



**UNHCR**

**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

# **Country Operations Plan 2008**

## **Ethiopia**

**2008-2009**  
**Ethiopia Country Operations Plan**

**Part One: Context and Strategy**

**Operational Context**

**1 Country/Sub-Regional Situation:**

**Political, Social, Economic, Security, Human Rights and Asylum issues:**

Ethiopia's economic mainstay is agriculture which accounts for half of GDP, 60% of exports, and 80% of total employment. This sector suffers from frequent drought and employs traditional cultivation practices. Furthermore, the war with Eritrea in 1998-2000 and recurrent drought have buffeted the economy, in particular coffee production. In November 2001, Ethiopia qualified for debt relief from the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The current land tenure system vests ownership with the state and land is leased to tenants and entrepreneurs which places additional challenges on the development of resources.

The Ethiopian people and their governments have showed a very generous and long asylum tradition. More recently, Ethiopia hosted refugees that in some cases exceeded one million. These numbers decreased very significantly when most of the Somali refugees repatriated between 1997 and 2005. As at 1 January 2007, there were 103,110 refugees and asylum seekers hosted in seven camps throughout the country and in Addis Ababa; 66,980 of them were Sudanese, 16,576 were Somali and 13,078 were Eritrean, 5,763 were Afar, and the remaining 713 were from Uganda, Burundi, DRC; and other 13 nationalities located mostly in urban areas.

While no serious violations of basic human rights of refugees were recorded under the existing provisions; the freedom of movement of refugees is limited and encampment is the preferred option. This coupled with Ethiopia's reservations to the 1951 Convention (education, employment) seriously curtails UNHCR's efforts to enhance refugees' self-reliance, independence, and chances of local integration.

A further consideration that impacts on the working relationship with the Government of Ethiopia is the geo-strategic relationship of Ethiopia to its neighbours Eritrea and Somalia. Although a stalemate exists with Eritrea since 2006, the situation in neighbouring Somalia has drawn Ethiopia into a fresh engagement within Somalia. The Islamic Courts movement that had consolidated power in the south of Somalia had declared holy war against Ethiopia because of Ethiopia's military intervention into Somali territory to provide support for the UN-recognized Somali Transitional Federal Government. This change of power in southern Somalia allowed increased infiltration by fighters of a Somali independence group, the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), into Somali state in Ethiopia's southeast, armed with sophisticated weapons and equipment. Eritrean refugees continue to arrive in a steady flow of 200 to 300 individuals per month.

On 24<sup>th</sup> December 2006, the Ethiopian army entered Somalia in support of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG). The TFG quickly managed to regain ground and moved back into the capital Mogadishu and with the fall of the last stronghold of the UIC, Kismayo, on 1 January 2007, the conventional war was over. The UIC, however, vowed to continue with guerilla tactics, and to oust the Ethiopian forces. High-level diplomacy to ensure the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops, the deployment of Africa Union Peacekeepers and the reconciliation of the different factions in Somalia was ongoing at the time of writing. As a consequence thousands of Somali refugees sought sanctuary in the Ethiopian Somali region as well as in neighbouring Kenya.

During 2006, 2,410 asylum seekers arrived in Ethiopia, the majority Eritrean nationals, and were granted refugee status by the Government of Ethiopia in a screening procedure run by the Government's Administration for Refugee and returnee Affairs (ARRA) at a screening site near the border. Asylum seekers from countries other than Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan had their applications determined by the Eligibility Committee in Addis Ababa. The number of new arrivals completely overwhelmed the capacity to conduct RSD procedures on time resulting in a growing backlog of cases. A specific RSD project will be initiated in 2007 to address this need.

In the northern part of the country the Ethiopian Government reported the presence of Eritrean Afar refugees who were located in more than 20 locations throughout the remote Afar Regional State of Ethiopia. UNHCR, together with ARRA carried out the registration of 4,573 Afar refugees. A new protection and assistance programme is will be put in place in 2007.

Peace in southern Sudan paved the way for the signing of a Tripartite Agreement and the facilitation of repatriation of Sudanese refugees from camps in western Ethiopia.

Since its establishment, the African Union has become a key player in the continent on a range of issues including peace and security, governance, regional integration and socio-economic regeneration. The AU has helped resolve a number of conflict situations, prevented some conflicts from escalating and contained the impact of others.

Efforts to bring the problems of refugees, returnees and internally displaced to the forefront of the continent's political agenda are bearing fruit. Through its active interaction with the AU and its member states, UNHCR Ethiopia has prevented the unraveling of some of the continent's strategic legal frameworks, such as the 1969 Convention which the Heads of State resolved to keep as relevant, mobilized African countries to take further steps in the prevention of forced displacement, strengthening protection and enhancing durable solutions for refugees across the continent. A draft convention on protection and solutions for IDP is being considered by the AU in cooperation with UNHCR. UNHCR Ethiopia is playing a key role in supporting the AU in its effort to address peace and security issues including the need for comprehensive post conflict recovery and reconstruction in countries emerging from conflict. The same efforts with ECA, and the African Development Bank have resulted in these institutions adopting special policies in favor of fragile states with the needs of affected populations in mind (refugees, returnees and IDP).

**o Populations of concern/ themes to be addressed in UNHCR programmes:**

UNHCR Ethiopia will continue to protect and assist the Sudanese, Eritrean, Somali, Afar of Eritrean origin, and urban refugees. In addition, the Liaison Activities with the AU, IGAD, ECA and ADB and Environment will form the main themes in the Ethiopian program. The regional liaison activities of UNHCR Ethiopia are strategic in nature and have a wider scope in terms of populations and issues of concern, geography and time-frame. They are meant to benefit all of the continent's refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (estimated by the AU to be more than seventeen million) and encourage efforts that can prevent forced population displacement in the medium and long term.

- o Summary Results of Assessments including Participatory Assessment with populations of concern, Annual Protection Report, Standards and Indicators, and other assessments undertaken by UNHCR and partners, per programme as defined by population of concern or theme.**

In September 2006, a participatory assessment (PA) exercise between refugees, UNHCR and implementing partners was carried out in all the refugee and urban settings where refugees highlighted not only their concerns but also their capabilities in addressing issues as well as raising protection risks adversely affecting their daily lives.

When reviewing the results of the PA, the following common concerns were identified. Restrictions of movement, inadequate feeling of physical protection, lack of income generating opportunities, sub standard health services and education facilities as well as discrimination by the local population. In addition, there were also gender specific concerns as well including the disempowerment of females, girl children being overburdened with household chores, harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM) and child labour.

The concerns of the urban refugees reflected the issues specific to their environment wherein the major concerns related to discrimination, eviction and various forms of abuse. Young refugees found it hard to find life partners, single mothers faced harassment at night and young females were more likely to engage in risky practices to augment family incomes. Though urban based, these refugees also noted the lack of access to proper health and education facilities, poor sanitation and over crowded living conditions.

Standards and Indicator Reports (SIRs) representing seven refugee camps and one urban setting were also prepared in 2006. The trends in most protection risks and assistance as highlighted in the PA exercise results were also confirmed in the Standards and Indicator Reports. For instance, water provision has never been up to the standard of 20 liters per person per day on average for refugee camps in Ethiopia, while enrolment of girls in primary school education has never exceeded 50% on average in all the camps. The SIRs in addition indicated there is still a low reporting phenomenon below 40% in all refugee camps and urban setting for Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases.

During the course of last and current year, this Regional Liaison Office (RLO) received very essential missions from the Regional Hub Office based at Nairobi. These included a mission to improve the Health Information System (HIS) in all refugee camps in Ethiopia

A mission to review the malaria activities in the camps in relation to UNHCR strategy for malaria control 2005-2007 and determine the level of acute malnutrition among children and review the effectiveness of nutrition rehabilitation activities provided to vulnerable groups; assess the reproductive health services in the camps to outline measures that will enable the refugees to access quality reproductive health services in line with the minimum international standards; Review the neonatal and childhood mortality rates and the case management of common childhood diseases and based on the findings, determine mechanisms for providing essential medical care to under-five children was also completed.

The other major activity was to jointly with the country programme, establish a baseline for implementation of Integrated Activities against malnutrition in Kebribeyah camp. The mission findings based on two camps namely Shimelba and Kebribeyah confirmed the existence of malaria as an epidemic, acute malnutrition levels among children in both camps, low response of health services to refugees below international standards mainly due to inadequate health staff coupled by high health staff turnover. These findings together with previous nutrition surveys culminated into the decision by the High Commissioner to launch the health and nutrition project as an additionality to the Ethiopia program in order to address the identified gaps. Follow up

mission were carried out regularly to assess and monitor progress. These missions were also helpful in building constructive relationships on a broader front with the many government counterparts.

The second AU Ministerial Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons has identified a number of measures including the convening of a special AU summit on forced population displacement 2008, development of an AU convention on IDPs and other measures that could enhance protection and durable solutions throughout the continent. RLO has also played a leading role in supporting the AU in the development of a comprehensive Policy on post conflict reconstruction and development to support the recovery of countries emerging from conflict. The First IGAD ministerial conference on refugees held in Kenya in February 2006 has made a number of decisions aimed at improving the situation of refugees in the region. The African Development Bank Group is developing a new policy that will guide its engagement in fragile states in the continent. 2008 and 2009 are expected to see significant implementation of the decisions from these (and other) high-level conferences.

### **UNHCR Strategy**

#### **2 Achievements to date per programme as defined by population of concern or theme**

The 2006 Objectives that were properly linked to the Global Strategic Objectives included the following:

- Provide international protection and basic multi-sectoral care & maintenance assistance to all refugees in Ethiopia (GSO 2);
- Assist the Ethiopian Government in the establishment of institutional structures required for implementing the refugee law (GSO 1);
- Promote the repatriation of 14,000 Sudanese refugees as well as to vigorously seek opportunities those Eritrean and Sudanese refugees susceptible for resettlement (GSO 3);
- Empower refugee women in the planning, implementation, decision making and evaluation of the protection and assistance programme emphasizing on gender and SGBV issues (GSO 2);
- Strengthen refugee participation in planning and implementation through continuous awareness raising activities including negative cultural and gender issues (rape, early marriages, dowry, FGM, etc.) (GSO 2);
- Ensure the effective implementation of the joint work programs between UNHCR and AU, NEPAD, IGAD and their respective member states in search for refugee durable solutions in Africa (GSO 1.4);
- Stimulate relationships with other UN agencies and NGOs to create a synergic environment in realizing MDGs and encourage joint initiatives *vis-à-vis* UNHCR exit strategies from Eastern and Western Ethiopia (GSO 1.4)

In summary, the above objectives had the following impacts and achievements: Under the Sudanese program, a total of 4,628 individuals were assisted in an organized manner to repatriate to Southern Sudan in safety and dignity. Additionally, another 950 Sudanese refugees repatriated through VRF self repatriation to Southern Sudan after developing Standard Operating Procedures on spontaneous returns.

As a result of the repatriation operation, UNHCR will close Yarenja Sudanese refugee camp in the first quarter of 2007 and possibly two more camps (Bonga and Dimma) in 2008 if all assumptions remain in place. Due to the present influx of Eritrean Afar and Somali refugees,

three more camps will be opened, one in Somali Region (Teferi Ber) and two in Afar Region subject to availability of resources in 2007. Further provision will be made to accommodate potential new influxes from Somalia in the areas of Gode and Shabella region.

A total of 770 individuals from all the programs in Ethiopia were assisted to depart and resettle in a third country of asylum.

The protection activities included a focus on the setting up of systems and standardized procedures for all main protection functions in the country. In particular to better identify and respond to refugees with special protection needs in the seven refugee camps, including victims of SGBV. The office focused on identifying survivors of sexual and gender based violence and setting up standard operating procedures for more appropriate responses to their needs. In order to establish the identification and response to SGBV issues, both implementing partners and UNHCR staff members were trained after which Standard Operating Procedures on the subject matter were developed on top of engaging a partner to deal with female genital mutilation (FGM) issues at Kebribeyah Somalia refugee camp.

Refugee children, whose needs far surpass mere access to primary education, have yet to receive appropriate attention. A complicating factor is the withdrawal at the end of 2006 of the only child-focused agency, Save the Children (SWE) from the Sudanese camps.

The office pursued discussions at the national level and within the UNCT regarding its role in the protection of conflict-induced IDPs in Ethiopia.

Under the Liaison Unit, a draft outline for an AU legal instrument on protection of IDPs was prepared jointly with the AU and reviewed by the 2nd AU Ministerial Conference on Refugees, Returnees and IDPs in Burkina Faso in May 2006. The Conference decided that the draft would be reviewed by technical/legal experts and presented to the January 2007 AU Summit.

No refolement nor unwarranted detentions were reported during the reporting period. Regarding registration activities, ProGres database was put in place and beneficiaries verified against the records.

### **3. Protection and Solutions Strategy for 2008-2009 per programme as defined by population of concern or theme**

#### **A. Background**

The drafting and implementation of a Comprehensive Protection Strategy (CPS) for Ethiopia was aimed at addressing the sexual exploitation, allegations of abuse and growing concerns of gang violence against women and girls in refugee camp.

