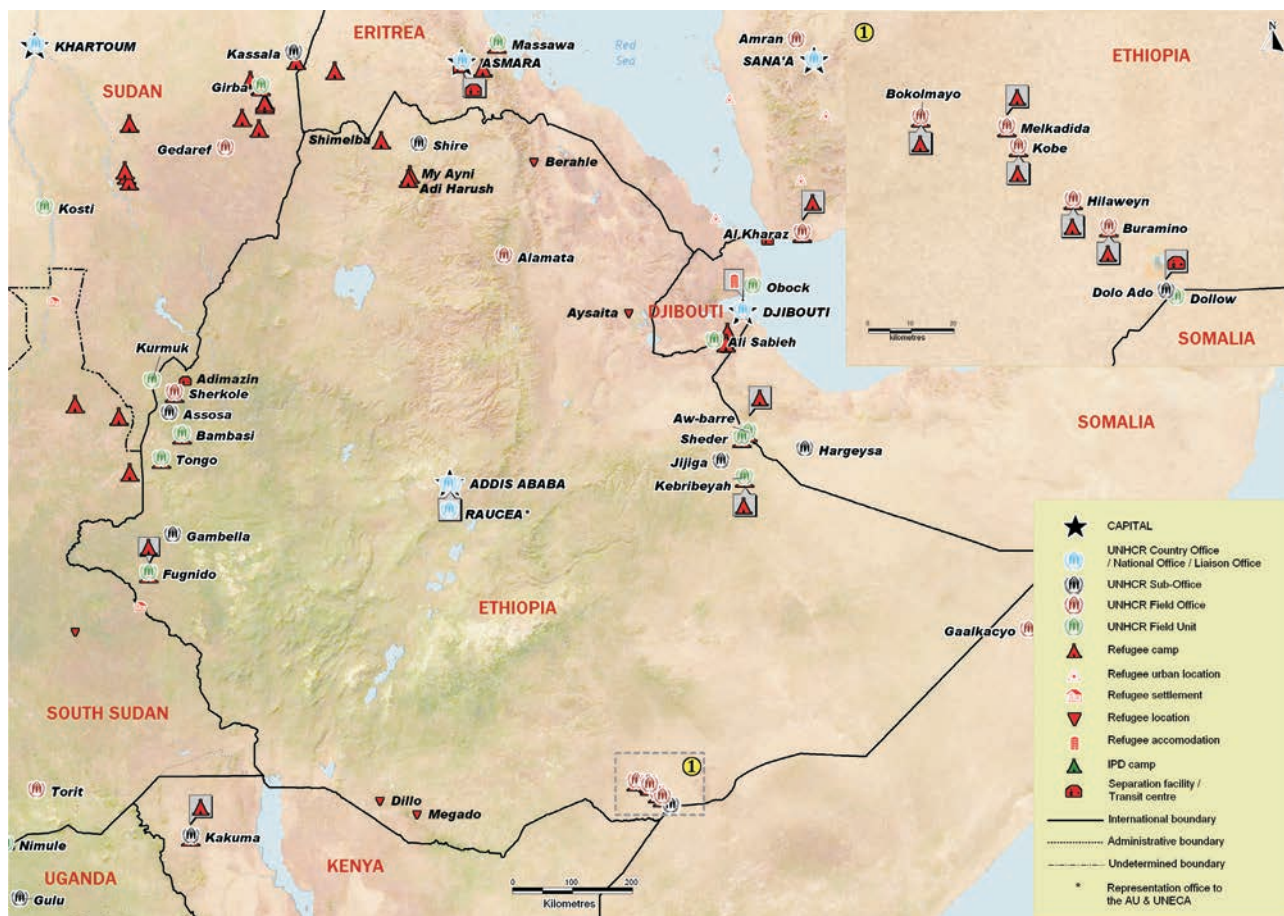


# ETHIOPIA



## Operational highlights

- Some 98,000 Somali asylum-seekers who arrived in Ethiopia's Somali Region in 2011 were housed in the three newly established camps of Kobe, Hilaweyn and Buramino.
- In September 2011 an estimated 35,000 asylum-seekers fleeing conflict in Sudan arrived in Assosa, in Ethiopia's western Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State. More than 20,000 of them were registered and hosted in Sherkole refugee camp, Addamazin Transit Centre and a new camp, Tongo.
- A Task Force, co-chaired by UNHCR and the Government's Administration of Refugee and Returnee

Affairs (ARRA), played a key role in coordinating the emergency response in the areas of protection, assistance, health and shelter.

- UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia collaborated to issue identity cards to 2,660 refugees living in urban areas in 2011.

## Working environment

Ethiopia is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as well as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention (1969) and other international and regional human rights instruments. The Government's commitment to international protection was demonstrated through its

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	185,500	185,500	53	66
	Eritrea	54,900	54,900	34	31
	Sudan	45,300	45,300	51	59
	Kenya	2,500	2,500	53	59
	DRC	500	500	42	39
	Various	210	210	38	44
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	700	700	1	3
	Kenya	300	300	53	58
	Somalia	140	140	51	63
	Various	180	180	38	44
Returnees (refugees)	Various	20	20	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>290,250</b>	<b>290,250</b>		

response to the Somali and Sudanese refugee emergencies in the south-eastern Somali Region (Dollo Ado) and in the western Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, respectively. Some 98,000 Somali refugees entered Ethiopia in 2011, with around 2,000 arriving daily in June. Three new camps were established to house them in Dollo Ado.

Even as it was responding to the emergency in Dollo Ado, in September UNHCR had to face the influx of some 35,000 refugees from Sudan's Blue Nile State. The new arrivals were provided with protection and assistance in the existing Sudanese camp in Sherkole, the Addamazin Transit Centre and the new camp of Tongo, which was established in October. An estimated 15,000 refugees chose to live among local inhabitants along the border in the hope of being able to return home soon. Prior to the emergency, some 22,500 Sudanese refugees were being hosted in Fugnido camp and 5,250 in Sherkole.

As part of the emergency response to the arrival of the Somali and Sudanese refugees, UNHCR reinforced coordination mechanisms with the Government and NGO partners. Sectoral task forces and working groups, chaired by UNHCR, were established. The Government worked closely with UNHCR to facilitate the delivery of emergency assistance. A coordination mechanism was also set up to manage relief and assistance offered by partners, and within the task force framework, NGOs and UN agencies were called upon to mobilize resources.

## | Achievements and impact |

### • Main objectives and targets

UNHCR planned to improve the protection environment for refugees and curb secondary movements through awareness campaigns, strengthening child protection, addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and implementing registration and documentation programmes.

The response to the two emergencies that unfolded in Ethiopia meant that significant resources were diverted from other programmes, notably in the areas of shelter construction, water and sanitation, health and education. The refugees arriving in Dollo Ado in mid-2011 were suffering from alarming rates of malnutrition, and UNHCR witnessed many deaths among the new arrivals. Programme emphasis was therefore moved to health and nutrition activities in Dollo Ado to prevent further loss of life.

### Favourable protection environment

- Refugee protection in Ethiopia is primarily based on the 2004 Refugee Proclamation, which outlines the Government's policy on refugees and reflects key protection principles. Asylum-seekers were able to access Ethiopian territory, and no *refoulement* was reported in 2011. The year saw 135,000 asylum-seekers enter Ethiopia, the majority of whom were granted asylum on a *prima facie* basis.
- UNHCR continued to advocate for the Government to extend its "Out of Camp" policy, which currently allows some 3,000 Eritreans to reside outside camps, to other groups. Refugees leaving camps without such permission risk arrest, although advocacy has resulted in some less restrictive approaches. In 2011, the authorities readmitted

705 recognized Eritrean refugees who had been deported from other countries back into Ethiopia. Most were returning from Egypt.

### Fair protection processes

- Some 520 refugees were recognized on an individual basis. UNHCR provided capacity-building expertise, training and technical advice to ARRA, which strengthened the refugee status determination (RSD) process. Birth certificates were issued to all refugees.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR worked with the authorities and other key partners to respond to the specific needs of more than 7,000 unaccompanied and separated children in various camps. Community-based support, foster care and group care were provided as appropriate. Best interest determination (BID) was conducted for the children, and officials were trained in the process as part of the capacity-building strategy.
- Standard operating procedures on SGBV were developed and implemented. Some 600 SGBV cases were reported, and survivors were given assistance ranging from medical treatment to counselling. Cases were also followed up through national and traditional courts.

