



ETHIOPIA FACTSHEET

April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

689,107 Total number of refugees	34,752 Number of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children	50.2% Percentage of women and girls	53.4% Percentage of children
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Population of concern

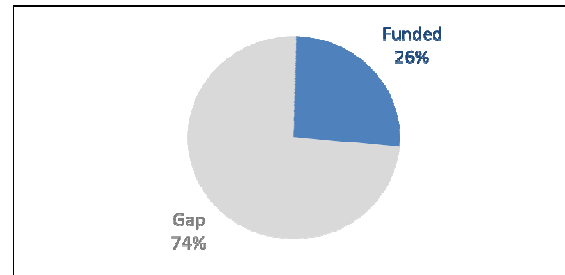
A total of **689,107** people of concern

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
South Sudan	265,469
Somalia	246,152
Eritrea	135,655
Sudan	36,478
Other nationalities	5,353
Total	689,107

Funding

USD 315 million requested



- Funding level as of 5 May 2015

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 299 national staff
- 86 international staff
- 101 individual contractors
- 32 deployees
- 8 IUNVs

Total: **526**

Offices:

26 offices, including the **UNHCR Representation in Ethiopia**, the **UNHCR Representation to the AU and ECA** as well as 24 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, Bokolmanyo, Kobe, Hilaweyn, Buramino) and **Tigray** (Shire, Mekele, Embamadre, Shimelba).

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR is fully engaged in the Humanitarian Country Team in Ethiopia, 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.
- About 40 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

Protection

- 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, i.e., based on their region and/or country of origin. 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. 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. There are 6,073 registered refugees in Addis.
- 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 the north 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 efforts by the Government of Ethiopia and the UN Country Team in this area.

Education

- In an effort to bolster the teaching-learning process in the Gambella camps, 370 refugee incentive teachers drawn from Pugnido, Kule and Tierkidi camps, attended a week-long training session in their respective camps. 37 of them were females. The training is the result of a collaborative effort among ARRA, the Gambella Regional Education Bureau, the Gambella Teachers' Training College, UNHCR and UNICEF, and was financed by the German Development Bank KfW. It targeted newly recruited and untrained primary school teachers in the three camps. The topics covered included: teaching methods, lesson planning, assessment of students' performance, classroom management and psychosocial support, inclusive and special needs education, gender equality, and teachers' code of conduct.
- Again in the Gambella camps of Tierkidi and Kule-sheltering about 97,000 South Sudanese refugees, 1,740 young people have been enrolled in the Youth Empowerment Programme (YEP), run by NRC. 300 of them are doing vocational skills training, 500 attending a business development programme while 940 illiterate youths have joined literacy and numeracy classes.

Health

- UNHCR, in collaboration with healthcare and WASH partners, is taking measures to control the outbreak of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) in Pugnido refugee camp in the Gambella region sheltering 60,000 refugees from South Sudan. The outbreak occurred in sections of the camp familiarly known as Villages 12 and 17 which are relatively congested. 29 cases of AJS were reported, out of which 20 were tested by test kits and 10 turned out to be Hepatitis E positive. Currently, measures such as social mobilization, awareness raising activities, active case finding for early detection and treatment as well as improving hygiene and sanitation practices are being taken.
- The measles outbreak that occurred in the Shire camps earlier in the year has been fully contained. No new case was reported during the reporting month.

Food Security and Nutrition

- UNHCR in collaboration with its health and nutrition partners (WFP, UNICEF, ARRA, Goal, CWW, and ACF) completed the annual nutrition and health surveys in the different refugee camps (Tierkidi, Pugnido, Kule, Okugo) in the Gambella region, home to thousands of South Sudanese 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	TIERKIDI (95% C.I)	KULE (95% C.I)	PUGNIDO (95% C.I)	OKUGO (95% C.I)
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (W/H <-2 z-score and/or oedema)	28.3 % (23.8 - 33.2%)	21.3 % (17.5 - 25.7%)	24.2% (19.9-29.1%)	10.1 % (6.9 - 14.6%)
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (W/H > -3 - <-2 z scores)	19.7 % (15.9 - 24.2%)	16.1 % (12.8 - 20.1%)	19.3% (15.4-23.9%)	9.3 % (6.2 - 13.7%)
Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (W/H <-3 z scores and/or oedema)	8.6 % (6.1 - 12.0%)	5.2 % (3.4 - 7.9 %)	4.8% (3.0- 7.7%)	0.8 % (0.2 - 3.0%)