The strategy therefore focuses on measurable gains and necessary linkages with operational goals and imperatives in order to achieve some results in the shortest possible time.

#### **B. Strategic orientations: 3 pillars**

Ethiopia's CPS is built upon 3 pillars in order to clearly define the strategic orientation, making the presentation of the comprehensive activities less daunting or overwhelming. Linkages are obvious between all three pillars but undoubtedly, the second pillar constitutes the central theme of protection challenges in Ethiopia: the identification and response to special needs of refugees. Because of this real gap in Ethiopia's operation, the CPS was crafted in such a way as to be

measured, in great part, against the effectiveness of its activities aimed at addressing the specific needs of women and girls, children, adolescents, and the physically and mentally challenged.

The strategic aspect of the CPS is thus found in the **3 pillars** identified:

- I. Strengthened Government capacity in the fields of Registration and RSD and supporting the development of Ethiopia's asylum system;**
- II. Enhanced capacity and systems to identify, document, and respond to special protection needs, particularly of women, girls, children, persons with a disability, elderly and adolescents;**
- III. Enhanced and strategic access to durable solutions, notably resettlement and repatriation.**

These pillars provide a streamlined approach to the protection strategy and aim at achieving:

- A. Active and collaborative participation of the Government in key operational activities (i.e. registration and RSD) in line with UNHCR standards and jointly designed objectives;
- B. Effective (i.e. timely, accurate, continuous) and collaborative (UNHCR, IPs, Government, Refugee community) identification of and response to special needs of refugees, with a particular focus the needs of women, girls, children, elderly and the physically and/or mentally ill;
- C. Solutions found for protracted refugee situations and individual protection cases, freeing up humanitarian space, sharing international responsibility of hosting refugees, and opening dialogue on enhanced enjoyment of refugee rights in Ethiopia.

The pillars are better described as “cross-cutting beams”, providing direction and focus to comprehensive objectives and activities, i.e. in implementing the comprehensive objectives and activities, colleagues are guided by the over-arching goals (or pillars).

The set of objectives and activities reflect most basic standards of refugee protection. They are set out according to the refugee's life cycle, from access and reception through to registration, screening or refugee status determination, access to assistance and services, living conditions in a safe environment, community life, and finally access to a durable solution.

- **Overall Objectives and their Links to GSOs/ RSOs**

During the two year planning period this RLO will pro-actively respond in a timely and protection sensitive manner to the wish of Sudanese refugees for repatriating to Sudan, in safety and dignity, by continuing to promote voluntary repatriation through the use of the VRF in both organized and self- repatriation. Consequently, this RLO plans to assist 25,000 individuals to repatriate in an organized manner to their country of origin in 2008 and 15,000 in 2009 as a durable solution while it is foreseen to start repatriation for 3,000 Somalis in 2009 linked to GSO number 5.1.

This RLO will continue to pursue resettlement as a part of its comprehensive strategy to resolve refugee situations, particularly protracted ones, which in Ethiopia include the Somali (in the context of the CPA) and Eritrean caseloads linked to GSO number 5.4. No durable solution in terms of repatriation is foreseen for Eritrean refugees as the only option open for this beneficiary

group is resettlement where an estimated 2,150 individuals will be assisted to depart to third countries of asylum.

The Eritrean, Afar, Somalis, urban and the residual Sudanese beneficiaries in addition to receiving material assistance during the two year planning period, will continue to receive legal and physical protection with the aim of ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers are admitted to safety, and reception arrangements and treatment in conformity with international standards, that they are accurately and individually registered in a credible Government –led registration process leading to individual identity documents, that asylum claimants have unhindered and timely access to individual screening and RSD procedures and the national legislative framework is adopted/amended to strengthen the implementation of international instruments falling under UNHCR’s responsibility as linked to GSOs numbers 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5; 2.2; 3.1; 5.2.

Furthermore, as a response to the decision of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, further to detailed discussions with the Ethiopian Authorities, to roll out the Cluster Approach in Ethiopia, UNHCR Ethiopia will establish a protection cluster to enable the UN and NGOs to respond effectively to the protection needs of IDPs as per GSO 2.5.

Under the urban program it is estimated to assist the repatriation of 30 individuals and resettle 175 individuals to a third country of asylum during the two year period while those who cannot qualify to be urban refugees will be relocated to Sherkole refugee camp as linked to GSOs 5.1 and 5.4.

UNHCR will ensure that the residual beneficiaries will have access to their education rights by promoting full access to primary education in an inclusive, participatory and discrimination-free environment. Access to secondary and higher education by enhancing opportunities for qualified refugees will also be enhanced all linked to GSO number 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4.

It will be ensured that the physical, material and protection needs of refugees with special needs will be enhanced through identification, documentation, referral and response mechanisms, particularly for children, women and girls in the camps as linked to GSO number 3.4. In this regard, program activities which will provide alternatives to current negative practices and trends such as child labour, harmful traditional practices, SGBV, youth violence will be developed as linked to GSOs number 7.1; 7.2; 7.3 and 7.4.

The Liaison Unit of the Regional Office in Ethiopia will ensure the strengthening of external relationships as linked to GSO number 8, while the RLO will ensure strengthened partnership arrangements especially with regard to UN Country Teams and implement participatory planning with refugees and IDPs where applicable in line with GSOs 4; 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; and 6.4.



## o Planning Figure Table

<b>Planning Figures</b>				
<b>Population</b>	<b>Dec. 2006</b>	<b>Dec. 2007</b>	<b>Dec. 2008</b>	<b>Dec. 2009</b>
Sudanese	66,980	55,208	31,724	17,536
Somalis	16,576	39,399	39,957	37,527
Eritreans	13,078	14,218	16,674	19,174
Afar (Eritrean)	5,763	7,130	8,130	9,130
Urban	713	837	964	1,068
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,110</b>	<b>116,792</b>	<b>97,449</b>	<b>84,435</b>

### **Partnership and Collaboration**

This RLO will continue its partnership with seventeen implementing partners out of which three of them namely IRC, ZOA and IMC are international organizations undertaking care and maintenance operations. World Food Programme who is a close UNHCR operational UN Agency in Ethiopia will continue to provide food to all camp-based refugees. At the same time, the partnership arrangements especially with regard to UN Country Teams to address emerging emergency situations due to conflict will be strengthened. The UN Country team will also be encouraged to collaborate in an integrated manner to implement community based phase down activities after closing refugee camps especially due to repatriation in order to ensure that facilities left behind continue to benefit the host communities in and around former refugee camps and the transition to development activities is initiated.

RLO's regional liaison activities are dependent on the strength of the partnerships with the African Union, IGAD, ECA and other partners working in Africa. In addition to the already strong partnership with the AU, access to a large diplomatic and international community enables UNHCR to forge stronger and strategic relationships that are crucial for advocacy, visibility and addressing the many challenges facing the people of concern to UNHCR in the continent. The partnerships are strategic and will need to continue as long as the problems of large-scale forced population displacement in Africa persist. In 2005 and 2006 RLO's activities have helped in the development of AU policy on PCRD, IGAD policy on fragile states, AU decisions on development of Convention on IDP and several IGAD decisions to improve the situation of refugees.

### **Assumptions and Constraints**

It is assumed that the plans for repatriating Sudanese refugees will not be disrupted by either financial or *force majeure* occurrences as has been the case since the operation started in March 2006. For instance, this RLO had to be advanced additional funds from the Khartoum office in December 2006 for four additional convoy movements, repatriation routes were declared mined by UNMAO, Acute Watery Diarrhea at Gambella Regional State, and unexpected heavy rains in the dry season all caused delays. It is also assumed that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the North and South Sudan will continue being respected by all the parties as any breach by either party will adversely affect the repatriation operation.

Under the Somali refugee program, it is assumed that there will be no significant increase in the number of Somalis moving into Ethiopia. This assumption is based on a further assumption that the Transitional Federal Government that ousted the Union of Islamic Courts in December 2006 will entrench itself as the central ruling government and especially with the African Union peace keeping force that is being deployed to the country at the time of writing this plan.

RLO will have to continue providing close and substantive support to the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peace and Security of the AU Commission as well as the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti with which it has established a strong working relationship. This aspect of RLO's work (secondment of one professional and one national staff member on full-time basis to the AU, development of concept and conference papers, work plans, joint organization of meetings and conferences etc) is essential as our partners continue to develop their capacity and focus increasing attention to the needs of displaced populations.

- **Potential for Durable Solutions and Phase Out**

The planned repatriation operation for Sudanese refugees in 2007 is some 13, 800 individuals with the current resources which may increase to 20,000 subject to availability of additional funds. This will definitely witness the closure of Yarenja refugee camp by end of March 2007. Bonga and Dimma refugee camps are also likely to close in 2008 if plans and assumptions are not interrupted. If the Eritrean refugees (Kunama) already accepted by USA under group resettlement depart this year as scheduled, pressure on Shimelba refugee camp which cannot expand anymore, will be eased to accommodate the steady influx of 300 individuals per month of Eritrean refugees from the Tigrinya ethnic group.

- o **Summary Management Strategy for UNHCR**

If plans proceed as anticipated, in addition to the successful closure of Yarenja camp at the end of March 2007, it is projected that Bonga and Dimma camps in Gambella Region will also close by mid 2008. Should this materialize, two refugee camps would remain in western Ethiopia in 2009 and possibly 2010; Fugnido and Sherkole. If safety and security conditions in Jonglei and southern Upper Nile States remain unstable, it is highly probable that most of the Anuak refugees in Fugnido will still remain there in 2010. A similar scenario is possible with the Maaban refugees in Sherkole since instability and insecurity are still rampant in the area of origin. It is important to highlight that once all South Sudanese refugees have repatriated, Sherkole will be the last camp remaining in western Ethiopia and will host refugees from the Great Lakes and Darfur.

In this context, this RLO is planning to review and right size human resources in Yarenja in 2007 and Bonga and Dimma by the end of June 2008<sup>1</sup>. A similar resource review will also be conducted for the Gambella operation.

In the Somali Region the situation has evolved in the opposite direction to the plans made three years ago in 2004. Due to the increasing instability in Somalia, a new influx of refugees and asylum seekers has been registered. Some 7,000 of these new arrivals have arrived at the site of the former refugee camp at Hartisheik (closed in June 2004) and in Kebribeyah refugee camp;

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<sup>1</sup> Closure of Bonga and Dimma camps is subject to repatriation movements starting in December 2007 to continue uninterruptedly up to May 2008. Should this assumption fail to be true, this Office might have to ask for extension of the posts assigned to these two camps.

and another 16,000 have arrived in the area between Gode, Fer Fer and Dolo Ado in south eastern Ethiopia.

For those 16,000 refugees who arrived in Gode area, a community based assistance programme together with other UN agencies possibly WFP and UNICEF is being planned due to the logistical difficulties in establishing a refugee camp and the need to avoid an additional pull factor in the area.

Logically newly arrived refugees in Kebribeyah and Hartisheik would have had to be assisted where they arrived; however, it is not possible to do that because of several reasons among which it is worth mentioning:

- the fact that there is no water at all in Hartisheik,
- providing assistance to refugees in a place where there is also a considerable number of drought stricken IDPs and local population who **are not** being assisted by the Regional Authorities could become a serious security and safety risk,
- Federal and Regional Authorities do not want to have refugee population in a place that once was a very important smuggling center,
- Kebribeyah camp is full and local community and authorities refuse to further expand the camp.

Due to these new developments in Somali Region of Ethiopia, this Office has started the procedures to establish in Gode a small office with the purpose of monitoring population movements and the implementation of the community based programme. Additionally, a new Somali refugee camp will be established in Teferi Ber. As a consequence, additional funds are being requested to cover the creation of the necessary posts and procure the required equipment to establish UNHCR presence in those places. Reinforcement of UNHCR Field Office in Jijiga is also being requested.

In the northern part of Ethiopia, there are also new developments. At the request of the Ethiopian Government, a UNHCR led joint UN/ARRA/Regional Government assessment mission was undertaken in June 2006. This mission identified the presence of Afar refugees but due to them being scattered throughout the Region in areas of very difficult access it was only in September 2006 that ARRA and the Regional Government was able to provide UNHCR with a list of 6,130 potential beneficiaries. Further to negotiations with the Government, a more formal registration process, carried out in January-February 2007, allowed a UNHCR led joint mission with ARRA to carry out refugee screening and register 4,573 refugees (1,927 households). Refugees are living together with the local community in 24 very remote and isolated locations, some of them as far away as 375 Km from the temporary assistance delivery points ARRA established at Berhale, Aba'ala, Dallol, Dubti Bure and Logiya. Under these circumstances, a significant number of refugees had to travel 1-4 days on foot and camel to be registered and collect food and NFI assistance. This region is known by its harsh weather conditions with absence of rain most of the year and with temperatures above 40 to 45 °C. Even if initially UNHCR strongly opposed the concentration of refugees in designated areas, further to discussions held on 28 February 2007 with the Regional Authorities, ARRA, and WFP it was concluded that it would be logistically simpler to assist, identify and administer and provide the refugees with better living conditions if they were requested to voluntarily relocate to two assistance distribution sites near Dubti and Berhale. UNHCR will open small offices in these two locations. .

