



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
ETHIOPIA
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Eugene Owusu

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

- a. Please indicate when the After Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), in its January 2014 meetings, discussed the use of CERF Rapid and Under-Funded support. The forum noted not only the manner in which funds were distributed, those of allocation and “merit-based” interventions, but also the fact that this infusion of funding enabled critical programme coverage at a time of year when needs were highest. Furthermore, the HCT noted that CERF ensured immediate mobilization of resources to provide the seed money to instigate response and also spurred donors to provide additional contributions.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

There were dedicated meetings led by International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to discuss best practices and lessons learned sessions from this operation for future reintegration programmes. The HCT and Inter-cluster system as well as the UNCT and Humanitarian donor groups were all heavily involved. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and other specialized agencies are addressing the issue in separate meetings outlining the lessons learned to inform future operations.

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

The report was included as an agenda item in the Cluster Leads meeting of 24 September 2014

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: 9,827,376		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	1,507,993
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	2,500,000
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	4,416,705
	TOTAL	8,424,698

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 29 –Nov-2013			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
IOM	13-RR-IOM-043	Multi-sector	1,507,993
TOTAL			1,507,993

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	1,507,993
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	0
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	1,507,993

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The project aimed to contribute to the efforts made by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to provide post-arrival assistance to more than 163,000 Ethiopian migrants that were returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) to Ethiopia. The initial estimates at the time of project development was 80,000 migrants, however the number increased to over 163,000 vulnerable migrants continued to be deported as well the continuation of the identification and verification exercise. The project ensured safe and dignified reception and onward transportation of returnees while providing tailored support to those with medical conditions and specific vulnerable groups. The project provided returnees with temporary accommodation, food, non-food items (NFIs), medical support, family tracing and reunification support, and onward transportation to their areas of origin in Ethiopia.

With the changes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's legislation regarding labor migrants, and the recently released 'Rules Governing Law-Breaching Foreign Workers', which empowers the Ministry of Interior through its law enforcement agencies to pursue, apprehend, penalize and deport foreign workers living in the country under conditions regarded as 'illegal', the status and conditions under which the migrants work and live have undergone various changes.

As a result, both the GoE and Saudi Arabia started returning Ethiopian migrants who were facing expulsion to their country of origin. On 14 Nov 2013, GoE through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officially requested IOM to provide post-arrival and reintegration assistance to these returnees.

Up to March 14, 2014, IOM has provided post-arrival assistance to approximately 153,172 returnees (out of 163,018) who started arriving since 13 November 2013. This CERF funding significantly supplemented the resource mobilization efforts being undertaken to respond to the increasing number of arrivals.

This project intended to address the humanitarian and life-saving needs of 12,000 extremely vulnerable Ethiopians deported from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officially requested IOM to provide post-arrival and reintegration assistance to these returnees. In the request, it was initially indicated that approximately 30,000 migrants were registered and waiting at deportation centres and police stations in KSA. However, in less than a week of the operation, this number increased to 80,000 and then to 150,000 as the identification and verification exercise continued to be conducted at 64 detention centres in the KSA through the Ethiopian Embassy.

The majority of these migrants, particularly male migrants, were arrested and detained in some 64 detention centres mainly in Riyadh and Jeddah in KSA in reportedly appalling conditions with limited access to public facilities, insufficient meals, and lack of privacy among others. Inhumane and degrading treatment, including gender-based violence was reportedly rife and thousands of migrants have thus remained stranded and destitute on the streets of Saudi Arabia and detention centres.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Due to the abrupt nature of the operation as many migrants were grabbed off the streets and brought to the detention centers and/or had limited time to arrange their return to Ethiopia, they could not afford to continue their journey to reach their areas of origin once in Ethiopia. Life threatening health conditions further exacerbated migrants' vulnerability especially unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities to the risks of human trafficking, re-trafficking and other forms of human rights abuses.

