



# MELKADIDA (LIBAN ZONE) SOMALI REGIONAL STATE 2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT

## JANUARY - DECEMBER 2019

Based on the:

**ROADMAP** for the implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Government Pledges and the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia

*This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union.*



Pledge Progress Report Melkadida (Liban zone) SRS, Ethiopia. (Version 2019/01 DRAFT)

*Cover photo ©UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalil. A Somali refugee man collects onions in an irrigated farming land in Melkadida.*

**SOMALI REGIONAL STATE**

**LIBAN ZONE**

**MELKADIDA / DOLLO ADO AREA OF OPERATIONS**

**ETHIOPIA**

**2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT**

## DISCLAIMER

This document is based on Ethiopia's 'pledge commitments' made at the September 2016 Leaders' Summit in New York, as articulated and published in the *'Roadmap for the Implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF in Ethiopia'*.

Whilst this report endeavors to largely follow the format of the 'Roadmap', as with the 2018 reports, additional information is also offered where deemed relevant.

This document is not a Government of Ethiopia (GoE) publication. Rather, it responds to the requests of stakeholders to have an assessment of pledge implementation made available – relating directly to UNHCR's expected 'catalytic and supportive role' in the Global Compact on Refugees / Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (GCR/CRRF).

This report is based on Ethiopia's Leaders' Summit pledges of 2016. It does not attempt to systematically reflect subsequent pledges, such as those Ethiopia contributed to with the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD:2017-2019) Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan, or the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges of Ethiopia in December 2019.

Information provided in this report is reflected to the best of UNHCR's knowledge. Whilst every effort has been made to source and verify data, it is presented as indicative only – and should not be used for detailed analysis or programming without further verification. Produced by UNHCR, this report in no way implies the GoE's endorsement, nor asserts that it correctly reflects all Government priorities and positions at this time.

*UNHCR Ethiopia  
July 2020*





Women carry crops in an irrigated farming land in Melkadida ©UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalil

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# ACRONYMS

ARC / HOPE	Addressing Root Causes- Hope and Opportunities for People in Ethiopia
ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
BIMS	Biometric Identity Management System
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DIDAC	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Dev. and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DISCO	Dollo Ado Integrated Social Cohesion Initiative
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education Scheme
EPSA	Ethiopia Pharmaceutical Supply Agency
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FS	Family Size
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
ha	Hectares
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
l/p/d	liters per person per day (water supply)



MoH	Ministry of Health
MSD	Market Systems Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCP	Out of Camp Policy
OWDA	Organization for Welfare and Development Association
PV	Photo Voltaic
RCC	Refugee Central Committee
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme (EU)
ReDSS	Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat
REST/CPDA	Relief Society of Tigray/ 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Pastoralist and Development Assoc.
RH	Reproductive Health
RHB	Regional Health Bureau
SHARPE	Strengthening Host and Refugee Populations in Ethiopia (DFID)
SOMEL	Sub-Office Melkadida (UNHCR)
SRS	Somali Regional State
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VERA	Vital Events Registration Agency
Wabar	Traditional cultural leader or 'King'
WA-PYDO	Women, Pastoralist and Youth Development Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
YEP	Youth Education Pack





# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is based on Ethiopia's 2016 Leaders' Summit 'pledge commitments' as articulated in the 'Roadmap'<sup>1</sup> of 2017 – focused on Melkadida / Dollo Ado in Liban Zone of the Somali Regional State (SRS). Combined with the baselines expressed in the Roadmap, and follow up reports drafted for 2018, information presented in this 2019 Pledge (Implementation) Progress Report is commencing to form a foundation for tracking and evidence-based follow up on the pledges. Detailed pledge key activity tables are in Annex I.

Compiled as a UNHCR publication, this report serves the wider stakeholder community pursuing the Global Compact on Refugees / Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (GCR/CRRF) in Ethiopia. Such data gathering, compilation and presentation is part of UNHCR's expected 'catalytic and supportive role' in the GCR.

## Ethiopia's Nine 2016 Pledges

### Out of Camp Pledge

1. Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.

### Education Pledge

2. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources.

### Work and Livelihoods Pledges

3. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.
4. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.
5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.
6. Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.

### Documentation Pledges

7. Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses.

### Social and Basic Services Pledge

8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.

### Local Integration Pledge

9. Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.

This report demonstrates that **significant progress has been made in Liban zone in 2019 on implementation of the pledges**. This attests to the impressive commitment of the people and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), with support from various line ministries and bureaus, and the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). Highlights are **especially evident in Agricultural Livelihoods, Education and Documentation**, all with an overall focus on social cohesion. Significant linkages have been made between refugee-focused activities and local development plans, working closely with the two woredas and the kebeles (local districts) surrounding the five (5) refugee camps: Melkadida, Bokolmanyoo, Buramino, Hilaweyn and Kobe. The Liban zone saw a slight increase in its refugee population in 2019, and the security situation remained largely stable.

Liban zone continues to see significant investments by development partners, including the private sector. For example, the IKEA Foundation, UK, EU, Sida, the Netherlands and the World Bank have all contributed to cross-sectoral CRRF progress in 2019.

<sup>1</sup> Roadmap for the Implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF' <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/62655>



**Work and Livelihood:** Specifically related to irrigable land, a Tripartite Agreement between SRS, ARRA and UNHCR allowed access to 1,000 ha of land. Development continued in 2019, with IKEA Foundation support for 2,000 farmers (1,000 hosts / 1,000 refugees). Through established cooperatives, 236.5 ha was collectively planted with crops with a harvest of 675 tonnes and income of ETB 11.3 million (US\$ 350,000). Livestock management and beekeeping also improved – as did irrigation supply, with six (6) new pumps for 100 host community farmers as part of a ‘peaceful co-existence’ project. Likewise, the provision of sustainable energy has been a focus positively impacting both refugees and host communities.



**Documentation:** 2,303 vital events (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) were registered by the Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) for refugees. UNHCR and VERA data needs to be rationalized going forward<sup>2</sup>. The Dedebit microfinance program provided loans and saving services. 3,100 (2,328 refugee and 772 host members) had active saving accounts by end 2019.



**Education:** As compared to 2018 significant progress was made in secondary enrolment (a 136% increase). However, with a secondary Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of only 9%, this is still well below the pledge target of 25%. The GER for pre-primary was 61%, just above target. Of great concern is a UNHCR-recorded 26% GER for primary against a 75% target (only 14% in Dollo Ado woreda), and an overall significant drop in primary school attendance. This sector also highlights the need for statistical rigor especially with UNHCR, ARRA and MoE collaborating<sup>3</sup>. An increased number of students was noted pursuing tertiary education. Retention of girls in school remains a challenge in the region due to early marriages and other reasons.



**Social and Basic Services:** Refugees received primary health care, treatment for TB, RH, HIV, and other medical services, and were included in routine and mass immunization campaigns. In Water and Sanitation, borehole rehabilitation and installation of water pumps increased provision and consumption overall for refugees and host communities (23 l/p/d av. attained). Transitional shelters were completed and Youth Education Pack (YEP) refugee graduates and skilled masons from the host community were engaged in the construction of improved shelters.



**Out of Camp:** Most refugees in the Liban zone are not eligible for OCP status since they arrived after 2009. Refugees continue to require ‘pass permits’ from ARRA to travel out of camps for health care and livelihood opportunities, including for students pursuing higher education in various universities across Ethiopia.



