



ICRC/AR_2014
 + ICRC delegation + ICRC sub-delegation + ICRC office
 + ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic centre
 * The ICRC delegation to the African Union is also in Addis Ababa

KEY RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

In 2014:

- ▶ detainees in federal/regional prisons benefited from improved health care and better water/sanitation facilities; the authorities strengthened their prison-management capabilities through workshops
- ▶ refugees from South Sudan, and their host communities, recovered/protected their health through National Society/ICRC-supported medical treatment/referral and improvements to water supply and sanitation
- ▶ refugees/ IDPs restored family contact and, with National Society/ICRC-provided household/shelter materials, improved their living conditions, with returnees restarting their livelihoods with donated seed/tools
- ▶ the authorities continued working to develop a national supply chain for physical rehabilitation services and to create a bachelor's degree programme in prosthetics/orthotics at a local university
- ▶ despite dialogue with the authorities, the ICRC remained without access to the Somali Regional State and to detainees held by the Federal Police Crime Investigation Sector
- ▶ police forces across Ethiopia enhanced their knowledge of international human rights standards applicable to their duties, through training organized jointly by regional police training centres and the ICRC

EXPENDITURE (in KCHF)

Protection	4,406
Assistance	9,849
Prevention	2,265
Cooperation with National Societies	1,661
General	-

18,181

of which: Overheads 1,110

IMPLEMENTATION RATE

Expenditure/yearly budget	93%
---------------------------	------------

PERSONNEL

Mobile staff	41
Resident staff (daily workers not included)	173

Continuously present in Ethiopia since 1977, the ICRC prioritizes protecting and assisting people detained, displaced or otherwise affected by the 1998–2000 international armed conflict with Eritrea or by other armed conflicts. It helps to preserve the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities, which also often grapple with natural disaster, and supports physical rehabilitation services. It visits detainees and restores family links, particularly for relatives separated by the closed Ethiopia-Eritrea border, ensuring compliance with IHL with regard to any persons still protected by the Third and Fourth Geneva Conventions. It supports the Ethiopian Red Cross Society.

YEARLY RESULTS

Level of achievement of ICRC yearly objectives/plans of action **HIGH**

PROTECTION	Total
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)	
Red Cross messages (RCMs)	
RCMs collected	2,924
RCMs distributed	2,624
Phone calls facilitated between family members	26,609
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	50
People reunited with their families	2
of whom unaccompanied minors/separated children	2
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)	
ICRC visits	
Detainees visited	32,738
Detainees visited and monitored individually	323
Number of visits carried out	35
Number of places of detention visited	19
Restoring family links	
RCMs collected	757
RCMs distributed	167
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	472

ASSISTANCE	2014 Targets (up to)	Achieved	
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)			
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)			
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	42,000	61,297
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	48,900	48,000
Cash ¹	Beneficiaries	1,200	
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	210,000	393,024
Health			
Health centres supported	Structures		3
WOUNDED AND SICK			
Hospitals			
Hospitals supported	Structures		1
Physical rehabilitation			
Centres supported	Structures	10	10
Patients receiving services	Patients	5,850	6,082

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table may not reflect all activities carried out during the reporting period.

CONTEXT

Tensions between Eritrea and Ethiopia persisted, but no clashes took place in border regions. The Eritrea-Ethiopia border remained sealed; both countries maintained a military presence in the disputed areas.

In the Somali Regional State (SRS), the armed conflict between regional special police forces – operating with the Ethiopian National Defence Force (ENDF) – and the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) continued.

Intercommunal violence broke out in southern Gambella, Oromia and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), causing widespread displacement. Police forces were deployed during episodes of violence.

Nearly 200,000 people fleeing the armed conflict in South Sudan (see *South Sudan*) – mostly women and children – crossed the border into Gambella. Eritreans, including unaccompanied minors, continued to enter Ethiopia illegally; Ethiopians in Eritrea continued to be repatriated by the Eritrean authorities through Sudan.

As in the past, the ENDF played an active role in military operations abroad: in Sudan, with the UN Interim Security Force for Abyei and the African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur; and in Somalia, as part of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

ICRC ACTION AND RESULTS

In 2014, the ICRC in Ethiopia continued to assist people affected by armed conflict and violence, and pursued dialogue with the authorities to strengthen acceptance for its mandate and work. It continued to seek access to the SRS, where it had been unable to operate since 2007, and to people held by the Federal Police Crime Investigation Sector (CIS).