None of the parties were prepared for the operation. Given that the operation occurred at the end of the year, (November/December,) most donors did not have resources to provide and/or all funds were committed. Thus all stakeholders were redirecting funds and/or were utilizing other project resources. The Government allocated US\$ 2.5 million and IOM immediately borrowed from internal resources to start the operations. Additionally, IOM redirected US\$ 500,000 from a previous grant from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF), which was provided for similar protection operation that voluntarily repatriated stranded migrants from Yemen. This in addition to internal IOM resources provided some start-up funding to establish basic services. The HRF further provided additional US\$ 2 million to complement the post arrival assistance to the migrants that required some US\$10 million.

The project aimed to contribute to Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) efforts to provide return assistance to stranded Ethiopian migrants being returned to Addis Ababa. The project ensured a safe and dignified reception and onward transportation to areas of origin for returnees while providing tailored support to those with medical conditions and specific vulnerable groups. The project provided returnees with temporary accommodation, food, Non Food Items (NFIs), medical support, family tracing and reunification support, and onward transportation to their areas of origin in Ethiopia.

The project focused on providing the below types of services to most vulnerable returnees from KSA:

- Provide medical support at the airport and transit centres, including referral to public health facilities in their final destinations, to cases with needs for extended treatment, addressing different health needs of women, minors, and hiring gender-balanced nurses and doctors.
- Transport returnees to transit centres and bus station
- Provide meals, water, clothing and other NFIs
- For UAMs: Provide temporary accommodation and meals at the transit centres; arrange family reunification missions, including special onward transportation. The average days to finalize the family tracing are approximately one week. In addition, provision of reinsertion allowance for basic immediate needs, including clothes, meals and accommodation on the road.
- Data collection for family tracing jointly with UNICEF, ICRC
- Collect data on all returnees (bio data and addresses to help trace them for monitoring and reintegration support)
- Provide transportation cash allowance of USD 50 to returnees
- Share data collected on returnees with GoE relevant offices, OCHA, UNCT and donors for reintegration support

III. CERF PROCESS

The Government and IOM approached OCHA when the repatriation exercise started to notify them of in-country structural challenges. As the operation progressed, the arrivals surpassed the available/ prepared services and the deployed manpower. The Government (Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector – DRMFSS) appealed to OCHA for funding indicating that the needs are immense, beyond the Government’s capacity. IOM borrowed US\$ 1 million from its internal sources and the HRF redirected \$500,000 funds from a previously supported project to reintegrate stranded Ethiopians in Yemen.

On 22 November the Government and IOM made a joint appeal to donors to support a scaled-up operation. At this meeting, IOM reported the appalling conditions the Ethiopians are facing at detention centers in Saudi Arabia including harassment and physical abuse. Citing this and despite the challenges in the operation and limited services in-country, the Government underscored its commitment to return its citizens as soon as possible.

On 27 November, IOM provided status update of the situation along with the emergency requirements to Cluster Leads. On the same day, a similar presentation was provided to the United Nations Country Team members.

On 28 November, the Humanitarian Coordinator supported a request for US\$ 1.5million from the Rapid Response window of CERF. And also a further support from the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) to allow IOM provide post arrival assistance including medical support. The HRF provided an additional US\$ 2 million to complement the funding gaps.

Throughout the implementation of the project continuous updates were provided to all stakeholders through the weekly task force meetings and weekly situation reports produced. Following completion of the project, achievements of the whole operation were shared with various stakeholders and presented to the UN Country Team. These processes have enabled the emergency operation to benefit from real-time feedback and capture the lessons learnt.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: Over 163,000				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Multi-sector	5,955	10,587	16,542

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

Beneficiaries of the project were registered at the time of arrival at the airport and the emergency transit centres established for the operation. A database was established for central management of the data collected using more than 70 data collectors trained for this purpose. Quality of data was also improved by reconciling individual beneficiary’s bio-data with the travel document information.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	4,800	5,955
Male	7,200	10,587
Total individuals (Female and male)	12,000	16,542
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	840	819

CERF RESULTS

Contribution of this project to the assistance of these 16,542 returnees mitigated the potential negative immediate effects that such a consistent flow of returnees could have had on the situation of the capital city and the regions. The returnees welcomed this assistance and mentioned that this gave them hope after they had been deported and, for the most part, left empty-handed. Initiatives intended to monitor the situation of these returnees will lead to an integrated programmatic response promoting the creation of livelihood alternatives in Ethiopia.

