



# ETHIOPIA FACTSHEET

May 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

<b>698,687</b> Total number of refugees	<b>30,132</b> New arrivals in 2015	<b>49.9%</b> Percentage of women and girls	<b>36,083</b> Number of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children
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### Population of concern

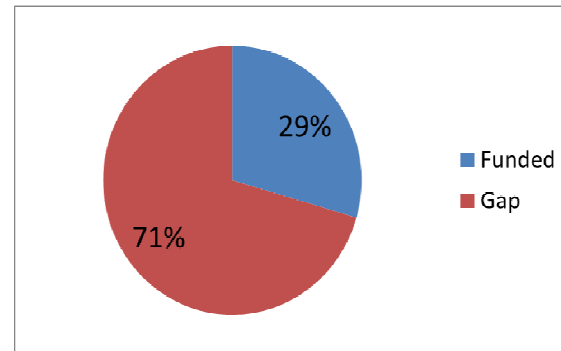
A total of **698,687** people of concern

#### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
South Sudan	273,143
Somalia	246,975
Eritrea	136,246
Sudan	36,606
Other nationalities	5,717
<b>Total</b>	<b>698,687</b>

### Funding

**USD 315 million** requested



• Funding level as of 3 June 2015

### UNHCR Presence

#### Staff:

- 302 national staff
- 90 international staff
- 101 individual contractors
- 35 deployees
- 8 IUNVs

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Total: **536**

#### Offices:

25 offices, including the **UNHCR Representation in Ethiopia**, as well as Sub and Field-Offices located in five Regional States: **Afar** (Semera) **Benishangul-Gumuz** (Assosa, Bambasi, Sherkole, Tongo), **Gambella** (Gambella, Dimma, Itang, Nyn-yang, Pugnido), **Somali** (Jijiga, Melkadida, Aw-barre, Sheder, Kebribeyah, Dollo Ado, Bokolmanyoo, Kobe, Hilaweyn, Buramino) and **Tigray** (Shire, Mekele, Embamadre, Shimelba).

## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

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- UNHCR is fully engaged in the Humanitarian Country Team in Ethiopia consisting of UN Agencies, NGOs and donor representative, where the refugee programmes are discussed strategically to ensure that the needs of refugees are adequately presented and addressed. The Office is also building on well-established coordination forums such as the Refugee Task Force, donor and NGO and inter-agency meetings at the field and camp levels.
- UNHCR's main Government counterpart and implementing partner in Ethiopia is the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and the Office works well with it in ensuring continued protection of the refugees.
- 44 partners, including government agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies work closely with UNHCR to support the refugees in the country.
- An effective coordination environment was established in response to the Level 3 emergency with refugees arriving from South Sudan; a Regional Refugee Response Plan was developed with participation of all partners.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

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### Protection

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- The Government of Ethiopia generally maintains open borders for refugees seeking protection in the country. A party to both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention, the Government provides protection to refugees from over 18 countries, with the majority originating from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan.
- Most asylum-seekers from neighboring countries and lately Yemen, are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. Individual refugee status determination is undertaken for all others through a government Eligibility Committee, on which UNHCR sits as an observer.
- Refugees and asylum-seekers are generally expected by the Government to reside in camps, although some are permitted to reside in urban areas for medical, security, or humanitarian reasons. There are 6,331 such refugees in Addis. The Government's "Out of Camp Policy" provides many Eritrean refugees the opportunity to live in Addis Ababa and other locations if they have the necessary means to support themselves. It is hoped that this programme can be improved and expanded.
- Key protection concerns for the country operation include child protection, Education and sexual and gender-based violence. The situation of Eritrean unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in Shire is of particular concern, given the large numbers and limited family-based care options, with additional resources devoted to these children in 2014 under the Child Protection Regional Initiative. Data-collection and case management tools are also being rolled out in the different operations, including the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) (in coordination with UNICEF) and the Education Management Information System (EMIS).
- UNHCR is also working closely with the government and key partners to address the issue of trafficking and smuggling of refugees. Livelihoods opportunities are considered a key component of these efforts, as are increased information campaigns and improved services. In addition to implementing UNHCR's Strategy and Regional Action Plan to address Smuggling and Trafficking from the East and Horn of Africa, UNHCR is also contributing to other efforts by the Government of Ethiopia and the UN Country Team in this area.