Travel time between Dubti to Berhale by car is three days. Dubti is located close to Samara the Regional capital of Afar Region. Berhale is located more than 1,000 Km away by road. Mekelle, the capital city of Tigray Region being the closest city to Berhale; is a four hour drive. There are no airstrips close to Dubti. Both Berhale and Dubti are phase III security areas due to proximity with the Eritrean border. Living conditions in Berhale are less than basic. Any UNHCR staff working in the area require extensive support to cope with the harsh living conditions of the area. A fully MOSS compliant compound is required to ensure personal security.

The Field Office in Shiraro administers a Refugee camp with a population of 13,500. It is envisaged that the number of refugees in the camp will reach 15,000 by the end of this year should the influx of 200- 300 refugees per month continue. This trend is unlikely to change in 2008 due to the tense and uncertain political situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea. This office is located in a remote area which lacks basic amenities and requires the administrative and finance affairs to be managed by the Addis Ababa office due to security issues such as the handling of cash.

The above facts together with the growing numbers of Eritrean refugees, the complexity of protection issues, and the particular challenges of special needs and SGBV in Shimelba camp amply justify the upgrading of Shiraro to Field Office with separate location code, Bank Account, FMIS facility, ABOD and Project allocation.

At the Addis Ababa level, after considerable consultation between the Ethiopian Government and the UN Country Team, an agreement was reached in early March 2007 to roll out the Cluster Approach in Ethiopia as noted earlier. The Humanitarian Coordinator has already formally informed the UN Secretariat of his intention to roll out the Cluster Approach in Ethiopia. The UNHCR Representative has also communicated with the Director of the Africa Bureau on the process. The conclusion is that UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in Ethiopia is inevitable. Already, background papers, detailed notes on UNHCR's involvement, analysis of legal basis for protection of IDPs, and analysis of current and past conflict-induced IDP situations have taken up much of the Protection Unit's time and resources. The office expects, once the Cluster Approach is formally rolled out, to prepare detailed legal papers to set up the Protection as well as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management and the Emergency Shelter clusters (to be led by UNHCR), ensure trainings, advocacy and legal and other advice. As Cluster lead, UNHCR would be expected to field missions and participate in fact finding and monitoring field missions. This new initiative will require resource support-

RLO has managed its regional liaison activities with the minimum of human and financial resources. The resources utilized for regional liaison activities represent only a small proportion of the human resources available to the office in Addis Ababa. Although the resources allocated for regional liaison activities are extremely thin and capacity very limited, there are no plans to increase the current staffing level in 2008 and 2009.

**Part Two - RBM Results Tables by Programme**

<b>Country (or Sub-Region)</b>	<b>Ethiopia - Regional Liaison Office for Africa</b>
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<b>Theme # 1</b>	<b>Regional Liaison Activities in Africa</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>08/AB/ETH/LS/402</b>	
			<b>09/AB/ETH/LS/402</b>	
		<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008 USD-252,000</b>	<b>2009 USD 252,000</b>	<b>Total USD 504,000</b>

<b>Protection Objective(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators (long-term)</b>
1. Address major problems facing refugees, returnees and IDPs in Africa through stronger collaboration with the AU, IGAD, ECA, ADB and other regional, sub-regional and international entities working in Africa;		Numerous instances of denial of access to asylum and involuntary return of asylum seekers and refugees to countries where they may face persecution are reported every year. Humanitarian organizations often face difficulties to freely access displaced populations in need of protection and assistance. These difficulties include insecurity, lack of cooperation and excessive bureaucratic red-tape as well as out-right denial of access. Declining standards of international protection and assistance for African refugees have become the phenomena during the past several years. Many refugees cannot enjoy basic rights such as freedom of movement, access to education - especially beyond the primary level, and the ability to engage in productive economic activities. Vulnerable groups such as women, girls	<p>1. Implementation of decisions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> AU Ministerial Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons including:</p> <p>a. Development, adoption, signature and ratification of AU Convention on Internally Displaced Persons;</p> <p>b. Development of AU guidelines on maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee (and IDP) camps;</p> <p>c. Adoption of AU policy on post-primary education;</p> <p>d. High-level AU efforts to strengthen resource mobilization for victims of forced displacement;</p> <p>e. Enhancing protection and assistance to refugees including through concrete self-reliance measures such as support to micro-finance</p>	<p>1. New legal framework on IDPs will be developed, adopted and (where applicable) acceded to and ratified by AU member states;</p> <p>2. AU guidelines/policy on the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps developed, disseminated at the national level;</p> <p>3. Adoption of AU post-primary education policy will help raise awareness of the problem, increase commitment, improved mobilization of support and concrete projects to help refugees;</p> <p>4. Increased international attention to the plight of displaced people in Africa and enhanced mobilization of resources for African refugees;</p> <p>5. Implementation of decisions of the IGAD Ministerial Conference helps strengthen national institutions, contributes to improvement of the conditions of refugees in the sub-region and cooperation on</p>

	<p>and youth face abduction, forced labour, sexual and gender-based abuse, exploitation and, forced recruitment into armed groups. The absence of comprehensive national strategies relating to displaced populations, in many situations, hinders the effective enjoyment of the rights of refugees enshrined in international covenants.</p>	<p>projects;</p> <p>f. Encourage AU interventions in resolving specific problems facing refugees in countries of asylum;</p> <p>2. Implementation of decisions and declarations of the IGAD Ministerial Conference on Refugees of February 2006.</p> <p>3. The Coordinating Committee on Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (CCAR) is expected to be fully reconstituted and becomes an active body contributing to strategic policy thinking, advocacy and resource mobilization.</p> <p>4. Continued advocacy with the ADB Group and its governing boards to ensure that its emerging policy on fragile states makes provision for assistance for the reintegration of refugees and host communities particularly in areas of return.</p> <p>5. Active participation in Regional Consultation Mechanism and coordination of the NEPAD Sub-Cluster on humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery.</p>	<p>protection, assistance and durable solutions within the region;</p> <p>6. Emerging ADB policy on Fragile states enhances possibilities for allocation of resources for the reintegration of displaced populations in a post-conflict environment;</p>
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<p><b>2.</b> Encourage comprehensive post-conflict reconstruction and development in countries emerging from conflict and encourage the substantive engagement of development actors and international financial institutions in the recovery and reconstruction process by bridging the gap between relief to development;</p>	<p>The resolution of conflicts in many countries including Angola, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia, South Sudan, and DRC have rejuvenated the hopes of millions of conflict-affected populations to benefit from the peace. Thousands of refugees and IDPs have already started returning even while the conditions in areas of return are far from being fully conducive for reintegration. The devastation caused by years of conflict, underdevelopment and neglect is frustrating the efforts of returnees to reintegrate and rebuild. The return and reintegration of refugees and other displaced populations is enmeshed in complex recovery and reconstruction of societies emerging from conflict. This would necessitate that such countries adopt comprehensive and people-centered approaches that aim to conclusively address both the root causes and consequences of violent conflict including population displacement. In 2005 and 2006 UNHCR worked closely with the AU in the development of a comprehensive continental Policy on Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development. The policy was adopted by the AU in July 2006, its implementation has started in earnest at the beginning of 2007, and is expected to peak in 2008 and 2009.</p>	<p>Support the AU in the implementation of its PCRD policy focusing on activities that contribute towards improvement of the situation in countries/areas of major refugee and IDP returns;</p> <p>Focus attention on the recovery and reconstruction needs of areas/countries to which large scale return of refugees and IDPs are taking with a view to attracting increased development assistance for the reintegration of returnees and the resilient communities;</p> <p>Increased advocacy to encourage the active engagement of development actors and international financial institutions in the recovery and reconstruction of post-conflict countries and to adopt a people-centered approach to PCRD;</p>	<p>PCRD programmes would help address root causes of forced displacement, help meet the needs of displaced populations including the return and sustainable reintegration of refugees and eventually prevent large scale forced displacement.</p>
<p><b>3.</b> Foster efforts that address the root causes and prevent large-scale forced</p>	<p>During the 2006 AU Ministerial Conference, member states called (in 2008) for a special summit of AU Heads</p>	<p>Collaborate with AU and other partners in developing the themes, agenda and expected outcome(s) of the Summit, coordination of the</p>	<p>1. African leaders take decisive steps to address the root causes of large scale forced displacement and prevent its recurrence;</p>

population displacement by bringing the issue of forced population displacement to the top-level political agenda of the African Union and other regional/sub-regional entities;	of State and Government to address, inter-alia, the root causes, prevent forced displacement, enhance protection and assistance and, strengthen opportunities for durable solution and sustained reintegration;	preparation of concept/conference papers in various thematic areas, organization of pre-conference consultations and meetings, provide support to logistical and administrative arrangements and, support arrangements for the dissemination and implementation of decisions of the Summit.	2. Top-level commitment of African countries to African and international covenants, humanitarian and legal frameworks for the protection of refugees and other displaced persons reaffirmed; 3. Concrete steps taken to improve the standards of protection and assistance for African refugees; 4. High-level political, moral and resource support obtained for comprehensive PCRD; initiatives taken to mobilize further resources for displaced people.
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>252,000</b>		<b>252,000</b>
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<b>Theme # 2</b>	<b>Environmental Protection and Management</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>08/09/AB/ETH/LS/450</b>	
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>	<b>Improved livelihoods for communities living in refugee-affected areas of Ethiopia through community needs assessments, capacity building and community-driven environmental rehabilitation</b>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008</b> US\$ 947,480	<b>2009</b> US\$ 1,347,480	<b>Total</b> US\$ 2,294,960

<b>Domestic Needs/Household Support Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugees' household energy requirements reduced through the provision of fuel-efficient devices & alternative energy sources.  2. Refugees health	Biomass fuels are scarce & are a source of contention between refugees & locals. Camp residents must travel out 4 to 10 km or more to find deadwood – an activity which often left them vulnerable to injury, attack and rape. Refugees either have to sell part of their ration to meet their firewood needs or must place themselves	8,500 refugee households have access to fuel efficient stoves in all camps except Kebribeyah  100% of the families in Kebribeyah camp received clean cook stove with ethanol fuel  Carrying out extensive study on indoor air pollution and its impact on health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage reduction in average fuelwood consumption levels of target groups – reduction in tree cutting for firewood.</li> <li>8,500 families received fuel-efficient stoves</li> <li>100% of the families in Kebribeyah (3,000 families) received CleanCook –reductions of fuelwood up to 95% &amp; improved health with the removal of smoke from kitchen</li> </ul>



improved by eliminating smoke from the kitchen	at personal risk. Lack of alternative fuel sources for cooking forces girls to leave the camp. Attack while gathering firewood on the outskirts of the camp is becoming common. Burning inferior fuels also resulted in high levels of smoke & fumes. End of 2006, addressed less than 1/3 of the population in Kebribeyah camp with clean cook stoves (780 hrs).	Identify safe firewood collection areas in consultation with the local authorities and communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource-related conflict kept to a minimum.</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>148,150</b>		<b>199,980</b>
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<b>Shelter/Other Infrastructure Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Refugees live in adequate accommodation that offers physical protection and safety.</p> <p>2. The pressure on scarce wood resources reduced in western/northern/eastern camps through the use of mud blocks as an alternative to wood.</p>	In most camps cutting of live wood is banned. New arrivals & refugees with poor shelters are obliged to harvest dead wooden logs to build their houses. End of 2006, over 970 mud-block houses were constructed in Shimelba, Bonga & Kebribeyah refugee camps. With the reopening of Teferiber camp for the Somali refugees and the continued influx from Eritrea, refugees need material assistance for shelter construction in 2008/09.	<p>New arrivals and refugees with poor shelter have access to bricks making kit to meet UNHCR minimum standard for shelter</p> <p>Conduct training on mud block production and use as an alternative to wood for shelter construction purposes in western/northern/eastern camps.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of refugees and locals using the mud-brick technology for construction of their own shelter.</li> <li>Standards of living in relation to shelter improved</li> <li>Reduced tree cutting for shelter construction</li> <li>As a result, construction materials-related conflict kept to a minimum.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>31,000</b>		<b>31,000</b>
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<b>Education Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
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<p>3.0.Locals/refugees acquire environmental knowledge, life skills and values supporting preventive behaviour of the environment through a variety of knowledge based activities.</p>	<p>The capacity of the local/refugee communities to undertake environmental protection and restoration activities is relatively low. Capacity building will be a key area of investment if the rehabilitation works called for will contribute to long-term and sustainable development. 10% of the refugees have access to environmentally friendly technologies other than mud-bricks. Less than 50% of refugees reached with a community based environmental awareness program on environmental issues &amp; ways to minimize degradation.</p>	<p>Organize environmental awareness raising session for refugees &amp; locals on environmental protection and management  Support roots and shoots as well as environmental clubs in their outreach program  Organize regular environmental sanitation campaign  Produce appropriate reading materials and leaflets that have powerful environmental messages  Demonstration on environmentally friendly technologies  Organize practical training on Community Environmental action planning process  Continuous dialogue with the local authorities and communities to clarify rights &amp; responsibilities related to natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of environment as key component for livelihood security recognized &amp; integrated by the target groups (some 25,000 refugees each year)</li> <li>• Number of refugees/locals involved in practical interventions to address &amp; relieve current pressure on natural resources.</li> <li>• Increased capacity to manage conflict</li> <li>• Community environmental action plans produced &amp; used as basis for environmental restoration</li> <li>• Communities have greater skills for natural resources management</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>73,550</b>		<b>88,370</b>
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<b>Agriculture Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Refugees/locals provided agricultural technical assistance to improve the agricultural system (legumes, fruits, agro-forestry, irrigation &amp; diversified cropping systems) to provide a more balanced &amp; varied diet.  2. Improve the livelihood of inhabitants of refugee impacted areas through</p>	<p>Less than 15% of the refugee households in Sherkole, Kebribeyah and Shimelba camps are able to supplement their food basket with backyard agriculture due to restrictions to cultivated land. Nutritional deficiency problems were common for both refugee and local communities. A visit to the Sherkole health Centre showed nine children with severe nutritional deficiency, Kwashiorkor (7 were locals). Farming in the areas surrounding most camps in the west is of low standard, based</p>	<p>Promote sustainable farming including intensive agricultural production methods in &amp; around Sherkole, Kebribeyah, Bonga and Shimelba camps.</p> <p>Provide extension services on improved agricultural practices  Provide agricultural inputs combined with improved processing to selected refugee/local families in selected camps</p> <p>Maintenance and modification of the irrigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of refugee/local households practicing improved cropping methods</li> <li>• Improved agricultural output, income &amp; food security</li> <li>• Improved nutrition and added economic income.</li> </ul>