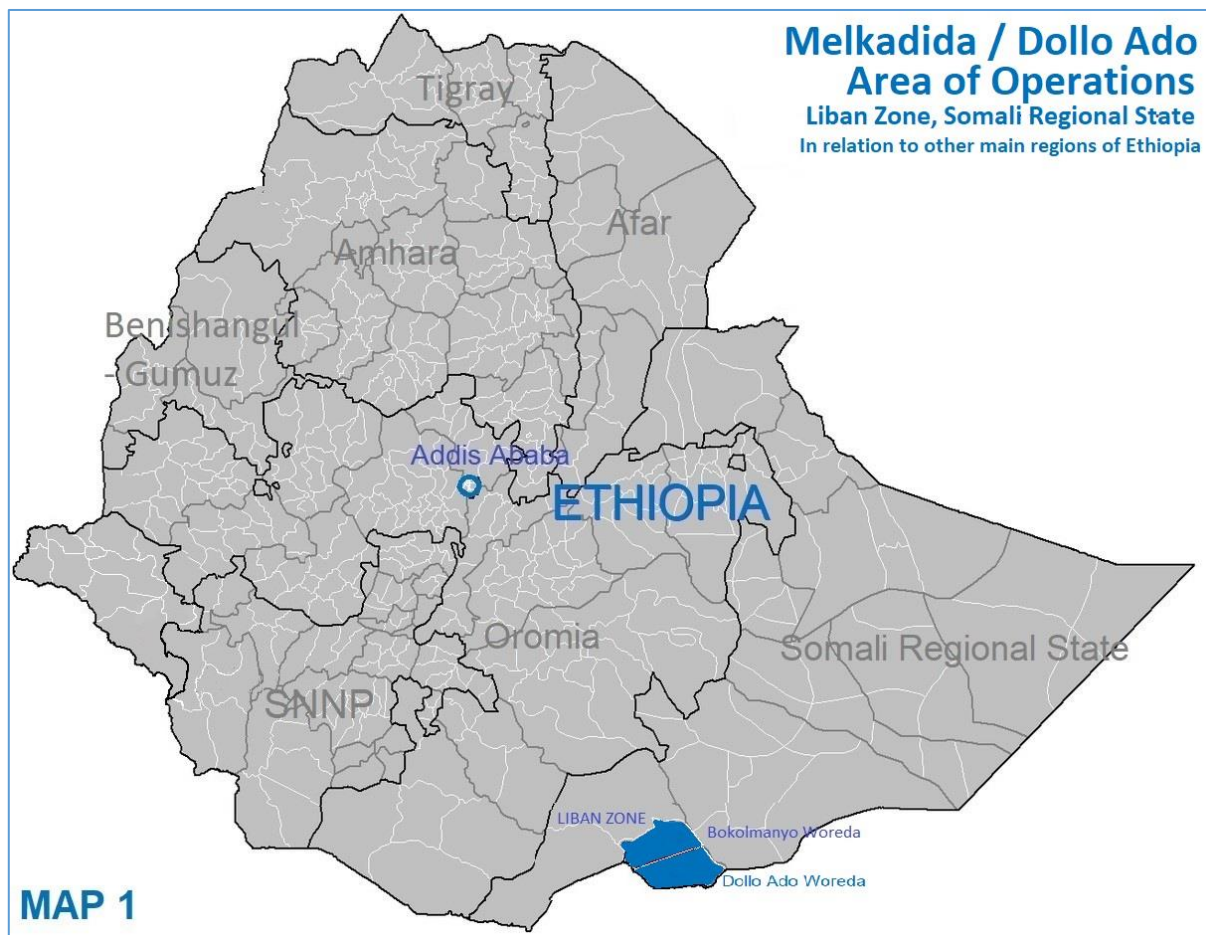
**Local Integration:** There is a strong potential for refugees to locally integrate into host communities as they share culture and language. Cultural events such as the ‘Melkadida Talent Show’ show innovative ways to foster peaceful coexistence. The engagement of the Wabar and the Council of Elders maintains peaceful co-existence, helping resolve various tribal and clan conflicts, engaging with the GoE and mediating with refugees and hosts on various civil cases – especially with youth.

<sup>2</sup> Whilst VERA registered 2,230 births, UNHCR registered 5,922 in the same period.

<sup>3</sup> There is ongoing work reconciling MoE/ESAA data with the UNHCR data presented.

# 1. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Somali Regional State (SRS) is the second largest region of Ethiopia and borders Djibouti to the north, Somalia to the east, and Kenya to the south. In the south of SRS is Liban zone, which accommodates the five (5) refugee camps of Buramino, Hilaweyn, Kobe, Melkadida and Bokolmanyo in the two woredas of Bokolmanyo and Dollo Ado.



The refugee camps in Liban zone (see map 2) and hosting areas progressed in the implementation of the pledges and practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) during 2019. Livelihood activities provided additional access to irrigable land and have widely enhanced business opportunities in a number of sectors. The Woredas' local development plans (2012-2020) encompass sectors of WASH, education, health, livestock, farming and women's empowerment. Increased efforts towards ensuring sustainability are being made by anchoring UNHCR, development partners and IKEA Foundation interventions into the Woredas' development plans in 2020 and beyond.

Woreda officials in Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo, along with local kebeles, increasingly cooperated in 2019, appreciating the need to link to local development plans. The *Wabar* (traditional cultural leaders) and the Council of Elders engaged in maintaining peaceful co-existence - contributing to resolving various tribal and clan conflicts. They also engage with the GoE on maintaining and promoting peace in the region, mediating and resolving conflicts between refugees and host community members on various civil cases, and interacting with refugees and host community youth to promote peace. The *Wabar* and Council of Elders play a vital role in building and maintaining social cohesion - largely enabling a safe environment where both refugees and host community members live peacefully.

## 2.1 REFUGEES

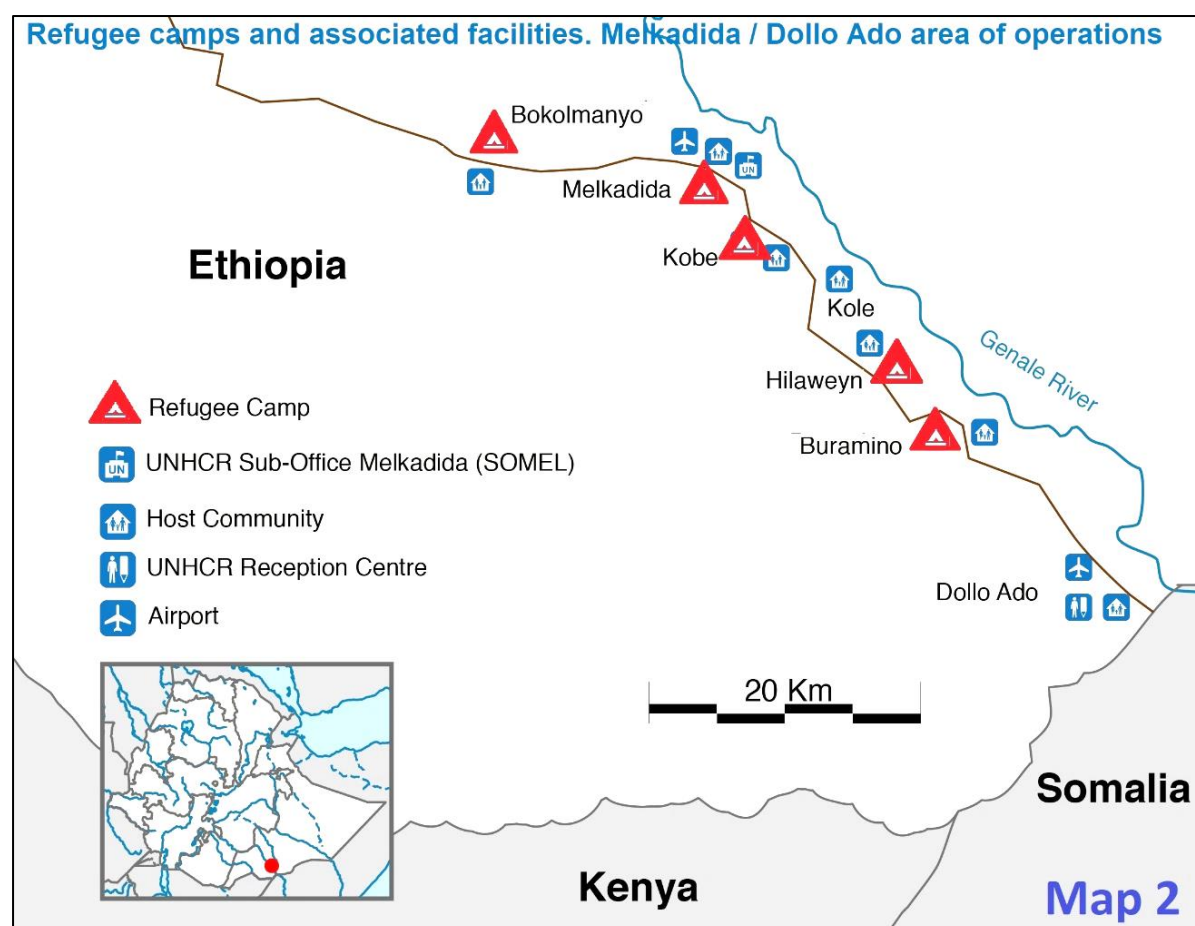
### Refugee camps and sites with corresponding refugee population

