

905,831

Registered refugees and asylum-seekers (as per 31 August 2018)

59%

Of the refugees are under 18 years old

36,135

New arrivals in 2018

Somali refugee sells meat at the meat market supported by the IKEA Foundation in Melkadida Camp. UNHCR/Diana Diaz

57.2 % of the new arrivals since the beginning of the year have fled from South Sudan, followed by refugees from Eritrea (35.2%). UNHCR Ethiopia, ARRA and partners continue to work around the clock to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals as well as to the refugees already registered.

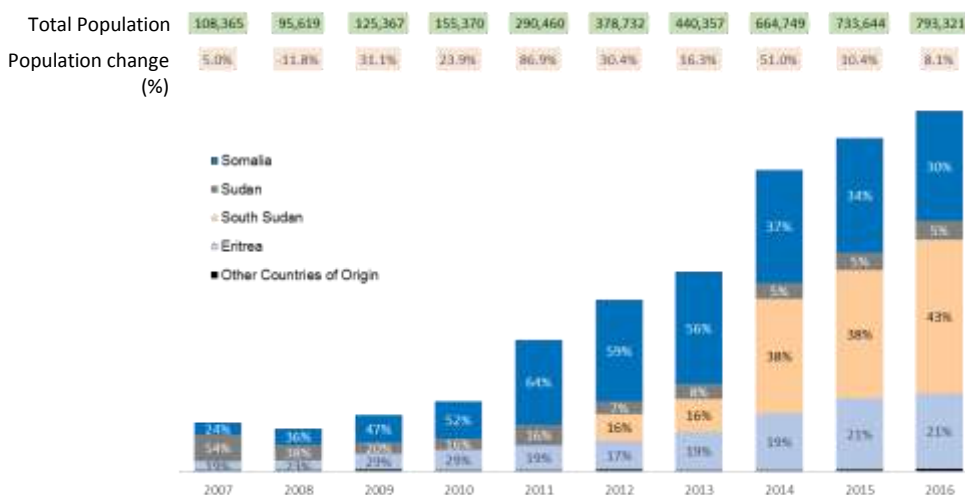
INTRODUCTION

Refugees by geographical areas

	Location	Numbers
	Addis Ababa	22,885
	Kenya Borena	3,924
Afar	Others	10,728
	Camp	15,467
		12,967
Benishangul-Gumuz	Others	2,533
	Camp	12,979
		10,895
		17,465
		12,182
		6,407
		Shombola
Gambella	Others	37,550
	Camp	54,547
		68,176
		17,793
		72,876
		13,916
		74,095
		62,641
Jijiga	Camp	11,782
		10,449
		14,685
Melkadida	Camp	41,960
		51,314
		48,164
		34,762
		43,084
Tigray	Urban	722
	Camp	12,721
		12,742
		11,388
		6,167
SNNPR	South Omo	2,787
Others		73,078
Total		905,831

Ethiopia has a long standing history of hosting refugees. In 2004, a National Refugee Law was enacted based on the international and regional refugee conventions to which Ethiopia is a party. Currently, the country is host to some 905,800 refugees, the majority from South Sudan (46.6%), Somalia (28.4%), Eritrea (19.2%) and Sudan (4.9%). As conflicts are ongoing in neighbouring countries, refugees continue to enter Ethiopia on a daily basis, making it the second largest refugee-hosting country in Africa.

10 Years Refugee Population Trends in Ethiopia: 2007 – 2016



During the Leader's Summit on Refugees and Migrants held in New York in September 2016, the Government of Ethiopia made nine significant pledges to considerably improve the living conditions of refugees in their territory. Chosen as a pilot country for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) – enshrined in the New York Declaration – the CRRF will facilitate the implementation of the pledges. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is UNHCR's main government counterpart with which close cooperation is maintained to ensure the protection of refugees in Ethiopia.

UNHCR is fully engaged in coordination fora to mainstream the needs of refugees within the humanitarian and national plans, including the UN Country Team, the Humanitarian Country Team, the Refugee Task Force, and through donor, NGO and inter-agency meetings at the national, field and camp levels.

2018 PRIORITIES – Overall situation in the country



UNHCR Ethiopia has developed needs-specific [Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategies for South Sudanese, Somali, Eritrean, Sudanese and Urban refugees](#). Overall, the strategies aim at:

- Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions of refugees including access to basic services, and promotion of peaceful coexistence with local communities;
- Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes;
- Strengthening access to *inter alia* education, WASH, health and nutrition, livelihoods, energy, and to sanitary items;
- Supporting the implementation of the Government's Pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and its pilot implementation in Ethiopia;
- Contributing to the development of a strong linkage with local/national development related interventions; and
- Expanding access to solutions including resettlement opportunities, voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways (e.g. family reunification) as well as local integration.