In cooperation with the local authorities, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society and other humanitarian organizations, the ICRC scaled up its activities in Gambella to address the needs of people who had fled the armed conflict in South Sudan. National Society/ICRC ambulances transported critically ill or seriously injured people to health facilities, which used ICRC-provided equipment/supplies to cope with the influx of patients. Thousands of people found respite from their journey at National Society/ICRC shelters. At one refugee camp, people benefited from the emergency installation of water points and sanitation facilities and the provision of essential household items.

People displaced by intercommunal violence eased their living conditions with ICRC-donated household items and shelter materials; farmers returning to their places of origin in East Hararghe, after having been displaced by violence in 2013, restarted their livelihoods with ICRC-provided seed and tools. Vulnerable households, including families of missing persons and repatriated Ethiopians and households headed by women, covered their basic expenses through income-generating activities begun with the help of ICRC cash grants and business training.

In regions bordering Eritrea and those hosting refugees or IDPs, the ICRC helped the local authorities build/repair water-supply systems and trained community members to operate and maintain them. It also conducted hygiene-promotion activities to help community members improve their water-storage and sanitation practices. The water authorities in Tigray continued to receive

technical support for managing water resources more efficiently with an online geographic information system, which they had developed jointly with the ICRC.

People across Ethiopia, including refugees and IDPs, communicated with their relatives through National Society/ICRC family-links services. Seeking authorization to help unaccompanied Eritrean minors restore contact with their families, the ICRC pursued dialogue with the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). The National Society continued to strengthen its family-links capabilities with support from the ICRC and other Movement partners.

The ICRC continued to visit, in accordance with its standard procedures, detainees at all six federal prisons, at 12 regional prisons in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, the SNNPR and Tigray, and at a temporary-detention facility in Mekele. ICRC delegates monitored detainees' treatment and living conditions; afterwards, they reported their findings and recommendations confidentially to the authorities. The ICRC provided equipment/supplies to prison clinics, trained prison health staff in the proper diagnosis and treatment of common diseases, and assisted the authorities in upgrading prison infrastructure. By sponsoring their attendance at workshops abroad, the ICRC helped managers of federal and regional prisons strengthen their ability to address detainees' humanitarian needs.

Physical rehabilitation centres for disabled people, including those wounded during conflict/violence, continued to receive ICRC support. With ICRC assistance, the local authorities continued working towards the implementation of a national physical rehabilitation strategy, including the establishment of a bachelor's degree in prosthetics/orthotics at a local university and the development of a national supply chain for producing assistive devices.

The ICRC continued to promote IHL and humanitarian principles among the authorities, armed/police forces, the judiciary and the media. In cooperation with regional police training centres, the ICRC organized training sessions for police forces on international human rights standards applicable to law enforcement. During discussions with the ENDF, the ICRC explored possibilities for future IHL programmes involving troops assigned to AMISOM.

With financial/material/technical assistance from the ICRC and other Movement partners, the National Society continued to develop its ability to deliver humanitarian services to those in need.

CIVILIANS

Dialogue seeks access to conflict-affected people, including in the SRS

In view of the armed conflicts and other situations of violence in Ethiopia, and the ENDF's involvement in conflicts in neighbouring countries, the authorities and weapon bearers were reminded of their responsibility to protect civilians. Regular dialogue with the authorities and community leaders sought to strengthen their acceptance for the ICRC's mandate and persuade them to allow humanitarian aid to reach those in need (see *Actors of influence*). Despite ongoing dialogue, the ICRC remained without access to the SRS, where it had been unable to conduct activities since 2007.

Vulnerable groups meet their immediate needs

Some 500 families (3,000 people) fleeing South Sudan found respite at National Society/ICRC communal shelters. At Leitchour

camp, around 15,600 particularly vulnerable individuals – including pregnant/lactating women, elderly people and the disabled – prepared meals more efficiently with ICRC-supplied fuel-saving stoves and firewood. Some 110,000 refugees gained access to clean water through newly installed water points and reduced their vulnerability to disease following the construction of latrines and hand-washing stands.

Around 43,000 people displaced by intercommunal violence in three regions eased their situation with ICRC-provided shelter materials/household items, distributed with National Society assistance.

On their arrival, 667 Ethiopian nationals repatriated from Eritrea received household/hygiene items to use while they waited for their status to be formalized. Their need for family-links services was assessed with National Society assistance (see below). The ICRC continued to monitor the situation to ensure that people were repatriated voluntarily.

Vulnerable people have readier access to water

The inadequacy of water infrastructure in areas near Ethiopia's border with Eritrea, and in areas hosting refugees, required people to make long treks to water sources. In the northern Afar and Tigray regions bordering Eritrea, and in Benishangul Gumuz region bordering Sudan, over 179,000 people could collect water nearer their homes after the authorities, assisted by the ICRC, repaired their water pumps. Through ICRC workshops, community technicians improved their ability to operate/maintain these pumps, benefiting over 51,000 people. More than 33,000 people reduced their risk of contracting water-borne diseases following hygiene-promotion campaigns.