Regional State	Woreda	Refugee Camp / Settlements	Population (end 2019)
Somali	Bokolmanyoo	Bokolmanyoo	26,859
		Melkadida	33,096
		Kobe	29,777
	Dollo Ado	Buramino	30,821
		Hilaweyn	33,936
Total			154,489

Source: UNHCR data as of 31 December 2019

At the end of 2019, 154,489 refugees representing 23,754 families (6.5) were living in the five camps. Predominately hosting ethnic Somali peoples, 20% of the population is youth (15 to 25 years old) and nearly all (99%) are enrolled in the biometric system. Some one percent of the population (173 individuals) have been in country for 20 years or more.

In 2019, 7,646 new refugees were registered and transferred to the Melkadida / Dollo Ado camps. In June and July 2019, 847 Somali refugees, previously registered in Eritrea, were transferred to Kobe refugee camp in partnership with ARRA, WFP and IOM.



Regarding population-specific needs, the region is dominated by: Children at risk (13,671); single parents (6,685); and women at risk (5,373). An intention survey conducted for the entire population showed 12% would like to return, 71% did not want to return, and 17% were undecided. The top single area for potential return is Dinsor in Somalia.

86% of the population is covered by humanitarian aid, 12% by employment. Few cases were observed for onward movement in 2019. Progressively, inactivation of those missing food distribution consecutively for three (3) months will indicate spontaneous departures.

From the socio-economic perspective, 48,667 refugees over 17 years were surveyed in the Level 3 (L3) registration exercise and continuous registration. Analysis shows only 1,345 having skills but no 'occupation' (means of supporting themselves) and 28,081 were engaged economically. For those engaged, the highest income was ETB 12,000 (US\$ 375) per month, yet most earned around ETB 1,400 (US\$ 44). Mobile phone coverage is 6,954 persons (5%).

The most common occupations among refugees are: Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers (13,093 persons); Students (6,190); Housekeeping and restaurant workers (5,555). In terms of skills, the most commonly occurring is Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers (753); followed by Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing (85) and Dairy-products makers (83).

## 2.2 REFUGEE HOSTING COMMUNITIES

With an estimated 238,987 host community members in the Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyoo woredas, the total population, including refugees, is about 390,000. Of this, refugees comprise about 39%. However, at a very localized level, along the Bokolmanyoo – Dollo Ado road, refugees outnumber host village populations by nearly 3 to 1 (154,489 to 55,646). The table below compares camp populations with directly and indirectly impacted host communities.

### Refugee and host populations in the Liban zone, SRS

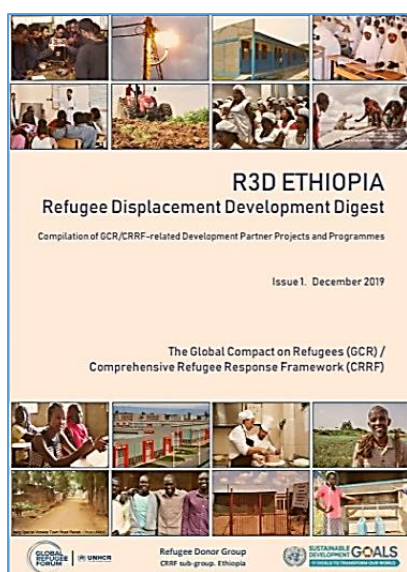
Sub Office	Refugee camp		Host Community adjacent camp (Direct Impact)			Woreda (Indirect Impact)	
	Name	Population	Names	No. of Kebele/ Town	Est. village Population	Name	Pop.
Melkadida	Bokolmayo	26,859	Kebeles 01 and 02	2 Kebeles	11,872	Bokolmayo	<b>100,007</b>
	Melkadida	33,096	Helasali / Bufumoye / Arba fakato	3 Villages	10,836		
	Kobe	29,777	Saroole / Burnoy / Jiljil / Tvishow	4 Villages	4,839		
		<b>89,732</b>			<b>27,547</b>		
	Hilaweyn	33,936	Hilawey / Kole / Weshagber	3 Kebeles	14,576	Dollo Ado	<b>138,980</b>
	Buramino	30,821	Kilaymasago / Shambal / Burr / Aaminow	4 Kebeles	14,523		
		<b>64,757</b>			<b>29,099</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>154,489</b>			<b>56,646</b>		<b>238,987</b>

Source: Refugee data: UNHCR data as of December 31, 2019. Direct impact. Uses 2018 est. with 3% growth. Woreda from Dollo Ado Woreda and Bokolmanyoo Woreda population figures, May 2020, projected from 2007 census.





### 3. PARTNER PROJECTS SUPPORTING THE PLEDGES



Coordination and partnerships with regional and local governmental authorities have been strengthened during 2019. Local authorities have started to engage further in the CRRF approach - facilitating inclusion of refugees in their regional and local development plans and national systems. Refugees have started to benefit from the locally available resources and services.

Various partners are working with regional and woreda authorities and, in 2019, there has been gradual progress in linking refugee services to local systems. The shift in terms of approach has been achieved through a series of discussions, meetings, awareness campaigns and workshops around the GCR/CRRF. UNHCR's Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D)<sup>4</sup>, Issue 1 December 2019, accounts for **seven (7) projects** and programmes of development partners that have significant components ongoing or planned **in the Liban zone**.

Through a broad range of partners, projects support the overall objectives of the GCR/CRRF, and many directly target specific pledge areas (as summarized below).

**IKEA Foundation / UNHCR:** A key transformative initiative in Ethiopia is the self-reliance focused investments of the IKEA Foundation in Melkadida / Dollo Ado. Somali refugees and host communities are engaged in agricultural livelihoods through substantial investments in irrigation infrastructure, and related livestock, microfinance, education, business development and energy. The current phase of the programme was launched in 2019, aiming at

<sup>4</sup> <https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3D-ETHIOPIA-Refugee-Displacement-Development-Digest.pdf>

sustainability for economic inclusion of 5,275 direct beneficiary households - 26,375 indirect beneficiaries. 1,000 ha of land is already under irrigation, contributing directly to the GoE's livelihoods pledges. The programme has recently been externally evaluated<sup>5</sup>:

**Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP):** Funded through the World Bank, DRDIP is designed to ease the pressure on host communities and the natural environment in both refugee-hosting Woredas. Implemented by the Government (Bureau of Agriculture), the development objective of DRDIP is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities that host refugees.

**Regional Development Protection Programme (RDPP):** Funded by the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), the project aims for evidence-based, innovative, sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and hosts. In Liban, it is implemented through the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC, consortium lead), Save the Children, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), ZOA, and Organization for Welfare and Development Association (OWDA). The programme focuses on improving employment opportunities and supports capacities of local authorities and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms, as well as sustainable environmental management. In Liban zone, RDPP takes the form of the **Dollo Ado Integrated Social Cohesion Initiative (DISCO)**.