### Education

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- A joint ARRA and UNHCR education monitoring mission to three refugee camps and one transit Centre in the Benishangul Gumuz Region revealed that despite the commendable efforts, there have been some discernible gaps in providing quality, protective education to more than 19,000 school-age children in the camps, mainly hosting Sudanese refugees. The gaps include shortage of primary teachers in some camps, inadequate education response in Ashura transit site (hosting over 5,000 refugees) and the absence of secondary education services in Sherkole and Bambasi camps. UNHCR and ARRA are engaging with their partners in the education sector to address the gaps. Meanwhile, UNHCR's education partner, DICAC, is finalizing preparations to construct a secondary school in Sherkole camp which serve refugees and host community students.

### Health

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- UNHCR in collaboration with Marie Stops International Nairobi completed a week-long training meant to help initiate a cervical cancer screening programme in selected refugee camps in Ethiopia. Eight doctors and nurses working in camps in Gambella and

Shire were trained and this will prepare the ground for establishing a cervical cancer prevention and control programme in the refugee camps.

## Nutrition and Food Security

- UNHCR in collaboration with its health and nutrition partners (WFP, ARRA, IMC, SCI and MSF-S) completed the annual nutrition and health surveys in the five refugee camps (Bokolmanyoo, Melkadida, Kobe, Hilaweyn, and Buramino) in the Dollo Ado region, home to thousands of Somali refugees. The preliminary report has been completed and following are the findings:

**Table 1: Results for Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate among children 6-59 months:**

Indicators	Bokolmanyoo (95% C.I.)	Melkadida (95% C.I.)	Kobe (95% C.I.)	Hilaweyn (95% C.I.)	Buramino (95% C.I.)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (W/H < 2 z-score and/or oedema)	13.7% (10.9-17.1)	19.6% (16.5-23.1)	15.1% (11.9-18.9)	19.9% (16.2 - 24.2)	20.5% (16.7-24.9)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (W/H > -3 - <-2 z scores)	11.6% (9.0-14.8)	16.5% (13.7-19.8)	12.9% (10.0-16.5)	17.0% (13.6 - 21.1)	17.8% (14.3-22.1)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (W/H <-3 z scores and/or oedema)	2.1% (1.1- 3.8)	3.1% (1.9- 4.8)	2.2% ( 1.2- 4.1)	2.9% (1.6 - 5.1)	2.7% (1.5- 4.9)

**Table 2: Results for Anaemia rate among children 6-59 months and women of reproductive age (15-49):**

Indicators	Bokolmanyoo (95% C.I.)	Melkadida (95% C.I.)	Kobe (95% C.I.)	Hilaweyn (95% C.I.)	Buramino (95% C.I.)
Total Anaemia (Hb <11 g/dl) Children 6-59 months	56.0% (51.5-60.5)	61.4% (57.2-65.4)	56.8% (51.9-61.6)	49.7% (44.7-54.8)	57.6% (52.62.6)
Total Anaemia (Hb <12 g/dl) Women 15-49 years non pregnant	17.4% (11.5-24.8)	36.3% (28.8-44.3)	35.9% (27.2-45.3)	28.3% (19.7-38.2%)	47.6% (38.5-56.7)

### BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

- A reduction is observed in the average GAM rate in all five camps (an average GAM rate of 20.5% in 2014 vs. 17.7% in 2015), with reduction in SAM rate 3.5% in 2014 vs. 2.6% in 2015. However, the GAM rate is still above the emergency thresholds of (>15%).
- Significant reduction of GAM rate in Bokolmanyoo camp, 21.1% (13.4-20.9 C.I) in 2014 to 13.7% (10.9-17.1 C.I) in 2015. Kobe camp showed similar improvement, however the confidence intervals overlap with last year's findings, 19.9% (16.3-23.9 C.I) in 2014 and 15.1% (11.9-18.9 C.I) in 2015.
- The rate of anaemia among children 6-59 months was found to be above the public health significance (>40%) in all five camps. UNHCR and its partners are continuing the preventive and curative interventions in the refugee camps to control and reduce malnutrition and anemia rates to the acceptable levels.

