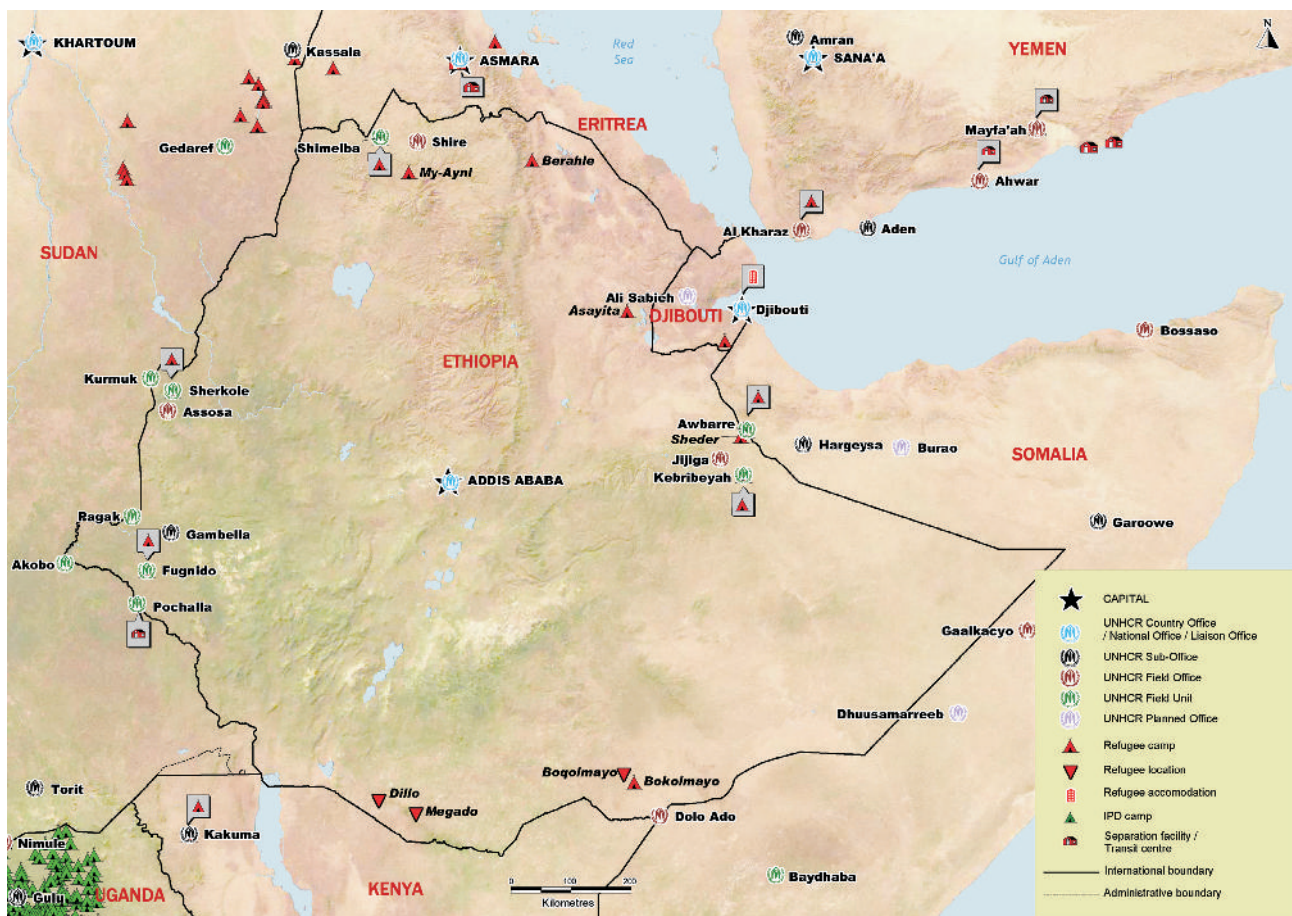


ETHIOPIA



Operational highlights

- Some 700 Sudanese refugees repatriated voluntarily with UNHCR's assistance.
- A total of nearly 43,000 new asylum-seekers and refugees from Eritrea and Somalia were registered. The steady increase in new arrivals called for the opening of two new camps, one in Adi-Harush in the Tigray region and the other in Melkadida in Dollo Ado.

- UNHCR referred almost 6,900 refugees (some 1,900 cases) for resettlement and more than 2,400 individuals departed for resettlement in third countries.

Working environment

Agriculture represents almost half of Ethiopia's GDP, provides 80 per cent of its total employment and generates 60 per cent of its exports. In 2009, this vital economic sector was badly affected by drought, poor cultivation techniques and the fallout from border tensions with Eritrea.