sustainable agricultural practices	on slash-and burn practice	system in Bonga	
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>69,300</b>	<b>88,598</b>
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Forestry Objective(s)	Sector	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. Forests and woodlands, &amp; agricultural lands restored to support improved livelihoods of locals &amp; refugees.</p> <p>2. Restore eroded and degraded areas</p> <p>3. Introduce participatory forest management plans in Sudanese camps before closure where local people take much greater control of the rehabilitated areas</p>		<p>Loss of vegetation close to camps is evident resulting from unregulated agriculture &amp; removal of wood for firewood &amp; construction. Significant alterations have taken place in the landscapes of most camp areas. Soil erosion is rampant. Concern has been registered by Federal &amp; Regional governments on the damage done to the environment &amp; requested UNHCR to intensify rehabilitation program. While there has been a very significant &amp; valuable contributions made by UNHCR on environmental restoration (in particular reforestation &amp; afforestation, soil conservation, and the use of more environmentally friendly technologies), there is still a need for further rehabilitation at all sites. Total area rehabilitated accounted for over 2,870 ha, but still a lot remains to be rehabilitated.</p>	<p>Raising multipurpose tree seedlings in all camps, including reintegration areas of Gode</p> <p>Refugees and local communities participate in tree planting activities for sustainable fuel wood and rehabilitation of the degraded environment.</p> <p>Refugees and host communities participate in water and soil conservation activities</p> <p>Establish participatory forest management plans in Sudanese camps before camp closure where local people take much greater control of the rehabilitated areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of areas restored to support improved livelihoods</li> <li>• Woodlots established &amp; redirection of wood cutting</li> <li>• Degraded lands stabilized and forest re-growth is significant/Length of terraces &amp; check dams constructed, including areas covered by biological control methods</li> <li>• Community forest management plans developed &amp; operational</li> <li>• Village land use plans adopted and followed</li> <li>• Improved local management structure for rehabilitated areas.</li> <li>• Security of rights to access to land and resources cleared</li> <li>• Community environmental action plan developed &amp; used as basis for environmental restoration in western &amp; northern camps</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Bonga and Dimma camps. Some 150 hectares rehabilitated that will be conducive for future development, i.e. more sustainable livelihood opportunities for populations living in refugee-impacted areas developed</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>577,550</b>	<b>892,302</b>
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Agency Operational Support Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. Reduce transportation problems and the impediments this has caused to the implementation of environmental activities in Ethiopia through the provision of one pick-up &amp; 2 motorcycles.</p> <p>2. Refugees benefit from efficiently managed &amp; coordinated programs.</p>	<p>55% (5 pick ups out of 9) of the vehicles are in good running conditions. The result has been inadequate supervision &amp; monitoring of environmental activities. Besides, the cost of maintenance of these vehicles is exorbitantly high. It is very crucial to replace at least one of the vehicles each year to facilitate timely monitoring of project activities. Lack of capacity of IPs staff to implement and manage environmental programs.</p>	<p>Procure and replace at least one vehicle and 2 motorcycles each year to facilitate supervision &amp; monitoring of project activities</p> <p>Refugees benefit from efficiently managed &amp; coordinated programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely monitoring of environmental activities at camp level ensured.</li> <li>• Environmental programs efficiently managed &amp; coordinated at all levels</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>47,930</b>		<b>47,230</b>
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Population of Concern	Urban Refugees	Relevant Project (s)	08/09/AB/ETH/CM/203		
<b>Overall Goal(s)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Protection and Assistance to Urban refugees.</b></li> <li><b>2. Enhanced capacity and systems to identify, document, and respond to special protection needs within the urban population</b></li> </ol>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>			
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Total</b>	
		1,245,954	1,172,828	2,418,782	

Sector Objectives(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact Indicators
<p><b>1. Transportation</b> Refugees get access to transportation services during resettlement process, during illness and students who are attending school.</p>	<p>Transport service is being provided for sick refugees who are living in the margin of the town and a need of transport service to access hospitals. Refugees who are transferred to the camps are also provided with transportation allowance. Refugee students who are attending pre-primary, primary and post-primary are provided with transportation allowance.</p>	<p>All refugees who are in need of transportation either during illness transfer to the camp and to attend school are provided with transportation service.</p>	<p>Low drop outs of refugee students due to efficient transportation services. Refugees with illness who should be rushed to the hospital are attended on time during night and weekends.</p>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>118,400</b>	<b>98,864</b>

Domestic Needs/Household Support Sector Objectives(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact Indicators
<p>Households have adequate means of subsistence and clothing allowances.</p>	<p>The number of urban beneficiary is on increase due to camp referral on medical and protection grounds and new arrivals from DRC. Subsistence (living) allowance is being provided to urban refugees once in every month. The amount is expected to cover all their expenses like food, house rent, etc. Urban refugees as a whole and students are provided with clothing allowance once a year. Refugees are entirely dependents on UNHCR monthly handouts for food and housing expenses.</p>	<p>All urban refugees get subsistence allowance every month. All asylum seekers get one time assistance pending RSD decision. Adolescence allowance is being provided for adolescence dependents. UNHCR has to work in collaboration with the host government to advocate for the refugees work permit to enable them achieve some level of self reliance.</p>	<p>The livelihood of urban refugees partial met. The protection risk that the refugees are facing due to lack of adequate assistance curtailed to the minimum.</p>
<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>519,799</b>	<b>535,315</b>

<b>Health/Nutrition Objectives(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact Indicators</b>
All urban refugees and asylum seekers get access to medical services.		Medical service is being provided to refugees. All refugees get medical services 24 hours a day including weekend and night time. Asylum seekers get medical assistance until their status is determined by the eligibility committee. Emergency payment is provided to women and men who are in difficult health problems. Special diet assistance is also being provided for refugees who are HIV/AIDS patients and start anti-retroviral medicines.	All refugees who are sick are provided medication in the available clinics and hospitals. Some referrals which can not be handled in government hospitals are being treated in private clinics and hospitals.	Delay of getting medical treatment will be minimized. High case load and the subsequent lack of attention to some psychiatric problems will be declined. The magnitude of refugees living with HIV/AIDS is decreasing. Better understanding on the mode of HIV/AIDS transmission among the refugee communities. Better understanding on SGBV issues among refugee communities.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>229,864</b>		<b>217,000</b>
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<b>Community Services Sector Objectives(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact Indicators</b>
Urban refugees have access to recreational as well as training facilities in the refugee community center run by JRS.	Local language and cultural training is being provided in the urban refugee community center. Internet services and other recreational services are provided in the center. All interested refugees accesses the library located in the community center.	Refugees get access to sport and other recreational activities in the community center.	Better integration of the refugees with the local community. Improved protection of the refugee children from discriminations in the school environment.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>40,000</b>		<b>40,000</b>
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Education Sector Objectives(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact Indicators
<p>School age children have access to pre primary, primary and secondary education.</p>	<p>Refugee students are not accepted in Government schools and therefore UNHCR contributes to the cost of formal (primary) education in a private school in Addis Ababa.</p> <p>School registration/tuition/, uniform, transportation and books allowances are provided to 350 students. School fee is on the increase from year to year. Local language and cultural training is being provided in the urban refugee community center.</p>	<p>All school aged children are being provided with pre-primary, primary and secondary education. Awareness raising is conducted in school communities about the nature, cause, and social condition of refugees. Ensuring the right to education by promoting full access to pre- primary, primary and secondary education in an inclusive, participatory and discrimination-free environment</p>	<p>All school aged children get access to education. Number of school children provided with extra assistance.</p> <p>The gap between the budget allocated for tuition fees and the actual payment is minimized and all parents are motivated to send their children to schools. Better integration of the refugees with the local community. Improved protection of the refugee children from discriminations in the school environment.</p>
<p><b>Total Budget for the Sector</b></p>		<p><b>50,000</b></p>	<p><b>55,000</b></p>

Protection/Legal Assistance Sector Objectives(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact Indicators
<p>6. Enhancement of Refugee Status Determination Process to ensure unhindered and timely access to individual screening and RSD procedures. (Comprehensive Protection Strategy, Pillar I)</p> <p>7. The national legislative framework is amended through standard implementing procedures (Comprehensive Protection Strategy, pillar IV)</p> <p>8. Enhanced and strategic access to durable solutions, notably resettlement (Comprehensive Protection Strategy, pillar III).</p>	<p>Currently ARRA, the government agency responsible for RSD has a backlog of approx 200 cases for RSD, lacks trained Protection staff and there are delays for asylum seekers with regard to status determination, some of them having been in Ethiopia since 2005.</p> <p>Some of the asylum seekers have waited for a year for their hearing</p> <p>The quality of the RSD decisions are solely based on the time and effort of UNHCR staff with the Government counterpart being unable to ensure quality decisions.</p> <p>Urban caseload review by Protection Unit ongoing and vulnerable cases referred to RST by PRTN staff.</p> <p>Additional vulnerable cases referred from camps for security/medical reasons processed for RST in Addis Ababa. No safe house option currently in place. Poor quality medical assessments.</p>	<p>Enhance capacity of ARRA in Addis Ababa to conduct fair and efficient RSD through training, the creation of RSD Unit.</p> <p>Promote gender and age-sensitive structures, through training and by lobbying for the employment of female eligibility officers</p> <p>Appeal body is established as foreseen under the 2004 Refugee Proclamation. Implementing regulations are drafted under the 2004 Refugee Proclamation for RSD and Appeal Hearing Council.</p> <p>Functioning and high quality referral system in place with expedited processing for particularly vulnerable cases, in particular medical cases.</p> <p>Functioning medical assessment system in place.</p> <p>Functioning and easily accessible safe house with adequate monitoring systems in place.</p>	<p>Average time for asylum seeker to be heard in Eligibility Committee decreases from 8 months to 2 months</p> <p>Number of trainings held for ARRA and Government staff, Number female RSD officers and interpreters hired</p> <p>Appeals Body established and number of Appeal Committee Hearings held (stipends to be provided to members)</p> <p>Consultant hired under ARRA and implementing guidelines drafted (end 2008) and adopted by relevant bodies (2009).</p> <p>Full utilization of Protection Referral Form by Protection staff, 75 legitimate cases identified a year, interviewed and referred to RST countries. Timely identification of and follow up on (check up, assessment) urgent medical cases and expedited departure to country of RST.</p> <p>Serious protection cases immediately referred to safe house.</p>
<p><b>Total Budget for the Sector</b></p>		<p><b>188,000</b></p>	<p><b>120,000</b></p>



Agency Operational Support Sector Objectives(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact Indicators
The urban caseload benefit from efficiently managed and well co-ordinated operations	The Implementing Agencies have established the necessary infrastructure in terms of office, equipment, vehicle and staff support to manage the urban refugee program.	In puts like vehicles, fuels, janitorial items, office supplies are maintained to achieve the desired goal. Different office equipments, vehicles and office premises are maintained to address the programme efficiently.	Urban refugees get monthly subsistence allowance with out delay. Sick refugees are attended to whole week round including night and emergency sleekness. Programmes are performed in the existing office with conducive environment. Employees' dissatisfaction and the high turnover are greatly minimized.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>99,891</b>		<b>106, 649</b>
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Population of Concern/ Theme # 1	Sudanese Refugees in Western Ethiopia	Relevant Project(s):	08/AB/ETH/CM/204 08/AB/ETH/CM/201 08/AB/ETH/LS/408	
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>	<b>To provide protection and assistance to Sudanese refugees sheltered in four camps of Western Ethiopia, facilitate the voluntary repatriation of 25,000 Sudanese refugees and promote resettlement for eligible refugees.</b>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008</b> CM/204= 3, 854,315 CM/201= 600,000 LS/408= 3,507 Total = <b>4, 457,822</b>	<b>2009</b> CM/204= 2,834,859 CM/201= 600,277 LS/408= 3,507 Total = <b>3,438,643</b>	<b>Total</b>  <b>7,896,465</b>

