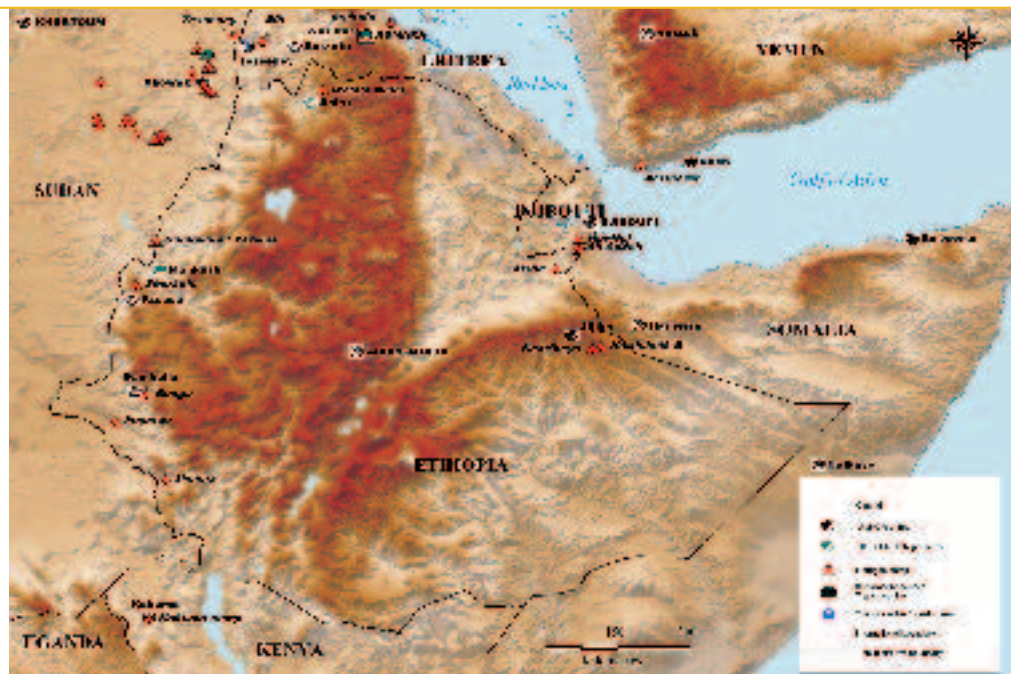


# Ethiopia

## Main objectives

Provide protection and seek durable solutions for Sudanese, Eritrean and Somali refugees; promote the voluntary repatriation of 30,000 Somali refugees to Northwest Somalia and the return from the camps of 5,000 Ethiopians (of ethnic Somali origin) to their communities of origin in Ethiopia; conduct a revalidation exercise and consolidate the residual Somali refugee camp population; provide multi-sectoral assistance (with an emphasis on fostering partial self-reliance) for the Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia and the Eritrean refugees in the north; mitigate environmental degradation, rehabilitate refugee-affected areas; protect and assist urban refugees and help resettle any who are eligible for resettlement.



## Impact

- UNHCR assisted more than 29,600 Somalis to repatriate.
- Two out of five camps (Camaboker and Rabasso) were closed and the residual population (28 refugees) relocated to Hartisheik camp, after screening by UNHCR and ARRA (Ethiopian Government Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs).
- 153 Ethiopian returnees from Hargeisa (Somalia) received reintegration assistance.
- 439 refugees were resettled.
- UNHCR provided training in international

### Persons of Concern

Main Origin / Type of Population	Total In Country	Of whom UNHCR assisted	Per cent Female	Per cent under 18
Sudan (Refugees)	90,000	90,000	46	58
Somalia (Refugees)	37,500	37,500	50	54
Eritrea (Refugees)	5,130	5,130	40	42

### Income and Expenditure (USD) Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds

Revised Budget	Income from Contributions <sup>1</sup>	Other Funds Available <sup>2</sup>	Total Funds Available	Total Expenditure
21,172,311	9,850,944	10,161,852	20,012,796	19,632,896

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from contributions restricted at the country level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes allocations by UNHCR from unearmarked or broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments. The above figures do not include costs at Headquarters.

protection to more than 400 members of the Ethiopian House of Peoples' Representatives.