The provision of cash instead of certain core relief items is being progressively expanded, and the delivery of targeted rather than blanket assistance is being piloted, along with voucher programmes to deliver items.

The establishment of a legal framework for the implementation of the pledges through the development of a Comprehensive Refugee Regulation to replace the 2004 Refugee Proclamation is underway. The revised legislation will allow refugees to become more independent, better protected and have greater access to local solutions. With the CRRF, the plan envisages improved coordination mechanisms to ensure timely and effective protection and solutions. This collective engagement of the Government and development actors will help to ensure that the needs of refugees are actively considered in the development agenda, and that complementary services are provided to refugees and their host communities.

The Government further issued its National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) for consultation in May 2018. The Strategy includes the Government's vision to see all refugees and hosting communities becoming socio-economically active and self-reliant by 2027, and commits to changing the primary assistance model from refugee camps towards development-oriented settlements over a 10 year period. The first consultative workshop on the new strategy took place in June and was followed up with international development partner consultations in August.

UNHCR will have an increased emphasis on facilitating local solutions, including advocacy for the removal of obstacles for self-reliance, and the acquisition of legal and socio-economic rights whilst awaiting a durable solution linked to the opportunities that will arise from the pledges.

As part of the United Nations Country Team in Ethiopia, UNHCR is committed to achieving national development priorities towards equitable and sustainable growth, and transformation and realization of human rights under the UN Development Assistance Framework for Ethiopia - UNDAF. UNDAF further supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including ending poverty, and fighting inequality and injustice at all levels.

ACTIVE EMERGENCIES – Preparedness, prevention, protection and response



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Ethiopia maintains an open-door policy allowing for asylum-seekers to easily seek protection in the country. South Sudanese, Eritreans, Yemenis and Somalis originating from South and Central Somalia are recognized as prima facie refugees through light screening procedures. Conversely, nationals from other countries undergo individual refugee status determination undertaken by the Government's Eligibility Committee on which UNHCR sits as an observer.

Asylum-seekers from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea continue to cross the borders seeking international protection. So far in 2018 a significant increase in the number of new arrivals has been recorded, with 36,135 refugees registered in Ethiopia since 1 January. The majority have reportedly fled conflict, violence and human rights abuses. UNHCR Ethiopia and partners have drafted and continue to update contingency plans to support the response.

In addition, UNHCR is actively involved in the response to the current internal displacement crisis in Ethiopia. Recent violence in the south of Ethiopia caused the displacement nearly one million people between April and August.

South Sudan Influx

The ongoing instability and lack of access to basic services in areas in close proximity to Ethiopia has pushed thousands of South Sudanese refugees originating from Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states across the border. Since the onset of the emergency in September 2016, over 125,500 South Sudanese refugees have been registered by the Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR in the western region of Gambella. The vast majority continue to be children, whilst an increase in the number of youth and men has been observed in recent months.

In October 2016, the Government of Ethiopia allocated a new site for the establishment of the Nguenyyiel Camp with a capacity to host some 60,000 new arrivals. In six months, the camp's capacity quickly became depleted and for the first time the South Sudanese refugee population in the region of Gambella surpassed that of the host community (425,468 and some 307,000 respectively). Hence, UNHCR and ARRA were urged to find an alternative location to provide protection and assistance in conditions of safety and dignity. Gure Shombola Camp in Benishangul-Gumuz was opened in May 2017 for South Sudanese refugees willing to be relocated from Gambella; some 6,400 refugees are currently hosted in the Camp.