#### FOOD

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure all refugees receive adequate food and malnutrition is prevented.	Refugees are provided with food for general ration, supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding programmes.	1. Ensure all refugees have access to basic food. 2. Prevent malnutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At lease 2,100 kcal/ person/day ration distributed to refugees while at camp.</li> <li>Prevalence of acute malnutrition rate &lt; 5% (z- score).</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>27,615</b>		<b>27,615</b>
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#### TRANSPORT/LOGISTICS

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure the provision of monthly ration to all refugees as per the set standards. 2. Ensure all trucks, vehicles and generators are in good condition and delivery of assistance is not hampered.	Food and NFIs for general distribution are transported from EDP to distribution sites. There are warehouses and distribution chutes that require regular repairs.	1. Ensure all refugees have access to basic food. 2. Prevent malnutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 2,100 kcal/ person/day ration distributed to refugees while at camp.</li> <li>Prevalence of acute malnutrition rate &lt; 10 % (z-score).</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>575,805</b>		<b>476,078</b>
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#### DOMESTIC NEEDS/HOUSHOLD SUPPORT

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure that all Sudanese refugees in the camps receive NFIs.	Only about 20% of the population of refugees (mainly vulnerable) in Bonga, Dimma and Fugnido camps received blankets, Jerry cans and cooking sets. The majority in these camps and Sherkole camp did not receive NFIs as part of the general distribution of essential commodities for over six years. There is a dire need of NFIs in the camps to solve the existing problems.	1. Needy refugees in Bonga, Dimma, Fugnido and Sherkole receive NFIs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NFIs distributed to needy refugees in the four camps.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>195,314</b>		<b>150,392</b>
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#### WATER (Non-Agricultural)

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure all refugees get	Water systems in camps are maintained	1. Ensure all refugees get clean and sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of potable water to refugees in all camps</li> </ul>

clean and sufficient quantity of water.	regularly to make them run smoothly. Four pumps are being used in Dimma to pump raw water from Akobo river and clean water to reservoirs for distribution after filtration and treatment. All pumps are very old and should be replaced with new. Except in Dimma camp where each person is getting 20 liters per day, water is distributed to refugees in Bonga, Fugnido and Shekole camps below the standard quantity. Bonga refugees get 11 liters/person/day where as those in Sherkole and Fugnido get 14 and 18 lts/p/day respectively.	quantity of water at all times.	increased to a minimum of 20 liters/person/day on regular basis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No health hazards reported arising from shortage of water in camps.</li> <li>Water systems in all camps properly maintained and made functional at all times.</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>164,518</b>		<b>126,679</b>
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#### SANITATION

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Ensure refugees live in healthy and clean environment. 2. Ensure Sanitary kits are distributed to girls/women of reproductive age 13 – 49 years while at camp.	There are 11,793 pit latrines being used by 3,524 families in Bonga, Dimma, Fugnido and Sherkole camps. Percentage of families with pit latrines is significantly low in all camps than the standard. Due to the nature of the soil in camps, some pit latrines collapse and for refugees to dig in another site. Concrete slabs are provided for those who dig new latrines or as replacement for the damaged slabs. The community is mobilized to dig communal refuse disposal pits in all camps. This is a continuous activity as the refuse pits fill frequently. Repatriating girls/women of reproductive age 13-49 years need sanitary kits.	1. Ensure all refugees live in clean and healthy environment to prevent and reduce incidences of diarrhoeal and other communicable diseases associated from poor hygiene.  2. Girls/women of reproductive age 13 – 49 years and refugees receive sanitary kits while at camp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incidence of diarrhoeal and other communicable diseases associated with poor hygiene reduced to below 10%.</li> <li>Percentage families with latrines increased from the current average 30% to 50% in all camps.</li> <li>Number of persons per communal refuse pit in Fugnido reduced from the current 877 to 500; and the current ration for other camps improved.</li> <li>Girls/women of reproductive age 13-49 years in the four camps and those repatriating receive sanitary kits.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		56,806		43,738
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#### HEALTH/NUTRITION

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Prevent malnutrition. 2. Reduce risks from malaria, HIV/AIDS and inadequate reproductive health to refugees.	High incidences of malaria, malnutrition, shortages of drugs, skin and water borne diseases, absence of clinic in Anuak site of Fugnido camp, limited referrals and absence of mosquito nets have been identified as protection risks to refugees during PA. Furthermore, some refugee women/girls in camps have encountered SGBV incidences. There are HIV/AIDS awareness activities in the camps implemented by ARRA and IRC. Only Dimma and Sherkole camps have proper HIV/AIDS programme of which only Dimma and Sherkole camps benefit from VCT services.	1. Ensure all refugees have access to adequate health and nutrition services; 2. Prevent malnutrition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No complaint on shortages of drugs and referral problems from refugees reported.</li> <li>Medical facilities at the Anuak site of Fugnido improved and all health centers in other camps maintained.</li> <li>Case fatality rate from malaria kept below 5%.</li> <li>Crude mortality rate kept at &lt; 0.5/10,000/day.</li> <li>Global acute malnutrition rates kept below 10% WFH &lt;-2 z- score.</li> <li>100% of SGBV cases reported to health centers counseled and medically managed.</li> <li>All refugees will have access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS information.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		1,209,168		779,758
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#### SHELTER/ OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure refugees all refugees have access to community services in camps at all times.	In-camp feeder roads leading to the different service rendering structures have been badly damaged by heavy rains.	1. Maintain in-camp feeder roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-camp feeder roads in all camps maintained.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		9,050		9,050
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**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>Physical and material protection of persons with special needs: Ensure that the physical, material, and protection concerns of refugees with special needs are addressed by enhancing the identification, documentation and follow up particularly for children, women, girls, persons with a disability and elderly (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)</p>	<p>-No specific measures in place to meet the protection needs of vulnerable groups (unaccompanied, separated children, vulnerable women and girls) such as care arrangements and family reunification.</p> <p>-No identification, referral and response mechanism in place for vulnerable groups</p> <p>-There is a gap in terms of child protection as there are no sufficient financial resources and UNHCR and NGO staff in the field to address this issue. Since Save the Children Sweden pulled out of the camp there is no child based organization</p> <p>-No SGBV standard and operational procedures and no prevention and response mechanism in place</p> <p>- Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the camp such as early marriage, FGM, rape (including marital rape), sexual harassment and domestic violence.</p> <p>- Underreporting of incidents of SGBV</p> <p>-Limited services provided due to budgetary constraints and constraints in terms of staffing with UNHCR and NGO's</p>	<p>A. Addressing the basic physical, material and protection needs of refugees identified as persons with special needs of mainly single women, women heads of households, elder, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors and separated children, chronically ill persons and young people</p> <p>B. Ensure adequate care arrangements and best interest determination for unaccompanied minors and separated children. Establish an information-sharing network and a referral system for individual protection cases with partners.</p> <p>C. Establish a coordinated comprehensive prevention and response programme for SGBV by involving health, legal, psycho-socio actors in the camp. Ensure the establishment of the Standard and Operational Procedures in the camp</p> <p>-Taking measures to increase refugees' access to legal remedies i.e. by providing legal advice and interpretation. Promote Ethiopian Women Lawyer's Association (EWLA) to be involved in the camp</p> <p>D. Employ a sufficient number of female staff in the various sectors particularly health protection, community services and psycho-socio support.</p>	<p>A. -Design a mechanism/referral form to identify, register and document persons with special needs</p> <p>-Ensure that 100 % of the vulnerable groups are provided with material support such as plastic sheets, blankets etc.</p> <p>-100 % of persons with special needs are reflected in the Progres database</p> <p>-Ensure integration of 100 % of persons with special needs in existing community activities such as formal and non formal education</p> <p>B.-Best Interest determination for unaccompanied minors and separated children undertaken</p> <p>-Care arrangements (foster care or group care arrangements) for UAM's and separated children established</p> <p>-Regular monitoring, referral system and follow up of child protection cases by UNHCR and NGO</p> <p>- Tracing activities initiated by ICRC</p> <p>- Legal counselling jointly with Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) to SGBV partners</p> <p>C. -Developing the Standard and Operational Procedure for SGBV involving all concerned actors.</p> <p>- SGBV mechanisms in place involving all actors and functioning; improved identification and referral system in place for SGBV cases</p> <p>-Safe houses established in Gambella</p> <p>- Involve professional staff of NGO for psycho-socio follow up of SGBV cases.</p> <p>- 75 % of the targeted population trained on impact of sexual and gender based violence</p> <p>-50 % Central Committee consists of female</p>

			<p>representatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Men and women equally involved in distribution of assistance.</li> <li>-System of psycho-socio support established by implementing agency or UN agency</li> <li>-Reduce female genital mutilation through increased community dialogues and by involving a wider group of refugees particularly the male population in the camp and FGM practitioners</li> <li>D.-More female staff employed in protection, community services, health and counselling services.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Devise skills training programmes and self reliance opportunities aimed at community development and self reliance (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Insufficient non formal education programs (vocational skills training, peace education and income generating activities) in place targeting vulnerable groups and adolescents.</li> <li>-Income generating activities organized</li> <li>-School feeding programme in place in the primary schools in western camps through WFP programme</li> <li>Peace education programme in place in all western camps</li> <li>Human rights trainings conducted by UNHCR and ARRA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Refresher courses for vocational skills trainings for refugees who repatriate to South Sudan.</li> <li>Peace education streamlined in existing activities. Marketable skills development and income generating activities for youth, adolescents and vulnerable groups as female heads of household, families with child labourers.</li> <li>B. Establish an environment where women and youth can come together to address their concerns in a confidential and recreational environment.</li> <li>C. Involve community in decision-making processes and empower existing refugee structures such as Women’s Association and Refugee Central Committee through capacity building trainings, human rights trainings for authorities, NGO’s and male and female refugee leaders and youth leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. -Refresher courses vocational skills training programme organized</li> <li>-Peace education programme and conflict resolution trainings organized and streamlined</li> <li>- Income generating activities and marketable skills development organized</li> <li>B. - Respond to psycho-socio problems among the youth by continuous provision of youth activities such as sports and recreational activities.</li> <li>C. Capacity-building trainings, leadership trainings and human rights trainings given to 100 % of the members of Women’s groups, refugee leaders, youth groups and Central Committee members</li> <li>-Sensitization training conducted for government, NGO and refugee community on human rights and specifically on the right for women and children.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>373,164</b>		<b>280,231</b>
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## EDUCATION

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>Access and the right to formal and non formal education: Enhance access to pre-primary, primary and secondary education. (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the primary schools in Fugnido (6,515 students); in Dimma (2,262 students) Bonga (4,701 students) and in Sherkole (2,934 students) are run by ARRA.</li> <li>- Gross enrollment rate: Sherkole 55.5%; Bonga 85%; Dimma 75%; Fugnido 62%.</li> <li>- The student textbook ratio: Fugnido (1:1/4:1), Dimma (2:1); Bonga (3:1/4:1); Sherkole (2:1)</li> <li>- Youth/sports/HIVAIDS/music clubs existing in western camps.</li> <li>- School feeding programmes provided in western camps by WFP.</li> <li>- Especially in the situation of repatriation the quality of teachers decreases as qualified refugee teachers return to South Sudan.</li> <li>- Functioning Parent Teachers Association and Girl's Support Group</li> <li>- Save the Children pulled out of the camp and handed over pre-school activities to other implementing partner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Ensuring the right to education by promoting full access to primary education in an inclusive, participatory and discrimination-free environment.</li> <li>B. Increasing the absorption capacities of primary education through additional textbooks and classrooms</li> <li>C. Put supportive programmes in place to increase percentage of boys and girl's enrolment and attendance in school.</li> <li>D. Improve the quality of education through sufficient and trained teachers and headmaster.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. -Negotiate with local authority in improving situation in primary school (code of conduct) A/C. Parent Teachers Association actively involved in primary school issues as security and non discriminatory school environment</li> <li>B. Student teachers ratio is 40:1 Textbook student ratio is 1:2 Increase enrolment in Sherkole and Fugnido to 75% but taken decrease of enrolment in mind in terms of repatriation process</li> <li>C. 100% of students in primary school provided with day clothing Girls' support group functioning in primary school 100 % of teachers received teachers training</li> <li>D. Provide teachers trainings to teachers at least once every year (summer training)</li> </ul>
	<p>In Dimma 299 students; Fugnido 456 students; Bonga 115 students; Sherkole 100 students in the western camps</p> <p>The majority of DAFI Scholarships (71 students) are given to Sudanese refugees</p> <p>Increase number of girls in DAFI Scholarship for girls (currently only 2 F)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Promoting access to secondary by enhancing opportunities for qualified refugees.</li> <li>B. Equal opportunities for qualified boys and girls to access Higher Education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Increase enrolment rate of students in secondary education by 25 % depending on repatriation process -Make sure refugees receive certificates</li> <li>B. Increase female participation in the DAFI Scholarship program</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>762,163</b>		<b>587,662</b>
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**PROTECTION/ LEGAL ASSISTANCE**

