

ETHIOPIA: Implementing the 10- Point Plan of Action

Ethiopia, host to tens of thousands of refugees for several decades now, must struggle with developmental progress and cyclical natural calamities seriously affecting livelihoods. Refugees and Ethiopians alike are regularly compelled to seek better opportunities abroad. A strategy to address mixed migration in the Gulf of Aden region should therefore include further support for the country as it seeks to better address the needs of both populations.

The 10 Point Plan of Action offers a framework for collaborative actions to tackle the phenomenon of onward movement. Most relevant in this respect are the following areas of the 10 Point Plan: cooperation among partners; solutions for refugees; addressing secondary movements; return arrangements for non-refugees and alternative migration options; information strategy. The following matrix offers some initial suggestions for actions in these areas.

10-Point Plan	General objectives	Achievements to date	Activities planned 2008/2009	Actors	Constraints
1. Cooperation among key partners	<p>Continue and enhance cooperation among Government, IOM, University</p> <p>Include the relationship between refugee protection and international migration nexus on the agenda of UNCT for further discussions and joint strategies.</p>	<p>Joint information campaigns (UNHCR/ Government) in refugee camps already take place to sensitize populations on the dangers of secondary or illegal movements. UNHCR provides a post-graduate course in the Law Faculty of Addis Ababa University on Migration and Refugee Law. An early collaborative arrangement (IOM/ UNHCR) has enabled the start of a comprehensive information campaign.</p>	All ongoing activities	<p>IOM Government of Ethiopia (ARRA) University of Addis Ababa UNHCR</p> <p>UNCT</p>	

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	<p>Advocacy towards the African Union on the importance to have a coherent approach to the management of migration and the effective protection of refugees, by ensuring AU migration tools take into account this nexus (as exemplified by the Migration Policy Framework for Africa adopted in July 2006, the African Common Position on Migration and Development adopted in 2006, and the Joint AU-EU Declaration on Migration and Development adopted in Tripoli in November 2006). To do so, UNHCR must maintain close working</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish working relations with the Department of Social Affairs - Regular consultations with the AU - Advocacy during meetings where migration issues are discussed: During the 5th Session of AU Labour and Social Affairs Commission in 2007, proposal to create a Specialized Technical Committee on Migration and Development. UNHCR suggested this committee should also take into account forced displacement issues (has not been established yet). During the 6th Session of the AU LSAC in 2008, the issue of migrant workers working in the informal sector in Africa was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR to be consulted on AU workplan for 2010-2011 - joint advocacy with IOM during high-level AU meetings on migration management / access to international protection for asylum seekers. This has to be discussed with IOM. 	<p>UNHCR African Union IOM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Necessary coordination between 2 UNHCR offices in Ethiopia by 2009 - Limited financial and Human resources within the AU

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	relations with the Social Affairs Department and the AU Programme Officer responsible for migration-related issues.	discussed. UNHCR used that opportunity to remind that domestic laws that do not allow refugees to work in the host country remain a major constraint.			
7. Solutions for refugees	UNHCR's Comprehensive Protection Strategy is in year 2 of its implementation with a proactive resettlement component to address the needs of protracted refugee situations	Plans of action for comprehensive solutions (for both Eritrean and Somali refugee populations) are in place, they are almost completely funded and are expected to yield a considerable number of resettlement cases.		Resettlement countries, UNHCR, IOM, Government of Ethiopia (ARRA)	
8. Addressing secondary movements	Counselling in the camps, especially to newcomers, on the risks of secondary movements.	ARRA is informing newly arriving Eritrean refugees on the dangers of crossing illegally the border to Sudan as part of a general introductory information briefing.		Government of Ethiopia (ARRA), UNHCR	

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	Discuss/ propose readmission agreements for refugees returning to Ethiopia.		Discuss with Ethiopian government the legal and procedural issues relating to readmission.	UNHCR, Government of Ethiopia	
	Information campaign on dangers and risks of secondary movement out of camp.	In February 2008, a joint UNHCR/ ARRA information campaign was undertaken in Shimelba refugee camp after increasing numbers of refugees wanted to leave the camp and cross the border to Sudan illegally for work opportunities.	Look into establishing a similar information campaign in Somali refugee camps.	UNHCR, ARRA	
	Enhance services in refugee camps, as well as increase self-reliance potential.	In 2007 and 2008, increased number of DAFI scholarships, improvement of health, nutrition and SGBV services.		UNHCR, ARRA, donor countries	Government of Ethiopia's reservations on refugees' access to employment and to education.

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9. Return arrangements for non-refugees and alternative migration options	Enhance information exchange with actors regarding repatriation of Ethiopian migrants/ non-refugees.			ARRA, IOM	
	Ensure better information on legal migration possibilities; disseminate information to general public and to refugees.	IOM informed on legal migration possibilities by their information hotline during the radio campaign	Continued info campaigns.	IOM, ILO, Government Ministries (Immigration, Employment)	
10. Information strategy	<p>Undertake a comprehensive joint UNHCR/ IOM information campaign in Ethiopia using different media channels: radio, TV, print media, group discussions, panel discussions, ToT at grass roots level.</p> <p>Encourage donor support for a comprehensive information campaign.</p>	The IOM/ UNHCR radio was a success and received much feedback from listeners. The radio journalists asked to have a whole radio show on this topic as they received many phone calls from listeners of the radio spots.	<p>Joint press release of IOM and UNHCR on the radio campaign and a radio show on the topic</p> <p>Implement the detailed workplan IOM has prepared in cooperation with the MMTF in Somalia regarding point 5: "public and targeted information campaign in Ethiopia".</p>	IOM, UNHCR, UNCT, donor countries	Funding