### Basic needs and services

- UNHCR and ARRA implemented a series of environmental-rehabilitation and livelihood projects. In areas hosting Sudanese refugees, 247,500 seedlings, including for indigenous and fruit trees, were supplied to the refugee and host communities. Support for livelihood activities such as bee-keeping and vegetable gardening in Gambella allowed these activities to become a major source of income for the beneficiaries.
- The Mai-Aini camp hosting Eritrean refugees was connected to the national electricity grid, allowing UNHCR to establish communal kitchens and install street lighting. UNHCR's emergency response kits included basic relief items such as blankets, kitchen sets, jerry-cans, water buckets, sanitary kits and soap.
- More than 108,000 children were enrolled in school in camps and urban settings, but the enrolment rate decreased from more than 56 per cent to just above 36 per cent due to the large number of new arrivals in 2011. Semi-permanent schools were constructed in the new camps in Dollo Ado and Assosa, but the enrolment rate was only 11 per cent owing to the emergency conditions.
- UNHCR provided complementary food rations for children between 6 and 24 months of age, as well as therapeutic feeding for severely malnourished children under five years of age. Hot meals were offered to new arrivals until they received dry rations. WFP provided general food rations meeting the minimum standard of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day.
- In response to the high number of Somali refugees arriving in a severely malnourished condition, with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level reaching 50 per cent in new camps in Dollo Ado, UNHCR scaled up

health interventions and nutrition programmes. The Office set up therapeutic feeding programmes with partners and ran outreach activities. The GAM levels reported in Dollo Ado in November 2011 remained significantly high, at 47.8 per cent in Kobe and 50.6 per cent in Hilaweyn.

- Crude mortality rates were reduced during the year. In Kobe camp they fell from 5.5 per 10,000 /day to 0.4/10,000/day at the end of September, while the under-five mortality rate fell from 17.6 per 10,000/day in July to 0.8/10,000/day at the end of September. In the non-emergency refugee camps, the crude mortality rate was kept within a range of 0.13-0.78 per 1,000 / per month.
- There was an outbreak of measles in Dollo Ado in August followed by a rapid mass vaccination campaign. In Assosa, the refugees arrived in relatively better health.
- UNHCR and partners implemented comprehensive health and nutrition services in the existing refugee camps and set up primary health services in the new camps, including curative and preventive interventions. This was necessary given that the GAM rates ranged between 4.2 per cent in the Eritrean refugee camps and 50.6 per cent in the Dollo Ado camps. The prevalence of anaemia in children under five years of age ranged from 20.4 per cent in Adi Harush camp to 55.5 per cent in Melkadida and among non-pregnant women (15-49 years

old) from 7.5 per cent in May-Aini camp to 4.2 per cent in Kobe.

- The extreme temperatures and strong winds in Dollo Ado and Afar challenged the durability of emergency tents and dome-type shelters. Through a participatory process involving technical experts and the refugee community, a new type of transitional shelter based on a bamboo frame and mud plaster was selected for Dollo Ado and 400 houses were completed by the end of the year.
- Water remained a challenge, but significant progress was made in all camps, leaving only the Dollo Ado and Adi Harush camps below standard. A permanent water system was established in Adi Harush, bringing the quantity of water available there to 12 litres per person per day. Refugees in Tongo and Sherkole camps received about 17 litres of potable water per person per day, while at the transit centre they received 12 litres a day.

### Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR conducted participatory assessments amongst all refugee groups. An exception was made in the Sudanese emergency response owing to security concerns. Efforts were made to promote female participation in refugee representative committees. In most camps women reached parity with men. Food distribution management groups in many camps showed a high number of female participants.

Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile State in Tongo refugee camp.



## External relations

- UNHCR launched web portals for both the Somali and Sudanese emergency responses to provide partners and the media with the latest population data, camp profiles and other information. UNHCR organized a significant number of donor and media missions, including more than 75 to Dollo Ado, in the second half of the year.

## Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR's fleet of vehicles and trucks was expanded, as was its warehouse capacity, in Addis Ababa, Gambella and Dollo Ado. At the peak of the emergency, relief items and tents had to be airlifted from the UNHCR supply base in Dubai. Through five airlifts, 4,500 family tents, 13 vehicles and core relief items, including 16,000 kitchen sets, were transported to Ethiopia.