<b>Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Enhanced capacity and systems to identify, document, and respond to special protection needs, particularly of women, girls, children, persons with a disability, elderly and adolescents. (Comprehensive Protection Strategy pillar II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing large-scale voluntary repatriation movement engaging all protection staff</li> <li>- Improvements are required to ensure that protection cases are identified and referred to relevant partners for follow-up.</li> <li>- SGBV referral system not functioning in camps with underreporting of incidents and no proper follow-up provided unless exceptionally brutal or involving minors.</li> <li>- Registration of new arrivals is halted due to repatriation operation and RSD-oversight mechanism is not functional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Identify and adequately refer vulnerable individuals &amp; protection cases, including SGBV victims, to appropriate community service structures or durable solutions.</li> <li>B. Functioning SOPs for the prevention of and response to SGBV, including sexual exploitation &amp; abuse of asylum-seekers are in place and functioning properly.</li> <li>C. In line with nationwide strategy, train Government staff, border guards and local officials on refugee law, reception and rsd procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. SOPs for protection referrals in place in all camps. Number of referrals</li> <li>B. Number of SGBV cases identified, % of cases being brought to court, number of perpetrators facing legal consequences</li> <li>C. Number of trainings. Number of joint RSD decisions and % of RSD decisions where UNHCR's observer role was respected</li> </ul>
2. The volrep operation is more protection oriented and standardized, systematic and comprehensive protection safeguards are set in place (Comprehensive Protection Strategy, pillar III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voluntary repatriation to Sudan is ongoing and much desired by the majority of the refugees. However, accurate information on conditions in Sudan are reserved to certain population groups close to the border.</li> <li>- Protection monitoring and follow-up is difficult to achieve with the focus and all staff time devoted to volrep</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The refugees' decision-making processes with accurate and comprehensive information.</li> <li>B. The volrep operation is more protection oriented through standardized, systematic and comprehensive protection safeguards</li> <li>C. Appropriate return travel arrangements are made for all vulnerable refugees</li> <li>D. Protection and assistance remain available for those refugees with continued protection needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Number of go-and-see visits, information campaigns, leaflets produced and public gatherings on conditions in Sudan organized</li> <li>B. No of protection interviews done, number of systems in place in the various camps.</li> <li>C. Numbers of vulnerable refugees repatriated with appropriate arrangements (care-takers, guardians, additional assets, medical documents, medical follow-up)</li> <li>D. Number of refugees who opt not to return and for whom alternatives are found.</li> </ul>
3. Resettlement is used strategically to provide a durable solutions for those unable to return who fulfil resettlement criteria	<p>Limited resettlement of vulnerable cases from the Western (Sudanese) camps.</p> <p>Deployment of Resettlement Expert (RE) to Gambella Sub Office to assist with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Resettlement criteria focus on those who cannot return (survivors of violence and torture, women-headed households etc.).</li> <li>B. Given the high number of returns and limited resettlement the residual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Strengthened protection systems (reception hours, home visits, community meetings) leading to enhanced identification of vulnerable populations prior to and during Vol Rep process.</li> <li>B. RST systems for backlog cases and new referrals</li> </ul>



(Comprehensive Protection Strategy, pillar III).	resettlement as a protection tool.	caseload will be allowed to integrate locally	C. Cases identified, interviewed and referred to RST countries.
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>82,107</b>		<b>63,233</b>
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### AGENCY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Ensure that agencies implement project activities entrusted to them.	Most implementing partners in the field provide residence to their staff. Project staff are paid salaries. Staff travel allowance is also provided. There are also offices, warehouses, generators, light vehicles, etc., assigned to agencies in the field and their HQs in Addis that should be maintained to support the care and maintenance assistance and VolRep programmes. Salaries for staff, fuel and lubricants are also provided for field and head offices. Agencies provide capacity building trainings for their staff.	- Ensure that the necessary managerial inputs are adequately provided to the agencies and project activities are implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General project management staff recruited.</li> <li>• Regular delivery of services to the beneficiaries maintained.</li> <li>• Appropriate utilization of available resources for the best of the refugees practiced.</li> <li>• Public awareness of UNHCR activities and definition of refugees and their rights established.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>1,002,112</b>		<b>894,207</b>
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<b>Population of Concern</b>	<b>Somali Refugees</b>	<b>Relevant Project(s):</b>	<b>08/09/AB/ETH/CM/200</b> <b>08/09/AB/ETH/RP/372</b> <b>08/09/AB/ETH/LS/408</b>	
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>	<b>Provide International Protection and Assistance to Somali Refugees in Kebribeyah.</b> <b>Enhancing livelihoods for people living in refugee-impacted areas through rehabilitation.</b>	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>		
		<b>2008</b> US\$ 2,282,781	<b>2009</b> US\$2,556,172	<b>Total</b> US\$ 4,838,953

<b>Protection</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
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<b>Objective(s)</b>			
<p>1. Refugees' treatment is in conformity with international standards</p> <p>2. Enhanced capacity and systems to identify, document, and respond to special protection needs, particularly of women, girls, children, persons with a disability, elderly and adolescents.</p> <p>3. Promote resettlement for the Somali refugees focusing on individual protection cases, freeing up humanitarian space, leading to limited opportunities for local settlement.</p>	<p>Serious gaps remain with regard to ensuring camp security: SOP, regular patrolling by qualified security staff, qualitative and regular reporting, as well as follow-up of security incidents. Improvements are required to ensure that protection cases are identified and referred to relevant partners for follow-up. Protection cases include harmful traditional practices, (FGM), sexual violence, denial of education of girls and socio-economic discrimination on account of gender or clan affiliation (APR). Women were not actively involved and were in fact underrepresented in camp decision-making bodies in Kebribeyah. Poor registration warranting a registration and re-verification exercise in mid 2007 Severely limited RST due to poor staffing and lack of reliable data leading to potential fraud concerns.</p>	<p>Create a secure camp environment for all residence in the camp. Identify and adequately refer vulnerable individuals and protection cases, including SGBV victims, to appropriate community service structures or durable solutions. Functioning SOPs for the prevention of and response to SGBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse of asylum-seekers are in place and functioning properly. Increase women's participation in decision making bodies Increase refugees' knowledge of their basic rights and access to legal remedies. Increased RST of up to 1000 vulnerable individuals with specific protection needs (dependent on the deployment of ICMC expert and RST Clerk). Increased RST as key protection tool in Kebribeyah leading to enhanced co-operation with the host state and the opening of asylum space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of refugees involved in camp security, number of security training for camp officials and refugees leaders, number of security incidents reported and receiving appropriate police and court follow-up</li> <li>• SOPs for protection referrals in place. Number of qualified staff, including female staff identify and monitor situation of refugees and to identify protection problems. Number of referrals</li> <li>• Number of SGBV cases identified, % of cases being brought to court, number of perpetrators facing legal consequences</li> <li>• Comprehensive use and maintenance of registration systems including <i>proGres</i> at camp level.</li> <li>• Legitimate cases identified, interviewed and referred to RST countries. 1,000 vulnerable cases submitted to RST countries.</li> <li>• Limited prospects for local settlement for key individuals, notably mixed marriages, long-stayers with established livelihoods etc.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>45,985</b>		<b>51,728</b>
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<b>Transport/Logistics Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Refugees receive the required level of assistance in time, if not with minimal delay and stress.</p>	<p>UNHCR &amp; partners maintain a fleet of 23 light vehicles, 7 motorcycles and 4 trucks for transportation of non-food items to the project sites. The poor road conditions and old age of vehicles resulted in frequent breakdown of</p>	<p>1. Refugees in Somali camps receive relief items (food &amp; non-food items) with minimal delay and stress</p> <p>2. Repair and maintain vehicles deployed to transport food &amp; NFIs in timely manner</p> <p>3. Procure adequate quantities of fuel &amp;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief items are delivered at the camp before previous supplies are exhausted and distributed to all strata of beneficiary population in a timely fashion.</li> <li>• No hunger and other socio-economic distress due to lack of essential relief items in all strata of population, including vulnerable groups</li> </ul>

	vehicles and high repair & maintenance costs. Replacement of vehicles for IPs has not been done for long & this has hampered smooth operation in the field. Upward changes in the price of fuel every three months. ARRA implements monthly equitable food distribution through a scooping system at the level of family heads.	lubricants 4. 50% representation of women in the food distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of functioning vehicles maintained at 85-90%.</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>94,230</b>		<b>100,732</b>
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<b>Domestic Needs/Household Support Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugees have access to the basic requirements of domestic needs.  2. 100% of refugees provided with NFI.	Refugees receive 250 grams of soap per person per month. Refugees need plastic sheeting, clothing, kitchen sets & water jerry cans (1 per family of 5), blankets (2/family of 5) and mosquito nets particularly for pregnant, under five's & HIV patients. The need for soap covered at 75% and the remaining basic needs currently covered less than 50%. Plastic sheeting is not provided to refugees in Kebribeyah. Refugees must improvise and use whatever materials they can find.	1. On average, 90 - 95% of refugees basic needs for household items and blankets, including plastic sheeting met by the end of 2009.	Sufficient level of household items at least for 90-95% of the beneficiaries

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>189,407</b>		<b>197,031</b>
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<b>Water Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Refugees in Somali camps get adequate water	Currently refugees consume 11 litres/person/day on average, while the	1. Refugees in Somali camps get adequate water supply for drinking, cooking and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of 15 l/p/d supplied to refugees.</li> <li>95% of the refugee population satisfied with water</li> </ul>

<p>supply for drinking, cooking and hygiene purposes within standard walking distance</p> <p>2. Refugees are aware of safe handling and efficient use of water</p>	<p>standard is 20litres/person/day. There are seven water distribution points providing water for the refugees in Kebribeyah camp. The Jarar valley water system is capable of providing water for the whole area including refugees, locals and livestock, except for lack of managerial skills to run the scheme on the side of the regional and local institutions. There is also a need to connect the system with electric lines to reduce running cost apart from rehabilitation of wells &amp; pipelines as well as construction of more distribution points.</p>	<p>purposes within standard walking distance</p> <p>2. 50% of the refugees in Kebribeyah are aware of safe handling and efficient use of water through hygiene education &amp; sensitization</p>	<p>distribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of household contamination lowered</li> <li>• Incidence of water –born diseases minimized</li> <li>• Wastage of water due to leakage reduced from 40% to 20% by the end of 2009</li> <li>• Incidents of water distribution-related problems due to long queue minimized through increased distribution points</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>229,976</b>		<b>383,105</b>
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<b>Sanitation Objective(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Refugees and host communities live in healthy and sanitary conditions.</p> <p>2. Refugees have access to facilities that help reduce the risk of disease transmission and outbreak</p>		<p>49% of the families have their own latrines (std 100%). 60% of the population uses waste disposal pits. The waste disposal and latrine to population ratios are 1:650 and 1:23 are below the standard. Number of persons per drop-hole in communal latrines is 1:14, but only 28 persons are using the 2 drop-holes communal latrines. Pit latrines are dug using refugee labor. Concrete slabs are produced on site and provided to refugees as cover to the latrines.</p>	<p>1. 90-95% of the families have access to latrines</p> <p>2. Refugees have access to facilities with increased usage (from 60 to 95%) that help reduce the risk of disease transmission and outbreak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90-95% of the refugee families with latrines.</li> <li>• 95% of the refugee population use waste disposal pits</li> <li>• Reduced number of cases of water borne/skin/eye diseases.</li> <li>• Reduced morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases</li> <li>• Reduced exposure to health risks due to excreta and vectors.</li> <li>• Case fatality rate from diarrhoeal diseases kept below 5%.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>24,155</b>		<b>26,295</b>
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<b>Health/Nutrition Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Prevent excess mortality and morbidity through provision of comprehensive and integrated primary health care services</p> <p>2. Prevent malnutrition</p> <p>3. Persons with disabilities in the camp have access to physical rehabilitation services</p>	<p>Global Acute Malnutrition for Kebribeyah is 10.2%, The current general ration does not consist of appropriate complementary food for children within the age group of 6 – 24 months. No milk is provided for babies. Not enough sugar is provided. Refugees cannot afford to purchase all food needed, so girls have to work to supplement food rations. The referral system is constrained by insufficient funding for referral and poor capacity of the referral hospitals</p> <p>The reproductive health service of the refugee is poor. The number of births attended by trained staff is less than 10%. The quality of antenatal and postnatal care is poor, with insufficient counselling on maternal and child health during pregnancy and postpartum period. Inadequate support to refugees with disabilities.</p>	<p>1. Prevent excess mortality and morbidity through provision of comprehensive and integrated primary health care services</p> <p>2. Prevent malnutrition</p> <p>3. Persons with disabilities in the camp have access to physical rehabilitation services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate kept below 0.5 &amp; 1.0/ 10,000 / day respectively.</li> <li>• Hospital case fatality rate from diarrhea kept below 1%.</li> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio kept at &lt; 350/ 100,000 live births per year</li> <li>• Coverage of antenatal care kept above 90%.</li> <li>• Low birth weight kept at below 10%.</li> <li>• Epidemics early notified &amp; contained</li> <li>• Measles and vitamin A coverage maintained above 90%.</li> <li>• Full vaccination coverage kept &gt; 90%.</li> <li>• Vitamin a supplementation coverage among under fives and postpartum women kept above 80%</li> <li>• Coverage of growth monitoring in the under fives kept above 70%.</li> <li>• Mobility of refugees with disabilities maintained with the help of the multifaceted physical rehabilitation services &amp; reduced their level of dependence on their families &amp; the community.</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>380,261</b>		<b>479,374</b>
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<b>Shelter/other infrastructure Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>