With ICRC assistance, the Tigray water authorities continued to update their online database of water points in the region, which helped them determine the adequacy of the water supply and improve their planning. Some 130 personnel from the Afar and Tigray water boards were trained to map water points for the database.

Returnees work to regain economic self-sufficiency

Some 8,000 previously displaced households (48,000 people) who returned to East Hararge used ICRC-donated seed/tools to resume agricultural production at levels expected to cover their requirements. In four districts bordering Eritrea, 200 vulnerable households (1,200 people) – including families of missing persons, repatriated Ethiopians or HIV patients, and households headed by women – increased their income by starting small businesses with ICRC funding/training. Families of missing persons had their other needs assessed by the ICRC.

Thousands of people restore contact with relatives in Ethiopia and elsewhere

Through National Society/ICRC family-links services, people in Ethiopia got in touch with relatives in the country or elsewhere. Ethiopians repatriated from Eritrea or deported from Saudi Arabia and Yemen, including unaccompanied minors, phoned their families to let them know of their safe arrival; in some cases, the ICRC had informed their families of their repatriation beforehand. Somali refugees in the SRS had the names of their missing relatives read out on the radio via the BBC Somali service (see *Somalia*). South Sudanese refugees in Assosa and Gambella contacted their families via RCMs and phone calls. The ICRC began testing a photographic tool that might help some 540 refugees, including unaccompanied minors, trace their relatives in Kenya, South Sudan or Uganda.

Using ICRC travel documents issued in cooperation with the pertinent authorities and National Societies, 20 people resettled abroad or returned to their home countries. Two siblings, both minors, rejoined their family in Europe. Documents, including academic transcripts, were relayed across the Eritrea-Ethiopia border, allowing Eritrean and Ethiopian nationals to pursue employment or further studies. The ICRC pursued dialogue with ARRA officials with a view to gaining their authorization to help unaccompanied Eritrean minors at refugee camps in Tigray restore contact with their families; on one occasion, it was granted ad hoc access to the camps, enabling it to distribute long-pending RCMs.

While 50 people being sought by their families were located, over 660 people remained missing, including those unaccounted for in connection with the Eritrea-Ethiopia conflict. In cooperation with the National Societies in neighbouring countries, and with comprehensive support from Movement partners, the Ethiopian Red Cross continued to develop its family-links capabilities.

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

Detainees have their treatment and living conditions monitored

Over 32,700 detainees in all six federal prisons and in regional prisons in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Gambella, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray, and people under temporary detention in Mekele, continued to receive ICRC visits, conducted according to the organization's standard procedures. During visits, detainees' treatment and living conditions were monitored. Authorities received confidential feedback following visits and, where necessary, recommendations to improve conditions of detention. Despite ongoing dialogue with the authorities, the ICRC remained without access to people held by the CIS, and to detainees in the SRS.

Some 320 detainees, including 96 Eritreans, were monitored individually. Detainees restored/maintained contact with their families through RCMs and short oral messages relayed by ICRC delegates. At their request, foreign detainees had their embassies/consulates notified of their detention; detained refugees/asylum-seekers were notified to the UNHCR. Seventy-four former detainees received attestations of detention, enabling them to address administrative/legal concerns; 42 released detainees covered their transportation expenses with ICRC assistance.

The authorities take steps to strengthen prison management

The Federal Prison Administration established a working group with the ICRC to address humanitarian concerns in federal prisons. Managers of federal and regional prisons learnt more about prison management and improving detention facilities through ICRC-organized workshops in Addis Ababa and Geneva, Switzerland, at which experts from the International Centre for Prison Studies spoke. Federal detention authorities discussed experiences and best practices with their counterparts from other countries at two international conferences, which they attended with ICRC support.

Detainees have access to better health care

Nine prison health facilities boosted their ability to deliver health care to nearly 20,000 detainees following the provision of medical equipment/supplies. Over 70 sick detainees had their condition monitored through individual follow-up by ICRC health personnel.

At the regional referral hospital in the Burayo prison, Oromia, staff bolstered their skills by conducting medical consultations jointly

with ICRC personnel. Detainees were better nourished after the provision of vitamin supplements; those affected with worms received treatment. Inmates in Kilinto federal prison benefited from improved medical examinations after their clinic was provided with equipment. Through National Society training, 210 detainees in seven regional prisons acquired first-aid skills (see *Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*).