## Water and Sanitation

- WASH partners are working round the clock to raise levels of access to water and sanitation services in Jewi camp following the relocation of more than 47,000 refugees from Leitchuor and NipNip. Temporary water treatment and trucking has been asymptotically increased though the per capita access remains less than seven litres per person per day (lppd). In addition, over 300 communal latrine stances have been constructed and massive hygiene awareness campaigns conducted.
- In collaboration with WASH partners, geo-referenced maps of water and sanitation infrastructure showing coverage of services for 12 camps were completed. In addition, discussions and development of Standard Operating Procedures on community-based management approach for camp-based WASH activities were initiated in the Dollo Ado camps.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- The Government of Ethiopia (ARRA) manages all refugee camps in Ethiopia. UNHCR and ARRA work together with partners to ensure proper and coordinated delivery of protection and assistance. Camp coordination meetings generally happen both at the zonal and camp levels. In addition, technical working groups also meet regularly on such issues as child protection, SGBV, education, WASH and Health/Nutrition.

## Access to Energy

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- UNHCR's partner ZOA Refugee Care has distributed 9,408 Rocket stoves for refugees newly relocated from Leichour to Jewi camp in Gambella
- 300 solar street light poles have been dispatched to Gambella for use in the refugee camps.
- UNHCR's energy and environmental protection partner-Gaia Association- has dispatched 194,773 liters of ethanol fuel to Jijiga for distribution in Aw-barre, Kebribeyah and Sheder camps, home to nearly 40,000 Somali refugees.
- Over 2 million tree seedlings are being raised in nurseries established in all refugee camps across the country as part of the effort to create "green camps", reforesting degraded lands and to develop woodlands.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

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- UNHCR's self-reliance programme in Dollo Ado, Ethiopia, supported by donors, including the IKEA Foundation, complements the Government's development programme and includes refugees and host communities. This programme takes a developmental approach, with improving livelihoods being highlighted as one of the primary areas of focus whereby people can take a greater level of responsibility for their lives and livelihoods. Moreover, as the camps are situated in a drought-prone area, this approach aims to build refugees' resilience in anticipation of their imminent return to their places of origin in Somalia. A resulting increase in household income including the ownership of animals and agriculture activities has already been noted since 2013 and is expected to continue.
- Innovative approaches to refugee shelters, renewable energy and camp lay-out have also been piloted in Dollo Ado for eventual implementation in other operations. In addition to providing training on cooperative development and business management, business grant support has been made available by UNHCR to improve the livelihoods of refugees. UNHCR is also piloting an agricultural project focusing on improving the livelihoods of over 200, 000 Somali refugees in the Dollo Ado area.
- In the Jijiga area where there are three camps hosting nearly 40,000 Somali refugees, UNHCR engages refugees and host communities in self-reliance activities under its Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) project. Refugees and members of the host communities around the camps continue to produce agricultural outputs both for domestic consumption and for the local market.

## Durable Solutions

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- Resettlement remains the only viable durable solution in the Ethiopia operation, as conflict continues in several countries of origin effectively precluding voluntary repatriation, while local integration remains elusive. Ethiopia's resettlement referral target for 2015 is 5,965 individuals.
- As of May 2015, a total of 649 cases (1,825 individuals) were referred to the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi for onward submission to resettlement countries.
- 374 cases (1,062 individuals) have been submitted to resettlement countries by the Hub in Nairobi.
- 406 cases (1,345 individuals) have departed Ethiopia to third countries through UNHCR facilitated resettlement program.