- To enhance awareness of sexual exploitation, UNHCR distributed information and organised workshops for refugees and representatives of NGOs, the Government and donors.
- The UNHCR, WFP and ARRA school feeding programme, which provides a meal a day to 12,000 students, was successful in raising female enrolment in the Sudanese and Eritrean camps (up from 19 per cent to 37 per cent).

## Working environment

### The context

Although the refugee population has decreased considerably in recent years, in 2002, Ethiopia still hosted almost 133,000 refugees, mostly Sudanese, Somalis and Eritreans. Due to favourable political developments in Northwestern Somalia, UNHCR was able to assist 29,631 Somali refugees to return home.

In April 2002, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission issued its delimitation decision, which both countries accepted as final and binding. This constituted an important milestone in the peace process. However, although the situation in the Temporary Security Zone remained generally calm, reports of attacks on local populations, and abductions, raised some concerns.

### Constraints

Persistent insecurity in the Gambella region adversely affected the movement of UNHCR and its partners, and curtailed the monitoring of programme delivery. A total of 107 refugees lost their lives in ethnic clashes during the second half of 2002. In Fugnido camp, tensions between Anuak and Nuer ethnic groups both inside the camp and within the local community erupted into large-scale violence in the camp in November 2002, resulting in 42 deaths. At the end of the year, UNHCR's efforts to relocate the Sudanese Dinka and Nuer from Fugnido camp following the ethnic clashes were at an advanced stage.

Numerous delays in enacting the national refugee legislation hampered the development of asylum

practices that could empower refugees to contribute meaningfully to their own well-being and that of their host communities. Furthermore, lack of access to the Temporary Security Zone and surrounding areas hindered UNHCR's efforts to address problems and advise on solutions, particularly with regard to statelessness. Lack of expert staff had a negative impact on the processing of resettlement cases and the improvement of agricultural output. In addition, poor infrastructure (poor roads in particular) and the distances between camps impeded the delivery of assistance, as did the limited capacity and funding of national NGOs. Insufficient funds for reintegration and rehabilitation projects held up the hand-over of vacated refugee camps to local authorities. UNHCR's efforts to promote reintegration were often hampered by weak or non-existent market outlets for goods, or the absence of employment opportunities for skilled refugees.

### Funding

Funding constraints compelled the Office to keep the provision of assistance to refugees in Ethiopia to an absolute minimum. After years of negotiations between UNHCR and the Government for additional land for self-reliance projects for refugees, the Benishangul Gumuz region made large plots available. Regrettably, due to funding constraints, UNHCR could not pursue this offer in 2002.

## Achievements and impact

### Protection and solutions

UNHCR's protection priorities related to the protection of children and women, and in particular the raising of awareness on girls' education, early marriage among Sudanese refugees and female genital mutilation. Legal documents were translated, including the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, published in the Somali language and shared with refugees and regional institutions. A four-day regional "Training of Trainers" workshop was organised in April 2002 in Geneva to reinforce the importance of protection issues in programme activities. UNHCR also organised a "Training of Trainers" workshop on Action for the Rights of the Child (ARC) in Nazareth in November 2002, for UNHCR and partner

staff. Furthermore, the Office concluded the eligibility review process for 60 Djiboutian asylum-seekers in Addis Ababa: 55 of whom (i.e. 21 families) were granted urban refugee status.

## Activities and assistance

**Community services:** UNHCR constructed youth centres in Kebribeyah and Hartisheik camps and organised sporting competitions for over 4,300 children. Some 500 men and 2,300 women successfully graduated from adult literacy classes. A total of 4,800 refugees and locals participated in workshops on administration and management, peace-building, child rights and teacher training. Refugee women served in key community leadership roles, addressed issues related to food, water and school, and served as social workers, teachers and tailors. More than 4,000 children (1,738 boys and 2,356 girls) attended Koranic School. The Office trained eight peace-education facilitators and established a database on the needs of disabled and chronically ill refugees as well as unaccompanied children. In

the Eritrean camps, UNHCR constructed a vocational training centre, deployed community development and self-reliance specialists and provided 300 refugees (232 women) with vocational training and support for income generation activities.