Two prison health officials learnt more about health in detention at a course in Basel, Switzerland, organized by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute. Federal/regional prison health personnel enhanced their ability to diagnose, treat and manage mental-health problems through training courses in Addis Ababa. With ICRC assistance, regional prison health staff in Amhara drew up plans to enhance their services.

Inmates benefit from infrastructural improvements

Over 33,000 detainees at 5 federal and 12 regional prisons had better living conditions after improvements to their kitchens, water-supply systems and sanitation facilities; among them were detainees at Burayo prison, where, following the failure of the local water supply, the ICRC trucked in some 4,000 litres of water daily for over a month until normal service was restored. Forty-four personnel at federal prisons maintained facilities more effectively after receiving ICRC training.

Over 31,000 detainees improved their well-being following the provision of household/hygiene items and recreational materials.

WOUNDED AND SICK

Wounded/sick people from South Sudan receive medical treatment

In Gambella, local health facilities treated ailing and injured people from South Sudan, as well as their host communities. With two fully equipped ambulances provided by the ICRC, over 300 people needing hospital care were transferred to medical facilities by the National Society. Patients received medical treatment at Gambella hospital and three health centres, all four of which were supported by the National Society/ICRC with equipment/supplies. The hospital's water system was repaired and water trucked in, while more sustainable solutions were sought. The regional blood bank served patients more effectively after supplies and a back-up generator were provided.

People with disabilities recover their mobility and independence

Over 6,000 people with disabilities, many of whom had been injured during conflict/violence, benefited from free services at 10 ICRC-supported physical rehabilitation centres; around half of them had their transport, food and other costs covered by the ICRC. An assessment found that beneficiaries improved their ability to earn income after receiving rehabilitation services.

All 10 centres imported raw materials/equipment, and built their technical/managerial capabilities, with ICRC assistance. Managers at one centre strengthened their leadership skills through ICRC-backed training. Of the 23 people who underwent ICRC-supported prosthetic/orthotic training during the year, 15 passed a basic examination and proceeded with further training; 7 completed advanced training and began to practise their newly acquired skills.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with technical advice from the ICRC, continued working to implement a national physical rehabilitation strategy, which included the development of a national

supply chain for producing assistive devices. Discussions with a local university on the establishment of a bachelor's degree programme in prosthetics/orthotics continued.

The national basketball federation received 24 specially adapted wheelchairs, and made plans for wheelchair basketball training to help increase disabled people's chances for social inclusion.

ACTORS OF INFLUENCE

Police forces increase their knowledge of international human rights standards

Over 2,150 members of the federal and regional police forces, including crime-prevention officers, crime investigators, special police forces, riot-control officers, prison guards, and new recruits, strengthened their knowledge of international human rights standards applicable to law enforcement in training sessions organized jointly by the regional police training centres and the ICRC.

ENDF peacekeeping troops continued to receive predeployment IHL training, promoting compliance with IHL during peace-support missions. Military legal advisers enhanced their knowledge of IHL during briefings. Through dialogue, the ICRC sought opportunities to assist the ENDF in integrating IHL into its training programmes.

Community leaders become more familiar with the ICRC's mandate and work

Gaining access to conflict-affected communities in the SRS and to detainees in places of temporary detention required regular dialogue with the authorities (see *Civilians* and *People deprived of their freedom*) and members of civil society, to ensure their understanding of and gain their support for the ICRC's neutral, impartial and independent humanitarian action. In violence-prone areas across Ethiopia, over 1,200 local authorities, community leaders and National Society volunteers familiarized themselves with IHL and the Movement's work at National Society/ICRC dissemination sessions.

Government and judiciary officials enhance their understanding of IHL implementation

With ICRC support, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended a regional seminar on IHL implementation in Naivasha, Kenya (see *Nairobi*). The ICRC stood ready to assist the authorities in reviving the national IHL committee.

Over 550 judges and prosecutors reinforced their knowledge of IHL and related legal instruments at ICRC seminars, some organized jointly with regional judicial training centres.

Media highlight humanitarian activities

Drawing on ICRC press releases and website updates, journalists covered National Society/ICRC activities, including assistance to South Sudanese refugees in Gambella and ICRC-organized workshops on prison management for prison authorities and on mental health care for prison health staff. In Tigray, 82 journalists and police media personnel learnt about the legal protection afforded to them by IHL during armed conflict.