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

Indicators	TIERKIDI (95% C.I)	KULE (95% C.I)	PUGNIDO (95% C.I)	OKUGO (95% C.I)
Total Anaemia (Hb <11 g/dl) Children 6-59 months	32.0% (27.2-37.2%)	39.7% (34.9-44.8%)	45.0% (39.6-50.6%)	37.5% (31.4-44.0%)
Total Anaemia (Hb <12 g/dl) Women 15-49 years non pregnant	36.8% (28.6-45.6%)	16.1%, (10.7-22.9%)	19.8% (13.9-26.7%)	10.0% (6.5-14.6%)

BRIEF INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

- According to the survey findings, despite a marked improvement compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2014 (an average GAM rate of 29.3% in 2014 vs. 20.9% in 2015 for all camps, and an average SAM rate of 8.9% in 2014 compared to 4.8% in 2015 for all camps), the nutrition situation in three Gambella refugee camps (Pugnido, Kule, and Tierkidi) is critical with high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate above the WHO classification of >15% and serious in Okugo camp; >10%-14%.
- Anaemia rate too has shown a reduction from an average of 49% in 2014 to 38.5% in 2015 for all camps, but is still High in Pugnido and Kule camps: >40%, and medium in Tierkidi and Okugo camps: (>20 % - < 40%) for children 6-59 months. The anaemia rate for women of reproductive age (15-49 years) is medium (>20 % - < 40%) in Pugnido and Teirkadi camps (>20 % - < 40%), and acceptable level in Kule & Okugo camps (<20%). 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.
- Similarly, UNHCR and its health and nutrition partners (ARRA, WFP, SCI, IMC, and MSF-S) completed the annual nutrition and health surveys in the five refugee camps (Bokolmany, Melkadida, Kobe, Hilaweyn and Buramino) in Dollo Ado region, sheltering more than 205,000 Somali refugees. The preliminary report is in the process of finalization.

Water and Sanitation

- Sanitation and hygiene activities have been scaled up in Pugnido refugee camp in the Gambella region in response to suspected Hepatitis E cases. The focus is on the section of the camp which is still receiving new arrivals. This includes targeted mass hygiene awareness campaigns, distribution of additional soaps, buckets, household water purification chemicals, jerry can-cleaning and general environmental cleaning campaigns.

- Findings of the nutrition surveys in Gambella and Dollo Ado camps indicate that water quality and quantity meet the minimum thresholds. However, inadequate sanitation services and poor hygiene practices continue to negatively affect the nutrition status of refugees in the in Gambella camps with the exception of those in Okugo camp. The situation is considerably better in the Dollo Ado camps.
- WASH partners in Gambella commenced construction and installation of emergency water and sanitation infrastructure in the newly inaugurated Jewi camp. In addition, WASH services are being reinforced in host community locations in Lietchuor to support refugees who may opt to remain behind after the majority of the refugees have been relocated to Jewi camp as well as part of a comprehensive exit strategy.

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 level. In addition, technical working groups also meet regularly on such issues as child protection, SGBV, education, WASH and Health.

Access to Energy

- 12,465 Rocket stoves have been distributed in Kule (2834) and Tierkidi (9631) camps in the Gambella region, sheltering nearly 260,000 South Sudanese refugees.
- UNHCR's energy & environmental protection partner-Gaia Association- has dispatched 211,969 liters of ethanol fuel to Jijiga for distribution in Aw-barre, Kebribeyah and Sheder camps, home to nearly 40,000 Somali refugees.
- Seedling nurseries have been established in all refugee camps across the country as part of the effort to create "green camps" by reforesting degraded lands and to develop woodlands in and around the refugee camps.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- 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 are also being 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

- Resettlement remains the only viable durable solution in the Ethiopia operation as conflict continues in many of the 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 April 2015, a total of 437 cases (1,182 individuals) were referred to the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi for onward submission to resettlement countries.
- In April, 338 cases (971 individuals) have been submitted to resettlement countries by the Hub in Nairobi.
- In April, 342 cases (1,101 individuals) have departed Ethiopia to third countries through UNHCR facilitated resettlement program.