## Logistics

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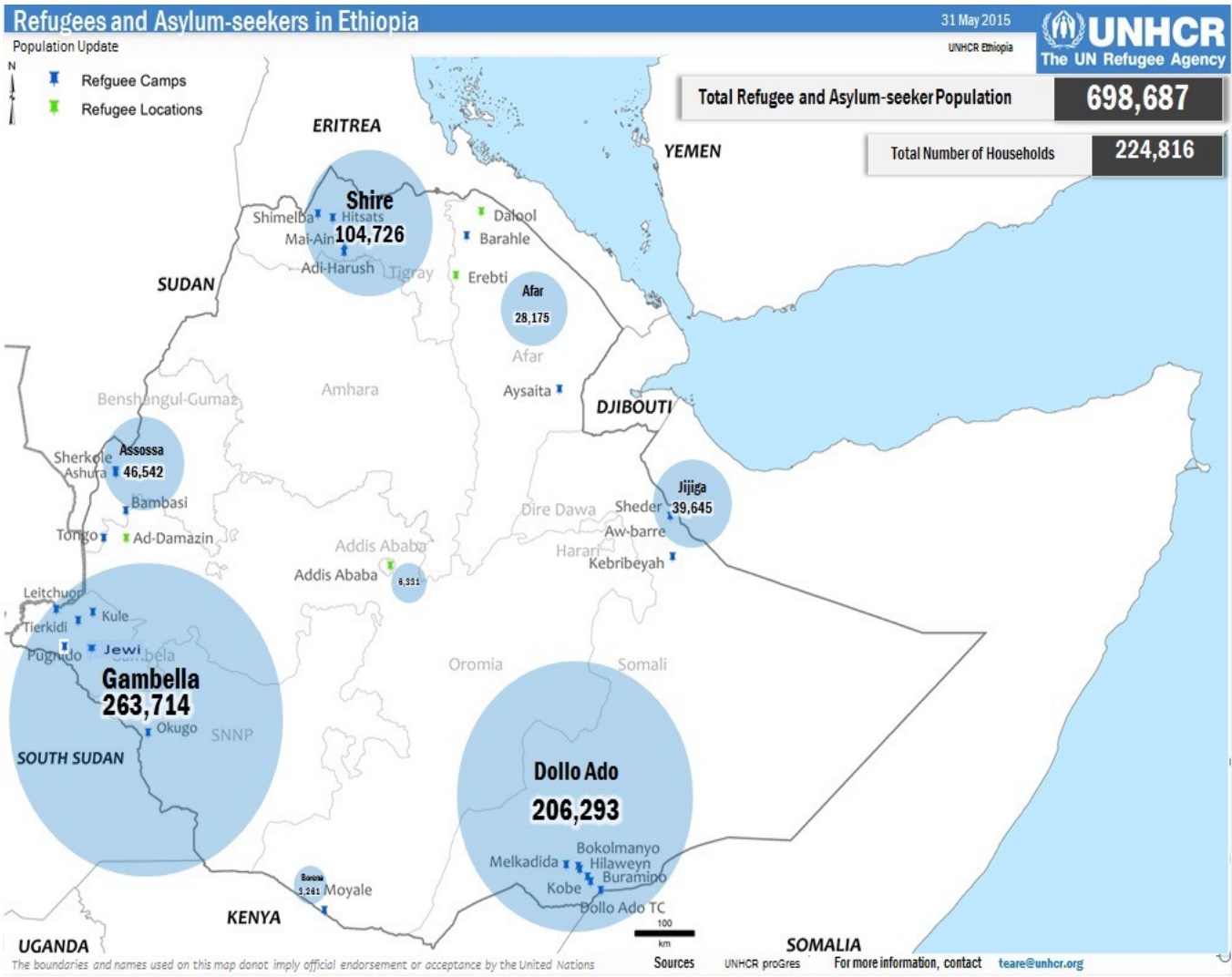
- In May, UNHCR imported 20,520 blankets, 5,547 kitchen set, 14,400 pieces of plastic tarpaulin and 1,614 solar lanterns from its stockpile in Dubai while 535,400 bars of soap were procured locally.
  - 11,400 blankets, 15,000 kitchen sets, 300,000 bars of laundry soap, 10,000 jerry cans, 4,500 buckets, 14,400 plastic sheets, and 30,000 mosquito nets were dispatched to the different field locations, most notably Gambella, Shire, Dollo Ado and Assosa for distribution to the refugees. Moreover, 77,712 pieces of sanitary pads were dispatched to the camps for the benefit of women and girls.
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UNHCR is grateful for the direct contributions to the UNHCR Ethiopia Operation in 2015 from:



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