Due to the increased attention it received from diverse stakeholders (government, civil society, international community and media), the KSA operation contributed to a push for enhanced migration management and fight against Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants among all stakeholders. Since then, an enhanced commitment has been observed and this is likely to prove sustainable in the future.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funding has enabled IOM to immediately respond to the humanitarian needs of the returnees upon arrival avoiding delays in delivering the lifesaving services.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs¹?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The funding has enabled the provision of critical lifesaving support especially to returnees with severe health conditions as well as pregnant and lactating women. In addition, children who mostly had no or limited access to proper vaccinations were provided with appropriate shots upon arrival. In particular, polio vaccinations were given to all the children (5 per cent of the total migrants that were assisted).

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Considering the emergency nature of the operation, the timely funding from CERF helped to maintain the humanitarian services being delivered while also buying time to reach out to the wider contributors for more resources to respond to the then accelerating needs. A total of 4,416,705.62 was mobilized from other donors including the HRF, Ireland, Japan, Canada and ECHO, while in-kind contribution worth US\$ 650,000 including WASH kits, dignity kits, sanitary towels, ambulances, water tanks, mobile toilets, blankets, play materials for UAMs, Large tents, high energy biscuits, among others was allocated by IRC, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ERCS, ICRC. Please refer to annex 3 for detail list.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The massiveness of the whole emergency operation required involvement of the humanitarian community. Efforts from all stakeholders were being coordinated centrally for enhanced effectiveness and efficiency. Unlike any previous – though low scale – deportation-induced humanitarian situations, this emergency post-arrival assistance to returnees from KSA involved wider members of the humanitarian community and ensured better coordination.

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

N/A

¹Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6:OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity

TABLE 7:OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
From the primary data collected from returnees, the need for comprehensive efforts in the preventive activities, especially the awareness raising, was boldly highlighted. In addition, the mapping done based on this data indicated the highly affected areas of origin within the country, which will be used as an input for programming purposes.	Focusing on comprehensive and aggressive awareness raising initiatives that would build up to an ultimate behavioural change towards human trafficking, smuggling and the preference of regular channels of migration. Complement the above efforts with initiatives that work to improve community based livelihoods alternatives and build the capacities of stakeholders especially in human trafficking/smuggling prone areas.	All stakeholders.
Integrated programmatic response is needed in terms of enhancing regular migratory channels and promoting livelihoods alternatives in areas of origin.	Enhancing the respective stakeholders' capacities with respect to facilitation of labour migration and supporting the job creation efforts at irregular migration/human trafficking affected areas.	All stakeholders
A gap in the availability of rehabilitation centres for male victims of trafficking has been seen hence requiring efforts to build the capacities of local NGOs which can fairly respond to such needs.	Capacity building support to local NGOs and CSOs working in the areas of direct assistance provision to victims/survivors.	All stakeholders

