



GAMBELLA

2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2019

Based on the ROAD MAP for the implementation of the FDRE Government Pledges and the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia

GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE

ETHIOPIA

2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT

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Pledge Progress from Benishangul-Gumuz, Assosa, Ethiopia. (Version 2019/01 DRAFT)

Cover photo: South Sudanese Refugee Women ©UNHCR/Petterik Hez

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 some assessment of pledge implementation made available – relating directly to UNHCR's expected supportive and catalytic role in the Global Compact on Refugees / Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (GCR/CRRF).

Being based on Ethiopia's Leaders' Summit Pledges of 2016, this report does not attempt to systematically reflect subsequent pledges, such as those Ethiopia contributed to the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD:2017-2019) Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan, or the four (4) pledges the GoE made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019.

Information provided in this report is reflected to the best knowledge of UNHCR Ethiopia. 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 GoE endorsement, nor asserts that it correctly reflects all Government priorities and positions at this time.

UNHCR Ethiopia

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Children Friendly Space in Nguenyyiel Camp, Gambella
Region ©UNHCR/Adelina Gomez

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ACRONYMS

Teenage refugees in Jewi Camp, Gambella Region
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ANE	Action for the Needy in Ethiopia
AAHI	Action Africa Help International
ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
ART	Anti-retroviral Therapy
ASU	Arizona State University
BOANR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
BSRP	Building Self-Reliance Programme
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSAJP	Community Safety and Access to Justice Project
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
DICAC	Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECCE	Early Child Care and Education
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems

ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ELM	Early Literacy and Mathematics
EPSA	Ethiopian Pharmaceuticals Supply Agency
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio (Education)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income Generating Activities
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCMDO	Mother and Child Multisectoral Development Organization
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NCRRS	National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy
OPENO	Openo TVET College
IPC	Infection prevention and Control
PIE	Plan International Ethiopia
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
RCC	Refugee Central Committee
REB	Regional Education Bureau
SCI	Save the Children International
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VERA	Vital Events Registration Agency
VVIP	Very ventilated Improved pit
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEO	Woreda Education Officer
WFP	World Food Programme
WVE	World Vision Ethiopia

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since the launch of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia in late 2017, and the regional launch in Gambella in May 2018, progress continues to be made. The Gambella Regional Government, ARRA, leaders of ethnic communities, youth leaders, the private sector, and the general populace are increasingly understanding and embracing the CRRF. Resources continue to be invested in hosting areas by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), donors and UN agencies, NGOs and Civil Society. Throughout 2019 there has been an increase in demand for awareness-raising and updates on the pledges – which publication of this report will help address. Overall, Gambella shows positive developments as compared to 2018, when there was less support on the concept and vision of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the CRRF.

Since that time, many development partner interventions have progressed or started up in Gambella, including substantial investments through the programmes DRDIP and BSRP, as well as UNDP. The presence of refugees has put more pressure on public services and existing infrastructure. While UNHCR and others are continuing to address humanitarian needs in the camps, partners are investing in development and peaceful co-existence to enhance the relationship between refugees and their hosting communities.



Education: Considerable improvements were made – including an impressive near-doubling of secondary education enrolment from 2018 to 2019. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary is 79% vs the Roadmap target of 75%, and for secondary 24% - nearing the 25% target. Pre-primary GERs still remain below target. The DRC Vocational Training Centre graduated 191 youth. In total, 1,390 refugee students benefiting from DAFI and ARRA scholarships have been enrolled in tertiary education - the students attending tertiary education in Oromia, SNNP, Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, Amhara and Tigray regions. For the first time, investments were made by academic for online / e-education for refugees and host communities.



Work and Livelihoods: Irrigable land: There was increased interest from the authorities and communities in Gambella on exploring possibilities for irrigable land for joint host / refugee projects. Regional authorities and community leaders visited Melkadida on an agricultural study tour and commenced to consider where such an approach could be applied in the region. For **other livelihood opportunities**, assessments continued, and vocational skills and business entrepreneurship development trainings benefited refugees and host community members. Some cooperatives were established.



