



# ETHIOPIA

## RESETTLEMENT Factsheet

### KEY FIGURES

**743,732**

Total refugee population as of September 2016

**50,200**

Total projected resettlement needs in 2016 (in persons)

**6,465**

Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2016 (target in persons)

**3,405**

UNHCR core staff capacity in 2016

### HIGHLIGHTS

September figures:

**5,431 persons (84%)** were referred to UNHCR RSC.

**4,951 persons (77%)** were submitted to resettlement countries; of which **4,797** persons were submitted to USA (97%)

**2,833 persons** departed to resettlement countries.

### RESETTLEMENT BREAKDOWN:

Location	2016 target	Sep. Referrals	Sep. Submissions
Assosa	715	642	510
Melkadida	1,500	1,602	1,515
Jijiga	2,200	1,329	1,272
Samara	400	299	312
Shire	1,250	1,203	1,051
Urban (AA)	400	356	291
Total	6,465	5,431	4,951

### OVERVIEW

- ❖ Resettlement as a durable solution is a limited option available only to refugees who meet very precise criteria.
- ❖ “Resettlement to a third country” means that a refugee is selected and transferred from his/her country of asylum to another country which has agreed to admit them.
- ❖ A refugee does not have a right to be resettled.
- ❖ Resettlement is not automatic. Recognition of refugee status does not necessarily mean that a refugee has a case acceptable for resettlement to a third country.
- ❖ There are precise criteria defined by the resettlement countries and the UNHCR for a refugee to be considered for resettlement.
- ❖ The country willing to accept the concerned refugee for resettlement is not necessarily the country of choice for the refugee.

- ❖ Resettlement places are extremely limited, and the number of refugees to be resettled in a given year is determined by the resettlement countries themselves.

## WHO IS INVOLVED IN RESETTLEMENT?

### 1. The resettlement country

It is the immigration/home office authorities in the capitals of the third country, in association with their respective Embassies or Regional Missions, who make the decisions on whether someone will be accepted for resettlement. Each country has its own regulations and procedures in respect to the resettlement of refugees.

### 2. UNHCR - Addis Ababa

UNHCR has no decision-making authority on the final acceptance of resettlement cases. Decisions are made by the concerned Embassy officials, in consultation with their respective capitals.

### 3. UNHCR – Nairobi (UNHCR RSC)

UNHCR RSC reviews all resettlement cases and decides whether or not a case will move forward. UNHCR RSC selects submission countries for each case OPPORTUNITIES

## PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS IN 2017

A. Population group (country of origin)	B. Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year)		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2017 (target)*		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2017	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Eritrea	5,600	9,800	1,320	2,000	470	700
Somalia	5,375	21,500	1,000	4,000	230	950
South Sudan	1,750	7,000	85	300	30	100
Sudan	2,650	8,500	220	700	70	200
Various (urban)	2,500	4,000	310	500	230	365
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,875</b>	<b>50,800</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>2,315</b>

## CHALLENGES

- Ethiopia operation continues to count on international deployees when conducting resettlement casework. Currently, the operation relies on 15 international deployees (caseworkers) as opposed to three national caseworkers.
- The identification of good resettlement cases remains a major challenge since there is not enough protection staff on the ground.
- ProGres data in certain locations, particularly data which was entered during mass influx situations (e.g. Melkadida, Assosa and Gambella) is at times unreliable. As a result, specific needs and bio-data may not have been captured correctly. While continuous registration and verification exercises take place, limited staffing has affected data quality, which has direct impact on resettlement.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- In spite of the inadequate staffing in resettlement, Ethiopia operation continues to increase its resettlement target on yearly basis. In 2010, 1,496 were submitted to resettlement countries; in 2011, 1,543 persons; in 2012, 2,447 persons; in 2013, 3,669 persons; in 2014, 3,725 persons and in 2015, 5,999 persons were submitted.
- BPRM funding in 2016 enabled Ethiopia operation to recruit 24 national staff on UNOPS contracts in Addis and in the field. The operation will thus be able to meet its 2016 target as well as 2017 target.
- PPRM funding in 2016 enabled the operation to recruit two international staff on TA in Melkadida and Assosa, which enabled both office to have resettlement supervisors and team leaders on the ground.



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