**Strengthening Host and Refugee Population Economies (SHARPE):** Funded by the UK and implemented by DAI with 'First Consult' and IRC, SHARPE is a comprehensive market-driven initiative for refugee and host community livelihoods in Gambella and the two main refugee hosting areas of SRS. The programme aims to catalyse transformational, systemic change to how donors, governments and the private sector respond to protracted refugee contexts. SHARPE will work to inclusively and sustainably empower refugees and host communities to become more economically resilient. The programme aims to benefit 200,000 people in the target populations (nationally), helping realize increases in incomes, employment, or expand access to assets through private sector driven changes.

**Addressing Root Causes- Hope and Opportunities for People in Ethiopia (ARC Hope):** is a multi-year programme (2017 – 2021) funded by Netherlands. In Dollo Ado, implemented by IMC, the programme focuses on addressing root causes of irregular migration in Ethiopia and entrenched vulnerability for youth by enhancing access to employment opportunities. Project sectors include livelihoods, psycho-social support, and communication and networking.



<sup>5</sup> Jan. 2020. Building Refugee Economies: An evaluation of the IKEA Foundation's programmes in Dollo Ado Alexander Betts, Andonis Marden, Raphael Bradenbrink, Jonas Kaufmann. <https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/building-refugee-economies-an-evaluation-of-the-ikea-foundation2019s-programme-in-dollo-ado>



**Sustainable livelihood promotion and resilience building for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia's Somali and Gambella regions:** Funded by Sweden (Sida) and Denmark (Danida), two programmes: the *Provision of protection and assistance to people affected by displacement in Ethiopia*, implemented by NRC, and the *Innovative Approaches to Building Resilience for Vulnerable Populations in Ethiopia*, implemented by WFP and partner NGOs, empower refugees and vulnerable host populations, as decision-makers with their own priorities. The WFP component aims to sustain livelihoods and food security of refugees and hosts by boosting productivity, increasing incomes and diversify livelihoods and access to markets; and creating a gender-responsive enabling environment. In Dollo Ado, the project targets 33,000 refugee households and 20,000 host community households.

**Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the CRRF:** This programme, supported by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF), facilitates GCR objectives: easing pressure on Ethiopia as a major host country, and increasing refugee self-reliance. Supporting a shift from a camp-based 'care and maintenance' to an approach emphasizing refugee self-reliance and mobility, UNHCR's / ReDSS component on Capacity Building and Technical Assistance to CRRF Structures and Ethiopian Government Institutions supports coordination, analysis and local government and ARRA capacity in both refugee hosting areas of SRS.

Somali refugee farmers collecting an onion harvest - part of an irrigated farm project in Melkadida ©UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalil



## 3. PLEDGE PROGRESS

### 3.1 OUT OF CAMP PLEDGE

A fair amount of 'Out of Camp' movement is allowed in the Melkadida / Dollo Ado area as many refugees work in joined-up host / refugee cooperatives for agricultural livelihoods. Somali refugees in the Liban Zone are not formally taking part in the OCP – which aims for 10% nationally. In Liban, refugees require a 'pass permit' from ARRA to travel large distances, which they do for health care, family and livelihoods reasons. In 2019, ARRA issued 6,183 permits, including for refugee students pursuing higher education in various universities in Ethiopia. Some refugees stay for extended periods out of camp (numbers are not verified).

### 3.2 EDUCATION PLEDGE

The education pledge aims to:

- Increase enrollment of pre-school aged refugee children from current 46,276 (44%) to 63,040 (60%).
- Increase enrolment of primary school aged children from the current 96,700 (54%) to 137,000 (75%).
- Increase enrolment of secondary school aged refugees from the current 3,785 (9%) to 10,300 (25%).
- Increase opportunities for higher education enrolment from the current 1,600 to 2,500 students.

The gross enrolment ratio (GER) of refugee students enrolled in schools in Bokolmany and Dollo Ado woredas in 2019 was 61% for pre-primary - just above the Roadmap target of 60%. Primary education GER was at 26% (standing at only 14% in Dollo Ado woreda), which remains significantly below target and gives cause for concern. Secondary school enrolment at 9% is improving but still far below the target of 25%. Retention of girls in school remains a challenge in the region due to early marriages and other reasons.

#### Number of school-aged and enrolled refugees 2018-2019

Woreda	Pre-Primary (ECCE)			Primary (Grade 1-8)			Secondary (Grade 9-12)		
	Eligible	Enrolled (GER)	%	Eligible Age 7-14	Enrolled (GER)	%	Eligible Age 15-18	Enrolled (GER)	%
Bokolmany	16,484	10,080	61%	43,476	15,859	36%	11,850	286	2%
Dollo Ado	10,744	6,639	62%	36,878	5,259	14%	8,724	1,587	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,228</b>	<b>16,719</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>80,354</b>	<b>21,118</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>20,574</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: UNHCR data, as of 31 December 2019 (may differ from MoE / ESAA data due to compilation processes)

While the total number of refugee students enrolled in school decreased in 2019, as compared to the previous year, there were increases at pre-primary and secondary levels. Significant progress was made in secondary school which saw an increase of 136% compared to the previous year. Pre-primary school enrolment increased as well, by 1%. However, primary school saw a significant decrease. This data is reflected in the table below.

#### Trends in refugee student enrolment in 2018 and 2019 (total numbers)

	Number of students enrolled in 2017-2018	Number of Students enrolled in 2018-2019	% Increase (decrease) from 2018
Pre-primary	16,481	16,719	1%
Primary	37,481	21,118	-44%
Secondary	793	1,873	136%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,755</b>	<b>39,710</b>	<b>-27%</b>

Source: UNHCR data and ESAA E.C 2010



For tertiary education, Government higher education scholarships were awarded to all students who qualified to join university. This number increased from 181 (161M / 20F) in the school year 2018-2019 to 264 (227M / 37F) in 2019-2020.

### 3.3 WORK AND LIVELIHOODS PLEDGE

#### 3.3.1 Work Permits

Ethiopia pledged to provide work permits to refugees with permanent residence IDs within the bounds of the domestic laws. Ethiopia also pledged to provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees. This cuts across the entire refugee population, both in camps and out of camps.

No activities related to this pledge were carried out in the region during 2019. UNHCR closely monitored the relevant policy developments at the national level to identify opportunities for provision of residence and work permits to the refugees in Melkadida.

*A refugee works on a canal with a shovel in an irrigated farming land in Melkadida, Ethiopia. ©UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalil*





### 3.3.2 Irrigable land

The SRS Government, ARRA and UNHCR have signed a Tripartite Agreement that allows access to 1,000 ha of arable land. Since 2012, with the financial support of the IKEA Foundation, 750 hectares of irrigated land in the refugee camps and host community areas of Buramino, Hilaweyn, Kole, Kobe, and Melkadida were developed. The construction of the remaining hectares and an irrigation scheme in Hilaweyn was concluded in October 2019, bringing the total developed area to 1,000 ha (detailed in the table below).

Altogether, the agricultural sites offer livelihoods opportunities to 2,000 farmers: 1,000 refugees and 1,000 host community members. In 2019, 470 refugee and host community farmers (181 refugees and 289 hosts) engaged in farming activities across eight (8) irrigation schemes, in Melkadida I, Melkadida II, Melkadida III, Kobe, Kole, Hilaweyn I, Buramino I, and Buramino II. Collectively, 236.5 ha was planted with onion, maize, and watermelon. Between October and November 2019, 675 tons of products was harvested generating income of ETB 11.3 million (US\$ 350,000).

Land-sharing and irrigation schemes equally benefit refugees and hosts, boosting agricultural output, enhancing self-reliance and peaceful co-existence. Challenges include the unavailability of public infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and phone networks for cooperatives to develop businesses. The project involves close cooperation with the IKEA Foundation, UNHCR, the Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyoo Woredas, the Relief Society of Tigray (REST) and the Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization (WA-PYDO). All irrigation schemes are run by cooperatives supported by UNHCR and partners.