Persons of concern					
Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Somalia	59,000	59,000	52	61
	Eritrea	36,200	36,200	29	27
	Sudan	23,500	23,500	55	63
	Kenya	2,700	2,700	53	58
	Various	490	490	43	36
Asylum-seekers	Kenya	1,400	-	50	59
	Eritrea	470	10	29	53
	Somalia	220	220	51	61
	DRC	150	150	34	33
	Sudan	120	120	15	36
	Various	60	60	25	31
Returnees (refugees)	Various	20	20	-	-
Total		124,330	122,470		



Refugees in Ethiopia, wait for distribution of plastic sheets and jerry cans at a transit centre.

UNHCR / P. WIGGERS

The withdrawal of the Ethiopian National Defence Forces from Somalia in January 2009 has led to greater political strife and an intensification of factional fighting in that country. At the beginning of 2009, an average of 40 refugees per day were arriving in Ethiopia; by the end of the year, this number had grown to more than 150 people per day and increased the number of refugees in the country by some 23,000. Due to the proximity of Ethiopia's Dollo Ado region to the main areas of conflict in Somalia; the suspension of food aid in some parts of Somalia, and the effects of endemic drought, more Somali refugees are likely to seek asylum in Ethiopia.

Achievements and impact

• Main objectives

UNHCR's main objective in Ethiopia is to ensure that refugees, asylum-seekers and other people of concern receive international protection, appropriate services and adequate material assistance. The Office also seeks to assist the Government of Ethiopia to build capacity in both registration and refugee status determination (RSD) in order to ensure full implementation of the country's 2004 refugee legislation. Furthermore, UNHCR aims to implement comprehensive responses for refugees with specific protection needs, primarily through identification, documentation and targeted assistance and services.

Other important objectives for UNHCR in Ethiopia are to promote durable solutions, notably the resettlement of long-staying Eritrean and Somali refugees; address secondary movements in the region through information campaigns on the dangers of such movements; and provide

services in the camps aimed at greater refugee self-reliance. UNHCR seeks to raise the living standards of refugees by building appropriate shelters, implementing distance education programmes and bringing medical experts to the camps. A final goal is to work with the Government and the UN Country Team on the environmental rehabilitation of refugee-affected areas.

UNHCR's main objectives within the Somalia Situation supplementary programme were to protect and assist newly arrived Somali asylum-seekers and refugees in Ethiopia and to curb the secondary movements of refugees out of Ethiopia. To reach the latter objective, it aims to enhance advocacy and assistance as well as implement higher-education projects and support income-generation activities. UNHCR's main focus within the Southern Sudan supplementary programme was to promote the return of Sudanese refugees in safety and dignity.

• Protection and solutions

In the course of 2009, UNHCR provided international protection to asylum-seekers, mainly from Somalia and Eritrea. UNHCR and the Government jointly screened newly arriving asylum-seekers and provided assistance in the camps.

The Tigray region continued to receive Eritrean asylum-seekers fleeing forced conscription, arrest and torture. Eritreans also fled from their country's Afar Region and were dispersed throughout the remote Ethiopian areas of Dubti, Logiya, Bure and Aysaita. UNHCR monitored the protection of this caseload and strengthened its presence in the region to cope with the flood of new arrivals, while WFP provided food assistance.

The Office provided protection, shelter and assistance to Sudanese refugees in Sherkole and Fugnido camps. The lack of security and the prevalence of inter-ethnic clashes and food shortages in Southern Sudan drove small groups of Sudanese towards the Gambella camps and border areas of Akobo and Wantao. The search for durable solutions for the refugees in both camps, notably through repatriation, continued.

A UNHCR-led survey conducted at the end of 2009 revealed that approximately 6,500 Sudanese refugees, largely from Upper Nile and Jonglei states, were interested in voluntary repatriation, should conditions in Southern Sudan prove conducive. UNHCR also protected and assisted some 1,850 urban refugees.

○ *Activities and assistance*

Community services: Some 460 Eritrean refugees were enrolled in vocational training. More than 350 children with specific needs were identified, and foster-care arrangements were made for some 210 children. A total of 64 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported; victims were provided with assistance ranging from medical treatment to counselling. UNHCR worked with the Ethiopian Red Cross Society to unite newly arrived asylum-seekers with relatives already living in the camps.

Crop production: Training, seeds and six water pumps were provided in Bonga and Dimma camps to support livelihood projects. UNHCR also supported the establishment of three farming cooperatives.