To enhance awareness of sexual exploitation, UNHCR distributed information on the rights and responsibilities of refugees, and organised workshops for more than 550 refugees and representatives of NGOs, the Government and donors.

**Crop production:** 7,783 refugees and 112 local Ethiopian farmers benefited from farming activities, while 1,450 refugees participated in small-scale vegetable gardening.

**Domestic needs/household support:** UNHCR distributed more than one million pieces of soap, 65,500 jerry cans, 32,850 blankets, 19,120 pieces of plastic sheeting, 6,375 kitchen sets and 6,000 items of second-hand clothing to Somali, Sudanese and Eritrean refugees. Urban refugees also received



Sudanese refugee in the vocational training centre in Bonga camp, Gambella. *UNHCR / B. Neeleman*



(412) blankets, (4,576) sanitary materials, and sewing machines complete with accessories and various training materials.

**Education:** In the Western camps, 73 per cent of boys and 37 per cent of girls aged 5-19 were in primary and lower secondary school, some 5,400 attended pre-school, and more than 4,600 received informal education. UNHCR constructed 16 new classrooms and trained 38 teachers. Separate classes were organised for girls in Dimma camp in grades five and six, to raise awareness of the benefit of girls' education. In eastern camps, UNHCR provided formal primary education to some 3,700 Somali refugee students (1,134 girls), constructed and maintained classrooms, provided school furniture, stationery and sports equipment. 152 students sat for the national eighth grade examination, and all but five passed. In the Eritrean camp, 710 students (377 girls) attended primary school and two literacy courses were organised for young people not at school. UNHCR distributed school uniforms to 494 students, constructed 22 classrooms and provided school furniture and in-service teacher training. In Addis Ababa, more than 90 per cent of urban refugee students (55 per cent girls) were enrolled in pre-school and primary school, with UNHCR providing tuition, school supplies, clothing and transport allowances. In addition, a 45-day pilot English language course was conducted for 48 students (33 per cent female).

**Food:** WFP provided 32,567 metric tons of food; UNHCR procured milk for school feeding programmes.

**Forestry:** Environmental mitigation work included the planting of more than 2.7 million tree seedlings in refugee camps and returnee areas; the establishment of demonstration plots and the sensitisation of over 33,000 refugees and nationals to environmental protection and related issues. UNHCR also distributed 13,000 environmental education textbooks and trained 40 refugee teachers on how to integrate environmental education into the curriculum. UNESCO-PEER and UNHCR conducted a three-day course on environmental management practices for implementing partner staff. Firewood consumption was reduced by 40-50 per cent through the distribution of over 16,600 fuel-efficient stoves. A capacity-building workshop on the establishment of "Roots and Shoots" (RandS) clubs in refugee set-

tings benefited 50 youth representatives and older refugees, as well as nationals. Working in collaboration with the University of East Anglia (UK), UNHCR organised a Participatory Environmental Management (PEM) training workshop in Gambella. In addition, environmental management-training workshops were conducted in Dire Dawa and Jimma for 65 participants, including UNHCR, government and implementing partner staff, to help them integrate environmental concerns into project planning, management and implementation.

**Health/nutrition:** Over 220,000 out-patients and over 4,000 in-patients received basic health care in health centres. 612 refugees were treated at referral hospitals. The mass vaccination of 11,000 refugees and some 1,500 locals in the Bonga area prevented an impending meningitis outbreak. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes benefited over 17,000 refugees, and UNHCR instituted blanket (universal) and therapeutic (specially targeted) feeding programmes to address the high malnutrition rate in the Eritrean camp. 81 per cent of children under five were vaccinated against polio. In the Somali camps, UNHCR implemented a reproductive health programme, focusing primarily on HIV/AIDS prevention and the reduction of harmful traditional practices. A peer education curriculum on HIV/AIDS was developed and 24 refugees were trained on peer education in Bonga camp. UNHCR trained 134 health staff from its main government counterpart on various public health issues. Over 2,000 refugees and some 900 locals benefited from physiotherapy for the disabled. UNHCR initiated the construction of additional rooms at Karamara hospital in Jijiga in order to provide better medical and referral services to locals, returnees and refugees.

