

Ethiopia

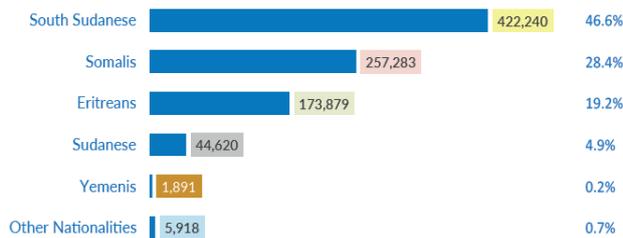
August 2018

Ethiopia is host to the second largest refugee population in Africa, sheltering **905,831** registered refugees and asylum seekers as of 31 August 2018.

So far in 2018, **36,185** refugees arrived in Ethiopia, including **1,626** in August. They are mostly from South Sudan and Eritrea.

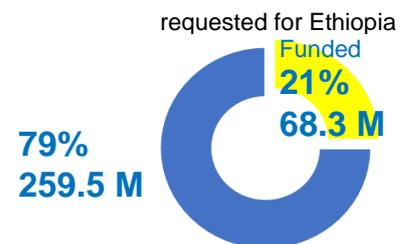
UNHCR is actively participating in the humanitarian response to the **IDP** situation in Ethiopia and has deployed **two Emergency Response Teams** to Gedeo and West Guji. The teams are supporting the authorities with site management and the co-ordination of responses to protection needs. UNHCR is also providing emergency kits to the displaced people.

POPULATION OF CONCERN



FUNDING (AS OF 31 AUGUST 2018)

USD 327.8 M



UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff:

353 national staff, **113** international staff (including JPOs)
163 individual contractors
32 deployees & IUNVs

Offices:

1 Branch Office in (Addis Ababa), **5** Sub-Offices - Melkadida, Gambella, Shire, Assosa and Jijiga, **3** Field Offices -Tongo, Pugnido and Mekelle.

Working with Partners

- UNHCR's main government counterpart to ensure the protection of refugees in Ethiopia is the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). In addition, UNHCR works in close coordination with some 50 humanitarian partners and is part of the Humanitarian Country Team in Ethiopia, where refugee programmes are discussed strategically to ensure that the needs of refugees are adequately presented and addressed across the UN System. UNHCR is also building on a well-established coordination fora, including the inter-sector Refugee Coordination Group, together with national and regional sector working groups. As part of the CRR approach, UNHCR is furthering partnerships with line ministries, regional and local authorities, as well as development partners.

Main Activities

Protection

- Following its successful piloting in Addis Ababa and in Nguenyiel camp in Gambella, the Level 3 registration, formally known as the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS), was officially launched in the Shire and Gambella camps, hosting thousands of Eritrean and South Sudanese refugees respectively. It will continue in camps and settlements in Assosa, Borana, Jijiga, Melkadida and South Omo between September and October 2018. In order to prevent data variations resulting from modifications, the population figures have been frozen from August to December 2018, and no new population updates will be released until the new population figures are published on 18 of January 2019.

Education

- Preliminary data on school enrolment rates reveals that the number of refugee children in primary schools has increased from 118,275 in 2016/17 to 132,563 in the 2017/2018 academic year. This brings the total elementary school enrolment rate to 72%, close to the government's pledge target of 75%. Secondary school enrolment rate has increased to 12% from 9% in the previous academic year. Currently 2,300 refugees are enrolled in tertiary education compared to 1,600 during the last academic year. Gaps in the provision of education in Ethiopia include a lack of available classroom space and trained teachers, and quality classroom materials, including books, scientific implements, and stationary materials. The average teacher to student ratio is 1:80, with only 56% of teachers having formal qualifications to teach at the primary school level. The enrolment of 309 refugee teachers in colleges in Gambella (267) and Benishangul-Gumuz (42) Regions is expected to help address the shortage of qualified teachers.

Health

- So far in 2018, a total of 580,089 persons have received consultations across the health facilities in refugee camps, including 51,872 (10.7%) from the host communities. Respiratory tract infections (33%), malaria (10%) and watery diarrhoea (9%) are the three leading causes of morbidity. UNHCR in collaboration with the Regional Health Bureau and UNICEF is taking the necessary

measures to contain an outbreak of measles reported in in Adi-Harush and Mai-Aini refugee camps hosting Eritrean refugees. The majority of the cases are children above five years old most of whom have not been vaccinated while in Eritrea. The measures include a mass measles vaccination campaign. No fatalities were reported. The health facility utilization rate stood at 1.0 consultations per refugee per year and is within the standard range of 1-4. The mortality rate in children under five is 0.1/1000/month and remains within the expected standard. A total of 2,773 refugees were referred to higher health facilities outside the refugee camps for further treatment. Out of 9,402 live birth births, 9,227 (97.3%) were conducted with the help of skilled birth attendants. A total of 25,423 refugees were tested and counselled for HIV.