Documentation: 1,947 vital event registrations were completed for refugees. Private banks opened accounts for 30 refugee women in Pugnido and Okugo camps.



Social and Basic Services

Health: Refugees have received primary health care, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services and were included in routine and mass immunization campaigns as part of the national response.

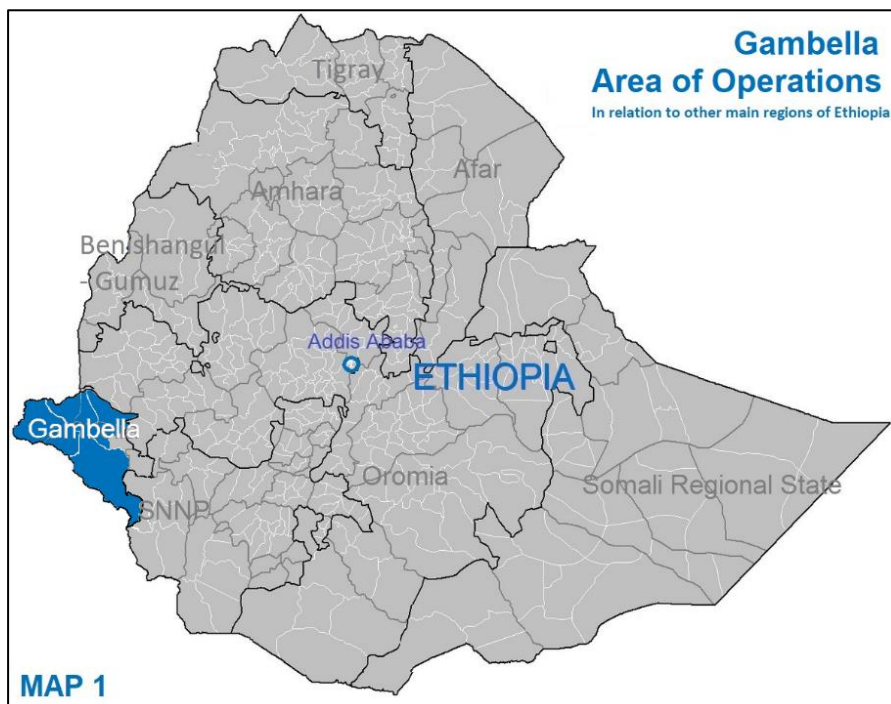
Water: The Itang water supply utility is an integrated system serving both refugees and host communities, supplying water for three (3) refugee camps (more than 200,000 population) and around 25,000 hosts.



Out of Camp and Local Integration Pledges: Refugees in Gambella region have not benefited from this policy in 2019. 5,211 refugees in Pugnido have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years and could qualify for OCP. However, refugees have had the opportunity to enrol in universities outside the camps (as noted above).

2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

The Gambella Peoples National Regional State (GPNRS) is one of the nine (9) federal regions of Ethiopia. The State has a total land area of 29,783 km² with a population of about 409,000 (2015 population projection)¹. Gambella town is 777 km from Addis Ababa. The region borders South Sudan on its western side and has five (5) official border crossings.



Gambella region hosts the largest refugee population in Ethiopia: 308,978 as of 31 December 2019. Most refugees are from South Sudan and live in seven (7) refugee camps – with a few thousand in local settlements in the region.

As the region is generally not self-sufficient in cereals, alternative income sources, such as fishing, are important sources of nutrition.

Wild food consumption is part of the daily dietary intake given the natural forest resources in the region. Gambella also has considerable livestock and abundant agricultural land, which is not yet utilized to its full potential. The region has vast water resources, such as lakes and perennial rivers, and overall shows great potential for agricultural development.

The CRRF was officially launched in Gambella in May 2018 - initially focussing on awareness raising, data gathering and planning around CRRF concepts. In 2019, UNHCR and ARRA continued research and communicated with youth and local leaders with a focus on socio-economic inclusion opportunities. To further increase knowledge and develop information around the potential benefits of the CRRF with the regional government, senior experts participated in a livelihoods technical workshop held in Addis Ababa. This also enhanced understanding of the proposed National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS). Following this, a five year (2020-2024) regional action plan and implementation guidelines workshop related to the NCRRS was organized in Gambella in October 2019 by the regional government and ARRA.