**Income generation:** Some 2,500 refugee women completed training in various income generation skills, including embroidery and shoemaking. To improve the socio-economic status of urban refugee women, UNHCR launched a pilot project, training on sewing in Addis Ababa, and managed by a refugee fashion designer. Successful graduates will be considered for individual income generation loans to help them set up their own businesses.

**Legal assistance:** UNHCR provided training in international protection and material assistance to over 400 members of the Ethiopian House of Peoples'

Representatives, to enhance awareness and understanding of asylum principles and to highlight the importance of enacting national refugee legislation.

**Livestock:** UNHCR distributed livestock and poultry to some 600 refugees and made veterinary services available, treating over 5,000 animals (cattle, sheep and goats).

**Operational support (to agencies):** UNHCR supported its implementing partners by contributing to their administrative and staff training costs.

**Sanitation:** Activities included the production and distribution of 570 pit latrine slabs, weekly camp cleaning campaigns and anti-malarial spraying. In addition, a total of 1,205 latrines and 125 disposal pits were constructed in all camps. Following the closure of Daror, Rabasso and Camaboker as a result of the Somali repatriation, UNHCR worked with the local administration to back-fill more than 4,000 pit latrines, 53 garbage sites and some 1,100 Birkas (used for underground water storage). In the Eritrean camp, gender-segregated school latrines were built and sanitation posters were displayed at key areas to educate refugees on hygiene. Regular sanitation campaigns benefiting over 3,300 refugees focused on personal hygiene, HIV/AIDS, STDs, reproductive health and vector/malaria control.

**Shelter/other infrastructure:** UNHCR's partners rehabilitated 124 kilometres of road, constructed 28 fords and maintained some 50 km of camp feeder roads in Western camps. Refugees received tools and construction materials with which to erect or rehabilitate their houses. UNHCR also built or rehabilitated a number of structures to be used for health, education, community services, storage, office and residential purposes. All communal infrastructure in the Somali camps of Darwonaji and Teferiber was handed over to the local authorities.

**Transport/logistics:** UNHCR's partner maintained an operational fleet of 20 trucks for transporting food and non-food items, construction and other materials. Two cargo trucks from the eastern programme were redeployed to the Sudanese camps to replace malfunctioning trucks. As part of the repatriation movement, a total of 20 convoys using 741 trucks and 183 private buses transported returning Somali refugees and their belongings to the Somali border.

**Water:** The maintenance of a regular supply of clean water to the Somali camps was one of UNHCR's most challenging tasks. Earth dams in Rabasso and Camaboker camps were maintained to improve their capacity to store rainwater at least twice a year. The average quantity of potable water available to refugees varied between 12 and 15 litres per person per day, depending on the area and the season. Locals in the refugee areas also benefited from water supply systems. In the western camps, UNHCR drilled two boreholes, rehabilitated four others and installed a water distribution pipeline of 1.8 kms and an electric submersible pump. In the Eritrean camp, UNHCR's partner installed a submersible pump, laid and connected 810 metres of pipeline to the school, constructed four water distribution points and trained 15 refugee water and environmental protection committee members. In addition, the electro-mechanical installation for the civil works on the Jarar Valley pipeline project was completed in August.

## Organisation and implementation

### Management

In addition to its office in Addis Ababa, UNHCR maintained offices in Gambella, Jijiga Assosa and two subsidiary offices in Mankush/ Yarenja and Shire/Indesselassie. At the end of 2002, there were 141 staff (19 internationals, including three JPOs, and 122 nationals). UNHCR undertook joint monitoring visits with implementing partners and provided training on project control, physical verification of financial reports and auditing of implementing partner accounts.