#### Provision of Irrigable land

Implementation Area/Woreda	Land available in 2018 (ha)	Land available in 2019 (ha)	No. refugees benefiting	No. of Host community benefiting
Dollo Ado	750	722 <sup>6</sup>	1,000	1,000
Bokolmanyoo	-	278		
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>

Source: UNHCR data on irrigable land, as of 31 December 2019

### 3.3.3 Industrial Parks

There are no industrial parks in the Melkadida area, and no known plans in this regard. No Roadmap-related activities were carried out in 2019, as they were not applicable.

### 3.3.4 Other work and livelihood opportunities

**Energy:** The provision of sustainable energy has been the focus in the two woredas, in strong cooperation and synergy with the livelihood sector, covering the whole population in the area impacting both refugees and hosts. This is embedded within the local plans for energy development and is rolled out through the cooperative system. A summary is provided in the table below. Energy projects in 2019, focused on two areas: 1) strengthening the solar mini-grid cooperatives for household electrification, and by introducing solar-diesel water pumps for the irrigation schemes by scaling up the photovoltaic technology; 2) establishing a local production of cookstoves by leveraging available workforce and material to establish a local

<sup>6</sup> Yearly variations occur due to unexpected circumstances, such as floods. At various points in time, not all hectares may get irrigation water and all hectares may not be cultivated equally each year.

production of cookstoves, thus increasing the available alternatives to fuel to cook for refugees and host communities through Prosopis firewood and biogas.

The major challenge in the energy sector is related to sustainability. Normally, energy technology infrastructure is procured, distributed and installed. In fact, capability-building and technical assistance are equally important as they would allow to build on past experiences and transform the interventions from grant-based assistance to business models.

### Work and Energy Opportunities Provided to Refugees

Woreda	Energy (Livelihood connected) Opportunities Provided	Number of refugees benefitting	Number of host com. members benefitting	Remark
Dollo Ado	Solar cooperatives for mini-grids and solar streetlights	15 cooperative members	7 cooperative members	Indirect ben. 418,654 (83,830 HH) Entire Ref-ugee / Host Community
Bokolmayo	Prosopis charcoal briquette prod. coops	128 cooperative members	42 cooperative members	
	Solar coops for mini-grids / solar streetlights	27 cooperative members	12 cooperative members	
	Cookstove Production cooperative	11 cooperative members	1 cooperative members	
	Prosopis charcoal briquette production cooperatives	206 cooperative members	9 cooperative members	
<b>Total</b>		<b>387 and 3,180 indirectly</b>		

Source: UNHCR data on numbers of registered cooperative members up as of 31 December 2019



Refugee and host. Communities maintain solar technology in Buramino Refugee Camp, Melkadida. ©UNHCR/Diana Diaz

**Livestock:** In addition to five (5) self-run slaughterhouses, a livestock market, five (5) veterinary shops, 299 meat-selling and 105 milk-selling businesses have been completed including improvements in 2019, such as with a livestock trading shade constructed in

Buramino camp for shade and the ease of doing business for refugee livestock owners and customers, with a shoat fattening centre for a small cooperative of 20 refugees and 20 host community livestock traders. The project was developed in a consultative manner with owners regarding business model / profitability, location, design, and security - an example of an integrated approach to livestock production linking with the Buramino II agriculture scheme.

**Beekeeping:** In April 2019, six (6) small Changfa water pumps were handed over to 100 host community farmers in the context of a 'peaceful co-existence' project that was planned in four Kebeles (Shambal, Kilimesingo, Sigalow, Golomay). The project is an integrated beekeeping and farming initiative benefiting host communities. WA-PYDO subsequently installed 30 wooden beehives, expected to produce honey and incomes for host farmers in 2020.

## 3.4 DOCUMENTATION PLEDGE

### 3.4.1 Vital Events Registration for Refugees

Civil documentation for all refugees born in Ethiopia began in October 2017, after an amendment to the Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) Proclamation was passed, enabling refugees to register their life events, namely birth, death, marriage and divorce. Since then, refugees in the Liban zone have access to VER and have been able to register their life events. 1,103 additional life events of refugees were registered by VERA in 2019, as compared to 2018. In 2019, 2,303 vital events were registered, out of which 2,230 were births.

#### Refugee Vital Events Registration, 2019

Camp	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce	Total
Bokolmanyoo	515	4	13	0	532
Melkadida	477	3	33	1	514
Kobe	485	3	0	0	488
Hilaweyn	515	6	0	0	521
Buramino	238	7	03	0	248
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,303</b>

Source: VERA, as of 31 December 2019

In addition to births being registered by VERA, UNHCR also registers new-borns with either birth notification from the hospital or birth certificate from VERA. UNHCR registered a total of 5,922 births during 2019, giving an indication that on average 38% of refugee births have been registered by VERA and issued birth certificates in 2019. Challenges around registration of vital events include adequate staff capacity and resources within VERA and ARRA; challenges which are envisaged to be overcome with the establishment of One Stop Shops and related capacities within camps.

The table below gives information on how many new-borns were registered by UNHCR as compared to how many birth certificates have been issued by ARRA. In the Melkadida area, between 19-46% of the total births were registered by VERA in 2019.

#### Overview, Birth registration by UNHCR and VERA

Camp	Newborn Registration by UNHCR	Birth Documentation by VERA	% registered by VERA
Bokolmanyoo	1,209	515	43%
Melkadida	1,141	477	42%
Kobe	1,062	485	46%
Buramino	1,261	515	41%
Hilaweyn	1,249	238	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>38%</b>

Source: UNHCR data as of 31 December 2019 and VERA

**L3 Registration:** An important documentation need is valid refugee identification. Following the launch of the comprehensive Level 3 registration / BIMS, refugees were verified and issued with ID cards. Updated information on refugees' specific needs and family composition is collected through continuous registration. As of 31 Dec 2019, 154,489 individuals passed through the L3 process. 78% of the population aged 14 years and above were issued with refugee IDs and 99% of the population of 5 years and above were enrolled in BIMS.

### Refugees that have received IDs

Camp	Refugees verified by L3 registration	Refugees who have received IDs
Melkadida	33,096	12,712
Kobe	29,777	12,201
Bokolmanyu	26,859	12,499
Hilaweyn	33,936	12,473
Buramino	30,821	9,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,489</b>	<b>58,980</b>

Source: L3 statistics as of 31 Dec 2019

### 3.4.2 Bank Accounts for Refugees

In 2019, the Dede-bit microfinance program achieved its strategic goals of providing loans and saving services to the targeted refugee and host community members across the five (5) camps. By the end of 2019, 3,100 refugee and host community clients had active savings accounts: 2,328 for refugees, and 772 for host clients opened saving accounts with Dede-bit Microfinance Institution. The accounts have had a tangible impact promoting better financial management at household level.

## 3.5 SOCIAL AND BASIC SERVICES PLEDGE

Under the social and basic services pledge, the GoE pledged to expand and enhance basic and essential social services such as health, nutrition, immunization, reproductive health, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees within the bounds of the national law.

### 3.5.1 Health Services Provision for Refugees

In addition to the health posts and health centres providing services to refugees and hosts a referral system allows care in hospitals in Filtu, Hawassa and Addis Ababa. However, the distance to other referral hospitals is far, making the cost of referrals high. The planned upgrade by the Regional Health Bureau of the Dollo Ado Health Center to a primary hospital in 2020 should reduce this burden and further improve access to healthcare for all.



## Health Services Provision for Refugees

Camp	Woreda under which camp is located	# Health Posts in camp	# Health Centres in camp	# Health post in Woreda (excluding camp)	Refugees access woreda health posts?	# Health Centres in woreda (excluding camp)	Refugees access woreda health centres?	#Referral hospitals in woreda and/or region
Melkadida	Bokolmayo	1	1	2	Y	1	Y	1 (In Filtu)
Bokolmayo		0	1					
Kobe		1	1					
Hilawyn	Dollo Ado	0	1	2	Y	0	NA	1 (in Dollo)
Buramino		0	1					
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>

Source: UNHCR data, 2019. Note: No. of health posts in Woreda (excluding camp) provided are those proximal to the camps. Refugees can access Woreda health posts but as services provided are few, the numbers accessing may not be that many.