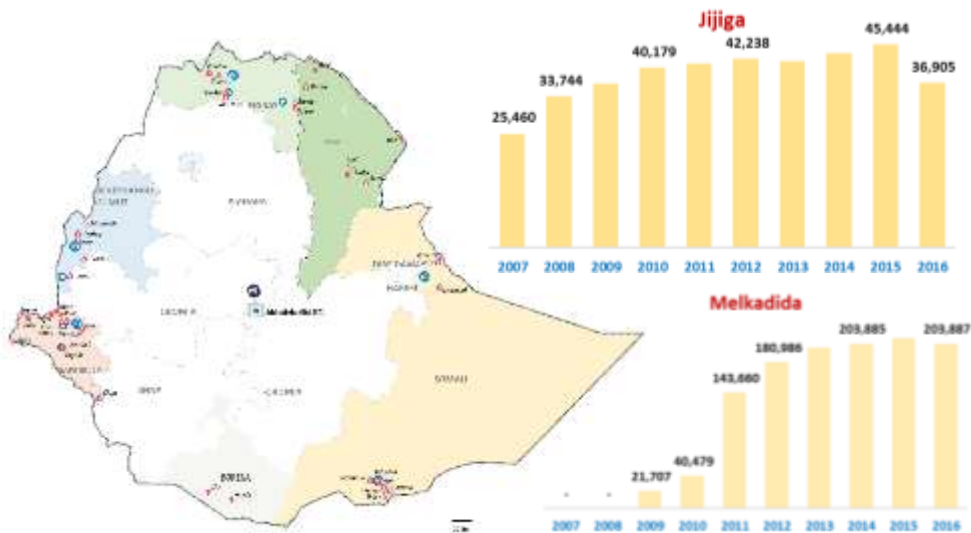


UNHCR and its partners continue their contingency planning in the event of future influxes. In this respect, Nguenyyiel Camp – recently expanded to accommodate 90,000 refugees and currently hosting around 74,095 – will be divided in two camps and administrative zones, each to host a total of 60,000 persons. This decision was made to facilitate shelter for some 120,000 refugees. However, the Government's preferred option is to relocate those willing to do so to Gure Shombola Camp.

UNHCR continues to mobilise partners to provide the necessary response including prevention and response to SGBV, support to persons with special needs, the establishment of self-management structures and registration.

Somali Influx

The drought in Somalia, compounded by violence, displaced thousands of Somalis within and outside of the country. 2017 was characterized by an increase in the number of new arrivals from Somalia with 6,696 refugees recorded as of 31 December 2017. This is relatively high compared with the number of new arrivals recorded during the last two years, whereby 5,665 and 3,093 were recorded to arrive in 2015 and 2016 respectively.



Whilst the influx has slowed down in 2018, recording 759 new arrivals since the beginning of the year, and with a population predominantly female and young, UNHCR and partners seek to strengthen and enhance self-reliance and livelihood opportunities for Somali refugees in order to reduce their dependency on aid. Skills and business trainings are being conducted equipping them with capacity, whilst investments in long-term development are being sought to address the needs of a population living in protracted displacement conditions.

To date, Ethiopia hosts approximately 257,280 registered Somali refugees, most of them situated in the camps of Melkadida, Kobe, Hilaweyn, Buramino, and Bokolmanyo (**Melkadida**), as well as in Kebribeyah, Sheder and Aw Barre (**Jijiga**). In light of a possible increasing influx from Somalia, a contingency plan has been established and updated regularly.



Somali Refugees in Melkadida



In 2018, UNHCR and its partners in Melkadida have been mainstreaming protection and solutions into all services to ensure that the over 257,000 Somali refugees in the five camps are safe from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, as well as other harmful practices. Key priorities include: the reception and registration of new arrivals; family-based care; enhancing the quality of case management for persons with specific needs, including SGBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable individuals; increased coordination amongst service providers and national

authorities; and the promotion of the meaningful participation of all refugees and their communities as part of the protection response.

With 65% of the refugee population predominantly young (18 years old or younger), interventions in Melkadida aim at increasing opportunities for education and income generation. UNHCR is engaging young refugees in initiatives like the DAFI scholarship so to open opportunities for meaningful development in the host country. Additionally, refugees and host communities are engaged in development-like initiative like irrigation schemes and business management with the aim of boosting self-reliance and contributing to the local economy. Moreover, a multi-year comprehensive protection and solutions strategy has been developed and is being constantly updated to improve the current protection environment, enhance self-reliance and support the search for suitable durable solutions.

Engaging with non-traditional partners

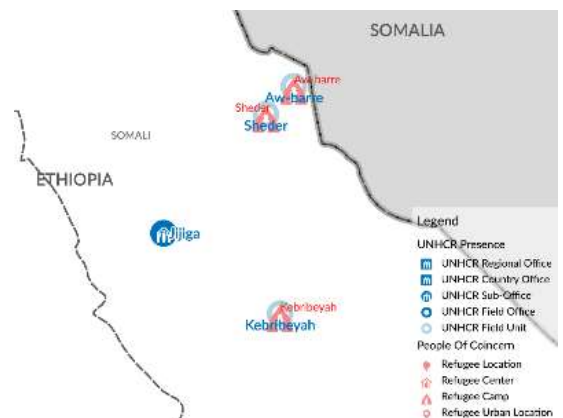
UNHCR in collaboration with the IKEA Foundation pursue durable solutions for Somali refugees. For the last five years, development-like initiatives have been put forward alongside education, WASH, nutrition and protection interventions to enable refugees and host communities to live in peaceful coexistence and to contribute to the local economy.