### Working with others

UNHCR successfully co-ordinated its operations with various agencies through the UNCT and the UN Consolidated Appeals Process. Field co-ordination meetings with implementing partners ensured effective programme delivery. In addition, the office in Addis Ababa continued its liaison function with the AU, IGAD, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and other sub-regional organisations.

## Overall assessment

The successful repatriation of Somalis, the return home of ethnic Somalis, and the reintegration of 153 Ethiopian returnees from Hargeisa brought durable solutions for almost 30,000 refugees. Since no immediate durable solution was available to Sudanese refugees, UNHCR monitored the Machakos Peace Talks and designed a contingency plan for an eventual repatriation to Sudan in the event of successful negotiations. Outside of the Gambella region, with its deteriorating security conditions following clashes between Anuak and Nuer, UNHCR continued to pursue capacity-building opportunities in an attempt to develop a measure of self-reliance for the refugees.

Offices
Addis Ababa
Assosa
Gambella
Jijiga
Mankush/Yarenja
Shire/Indeselassie

Partners
<b>Government Agencies</b>
Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs
Bureau of Education
Bureau of Health
Bureau of Water Resources Development
Ethiopian Road Authority
Livestock, Environment and Crop Development Bureau
Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection – Assosa
(NRDEP) – Gambella
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture
Tigray Bureau of Agriculture
<b>NGOs</b>
Department of Inter-Church Aid Commission
Hope for the Horn
Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust
Integrated Post-Abortion Services
International Rescue Committee
Jesuit Refugee Service
Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (Ethiopia)
Rehabilitation and Development Organisation
Save the Children (UK, USA, Sweden)
Society of International Missionaries
ZOA Refugee Care (Netherlands)
<b>Others</b>
UNESCO-PEER
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP

## Financial Report (USD)

### Annual Programme Budget and Trust Funds

Expenditure Breakdown	Current Year's Projects	notes	Prior Years' Projects	notes
Protection, Monitoring and Co-ordination	3,012,105		166,544	
Community Services	457,027		187,127	
Crop Production	87,043		34,732	
Domestic Needs/Household Support	844,624		167,585	
Education	1,079,600		345,203	
Fisheries	292		205	
Food	50,722		11,675	
Forestry	499,676		146,341	
Health/Nutrition	1,174,005		406,480	
Income Generation	32,461		49,182	
Legal Assistance	153,839		49,171	
Livestock	25,327		23,826	
Operational Support (to Agencies)	1,480,417		589,586	
Sanitation	95,871		39,153	
Shelter/Other Infrastructure	239,491		62,065	
Transport / Logistics	2,969,560		799,137	
Water	1,064,674		573,614	
Transit Accounts	2,727		(2,144)	
Instalments with Implementing Partners	1,933,279		(2,871,658)	
<b>Sub-total Operational</b>	<b>15,202,741</b>		<b>777,825</b>	
Programme Support	2,245,789		52,425	
<b>Sub-total Disbursements/Deliveries</b>	<b>17,448,530</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>830,250</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Unliquidated Obligations	2,184,366	(3)	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,632,896</b>	<b>(1) (3)</b>	<b>830,250</b>	
<b>Instalments with Implementing Partners</b>				
Payments Made	14,756,338		2,440,155	
Reporting Received	12,823,060		5,311,813	
<b>Balance</b>	<b>1,933,279</b>		<b>(2,871,658)</b>	
Outstanding 1st January	0		3,525,505	
Refunded to UNHCR	0		304,472	
Currency Adjustment	0		(174,442)	
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>1,933,279</b>		<b>174,933</b>	
<b>Unliquidated Obligations</b>				
Outstanding 1st January	0		1,733,201	(5)
New Obligations	19,632,896	(1)	0	
Disbursements	17,448,530	(3)	830,250	(5)
Cancellations	0		902,952	(5)
<b>Outstanding 31 December</b>	<b>2,184,366</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(5)</b>
Figures which cross-reference to Accounts: (1) Annex to Statement 1 (3) Schedule 3 (5) Schedule 5				