Domestic needs and household support: UNHCR maintained its commitment to improve the welfare of women and children by providing them with basic non-food items, including sanitary materials. The provision of these domestic needs kept refugees from selling their food rations and helped prevent child labour, which often augments family income. UNHCR provided household cooking fuel and stoves; this helped women and girls as they no longer needed to collect firewood outside the camp, where they were exposed to sexual or gender-based violence.

Education: More than 16,000 school-aged children were enrolled in primary education. The net enrolment rate in seven camps had increased by an average of 15 per cent since 2008. Some 500 Somali students, 40 per cent of them girls, benefited from the construction of a secondary school in Sheder and an increase in assistance to government secondary schools in the Awbarre and Kebribeyah camps. Similarly, a total 117 Eritrean refugees from Mai-Aini and Shimelba camps were assisted to pursue secondary education outside the camps. UNHCR and the Government conducted a joint assessment of education in Awbarre, Kebribeyah and Sheder camps to identify the reasons for the poor performance of the schools and develop a plan of action to improve the situation.

Food: UNHCR implemented small-scale gardening projects to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among children under five years of age and women in their reproductive years.

Forestry: Re-forestation, soil and water conservation, agro-forestry, environmental education and community environmental planning activities were undertaken to rehabilitate the environment in refugee hosting areas.

Health: Children between the ages of six months and two years were given micronutrient supplements, contributing to a significant reduction in the prevalence of anaemia and bringing the malnutrition rate below 10 per cent. Regular de-worming and distribution of mosquito nets, with a focus on children under the age of five and lactating women, reached 90 per cent of targeted beneficiaries in all camps. A comprehensive HIV and AIDS prevention programme was established in all camps.

Income generation: Skills training in embroidery and carpentry was offered to 56 refugees in Kebrebeya Camp as part of the self-reliance strategy, and 25 women in Kebrebeya augmented their income by producing school uniforms. UNHCR supported 25 female heads of household with vegetable marketing activities. More than 100 households in Aw-barre and Kebrebeya were trained in multi-storey gardening techniques.

Legal assistance: The Government and UNHCR worked together on RSD, reception, screening and registration of refugees. Government officials were trained to provide protection.

Sanitation: UNHCR constructed and maintained communal and individual latrines, waste disposal pits and shower room blocks.

Shelter and other infrastructure: UNHCR cleared a 17-kilometre stretch of road, from Korgeng to Pagak, that is used for voluntary repatriation as well as to transport assistance to refugees. In addition, a 65-kilometre section of road between Abobo and Fugnido was cleared and repaired. Two assembly points and two way stations were maintained. All facilities in the now closed Bonga and Dimma camps were handed over to the Gambella regional authorities for the use of local communities. Some 600 model shelters were constructed in Boqolmanyoo camp.

Transport and logistics: Ten UNHCR-owned trucks were supplemented by rented vehicles to transport non-food items and water to refugees in camps.

Water: Water supply facilities in camps for Somalis continued to be improved. The water supply for Awbarre camp was increased from some 10 litres per person per day to 17 in the third quarter of 2009. In Sheder, three reservoirs of 50 cubic metres each were constructed, and the piping of water to the refugee camp ended the need to truck water to it while increasing the supply from eight litres per day per person to 14 litres. The electrification of the Jerrer Valley water supply system increased supply from just over 10 litres to about 18 litres per person per day.

○ Constraints

The implementation of UNHCR's programme in Ethiopia was affected by inflation in the prices of construction materials, fuel, wages and services.

| Financial information |

Until 2006, Ethiopia's annual expenditure saw a steady decrease from nearly USD 20 million in 2002 to USD 16.5 million in 2006, following the end of the large-scale repatriation of Somali refugees to northern Somalia. Since 2007, with continuous new influxes from Somalia and Eritrea, UNHCR's budget for activities in Ethiopia has steadily increased.

| Organization and implementation |

The programme in Ethiopia was managed by the Addis Ababa country office, sub-offices in Gambella, Jijiga and Shire and field offices in Assosa and Dollo Ado, as well as five field units in Fugnido, Kebrebeya, Sheder, Sherkole and Teferiber. The Office had 213 staff (34 international and 173 national staff and six international UNVs).

| Working with others |

The creation in 2009 of a Representation Office to the African Union (AU) and the Economic Commission for Africa bore fruit with the signing of the IDP Convention at the AU Summit in Kampala. The country office continued to liaise with other UN agencies within the framework of coordination mechanisms such as the UN Country Team and UNDAF.