Somali Refugees in Jijiga

UNHCR's operation in Jijiga delivers services with a protection and solutions oriented lens. Hosting over 36,900 Somali refugees living in protracted displacement in three camps for over 25 years, UNHCR works jointly with partners to deliver services, enhance protection and seeking to improve the living conditions of refugees and host communities alike. Key priority sectors include water, protection (continuous registration), shelter, education and primary health care.

With the launching of continuous registration in the Jijiga Camps, which includes the capture of biometric data, it is expected that the Agency will be able to undertake a comprehensive mapping of Somali refugees in the area, including specific needs and capacities to provide tailored protection and solutions services.

At the same time, a declining trend in funding has resulted in a lack of livelihood opportunities as well as technical and vocational training. In light of an increased trend of onward migration among refugee youth, new initiatives including youth clubs are working to ensure that refugees gain knowledge on the risks and consequences of irregular migration.



Somali refugee in Sheder Camp during continuous registration. UNHCR/Diana Diaz

Displacement crisis



Displaced people in Southern Ethiopia ©UNHCR/Anna Hellge

In August, UNHCR provided 14,800 emergency kits to internally displaced Ethiopians in South Ethiopia, as part of the 50,000 kits UNHCR is procuring with funding from CERF (UN's Central Emergency Response Fund). The need for emergency kits is huge due to the recent violence in South Ethiopia which displaced nearly one million people between April and August.

The recent violence followed more than a year of drought and tension over resources. Civilians tell of watching houses being burned to the ground, neighbours turning on neighbours, and being forced to flee with nothing but the clothes they were wearing

While people still continue to flee, government estimates suggest over 200,000 people have returned to their areas of origin. UNHCR and partners are calling for all returns to be voluntary and conducted in safety and dignity, and for assistance in areas of displacement and returns.

Those who have returned home to their plots of land or farms often find that there is nothing left. Private houses as well as infrastructure like schools, coffee factories and health centres have been partially or entirely destroyed. Therefore, assistance to the returnees are urgently needed as well. For the coming 12 months, UNHCR requires USD 21.5 million for the response.

OTHER REFUGEE POPULATIONS – Eritrean & urban refugees

Eritrean refugees

Since 2000, Ethiopia has received and hosted thousands of Eritrean refugees fleeing persecution. To date, Eritrean refugees account for 19.2% of the total refugee population, with 173,879 registered thus far. Testimonies of asylum-seekers arriving from Eritrea indicate that involuntary open-ended military conscription, arbitrary arrest and detention without trial, compulsory land acquisition by the state and other systematic human rights violations by the State remain prevalent.

In addition, some Eritreans leave their home country to join relatives who have already fled the country and are now living in Ethiopia or further abroad. Of particular concern is the high number of unaccompanied and separated children arriving in Ethiopia fleeing impending involuntary military conscription, with a disproportionate impact on teenage boys. As of 31 August 2018, children accounted for 48% of the total refugee population residing in the Tigray and Afar camps, of whom 17% arrived unaccompanied or separated from their families.

A key challenge to providing protection and assistance to Eritrean refugees is the high number of persons leaving the camps to pursue onward movements. In 2017, approximately 80% of the Eritrean refugees left the camps in Tigray within the first 12 months after arriving in Ethiopia. Motivated by the desire to access better educational services, reunite with relatives abroad, and earn an income to support their families in Eritrea, many children and young adults consider their sole option to reach Europe. The onward movement of unaccompanied and separated children remains substantial with an average departure rate of 200 per month (as of December 2017). Whilst a portion of this onward movement is to urban centres within Ethiopia, the majority are believed to leave the country.

As part of efforts to provide alternatives to camps, the government of Ethiopia implements an out of camp policy (OCP) benefiting Eritrean refugees who are able to satisfy the authorities that without a right to gainful employment in Ethiopia, they have a reliable sponsor who is able to meet their basic needs whilst residing outside of camps. As at August 2018, a total of 722 Eritrean refugees were residing in urban centres within the Tigray region as beneficiaries of the OCP programme; an additional 28,416 Eritrean refugees benefit from the OCP elsewhere in the country.