<p>1. Refugees &amp; nationals at Kebribeyah benefit from the improved road to the Jarar Valley borehole field.</p>	<p>The road to Jarar Valley borehole field, especially the segment between the booster and pumping stations is in a very poor state of condition. Proper maintenance of the access road to Jarar Valley borehole field is crucial. However, the provision made for the maintenance of the road (EB 1.5 million) in 07 is not sufficient to maintain the road, but spot maintenance of some of the worst segment could be done in the course of the year.</p>	<p>1. The access road to Jarar valley boreholes (21km) properly maintained. 2. Feeder roads in Teferiber camp constructed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 21Km access road to the well field properly repaired.</li> <li>• Feeder roads in Teferiber camp constructed</li> </ul>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>169,683</b>		<b>35,500</b>
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<b>Community Services Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Physical and material protection of persons with special needs: Ensure that the physical, material, and protection concerns of refugees with special needs are addressed by enhancing the identification, documentation and follow up particularly for children, women, girls, persons with a disability and elderly</p> <p>2. Devise skills training</p>	<p>No specific measures in place to meet the protection needs of vulnerable groups (unaccompanied, separated children, vulnerable women and girls) such as care arrangements and family reunification. No identification, referral and response mechanism in place for vulnerable groups</p> <p>There is a gap in terms of child protection as there are no sufficient financial resources and UNHCR and NGO staff in the field to address this issue. No SGBV standard and operational procedures and no prevention and response mechanism in place</p> <p>Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the camp such as early marriage, FGM, rape (including marital rape), sexual harassment</p>	<p>Addressing the basic physical, material and protection needs of refugees identified as persons with special needs of mainly single women, women heads of households, elder, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors and separated children, chronically ill persons and young people</p> <p>Ensure adequate care arrangements and best interest determination for unaccompanied minors and separated children. Establish an information-sharing network and a referral system for individual protection cases with partners.</p> <p>Establish a coordinated comprehensive prevention and response programme for SGBV by involving health, legal, psycho-socio actors in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design a mechanism/referral form to identify, register and document persons with special needs</li> <li>• Ensure that 100 % of the vulnerable groups are provided with material support</li> <li>• Ensure integration of 100 % of persons with special needs in existing community activities such as formal and non formal education</li> <li>• Best Interest determination for unaccompanied minors and separated children undertaken</li> <li>• Care arrangements (foster care or group care arrangements) for UAM's and separated children established</li> <li>• Regular monitoring, referral system and follow up of child protection cases by UNHCR and NGO</li> <li>• Legal counselling jointly with Ethiopian Women lawyers Association (EWLA) to SGBV partners</li> </ul>

<p>programmes and self reliance opportunities aimed at community development and self reliance</p>	<p>and domestic violence. Underreporting of incidents of SGBV.          Limited services provided due to budgetary constraints and constraints in terms of staffing with UNHCR and NGO's          Insufficient non formal education programs (vocational skills training, peace education and income generating activities) in place targeting vulnerable groups and adolescents.          Income generating activities only for the production of school uniforms and sanitary materials</p> <p>IRC runs a non formal education programme for girls and adults          A child at risk survey showed that 30 % of the children in 175 selected families in Kebribeyah were involved in child labour</p> <p>Multiple youth gangs operating in the camp and the nearby town resulting in increase of security incidents</p> <p>No school feeding programme in place in the primary school</p>	<p>the camp. Ensure the establishment of the Standard and Operational Procedures in the camp          Decrease harmful traditional practice as FGM through increased community dialogue.</p> <p>Taking measures to increase refugees' access to legal remedies i.e. by providing legal advice and interpretation. Promote Ethiopian Women Lawyer's Association (EWLA) to be involved in the camp</p> <p>Employ a sufficient number of female staff in the various sectors particularly protection, community services and psycho-socio support.</p> <p>Provide sanitary materials to women and girls in reproductive age</p> <p>Devising skills development programmes such as vocational skills trainings, peace education, marketable skills development and income generating activities for youth, adolescents and vulnerable groups as female heads of household, families with child labourers.</p> <p>Establish an environment where women and youth can come together to address their concerns in a confidential and recreational environment.          Decrease number of child labourers in Kebribeyah camp          Involve community in decision-making processes and empower existing refugee structures such as Women's Association and Refugee Central Committee through capacity building trainings, human rights trainings for authorities, NGO's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing the SOP for SGBV involving all concerned actors &amp; SGBV mechanisms in place</li> <li>• 75 % of the targeted population trained on impact of sexual and gender based violence</li> <li>• 50 % Central Committee consists of female representatives</li> <li>• System of psycho-socio support established by implementing agency or UN agency</li> <li>• Reduce female genital mutilation through increased community dialogues and by involving all stakeholder, including FGM practitioners</li> <li>• 100% of women provided sanitary materials.</li> <li>• Establishment of vocational skills training programme designed according to needs of community</li> <li>• Peace education programme and conflict resolution trainings organized</li> <li>• Income generating activities and marketable skills development organized</li> <li>• Youth recreational centre and women's centre established</li> <li>• Respond to psycho-socio problems among the youth by expansion of youth activities such as sports and recreational activities.</li> <li>• Provide play materials for children i.e. playground and sports materials.</li> <li>• Provide income generating activities to 50 % of the families who are exposing their children to child labour</li> <li>• Capacity-building trainings, leadership trainings and human rights trainings given to 100 % of the members of Women's groups, refugee leaders, youth groups and Central Committee members</li> <li>• Sensitization training conducted for government, NGO and refugee community on human rights and specifically on the right for women and children.</li> </ul>
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		and male and female refugee leaders and youth leaders	
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>322,977</b>	<b>360,416</b>
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<b>Education Objective(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. Access and the right to formal and non formal education: Enhance access to pre- primary, primary and secondary education.		<p>Only 22% of the school aged children are going to primary school. Textbook: student ratio 1:4 and classroom: student ratio 1: 61. Insufficient trained teachers (23 teachers: 21 male and 2 female) in primary school. Only 10 trained teachers. Limited students in grade 1 due to lack of classrooms. Lack of books, pens and pencils in primary school. There are 15 Quranic schools (801 children) in the camp.</p> <p>In total 114 students (43 F) attend Public Secondary School (grade 9 and 10). Low quality of education to shortage of qualified teachers. Low standard of curriculum.</p> <p>In total 38 (1 M) students attend the DAFI Scholarship Programme in Somali Regional State (Technical College and Nursing School)</p>	<p>Ensuring the right to education by promoting full access to pre- school and primary education in an inclusive, participatory and discrimination-free environment.</p> <p>Increasing the absorption capacities of primary education through additional textbooks and classrooms</p> <p>Put supportive programmes in place to increase percentage of boys and girl's enrolment and attendance in school.</p> <p>Improve the quality of education through sufficient and trained teachers and headmaster</p> <p>Promoting access to secondary by enhancing opportunities for qualified refugees. Equal opportunities for qualified boys and girls to access Higher Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase enrolment rate of school-aged children to 75% in Kebribeyah</li> <li>• Expansion of pre-schools in the camp</li> <li>• Student teachers ratio is 1:50</li> <li>• Textbook student ratio is 1:2</li> <li>• Classroom student ration 1:40 (construction of additional classrooms needed)</li> <li>• Education materials provided in sufficient quantities</li> <li>• 100% of students in primary school provided with school uniforms</li> <li>• Girls' support group functioning in primary school</li> <li>• 100 % of teachers received teachers training</li> <li>• Teachers received in-service training</li> <li>• Increase enrolment rate of students in secondary education by 25 %</li> <li>• Include Somali students in the scholarship secondary</li> <li>• 150 students have access to Jijiga Secondary School</li> <li>• Increase male participation in the DAFI Scholarship program</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>486,274</b>	<b>578,334</b>
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Agency Support Objective(s)	Operational Sector	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees benefit from an efficiently managed and well co-coordinated protection and assistance operation.		Adequate and qualified staffs, including refugees, are in place for implementation and monitoring of the multi-sectoral activities. Costs related to the smooth operations of the program are covered by UNHCR and NGOs contributions. Almost all the vehicles under IPs in Jijiga are not road worthy and high repair costs. At least some of the vehicles need to be replaced	Refugees benefit from efficiently managed & coordinated programs.  Procure and replace at least one vehicle and 2 motorcycles each year to facilitate supervision & monitoring of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular delivery of services to refugees maintained.</li> <li>Implementing partners delivered at least 90% of agreed outputs in a timely manner.</li> <li>Well coordinated and managed programs</li> </ul>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>339,834</b>		<b>343,658</b>
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Population Concern	of	Eritrean Refugees	Relevant Project(s):	08/09/AB/ETH/CM/202 08/09/AB/ETH/LS/408
<b>Overall Goal (s)</b>		Protection and assistance to Eritrean refugees; Search for appropriate durable solutions	<b>Budget for the Programme</b>	
			<b>2008</b> 2,613,963	<b>2009</b> 2,632,877 <b>Total</b> 5,246,840

Food Sector Objective(s)	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
Refugees with severe protein energy malnutrition consume supplementary food	Severe malnutrition rate currently at Shimelba is 1.6%, and is not within an acceptable. F-75 and F-100 therapeutic milk are distributed for malnourished children.	Reduce the malnutrition rate to the acceptable standard.	Severe malnutrition rate are kept below 2% WFH <-2 z-score. Death rate from severe malnutrition is kept below 10%

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		<b>18,000</b>		<b>30,000</b>
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<b>Transport/Logistics Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
1. New arrivals get access to transportation service from transit centers to the camp after being screened by the government. 2. Warehouse management and supply of fuel and lubricants maintained.	New arrivals have to be collected from various entry points & transported to the screening site and finally to the camp after being screened. An average 300 Eritrean refugees cross the border to Ethiopia every month seeking protection.	New arrivals get access to transportation service from the entry to the screening and eventually to Shimellba camp. Transport and warehouse house management maintained.	New arrivals reached screening sites safely. Sufficient levels of relief items are delivered at the distribution sites before previous supplies are exhausted and distributed to all strata of population in timely fashion. Diesel and lubricants provided for 12 months. The number of vehicles functioning maintained at 80-85%.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		285,470		312,470
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<b>Domestic Need/Household Support Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
New Arrivals live in adequate shelter with adequate household materials that provide physical protection and safety.	New arrivals are provided with 4 pcs of eucalyptus pole and plastic sheet for shelter constructions. However, the existing provision is not enough to construct tukul and protection of single women from abuses related with shelter. Refugees are illegally cutting live trees and vandalism on communal latrines corrugated iron sheet for Doors and Windows is increasing. Many refugees are sharing small rooms which expose refugees to sexual abuses and suffocation and unhygienic way of living. Household materials are provided only for new arrivals. 5,812 mosquito nets were distributed to 13,091	100 % of the new arrival single women get shelter immediately after arrival in the camp.  Additional Materials for Windows and Doors construction available for new arrivals.  Standard equitable plot allocation to refugees and camp layout maintained.  Eliminating 100 % shelter sell by refugees departing on resettlement and leaving the country for various reasons.	All new arrivals are settled with better shelter and household materials. Number of shelters turned over to the camp management.  Reduced number of sexual assaults and exploitation due to dependency on men for Shelter. All new arrivals provided with all the necessary shelter construction materials

	refugees. Mosquito net coverage is currently 70%.		
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		334,520		450,000
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<b>Water Objective(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
In line with a care and maintenance situation, refugees receive at least 20 liters per day water for drinking, cooking and hygiene purposes.		Pumps to storage tank from boreholes do not operate for enough time per day to replenish drainage of storage tank, thus limiting the number of hours the storage tank can be opened to supply water points. Queues at water points reduce accessibility to water supply. The water quantity per day per person is currently 18 lit.	Refugee get 20 lit of potable water per day per person in a suitable distance from their residence.	Water points are opened enough hours per day, and queues at water points are reduced, ensuring easy accessibility to water supply. Absence of queue in the water distribution points. Absence of water born diseases among the refugees.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		113,000		135,000
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<b>Sanitation Objective(s)</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
Refugees Live in healthy, sanitary conditions and thereby risk of transmission and outbreak of diseases reduced.		Despite repeated sanitation campaign and presence of waste disposal pits, the sanitation of the camp is not satisfactory due to malpractices of refugees. Disease from poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation continues to be a problem. The area is malaria endemic area and malaria outbreak a serious problem causing death and illness.	Attain full coverage of sanitation standards and enhance the health status of refugees keeping malaria breakout and other disease related to hygiene at the minimum.	Morbidity and Mortality from malaria and diseases occurrence from poor sanitation and hygiene practices will be kept very low. Refugees' motivation and practice with regard to environmental sanitation and personal hygiene will improve. Additional sanitary infrastructure constructed and functional.