## | Constraints |

Ethiopia maintains reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention which prevent refugees from earning wages, limiting their self-sufficiency and local integration.

During the rainy season, the airstrip for the flight connection between Dollo Ado and Addis Ababa remained largely out of operation and roads were inaccessible due to flooding, hampering relief efforts.

The demands on scarce resources fuelled tensions between host communities and refugees, leading to violence and raising protection risks.

## | Financial information |

Ethiopia's budget for 2011 was USD 199.3 million but only USD 76.5 million were made available due to limited resources. Fluctuations in the exchange rate had a significant effect on implementing partners who performed transactions in local currency.

## | Organization and implementation |

The programme in Ethiopia was managed by the Addis Ababa Country Office, with sub-offices in Gambella, Jijiga, Dollo Ado, Assosa and Shire, and field offices in Alamata, Fugnido and Bokolmanyo.

## | UNHCR's presence in 2011 |

□ Number of offices	<b>18</b>
□ Total staff	<b>190</b>
International	21
National	169
JPOs	2
UNVs	5
Others	80

## | Working with others |

UNHCR liaised with other UN agencies within the framework of coordination mechanisms, including the UN

Country Team and the UNDAF process. Good relations were maintained with Government counterparts and NGO partners. UNHCR also assumed its role of protection cluster lead.

New implementing and operational partners joined the emergency response and UN agencies increased and consolidated their support for refugee operations through direct implementation, technical expertise or in-kind contributions. WFP's support in logistics and the provision of dry rations was invaluable. UNICEF contributed equipment such as tents and "school in a box" kits and gave technical support in the areas of WASH, education, child protection and nutrition.

## | Overall assessment |

UNHCR responded to two emergency situations in Ethiopia involving more than 120,000 refugees arriving from Somalia and Sudan. The high mortality rates in Dollo Ado were contained and newly arrived refugees were provided with protection and basic services, including shelter, health services and water. Improvements were made to emergency facilities and services in the camps. UNHCR worked to strengthen asylum policies and maintain open borders for new arrivals, allowing over 135,000 refugees to seek protection and assistance in Ethiopia.

## | Unmet needs |

- Eritrean refugees were affected by funding shortfalls in 2011 as contributions were directed primarily towards the emergency needs of Sudanese and Somali refugees.
- Only 140 earth-block houses in Shire and 10 stones houses in Afar could be built for Eritrean refugees, despite the pressing need to house more than 10,000 new arrivals. Neither unaccompanied minors nor single female refugees could be provided with appropriate shelters.
- In the Assosa camps, a transitional shelter strategy was developed but could not be implemented.
- It was not possible to develop a transitional shelter strategy in Jijiga.
- The UNHCR Health Information System (HIS) could not be established in Adi Harush and for the refugees in Afar. The construction of the health centre for Adi Harush was delayed and there was a shortage of anti-malaria drugs in all camps.
- Pre-school facilities could not be constructed in Adi Harush, where the existing primary school facilities are limited, with only two blocks (a total of eight classrooms) for almost 2,000 school-aged children. The additional classrooms required for the camps in Jijiga could not be built, and the student-classroom ratio in Awbare remained high, at 101:1. Sufficient school supplies and classrooms were not available in Fugnido camp, which also does not have enough water as funding was not available for the maintenance of the relatively old water system.

## Partners

## Implementing partners

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

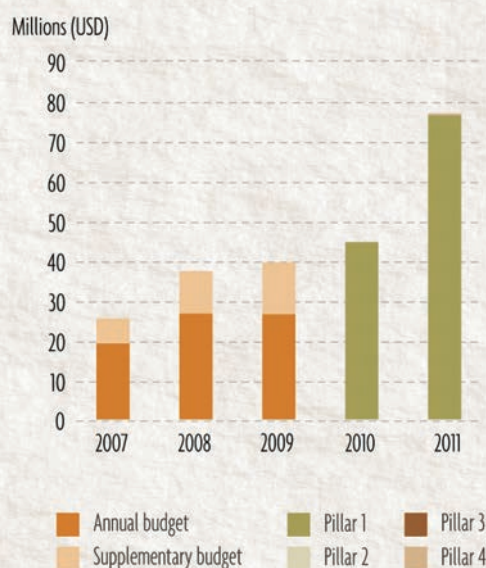
**NGOs:** Africa Humanitarian Action, African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Gaia Association, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Mother and Child Development Organization, Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association, Pastoralist Welfare Organisation, Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Children - USA and Sweden, Save the Environment