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF project information			
1. Agency:	IOM	5. CERF grant period:	13 Nov 2013 – 12 May 2014
2. CERF project code:	13-RR-IOM-043	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Emergency Return Assistance to Stranded Ethiopian Migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 9,827,376	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 8,424,698	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0.00
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,507,993	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0.00
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	4,800	5,955	Based on the composition of the group of migrants that first arrived, unaccompanied minors were estimated at 5per cent. However, as the migrants kept arriving the number of UAMs significantly reduced. In the remaining arrivals the number of unaccompanied minors had considerably reduced. This change thus led to a significant difference between the anticipated UAMs and the actual UAMs that arrived. Absence of information on the profile and magnitude of beneficiaries prior to their arrival had affected such estimations.
b. Male	7,200	10,587	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	12,000	16,542	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	840	819	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Provision of emergency return assistance to vulnerable migrants from KSA including men, women, children, UAMs, and those with health conditions.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome: 12,000 vulnerable migrants provided with immediate necessities Indicator:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 returnees provided with food, water, medical support, shoes and other NFIs 600 UAMs provided with family tracing support 			
Outcome: 12,000 returnees, including women, UAMs (through parents/guardians), and medical cases provided with support for return to areas of origin and linked with GOE's to-be-started reintegration support system Indicator:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 returnees provided with onward transportation support 12,000 returnees travel home after ensuring fitness to travel Basic data on 12,000 returnees is collected and shared with government counterparts for reintegration support 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Result 1: 12,000 vulnerable migrants provided with immediate necessities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 returnees provided with food, water, medical support, shoes and other NFIs 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16,542 returnees were provided with food, water, arrival assistance, transportation, data collection, post return medical and psycho social support, accommodation and meals, onward transportation assistance, support and distribution of NFIs • 600 UAMs provided with family tracing support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 56 UAMs were provided with family tracing and reunification assistance in collaboration with UNICEF and Ministry of Women, Youth and children affairs
<p>Result 2: 12,000 returnees, including women, UAMs (through parents/guardians), and medical cases provided with support for return to areas of origin and linked with GOE's to-be-started reintegration support system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,000 returnees provided with onward transportation support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16,542 returnees were provided with onward transportation assistance • 12,000 returnees travel home after ensuring fitness to travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 16,542 returnees were provided with onward transportation assistance • Basic data on 12,000 returnees is collected and shared with government counterparts for reintegration support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bio data was collected from 16,542 returnees
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>Please refer to number 8 above</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Starting from the design stage, priority was given to specific vulnerable groups including women and girls, who are known to be among the primarily affected groups. Along the Eastern migratory route, which goes via Djibouti, Somaliland/Puntland and Yemen with intended destination being KSA, women and girls face severe forms of abuses. IOM and partners have been providing specialized services to female survivors.</p> <p>Hence, this well-developed practice was applied throughout the operation starting from registration up to provision of onward transportation. Among the actions taken were: securing separate transit centres exclusively for women and girls, distributing NFIs such as dignity kits, putting in place psychological/psychosocial support team in place who are alerted about this priority, and arranging referral mechanisms for rehabilitation services to women/girls.</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Due to the emergency nature of the project, which responded to the immediate lifesaving needs of the returnees, an evaluation was not planned. But IOM, in collaboration with GoE, is conducting an assessment that will feed stakeholders with information on the current status of the beneficiaries and their needs.</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

N/A

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CSO	Civil Society Organization
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NFIs	Non Food Items
UAM	Un-Accompanied Minors
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Annex 3:

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS IN USD

UN OCHA HRF- Reprogramming	500,000
UN OCHA HRF -Phase 1	500,000
UN OCHA HRF -Phase 2	500,000
UN OCHA HRF -Phase 3	1,000,000
US -PRM	2,000,000
Japan	701,920
India Business Forum	26,385
IRELAND CONTRIBUTION	137,417
PLAN INTERNATIONAL	26,750
PRIVATE DONATION	93
PRIVATE DONATION	280
MEFM- LOAN	500,000
Ethiopian Communities in Finland	10,598
JSI Staff contribution	313
CANADIAN	39,589
CANADIAN -Final instalment	4,360
USAIM 1st Instalment	50,445
USAIM 2nd Instalment of the 100,000.00	49,555
ECHO-ERM (500,000 EUR)	679,000
Ethiopian Diaspora Assoc - Cheque received could not be deposited in Ethiopia and now will be TT into USD A/c	11,000
CT.0749 -EU Child Protection -Reprogramming (Euro 128,000)-budget await donor endorsement	179,000

In-kind contribution

IRC, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, ERCS, ICRC among others. Range from WASH kits, dignity kits, sanitary towels, ambulances, water tanks, mobile toilets, blankets, play materials for UAMs, Large tents, high energy biscuits, among others- Worth US\$ 650,000.

Total funds received from other sources

6,916,705