Logistics

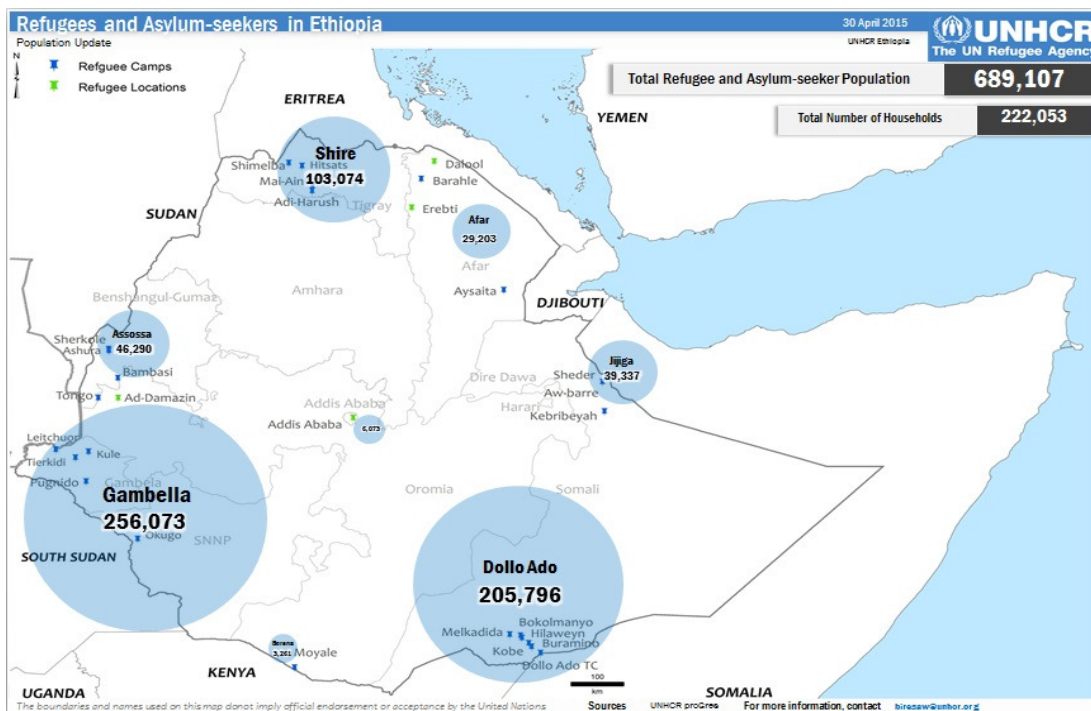
- In April, UNHCR imported into the country 29,780 blankets from its stockpile in Dubai while 415,258 bars of soap were procured from local producers.
- 2,800 family tents, 29,431 blankets, 3,883 kitchen sets, 788,172 bars of laundry soap, 23,004 jerry cans, 9,731 buckets, 20,293 plastic sheets, and 14,025 mosquito nets were dispatched to the different field locations, most notably Gambella, Shire and Dollo Ado, for distribution to the refugees. Moreover, 52,320 pieces of sanitary pads and 36,781 pieces of women’s underwear were dispatched to the camps for the benefit of women and girls.

UNHCR is grateful for the direct contributions to the UNHCR Ethiopia Operation in 2015 from:



Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: United States Of America (133 M) | Sweden (80 M) | Netherlands (45 M) | Norway (44 M) | Denmark (28 M) | Australia (24 M) | Switzerland (16 M) | France (14 M) | Canada (11 M)

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Contacts:

Bornwell Kantande, Deputy Representative, KANTANDE@unhcr.org, Tel: +251-116612822;
 Kisut GebreEgziabher, Asst. Comm/PI Officer, GEGZIABK@unhcr.org, Tel: +251-116612822, Cell: +251-911208901