Urban refugees

In addition to Eritrean refugees benefiting from the OCP (some 1,800 as of August 2018), around 4,660 persons have been registered as urban refugees and to whom cash assistance is provided to cover their basic needs.

By end of August 2018, the total refugee population in Addis Ababa was 22,885 persons. Of these, Eritrean refugees were the majority representing 79.2% of the population, followed by Yemeni refugees who represented 8.3% of the population. Somali refugees were 4.7% of the population, South Sudanese refugees represented 2.4% whilst Sudanese refugees represented 0.6% of the population. Other nationalities mainly from the Great Lakes region, accounted for the remaining 4.9% of the registered refugee population.

Amongst the challenges faced by urban refugees are *inter alia* the limited livelihood and self-reliance opportunities, leading to high level of dependency, the few prospects for local integration, the high level of undocumented movements to urban areas leading to protection risks, the minimal support to OCPs leading to negative coping mechanisms, the increasing cost of living forcing refugees to marginal parts of the city away from service providers, and the limited funds for direct cash assistance to vulnerable refugees within the urban assistance programme.

As an attempt to bridge the communication gap with the urban refugees, UNHCR launched the Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs) who undertake home visits and refer vulnerable cases to established service providers and disseminate important protection information within their communities.

PRESENT VIEW OF SOLUTIONS – Working in partnerships and the CRRF

UNHCR will continue to support the Government of Ethiopia in maintaining and strengthening the protection space in order to avoid the *refoulement* of refugees and asylum-seekers. In this regard, UNHCR works closely with the Government's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs – **ARRA** – to coordinate and provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in need of international protection in Ethiopia.

The Refugee Proclamation adopted in 2004 provides the procedure for Refugee Status Determination. The RSD process in Ethiopia is formalised through the Refugee Proclamation. In accordance with the Refugee Proclamation, refugee status is granted by the Government of Ethiopia through its administrative body, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA).

UNHCR and ARRA collaborate on a number of fronts, including but not limited to, camp management, urban refugees and durable solutions.

Of particular relevance is the collaboration between UNHCR and the Government of Ethiopia to implement the pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia during the Leaders' Summit in September 2017. The Government has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge, outlining key opportunities and partnerships that must be put in place, and is incorporating these pledges into a legally-binding Comprehensive Proclamation. The Government has also prepared a draft implementation plan in collaboration with UNHCR, line ministries, federal agencies and the donors based in Ethiopia. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF – [see briefing note on CRRF](#)) [launched in November 2017](#) is expected to go beyond the Government's pledges made at the Leaders' Summit. It will contribute to a more holistic and predictable response to refugee arrivals, including maintaining access to asylum, guaranteeing safe and dignified reception; addressing ongoing protection needs; supporting host populations and local authorities; and facilitating a transition to local solutions.

Moreover, UNHCR maintains close partnerships with the **African Union** to strengthen the response to refugee crises at the national level. This includes the establishment and provision of support for legal frameworks, policies and structures in compliance with international obligations pertaining to the protection of and durable solutions for refugees in Ethiopia. In addition to having a permanent presence in the African Union, UNHCR plays a key role within the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD – currently chaired by the Government of Ethiopia).



At the Leaders' Summit on Refugees and Migrants, which Ethiopia co-hosted on 20 September 2016 in New York, the Government made **nine significant pledges** looking ahead towards the consolidation of a Global Compact.

The **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** is an opportunity to support the implementation of the abovementioned pledges. The Government has increasingly sought a more sustainable response that goes beyond care and maintenance of refugees to promote their self-reliance.

NINE PLEDGES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA IN SEPTEMBER 2016

1. To expand the "out-of-camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.
2. To provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID
3. To provide work permits to refugees in the areas and those in areas permitted for foreign workers.
4. To increase enrolment of refugee children in preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education, without discrimination and within available resources.
5. To make 10,000 hectares of irrigable land available, to enable 20,000 refugees and host community households (100,000 people) to grow crops.
6. To allow local integration for refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years.
7. To work with industrial partners to build industrial parks to employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs reserved for refugees.
8. To expand and enhance basic and essential social services for refugees.
9. To provide other benefits, such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, and the possibility of opening bank accounts and obtain driving licenses.