### 3.5.2 Other Basic Social Services Provided to Refugees

**Water and sanitation:** In 2019, 4.3 million liters of treated water was produced daily and delivered to the refugees and host communities - equivalent to 23 l/p/d. In line with the strategy to ensure sustainable water supply interventions for refugees and satellite villages of the host communities, a recent achievement was made by NRC with borehole rehabilitation and installation of Solar PV water pumping scheme in Hilaweyn, increasing water availability. The area, however, has a high cost of operations and maintenance - mainly due to diesel dependency, reductions in efficiency of electro-mechanical equipment, and high demand.

**Shelter** interventions focused on the construction of additional shelters for refugees and renovation of idle public institutions to accommodate new arrivals. Youth Education Pack (YEP) refugee graduates engaged in the construction of shelters. Achievements include:

- 272 hollow concrete block (HCB) transitional shelters completed and handed over for refugees with protection risks. Skilled host community masons undertook construction.
- 17 Idle public Institutions; such as previous school, energy centres, were renovated to receive newly arrived Somali refugees previously registered in Eritrea.
- 150 emergency shelters were constructed in four (4) camps to accommodate new arrivals (35 in Bokolmany, 45 in Kobe, 30 in Hilaweyn and 40 in Buramino)
- 56 YEP graduates (22 hosts) involved in construction of improved shelters.

### Other Basic Social Services Provided

S.N	Woreda	Social Service Provided	# Refugees benefiting	# Host benefiting
1	Bokolmany	Potable water sup.	89,732	24,388
2	Dollo Ado	Potable water sup.	64,757	9,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>154,489</b>	<b>33,388</b>

Source: UNHCR SOMEL monthly WASH report card, December 2019 and UNHCR data, as of Dec 31, 2019



### 3.6 LOCAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE

Ethiopia pledged to allow for local integration of protracted refugees who having been in Ethiopia for over 20 years, with 13,000 to benefit nationally, as identified by ARRA. In Melkadida, the first wave of refugees arrived in 2009 – so formal potential is limited.



MELKADIDA  
TALENT

8 December 2018  
ARRA Doral Conference Hall



Developing  
our talents and skills  
Together



**MELKADIDA TALENT.** The 2019 Melkadida Talent was held on 27 October 2019 at the ARRA Hall in Melkadida. It included talented young singers and dancers from both the local community, and all five refugee camps in the area. Several hundred people attended on the day, filling the hall to capacity. Attendees included members of both communities, there to cheer on their young people, the local Waba (King), staff from UNHCR, ARRA, and other implementing and humanitarian partners, and officials from the Bokolmayo and Dollo Ado Woreda authorities. Importantly, the event **included both refugee and local/host community** performers competing on an equal basis, and so represented a very public and practical demonstration of the peaceful co-existence between the two communities. A group of professional musicians from Jijiga (the SRS capital) were invited to judge performances and to support those attending, including Sultan Serar, Miss His, and Muktar, known also as “Muktar Jigjigawi”.

The talent show lasted throughout the day, and included 42 separate performers, with five performances each from each of the camps - and five each from the host community in the Dollo Ado and Bokolmany Woredas, with further performances for the final and “run off”. Ultimately, the winner was from Hilaweyn Camp. The winners took away a variety of prizes, all designed to be practical, support them in the local community and in their future work as musicians. These included appliances: a fridge, and electronic keyboards - much sought after by those in attendance.

## ANNEXES

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## ANNEX I: KEY ACTIVITY TABLES

This Annex presents a summary of activities undertaken against each of the nine (9) pledges, in six (6) pledge areas – using the format as presented in the *ROADMAP for the implementation of the FDRE Government Pledges and the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia*.

### 1. Out of Camp Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Prepare a clear policy document for OCP and set eligibility criterion for refugees, with emphasis on facilitating opportunities for self-reliance.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity is applicable at the federal level.</li> </ul>
Increase access to education for the beneficiaries of the OCP, formalize and integrate government higher educational scholarship schemes within the OCP.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government higher education scholarships were awarded to all grade 12 (high school graduating students) who qualified to join Universities. 181 scholarships (161M / 20F) were awarded in the 2018-2019 educational year.</li> </ul>
Provide skills and vocational training opportunities; further open educational opportunities.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28 refugee students are attending Dollo College of Teacher Education.</li> </ul>
Enhance livelihood opportunities to OCP beneficiaries (enabling refugees to work, support themselves, reduce dependency on Govt. / aid).	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities not carried out in 2019 specifically for OCP refugees – yet livelihoods greatly supported in Melkadida / Dollo Ado overall.</li> </ul>
Enable refugees to increase their access to services which are not available within camps.		
Regularly verify data of the OCP beneficiaries		
Address needs of OCP beneficiaries for self-employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange internships and apprentice opportunities;</li> <li>Access to business, finance, start-up capital;</li> <li>Skill training for business plan development,</li> <li>Access to markets.</li> </ul>		

### 2. Education Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish new pre-primary centers, primary / secondary schools in camps as per minimum standard. Expand school facilities (classrooms) in existing schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No facilities were established in the reporting period of 2019, in addition to the existing ones. However, 10 pre-primary classrooms were rehabilitated.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Review the National Strategy and Refugee Education Strategy (2015-2018) to ensure compatibility.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National refugee education strategy not yet reviewed. Discussions have begun at regional level.</li> </ul>
Procure student and school supplies.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning materials (Exercise books, Pens, Pencils) provided to 42,815 students enrolled in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary in cooperation with ARRA, DIDAC and Save the Children.</li> <li>In secondary school, all students received textbooks for all subjects at a 1:1 ratio, except for Af-somali, History and Economics.</li> </ul>
Recruit new qualified refugee / national schoolteacher facilitators for existing / newly constructed schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74 (6F, 68M) new qualified teachers, accountants, lab technicians, psychological counsellors and other support staff were employed for Bokolmany, Hilaweyn and Kobe secondary schools and boarding facilities respectively.</li> <li>The number of teachers in primary schools was 502 (448M and 54F). Of these, 253 (237M &amp; 16F) were national teachers, and 249 (211M &amp; 38F) refugee incentive teachers mainly on lower primary cycles.</li> <li>The overall number of teachers in the pre-primary/ECCE program was 90 (50M and 40F), among them 21(20M &amp; 1F) national teachers and the majority 69 (33M &amp; 36F) were refugee incentive teachers.</li> </ul>
Provide special support for the inclusion of students with specific educational needs.	Sept. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>278 children with special needs were enrolled in various institutions. The table below shows the support provided.</li> </ul>

	Visual		Physical		Hearing		Mental	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ECCE	13	5	16	10	16	14	9	5
Primary	22	16	37	31	16	13	31	22
Secondary	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total	37	21	53	41	32	27	40	27
Total	58		94		59		67	