| Overall assessment |

The multi-year Comprehensive Protection Strategy for Ethiopia has led to some tangible achievements. Both registration and RSD have become more efficient, with a new biometric refugee identification system now operational. Systematic efforts were made to identify persons with specific needs. UNHCR made strategic use of resettlement and worked to improve asylum policies and maintain open borders for new arrivals. Access to clean water was vastly improved in most camps during 2009.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government: Administration of Refugees and Returnee Affairs, Gambella Rural Road Authority, Gambella Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection, Gambella and Assosa Agricultural and Rural Development Coordination Office, Sheraro Jijiga Water Supply 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, The OASIS Foundation, Refugee Care Netherlands, Rehabilitation and Development Organization, Save the Environment, and Society of International Missionaries

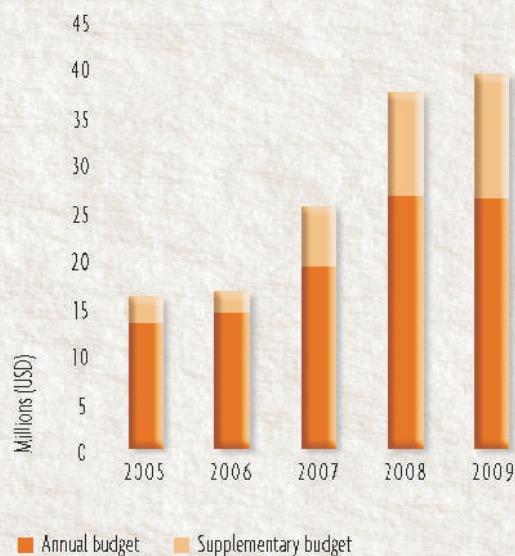
Others: UNV Programme

Operational partners

Government: Bureau of Agriculture and Natural resources, Bureau of Education, Bureau of Health, Ethiopian Road Authority.

Others: IOM, MSF Greece, MSH (France) Holland, Save the Children USA, UNICEF, WFP

Expenditure in Ethiopia
2005 - 2009



Budget, income and expenditure in Ethiopia (USD)

	Budget	Income from contributions	Other funds available	Total funds available	Total expenditure
Annual budget	28,552,202	11,245,500	16,331,063	27,576,563	26,406,227
Somalia situation SB	17,179,635	9,476,169	1,494,566	10,970,734	10,970,685
Return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees SB	3,049,478	0	1,644,386	1,644,386	1,644,386
Post repatriation programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda SB	1,401,869	0	304,004	304,004	304,004
Avian and human influenza preparedness SB	56,251	0	56,251	56,251	56,251
Supplementary budget subtotal	21,687,233	9,476,169	3,499,207	12,975,375	12,975,326
Total	50,239,435	20,721,669	19,830,270	40,551,939	39,381,553

Note: Supplementary programmes do not include seven per cent support costs that are recovered from contributions to meet indirect costs for UNHCR. Income from contributions includes contributions earmarked at the country level. Other funds available include transfers from unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions, opening balance and adjustments.

Financial report for UNHCR's operations in Ethiopia (USD)

Expenditure breakdown	Current years' project			Previous years' project
	Annual budget	Supplementary budgets	Total	Annual and supplementary budgets
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	4,803,424	1,946,905	6,750,330	0
Community services	506,372	340,764	847,136	441,547
Crop production	111,112	0	111,112	8,371
Domestic needs and household support	2,115,997	1,288,125	3,404,121	700,405
Education	892,004	153,679	1,045,683	1,438,717
Food	234,250	64,592	298,842	105,885
Forestry	268,229	0	268,229	448,491
Health and nutrition	2,120,931	857,298	2,978,230	1,910,257
Legal assistance	1,295,283	608,046	1,903,329	221,826
Operational support (to agencies)	1,814,623	1,176,889	2,991,512	1,783,410
Sanitation	171,145	45,822	216,967	673,797
Shelter and infrastructure	419,661	339,727	759,387	902,322
Transport and logistics	1,689,468	1,418,451	3,107,919	2,173,980
Water	547,225	813,125	1,360,350	1,055,808
Instalments to implementing partners	5,290,669	3,901,206	9,191,875	(11,864,815)
Subtotal operational activities	22,280,393	12,954,629	35,235,022	0
Programme support	4,125,833	20,697	4,146,531	0
Total expenditure	26,406,227	12,975,326	39,381,553	0

Cancellation on previous years' expenditure

(76,889)

Instalments with implementing partners

Payments made	12,312,446	6,519,160	18,831,607
Reporting received	(7,021,777)	(2,617,955)	(9,639,731)
Balance	5,290,669	3,901,206	9,191,875

Previous year's report

Instalments with implementing partners:			
Outstanding 1st January			12,075,877
Reporting received			(11,864,815)
Refunded to UNHCR			(21,144)
Currency adjustment			(44,371)
Outstanding 31st December			145,546