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		399,000		180,000
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<b>Health/Nutrition Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>Refugees enjoy universal access to primary health care at all level in accordance with UNHCR standards.</p> <p>7. Family planning service operated and the reproductive health status of refugees further improved.</p> <p>9. Transmission of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmittable diseases within lowest level in the camp</p>	<p>Even though the primary health services provision is satisfactory and mostly meeting the standards, the health centre is not well equipped with the necessary equipments and staffs as well.</p> <p>The reproductive health service of the refugee is poor in most of the camps. The number of midwife and the facilities available are not sufficient to attend all births by trained staff.</p> <p>Clinical service is not well integrated with other social services and preventive program is lagging behind resulting high prevalence of STI, continuation of traditional harmful practices and diseases related with poor hygiene and sanitation. Occasional shortage of psychotropic drugs</p>	<p>Health center equipped with the basic equipments, budget and staffs and provision of quality primary health care and other services. psycho – social services in place</p> <p>Reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. Improve systematic collection and use of RH information related to maternal mortality, neonatal mortality, stillbirth and low birth rates.</p> <p>Integrating the clinical services with other health related social services among community service HIV/AIDS and health center to alleviate the existing health problems in the camp</p> <p>Reviewing and redesigning the HIV /AIDS awareness raising and preventive social works towards sustainable positive behavioral change against HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Quality and efficient health services delivery. All who deserve referral will be referred</p> <p>Maternal Mortality ratio will be kept below 350/100000.</p> <p>All refuges suffering from Anxiety and mental problem will get both medical service and counseling and other social services.</p> <p>100% delivery rooms equipped with basic item to undertake essential and emergency obstetrics care. Maternal mortality ratio kept below 300 per 100,000 live birth.</p> <p>40% of deliveries undertaken in health facilities.</p> <p>Provision of Voluntary Testing and counseling service. % of refugees within reproductive age demonstrating adequate knowledge, attitude and practice towards HIV/AIDS prevention</p>

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		465,000		465,000
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<b>Community Services Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>1. Ensure that the physical, material, and protection concerns of refugees with special needs are addressed by enhancing the</p>	<p>No specific measures in place to meet the protection needs of vulnerable groups (unaccompanied, separated children, vulnerable women and girls) such as care arrangements and family reunification.</p>	<p>addressing the basic physical, material and protection needs of refugees identified as persons with special needs of mainly single women, elder, persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors and separated children, chronically ill</p>	<p>Care arrangements (foster care or group care arrangements) for UAM's and separated children established</p> <p>-Regular monitoring, referral system and follow up of child protection cases by UNHCR and NGO</p>

<p>identification, documentation and follow up particularly for children, women, girls, persons with a disability and elderly (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)</p> <p>2. Devise skills training programmes and self reliance opportunities aimed at community development and self reliance (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)</p> <p>3. Refugees have access to multi-sectoral SGBV prevention and response programmes designed to address the legal, medical and psycho-social needs of SGBV victims/survivors</p>	<p>No identification, referral and response mechanism in place for vulnerable groups</p> <p>There is a gap in terms of child protection as there are no sufficient financial resources and UNHCR and NGO staff in the field to address this issue.</p> <p>SGBV standard and operational procedures and prevention and response mechanism in place Sexual and Gender Based Violence in the camp especially due to male dominated camp population. Underreporting of incidents of SGBV</p> <p>Precarious situation for (single) female population in the camp.</p> <p>No Income generating Programme</p> <p>Isolated position in the camp for Eritrean refugees makes refugee youth, adolescents and adult male and female in need of additional education and recreational activities. Youth programs as peer activities and life skills trainings are run by IRC.</p> <p>No legal counseling for victims of SGBV/ CPS/SGBV</p>	<p>persons and young people</p> <p>Ensure adequate care arrangements, best interest determination and tracing activities for unaccompanied minors and separated children. Establish an information-sharing network and a referral system for individual protection cases with partners.</p> <p>Strengthening of a coordinated comprehensive prevention and response programme for SGBV by involving health, legal, psycho-socio actors in the camp. Ensure the signing of the Standard and Operational Procedures in the camp</p> <p>Taking measures to increase refugees' access to legal remedies i.e. by providing legal advice and interpretation. Promote Ethiopian Women Lawyer's Association (EWLA) to be involved in the camp</p> <p>Employ a sufficient number of female staff in the various sectors particularly health protection, community services and psycho-socio support.</p> <p>Material support to single women arriving in Shimelba in terms of house construction and transit house facilities</p> <p>Provision of sanitary materials to women and girls. women, elderly and persons with a disability Establish an environment where women and youth can come together to address their concerns in a confidential and recreational environment. Empower women through</p>	<p>- Tracing activities initiated by ICRC - Legal counselling jointly with Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA) to SGBV partners</p> <p>Signing of the Standard and Operational Procedure for SGBV involving all concerned actors. - SGBV mechanisms in place and strengthened involving all actors and functioning; improved identification and referral system in place for SGBV cases -Safe house established in Shimelba - Involve professional staff of NGO for psycho-socio follow up of SGBV cases. - 75 % of the targeted population trained on impact of sexual and gender based violence -50 % Central Committee consists of female representatives</p> <p>More female staff employed in protection, community services, health and counselling services. support in construction of houses and transit facilities for single women in the camp -Provision of food and non food items to single women Provision of sanitary materials to all women and girls in the camp.</p> <p>Income generating activities and marketable skills development organized Continuous organization of youth activities such as roots and shoots clubs Respond to psycho-socio problems among the youth by expansion of youth activities such as sports and recreational activities. Participation of women in formal and non formal education (50% representation in decision-making bodies and 50% in formal and non formal education)</p>
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		<p>participation in camp activities such as formal and non formal education and play a vital role in decision-making.</p> <p>Involve community in decision-making processes and empower existing refugee structures such as Women's Association and Refugee Central Committee through capacity building trainings, human rights trainings for authorities, NGO's and male and female refugee leaders and youth leaders.</p>	<p>Involvement of women in food distribution (50% women in distribution)</p> <p>Capacity-building trainings, leadership trainings and human rights trainings given to 100 % of the members of Women's groups, refugee leaders, youth groups and Central Committee members</p> <p>-Sensitization training conducted for government, NGO and refugee community on human rights and specifically on the right for women and children.</p> <p>50% increase in identification of women with special needs and 100% referrals for identified cases.</p>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		207,000		240,000
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Education Objective(s)	Sector	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
Access and the right to formal and non formal education: Enhance access to pre- primary, primary and secondary education. (Pillar II Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007)		<p>In the current situation only 55.5 % (Sept. 2006) of the school aged children are going to primary/post-primary school (grade 1-10). 10 % increase in enrolment.</p> <p>School feeding Programme existing in IRC school through WFP.</p> <p>In the lower primary school there are no textbooks for children. Insufficient exercise book, pens and pencils. No appropriate library books.</p> <p>IRC moved from a multi-grade classrooms to single grade classrooms for grade 1-5 (student: teacher ration 40-1)</p> <p>Parent Teachers Association, Girl's school Council and School Management Committee are functional.</p> <p>IRC provides pre-service and in-service trainings for</p>	<p>Ensuring the right to education by promoting full access to pre- primary and primary education in an inclusive, participatory and discrimination-free environment.</p> <p>Increasing the absorption capacities of primary education through additional school materials such as textbooks, exercise books, pens and pencils.</p> <p>Put supportive programmes in place to increase percentage of boys and girl's enrolment and attendance in school.</p> <p>Improve the quality of education through</p>	<p>Additional community based pre-school Established.</p> <p>Parent Teachers Association, Girls School Council and School Management Committee actively involved in primary school issues.</p> <p>Student teachers ratio is 1:40</p> <p>Provision of textbooks: textbook student ratio 1:2</p> <p>Purchase of textbooks, library books, pens, pencils.</p> <p>100% of students in primary school provided with day clothing and shoes.</p> <p>Management Committee existing to increase enrolment and decrease drop out of school</p> <p>Continuous school feeding programme</p> <p>Increase enrolment rate of school-aged children to</p>

	pre-primary and primary schools Low attendance in pre-school. Only one pre-school existing in the camp.	sufficient and trained teachers	75%. Provide teachers trainings to 100% of pre-primary and primary school teachers (pre-service and in-services training)
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		288,973	255,407
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<b>Protection/Legal Assistance Sector Objective(s)</b>	<b>Current year situation</b>	<b>Objective for 2008 to 2009</b>	<b>Impact indicators</b>
<p>Refugees and asylum seekers are admitted to safety and reception arrangements and treatment is in conformity with international standards (pillar I of Comprehensive Protection Strategy 2007-2009).</p> <p>Refugees the camp are physically protected and security concerns are addressed at an early stage with the full participation of the refugee community. An effective protection identification and referral system is in place, with the full participation of the refugee community, partners and the Government authorities and agencies. (CPS pillar</p>	<p>Currently UNHCR has no role in refugee status determination as screening takes place in Inda Abaguna by ARRA and it is very difficult to monitor for UNHCR whether international standards are being met. RSD training is being provided in 2007.</p> <p>Eritrean unaccompanied and separated children faced particular challenges as the reception facilities in Inda Abaguna are not adequate, in particular for women and children. While all refugees are individually registered in ProGres, data on vulnerability is lacking.</p> <p>Serious gaps remain with regard to ensuring camp security: standard operating procedures, regular patrolling by qualified security staff, qualitative and regular reporting, as well as serious follow-up of security incidents.</p> <p>Women were not actively involved and are underrepresented in camp decision-making bodies in Shimelba. SOPs to respond to SGBV were put in place in first quarter of 2007.</p>	<p>Create a secure camp environment for all residence in the camp.</p> <p>Identify and adequately refer vulnerable individuals and protection cases, including SGBV victims, to appropriate community service structures or durable solutions</p> <p>Functioning SOPs for the prevention of and response to SGBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse of asylum-seekers are in place and functioning properly.</p> <p>Women's participation in decision making bodies increased and the women's association functioning</p> <p>Increase refugees' access to legal remedies. Comprehensive registration/revalidation exercise to be conducted in 2008. Increased RST of up to 1,500 vulnerable individuals with specific protection needs e.g. women at risk, medical needs and family reunification.</p> <p>Increase staffing to maximize number of cases identified and referred</p> <p>Use RST as key protection tool in Shimelba leading to enhanced co-operation with the host state and the opening of asylum</p>	<p>New reception area constructed for vulnerable groups and female eligibility officers are employed by ARRA for screening in Inda Abaguna</p> <p>Significant decrease in time asylum seekers spend in Inda Abaguna from 4 weeks to 1 week, in particular for women and children</p> <p>All asylum seekers registered in ProGres, including level three data</p> <p>Number of security patrols functioning</p> <p>Number of BIDS conducted, care-arrangements established.</p> <p>Number of refugees involved in camp security, number of security training for camp officials and refugees leaders, number of security incidents reported and receiving appropriate police and court follow-up</p> <p>Number of qualified staff, including female staff identify and monitor situation of refugees and to identify protection problems. Number of referrals</p> <p>Number of cases identified, % of cases being brought to court, number of perpetrators facing legal consequences</p> <p>No of women in the committee, women's centre</p>

<p>II) Strong resettlement program targeting the most in need.</p>	<p>Limited RST due to lack of thorough registration and poor RST staffing. Anticipated but unconfirmed deployment of ICMC expert to assist in identifying and referring RST cases.</p> <p>Harsh and difficult conditions in Shimelba camp. Limitations on movement of refugees. Host state strongly supports RST of Eritrean refugees.</p>		<p>established and functioning, Number of legal counseling sessions offered, number of cases being pursued. Legitimate cases identified, interviewed and referred to RST countries. 1,500 individuals submitted to RST countries Deployment of one ICMC expert and one RST clerk to Sheraro Field Office Enhanced access to basic rights as the perceived threat from Eritrean population decreases as a result of more substantial RST.</p>
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<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		135,000		145,000
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Agency Support Objective(s)	Operational Sector	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
Refugees benefit from effectively managed and well co-ordinate protection and assistance operations.		IPs engage adequate and qualified staff and refugees for implementation and monitoring of the multi-sectoral activities in their respective areas of expertise. IPs pays staff salaries communication costs and bank charges for money transfer between their field offices and head offices.	Well established IP offices to facilitate smooth implementation of assistance and protection programs.	Implementing Partners delivered at least 90% of agreed outputs in a timely manner. Regular delivery of services to the beneficiaries maintained

<b>Total Budget for the Sector</b>		368,000		420,000
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<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	Year	2008	USD 11,800,000
	Year	2009	USD 11,400,000