## Operational partners

**Government agencies:** Bureaus of Education; Health, Water and Energy, HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Office (HAPCO)

**Others:** *Comitato Coordinazione Medica*, Danish Refugee Council, German Technical Cooperation (THW), GOAL, HelpAge, Humedica, International Medical Corps, IOM, MSB, MSF - Holland, MSF - Spain, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam GB, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV Programme, WFP, ZOA Refugee Care

## Expenditure in Ethiopia 2007 - 2011



## 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>198,637,539</b>	<b>234,656</b>	<b>449,656</b>	<b>199,321,851</b>
Income from contributions	71,401,133	0	0	71,401,133
Other funds available	4,953,203	99,076	99,076	5,151,355
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>76,354,336</b>	<b>99,076</b>	<b>99,076</b>	<b>76,552,488</b>

## EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

## Favourable protection environment

National legal framework	33,506	0	0	33,506
National administrative framework	67,335	0	0	67,335
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	11,008	11,008
National and regional migration policy	141,616	0	0	141,616
Prevention of displacement	0	0	11,008	11,008
Prevention of statelessness	74,282	33,025	0	107,307
Cooperation with partners	288,939	33,025	11,008	332,972
National development policies	217,681	33,025	0	250,706
Access to territory	141,616	0	0	141,616
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	173,067	0	0	173,067
Environmental protection	768,590	0	0	768,590
Emergency management strengthened	177,780	0	0	177,780
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,084,412</b>	<b>99,075</b>	<b>33,024</b>	<b>2,216,511</b>

## Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions	973,912	0	0	973,912
Registration and profiling	1,389,305	0	0	1,389,305
Access to asylum procedures	354,275	0	0	354,275
Fair and efficient status determination	303,232	0	0	303,232
Family reunification	97,181	0	0	97,181
Individual documentation	339,663	0	0	339,663
Civil status documentation	173,875	0	0	173,875
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,631,443</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,631,443</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>				
Impact on host communities	617,832	0	0	617,832
Law enforcement	473,596	0	0	473,596
Community security management	304,909	0	0	304,909
Gender-based violence	567,155	0	33,025	600,180
Protection of children	518,397	0	0	518,397
Freedom of movement	67,507	0	0	67,507
Access to legal remedies	191,135	0	0	191,135
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,740,531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,025</b>	<b>2,773,556</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	825,771	0	0	825,771
Nutrition	3,485,499	0	0	3,485,499
Water	3,709,009	0	0	3,709,009
Shelter and other infrastructure	5,991,290	0	16,513	6,007,803
Basic domestic and hygiene items	11,962,486	0	0	11,962,486
Primary health care	4,479,868	0	0	4,479,868
HIV and AIDS	465,926	0	0	465,926
Education	1,759,239	0	0	1,759,239
Sanitation services	1,237,746	0	0	1,237,746
Services for groups with specific needs	579,583	0	16,513	596,096
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,496,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,026</b>	<b>34,529,443</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Participatory assessment	528,614	0	0	528,614
Community self-management	429,565	0	0	429,565
Camp management and coordination	231,880	0	0	231,880
Self-reliance and livelihoods	738,586	0	0	738,586
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,928,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,928,645</b>
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Durable solutions strategy	1,159,457	0	0	1,159,457
Voluntary return	250,669	0	0	250,669
Resettlement	519,042	0	0	519,042
Local integration	197,205	0	0	197,205
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,126,373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,126,373</b>
<i>External relations</i>				
Donor relations	104,545	0	0	104,545
Resource mobilisation	84,168	0	0	84,168
Partnership	123,405	0	0	123,405
Public information	1,460,184	0	0	1,460,184
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,772,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,772,302</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Supply chain and logistics	7,857,400	0	0	7,857,400
Programme management and coordination	2,922,707	0	0	2,922,707
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,780,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,780,107</b>
Other objectives	3,946	0	0	3,946
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	16,789,859	0	0	16,789,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,354,035</b>	<b>99,075</b>	<b>99,075</b>	<b>76,552,185</b>