Food Security and Nutrition

- So far this year, 11,532 children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 5,043 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted in nutrition programmes and treated. A recovery rate of 92.8% for MAM and 89.2% for SAM was achieved against the standard of 75%. Refugees in all camps continue to receive food ration that provides less than the minimum standard of 2100Kcal. In Gambella, Melkadida, Assosa and Jijiga, refugees receive 1,737 Kcal while those in Tigray and Afar regions received 1,920 Kcal.

Water and Sanitation

- On average over 13 million litres of potable water were supplied to all the 26 refugee camps on a daily basis, representing an average per capita distribution of 18 litres of water per person per day (lppd). Installation of a permanent water supply system at Nguenyiel camp has resulted in complete phasing out of water trucking and a resultant increase of per capita water supply from 11 lppd in June to 18 lppd in August 2018. 31% of all refugee households own a latrine while the rest use shared family latrines.

Shelter and CRIs

- UNHCR has established a cash based intervention (CBI) pilot project in Jijiga covering all the three camps, sheltering more than 36,000 Somali refugees. The initiative employs cash as a modality to meet the needs of refugees through commodity vouchers to access core relief items and dignity kits for women from the local market. More than 540 transitional shelters will also be constructed using a combination of commodity vouchers and direct cash in Aw-barre and Sheder Camps. Based on the lessons learnt from this voucher pilot, the use of CBI is expected to be expanded to refugee camps around Shire, Afar and Assosa.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- UNHCR and ARRA work in close coordination with partners to ensure efficient and coordinated delivery of protection and assistance to refugees. Camp coordination meetings and technical working groups take place both at the zonal and camp levels.

Access to Energy

- UNHCR continues to seek to ensure refugees' access to energy while strengthening environmental protection activities in and around refugee camps. Response to refugees' cooking energy needs remains a largely unmet priority. Nonetheless, communal kitchens and other basic facilities in Sherkole, Aysaita, Barahle and Hitsats camps are being connected to the national electricity grid as part of a pilot initiative within the operation. 33 briquette carbonizers are in place in the five camps near Assosa, and two automated briquette producing machines (1 in Assosa and 1 in Aysaiata) are also installed to increase the production of charcoal briquettes. 1,834 solar lanterns and 30 standalone street lights were distributed and mounted, respectively, for refugees in Gure-Shombola camp while wood fuel was distributed among over 4,000 households in Gure-Shombola and Tongo camps, along with 19,564 briquettes that were distributed among 1,361 refugee households in Aysaita refugee camp as well as in the five camps in the Assosa area.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- UNHCR's investment in livelihood activities target refugees and host communities and include: agriculture and livestock; vocational skills training; microfinance and small enterprise development. Backyard gardening has been established in Gambella and Assosa, while in Shire refugees are engaged in agriculture and goats and cattle fattening. Vocational training courses are available in a number of locations, and are increasingly linked to markets, often targeting youth and women.

Durable Solutions

- Providing resettlement opportunities remains a top priority, as conditions for voluntary repatriation are unfavourable for most refugees in Ethiopia and options for local integration are limited. So far in 2018, 2,136 individuals were referred to the UNHCR Regional Service Centre for resettlement, with 1,907 individuals submitted to resettlement countries. As of 31 August, 608 refugees left for resettlement countries while over 300 others travelled to Italy under the Humanitarian Corridor since the program started in late 2017.

External / Donors Relations

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

USA| CERF| Netherlands| UK (DFID)| Denmark| KEA Foundation | European Union (ECHO)| Japan| UN Children Fund| Germany| Educate A Child Programme-EAC/EAA| Sweden| Ireland| Canada |Republic of Korea| Private Don Spain| UN Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs| UN Program on HIV/AIDS

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds:

Sweden 98.2 M | Private donors Spain 45.2 M| Norway 42.5 M | Netherlands 39.1 M | United Kingdom 31.7 M | Denmark 25.5 M |Private donors Republic of Korea 22.2 M| Switzerland 15.2 M | France 14 M |Germany 13.7 M| Priv Don Japan 13 M| Italy 11.2 M | Priv Don Italy 11.9 M| Priv Don Sweden 10.2 M

CONTACTS

Clementine Awu Nkweta Salami, UNHCR Representative in Ethiopia, nkwetasa@unhcr.org

Judit Prigge, Donor Relations Officer, prigge@unhcr.org