Source: Regional Education Bureau. REB SRS

Support teacher training programs	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>74 secondary school teachers; 166 primary school incentive teachers and 34 pre-primary teachers received in-service training.</li> </ul>
Establish and build capacity of the Education Management Committee	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PTAs in all schools received refresher courses and attended in-school meetings, took part in back to school campaigns, addressed disciplinary issues of students with emphasis on absenteeism.</li> </ul>
Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hygiene and sanitation were highlighted in schools through extra-curricular hygiene and sanitation</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
		clubs with information provision and practical exercises, resulting in increased awareness.
Support/provide school feeding programs in all pre-primary and primary schools.	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School feeding in primary schools continued consistently, however for pre-primary this was disrupted for almost half the year due to funding challenges.</li> </ul>
Implement educational planning, management, and monitoring through applying Education Management Information System (EMIS) tools.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EMIS data collection tools are in use in all learning institutions. Monitoring was based on an Activity Tracking Report template on monthly basis.</li> </ul>
Conduct yearly learning assessments at grade 4 and 8.	Starting Sept. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activity was not carried out in 2019.</li> </ul>
Equip laboratory, library and pedagogical centers with the minimum requirements [secondary school]	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All secondary students had access to library and laboratory services (i.e. Biology, Chemistry and Physics).</li> </ul>
Procure and install information and communication technology facilities and equipment	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In secondary schools, students had access to Desktop and Laptop computers. 120 computers for the digital library were delivered in the schools.</li> <li>Expansion of instant network schools: 17 extra Instant classroom boxes were distributed to various learning centres (11 to primary schools, 3 to college of teacher education and 3 to secondary schools).</li> </ul>
Implement targeted interventions to increase girls enrollment and retention in schools	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In secondary schools, teachers organized tutorial classes and peer education programs for girls to improve their academic performance. The girls also received in kind incentive such as clothes and education material to motivate them to stay in school.</li> </ul>
Strengthen partnerships with relevant govt. entities, academic institutions, donors / foundations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woreda education offices and the Deputy Director's office in Jijiga, the College of teacher education and UNHCR are working closely together, including on joint assessments.</li> </ul>
Enhance access to tertiary education [for refugees]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>181 students are on various scholarship programs – GoE 75%, DAFI scholarship / UNHCR scholarships 25%.</li> </ul>
Support higher public education institutes to strengthen absorption capacity of refugee students.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity was not carried out in 2019.</li> </ul>
Provide allowances to students on scholarship programme and organize graduation ceremonies	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>178 students received allowances. One refugee student graduated during the school year 2018-2019.</li> </ul>
Facilitate refugee access and inclusion into <u>host community schools</u> through the expansion of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No expansion of existing host schools. However, 74 (51M, 23F) refugee students enrolled in grade 9 at Buramino host community school in 2019. An</li> </ul>



Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
existing schools as and when required.		additional 5 (4M / 1F) refugee students enrolled in the primary section of the school.
Broaden and increase the supervisory role and extension services of regional educational bureau (REBs) in refugee schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A meeting was held in November 2019, with the Regional Education Bureau with the aim of extending services to secondary schools in Dollo Ado. Follow-up is expected in 2020.</li> </ul>
Provide material support to local schools hosting refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Printing paper was provided to Melkadida Secondary school during the examination period in 2019.</li> </ul>

### 3. Work and Livelihoods.

#### 3.1 Provision of Work-permits Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect, analyze and utilize data on graduate refugees (external certification and graduates from Ethiopian universities); through profiling of refugee skills for linkage with skills needed in Ethiopia.	2017 Continuous	▪ Activities were not carried out in 2019.
Analyze the legal framework and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of the updated Refugee Proclamation.	October 2017	
Advocate with the Main Department for Immigration and Nationality for refugee ID cards to be recognized as residence ID cards, for the purpose of work permits.	2017 Continuous	
Provide administrative and financial support to MoLSA for the issuance of work permits; negotiate lower fees for work permits for refugees; and eventually pay the fees of the first work permits.		
Engage educational partners and the private sector and support the development of educational and training programs linked to livelihood and work opportunities in Ethiopia.		

#### 3.2. Irrigable land pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Develop a legal and policy framework outlining the terms and conditions for access to land by the refugees and sign a MoU on implementation of the policy.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The MoU currently in operation is in place since 2016 and is valid for 7 years.</li> </ul>
Allocate irrigable and cultivable land, not less than 10,000 hectares, for the benefit of both the host communities and refugees.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1,000 hectares have been developed and can be used to cultivate different types of crops, benefiting 1,000 refugees and 1,000 host community farmers.</li> </ul>
Expand irrigation infrastructures (includes detailed study/ preparing the design & BoQ of irrigation mobilization / collecting const.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In October 2019, the construction of a canal and pumping system for 250 ha of land in Hilaweyn was concluded.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
materials, construction work of the masonry irrigation canals).		
Design 'Irrigated Agriculture Development' projects for refugees and host communities as well as formulate cooperatives/self-help groups.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR and its implementing partner WAPYDO trained all farmer cooperatives on cooperative principles. REST/CPDA Development Agents and UNHCR's Agronomist provided technical on-site training and mentoring to the agriculture cooperatives.</li> </ul>
Improve access to business finance and start-up capital.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All cooperatives were encouraged to enhance their saving status by depositing their profits into their saving accounts at the Dedit Microfinance Institution.</li> </ul>
Provide agricultural inputs and facilitate technical assistance.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture inputs provided to 470 refugee / host community farmers (181 refugees / 289 host).</li> <li>▪ Steps taken towards implementing a sustainability strategy for crop production. A detailed plan was developed. A 'multi-stakeholder support model' involving the public sector (Woreda authorities, ARRA), the private sector (Oromia International Bank, input supply shops, a tractor rental company), UNHCR &amp; implementing partners REST/CPDA and WAPYDO, and other NGOs, Mercy Corps, WFP and SHARPE was created.</li> </ul>
Prepare warehouses for post-harvest storage and create market linkages.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR conducted a series of community consultations on the construction of 9 granaries across all irrigation schemes. The consultations were attended by farmer cooperatives, kebele administrations and partners.</li> <li>▪ The design of the planned seeding nurseries in Buramino and Melkadida was completed by UNHCR.</li> <li>▪ The construction work of 8 granaries and 2 seedling nurseries was delayed.</li> </ul>
Clarify the selection criteria of refugee benefitting from the irrigable land.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR and RCC selected 500 refugee / host farmers to form a cooperative to run irrigation scheme in Dollo Ado Woreda, Hilaweyn Kebele.</li> <li>▪ Woredas developed the land sharing agreement and provided operational support on community mobilization.</li> </ul>

## 4. Documentation Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish a mechanism of information sharing between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR on refugees vital events registration	2017	▪ A coordination group for Liban zone was established between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR in 2018.
Provide equipment to support ARRA in the vital event registration system	February 2017	▪ Equipment was provided.
Training for ARRA staff / Vital Event Registration, data collection, management, use of registration books /certificates.	June-December 2017	▪ Trainings were held.
Provide access to bank accounts	Continuous	▪ 3,100 refugee and host community members have opened bank accounts.
Provide access for refugees who meet the requirements to acquire driving license	Continuous	▪ Not issued

## 5. Social and Basic Services Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen primary health care, nutrition, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees.	Continuous	▪ Refugees and hosts accessed primary health care at health centers in camps and RHB-run health centers adjacent to camps. Emergency Obstetric / Neo-natal care provided for refugees at the Dollo Ado Health center, RHB facility. Other referrals for secondary and tertiary care made to MoH and RHB run Hospitals in Filtu, Hawassa and Addis. Access to health services for refugees was same cost as for hosts including free obstetric care. 683 refugee patients referred out of camps for further care of which 149 emergency referrals. To increase access to drugs, camp mgmt reached agreement with the Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Supply Agency (EPSA), to be able to procure drugs and medical supplies from the EPSA Negelle hub.
Ensure refugees continue to have free access to national and regional HIV and TB programmes.	Continuous	▪ Anti-Tuberculosis and Antiretroviral drugs were provided to refugees by MoH. In 2019, 64 refugee patients received treatment for Tuberculosis - 17 refugees received treatment for HIV in camps.
Ensure refugees are included in routine and mass immunization campaigns.	Continuous	▪ Refugees and hosts included in mass immunization campaigns against polio as part of a cross border (Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia) campaign. Supplementary immunization for measles outbreak was carried out with a total of 31,925 refugee children vaccinated. Refugees were included by the Regional Health Bureau in the planning for the mass vaccination campaigns as well as vaccine supply for the routine immunization programme at health facilities.