Future lawyers and journalists learn more about IHL

Some 650 senior law and journalism students from seven universities, and their instructors, enhanced their understanding of IHL and their ability to do research on related subjects at ICRC dissemination sessions organized jointly with their respective law

faculties. Law students from 12 universities demonstrated their knowledge of IHL in a moot-court competition jointly organized by a local university, the National Society and the ICRC; one team participated in a regional IHL competition with ICRC support.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

National Society enhances its first-aid and ambulance services

The Ethiopian Red Cross assisted communities in regions affected by conflict or violence, provided family-links services (see *Civilians*) and conducted IHL dissemination activities (see *Actors of influence*).

National Society branches boosted their operational capacities with ICRC support, which included repairs to their offices and warehouses, the provision of vehicles for emergency-response and tracing activities, and assistance in covering the salaries of key personnel and other costs. Branch heads from four regions strengthened their ability to direct disaster-preparedness activities in an ICRC workshop.

The National Society continued to develop its emergency-response services, updating its first-aid and ambulance-management procedures and importing 26 additional ambulances with financial, technical and logistical support from the ICRC. Through ICRC-backed training, 285 youth volunteers at National Society ambulance stations, and 210 detainees in seven regional prisons, learnt first-aid skills. Some 30 medical professionals reinforced their ability to teach first aid through a train-the-trainers workshop.

Monthly coordination meetings and bilateral interactions between Movement partners further strengthened their cooperation. Sponsored by the ICRC, National Society staff participated in Movement meetings abroad.

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: PROTECTION		Total			
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)					
Red Cross messages (RCMs)			UAMs/SCs*		
RCMs collected	2,924	10			
RCMs distributed	2,624	6			
Phone calls facilitated between family members	26,609				
Names published in the media	542				
Reunifications, transfers and repatriations					
People reunited with their families	2				
Tracing requests, including cases of missing persons			Women	Girls	Boys
People for whom a tracing request was newly registered	272	57	74	32	
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	85				
People located (tracing cases closed positively)	50				
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	11				
Tracing cases still being handled at the end of the reporting period (people)	663	139	81	40	
<i>including people for whom tracing requests were registered by another delegation</i>	164				
UAMs/SCs*, including unaccompanied demobilized child soldiers			Girls		Demobilized children
UAMs/SCs newly registered by the ICRC/National Society	6	1			
UAMs/SCs reunited with their families by the ICRC/National Society	2	1			
UAM/SC cases still being handled by the ICRC/National Society at the end of the reporting period	125	5			
Documents					
People to whom travel documents were issued	20				
Official documents relayed between family members across borders/front lines	17				
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)					
ICRC visits			Women	Minors	
Detainees visited	32,738	1,235	1,389		
			Women	Girls	Boys
Detainees visited and monitored individually	323	14	2	11	
Detainees newly registered	227	13	2	7	
Number of visits carried out	35				
Number of places of detention visited	19				
Restoring family links					
RCMs collected	757				
RCMs distributed	167				
Phone calls made to families to inform them of the whereabouts of a detained relative	472				
People to whom a detention attestation was issued	74				

* Unaccompanied minors/separated children

MAIN FIGURES AND INDICATORS: ASSISTANCE		Total	Women	Children
CIVILIANS (residents, IDPs, returnees, etc.)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	61,297	34%	14%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	30,498		
Productive inputs	Beneficiaries	48,000	50%	0%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	48,000		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	393,024	25%	50%
	<i>of whom IDPs</i>	110,047		
Health				
Health centres supported	Structures	3		
Average catchment population		25,333		
Referrals to a second level of care	Patients	354		
PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM (All categories/all statuses)				
Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection programme)				
Essential household items	Beneficiaries	31,901		
Cash	Beneficiaries	42		
Water and habitat activities	Beneficiaries	33,666		
Health				
Number of visits carried out by health staff		52		
Number of places of detention visited by health staff		11		
WOUNDED AND SICK				
Hospitals				
Hospitals supported	Structures	1		
	<i>of which provided data</i>	1		
Admissions	Patients	1,731	613	871
	<i>of whom weapon-wounded</i>	12		
	<i>of whom medical cases</i>	1,316		
	<i>of whom gynaecological/obstetric cases</i>	403		
Operations performed		185		
Physical rehabilitation				
Centres supported	Structures	10		
Patients receiving services	Patients	6,082	1,203	1,269
New patients fitted with prostheses	Patients	751	115	58
Prostheses delivered	Units	1,977	286	164
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	364		
New patients fitted with orthoses	Patients	706	207	264
Orthoses delivered	Units	2,203	531	1,075
	<i>of which for victims of mines or explosive remnants of war</i>	5		
Patients receiving physiotherapy	Patients	3,252	752	604
Crutches delivered	Units	5,011		
Wheelchairs delivered	Units	431		

1. Owing to operational and management constraints, figures presented in this table may not reflect all activities carried out during the reporting period.