This approach combines wider support to host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence and greater inclusion of refugees in national development plans. As such, the roll-out of the CRRF in Ethiopia – one of the pilot countries – foresees the implementation of the pledges, strengthening legal and policy frameworks, responding to emergencies whilst supporting host communities, and strengthening coordination mechanisms.

In this regard, a roadmap has been created to mobilise a more holistic and predictable response to refugee arrivals, including maintaining access to asylum, guaranteeing safe and dignified reception; addressing ongoing protection needs; supporting host populations and local authorities; and facilitating a transition to local solutions.

The CRRF has also been launched at the regional levels in April and May 2018. Official ceremonies were held in Gambella, Tigray, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz and the Somali region to call upon relevant stakeholders in each location to move forward with the implementation of the approach.

Considering the magnitude of the CRRF, its implementation entails a coordination structure that will facilitate the expansion of partnerships with government actors - including leaders of regions and local districts - traditional and non-traditional donors – including the private sector and foundations - and international and national NGOs. This multi-stakeholder approach seeks to expand opportunities in the areas of livelihoods, education, shelter, nutrition, energy and rehabilitation of the environment.

Moreover, Ethiopia will benefit from a US\$100 million fund from the World Bank under the DRDIP (Development Response Displacement Impact Program) to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities. Ethiopia will also benefit from the World Bank's IDA-18 regional sub-window for refugees and host communities following.

Ethiopian Job Compact



Following the Leader's Summit, the Government of Ethiopia and a group of development partners (World Bank, DfID, European Investment Bank, European Union) announced plans towards an '*Ethiopian Job Compact*' where \$500 million in concessional finance from donors would be linked to the granting of employment opportunities for up to a 100,000 individuals including 30,000 refugees in industrial parks. The advantages of this project cited by the Government of Ethiopia include the prospect for refugees to live a normal life closer to their home countries and avoid taking dangerous onward journeys. Equally, the creation of jobs for Ethiopian nationals is expected to reduce unemployment levels and alleviate the push factor for migration.

Consultations led by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation are underway on the potential locations for the industrial parks. An initial feasibility study undertaken by McKinsey and Company has recommended no further expansion beyond phase 2 of existing industrial parks in Dire Dawa and Mekelle, with a need to gauge investor interest before committing to investment in Alage. Their preliminary findings show that the currently available or planned activities should suffice for expected foreign direct investment demand for the next four to eight years. A final report with accompanying recommendations is expected.

Separately, the World Bank has commissioned a Skills Profile Survey which was conducted in the refugee camps in September 2017 to assess the skills and employment experience possessed by refugees. This is expected to gather data on the suitability of refugees for prospective employment opportunities in the industrial parks.

Whilst the prospect of employment opportunities for refugees provides a welcome avenue for economic and social integration, going forward a number of challenges remain. These include the implementation of the revised Refugee Proclamation and clarification on the procedures for obtaining work permits, ensuring working conditions in the industrial parks meet international labour standards, that sound social infrastructure is in place and due consideration is given to family unity given the distance of the industrial parks from the refugee population.

UNHCR PARTNERS IN ETHIOPIA

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE)
Doctors with Africa (CUAMM)	Agricultural and Rural Development Office (ARDO)
Concern World Wide (CWW)	Centre for Victims of Trauma (CVT)
Dan Church Aid (DCA)	Development Expertise Center (DEC)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Interchurch Aid Commission (DICAC)
Gaia Association	Ethiopian Evangelical Church – Mekaneyesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY)
Ghandi Foundation	GOAL
Help Age International	HUMEDICA
Handicap International (HI)	International Medical Corps (IMC)
Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS)	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Mothers and Children Multisectorial Development Organization (MCMDO)
Mother and Child Development Organization (MCDO)	Maternity World Wide (MWW)
Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) Spain	Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) Holland
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection (NRDEP)
Organisation for Sustainable Development (OSD)	Opportunities Industrialization Centers Ethiopia (OICE)
OXFAM GB	Partnership for Pastoralists Development Association (PAPDA)
Plan International Ethiopia (PI)	Partner for Refugee Service (PRS)
Pastoralist Welfare Organization (PWO)	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)
Save the Children International (SCI)	Save the Environment Ethiopia (SEE)
United Nations Children’s Fund (Unicef)	Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo (VIS)
Women and Health Alliance International (WAHA)	World Food Programme (WFP)
Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization (WA-PYDO)	World Health Organization (WHO)
World Vision (WVI)	ZOA Relief

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