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Conduct joint investigations / response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemic Prep. &amp; Response Team which included the Woreda health office &amp; WHO technical staff conducted joint outbreak investigation, preparedness through staff capacity building / response to measles within camps. Another investigation with Woreda health office for cholera in Bokolmayo camp and established that there was no outbreak.</li> </ul>
Capacity building of health staff on health and nutrition key interventions	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health staff from camps &amp; Bokolmanyoo health center trained on various topics. Humedica trained 17 staff on Integrated mgmt. of childhood illnesses, 17 staff on TB/HIV management and 16 on Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. UNHCR trained 30 staff on mgmt. of non-communicable diseases.</li> </ul>
Strengthen supervisory role/extension of services of RHB in camps	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The camp facilities are currently run by ARRA and monitored by UNHCR. Technical involvement by the Regional Health Bureau has not yet started.</li> </ul>

## 6. Local Integration Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
<b>Socio Economic Component</b>		
Facilitate and support the use of land to eligible refugees, for a longer term and provide support for shelter.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,000 ha land developed - allocated to refugees and hosts on a 50/50 basis.</li> </ul>
Facilitate skills /entrepreneurial training / certification - & start-up kits	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainings on agriculture and energy and on cooperation management principles provided to the established cooperatives (see detailed information on cooperatives in the section 3.3.4)</li> </ul>
Facilitate peaceful coexistence with host population through an increase of peace building projects	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyoo woreda, as well as the Wabar and the Council of Elders are engaged to promote peaceful co-existence.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Component</b>		
Provide cultural orientation.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees / hosts share language / culture</li> </ul>
Support sporting / cultural events.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Melkadida Talent show – October 2019</li> </ul>

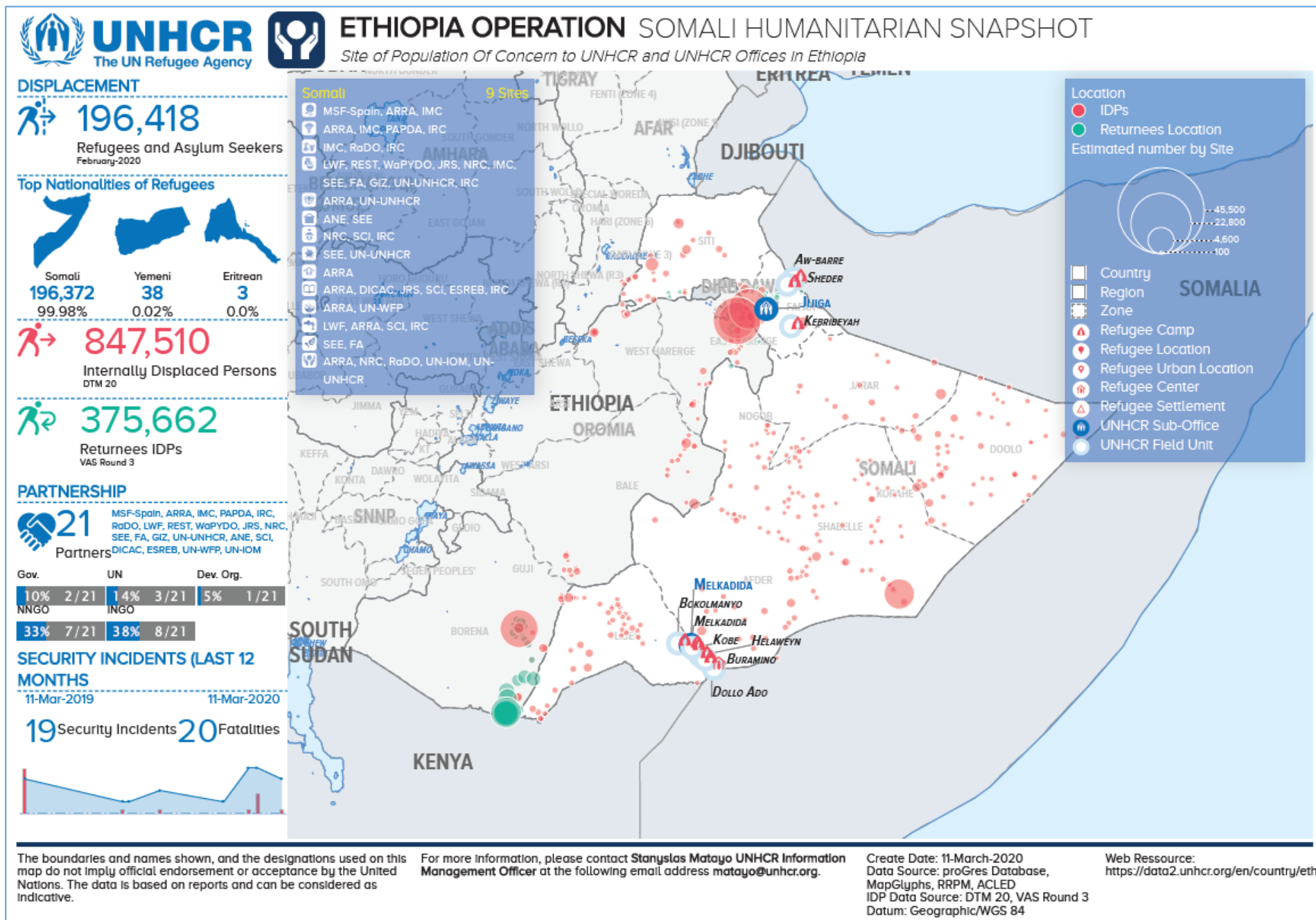




## ANNEX II: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE REGION

<b>1. Education</b>									
#	Sub-Sec.	Finance / Donor	Approx. Val (USD)	Implementer	Description	Location (s)	Host Com. Served (ind.)	Ref. Com. Served (ind.)	Note.
1.1	ECCD	UNHCR		SCI		5 camps	0	12,299	
1.2	Primary	UNHCR		ARRA		5 camps	0	23,638	
1.3	Secondary	UNHCR		DICAC		Bokolmany, Kobe, Hilaweyn	584	2284	
1.4	TVET								
1.5	Tertiary	MoE / HCR		ARRA and DAFI		Universities	0	261	
<b>2. Work and Livelihoods</b>									
2.1	Bank accounts	IKEA Foundation;	0.5 million USD	UNHCR, Dede-bit Microfinance Institute	Market system development; Provision of access to financial services to refugees and hosts	5 camps	772	2,328	
		SIDA	-	Somali Microfinance	Market system development; Provision of access to financial services to refugees and hosts	Dollo Ado Bokolmany	-	-	Impl. WFP / Mercy Corps
2.2	Agricultural (irrigable) land	IKEA Foundation;		UNHCR, IPs REST and WA-PYDO	Development of 1,000 ha irrigated agric land to provide 2,000 job ops refugee / hosts	Buramino, Hilaweyn, Kobe, Mlkd	1,000	1,000	
2.3	Cooperative formulation	IKEA Foundation;		UNHCR, with IP Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization	Legal registration, development mgmt. / op. capacity for 40 coops in agric., livestock, energy, prosopis charcoal production, gum / incense, & construction s				
	RDPP / DISCO Project (livelihood and WASH)	European Union (EU)	2,979,666	NRC	3 year consortium project led by NRC with 4 IPs, SCI, DRC, OWDA and ZOA. Start Jan. 2017 ended Dec. 2019. 4 outcomes and each IP was implementing different outcome at different location.	Dollo Ado and Bokolmany Woredas and surrounding the kebeles	10,000 host com. Hilaweyn and Bura-Amino, incl. 262 young	355 young refugees.	Solar in Hilaweyn benefits whole camp.
2.5	L/hoods), Aware. raising risks mig., basic services (info. advocacy, cap. support.	NMFA	565,297	IMC	IGAs, VSLA, voc. skill training, establish bus. groups start-up capital, capacity of local govt / com structure, media campaign / awareness raising	Dollo town and refugee camps	4,763	12,363	
			450,681	NRC		Jijiga	4,851	3,442	
	Job creation, employment ops. Basic service & Coms. networking	Netherlands' Ministry of Foreign Affairs	9.5 million	ZOA, NRC, IMC and Plan International	Address root causes of irregular migration and entrenched vulnerability for youth - enhancing access to employment opportunities.	Addis Ababa, Shire, Jijiga and Dollo Ado			

## ANNEX III: MAP HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW



**UNHCR Ethiopia July 2020**