¹ <https://www.citypopulation.de/Ethiopia.html>

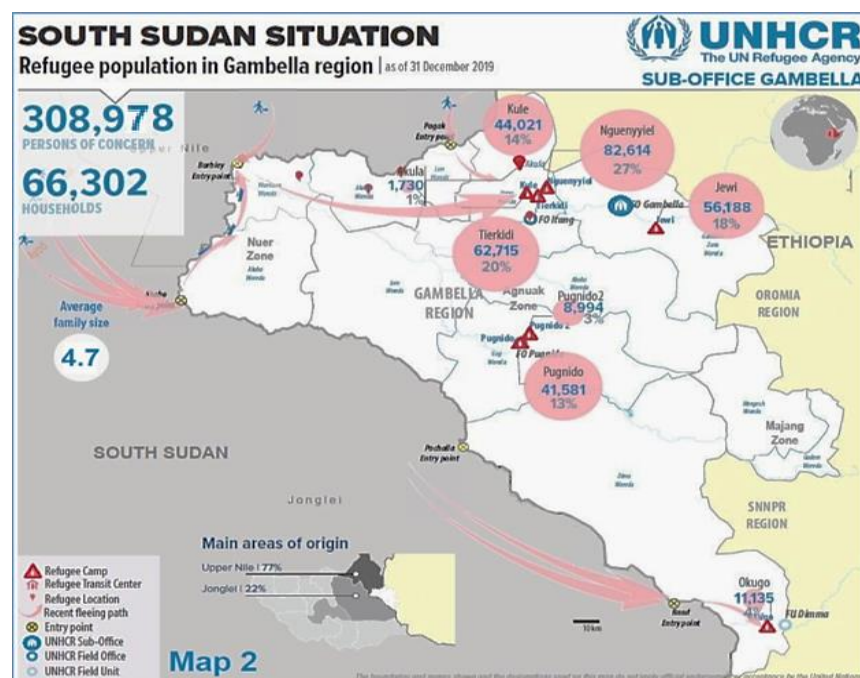
2.1 REFUGEES

The table below gives an overview of the seven (7) refugee camps in the region, and their respective populations. Gambella region hosts the five (5) largest refugee camps in Ethiopia.

Refugee camps and sites and population in Gambella region

Regional State	Refugee Camp / Settlements	Population
Gambella	Nguenyiel Camp	82,614
	Tierkidi Camp	62,715
	Jewi I Camp	56,188
	Kule Camp	44,021
	Pugnido I Camp	41,581
	Okugo Camp	11,135
	Pugnido II Camp	8,994
	Akula Settlement	1,730
Total		308,978

Source: UNHCR data as of December 2019



308,978 refugees, representing 66,308 families (FS 4.7). are living in seven (7) camps and in one official settlement.

17% of the population is youth (15 to 25 years old) and 95% is enrolled in the biometric system, with 80% having received the individual identity document. Five percent (5%) of the total refugee population has been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more.

From the population-specific needs, the refugee population is dominated by: women at risk (29,754); single parents (24,700); and 22,175 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). An intention survey of the entire population showed 36% would like to return, 15% would not like to return, and 49% undecided. The top return area is Luakpiny (SSD), with 5,524 persons. However, the majority of those intending to return have an uncertain period for doing so - a primary consideration being family issues in the country of origin.

From the socio-economic perspective, 96,793 refugees over 17 years of age had been surveyed in the L3 exercise and continuous registration. A large proportion, 62,866 (65%) were economically engaged (had a form of occupation). 1,679 persons had marketable skills but did not have any economic engagement. For those with some form of economic engagement, the highest monthly earnings noted was ETB 4,000 (US\$ 125) with most refugees gaining more like ETB 1,400 (US\$ 44) per month. Mobile phone coverage is only 1,286 persons (0.4%).

The three (3) main economic activities were: i. Housekeeping and restaurant workers (33,939 persons); ii. Students (13,100); and iii. Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers (8,909). The top three (3) skills reported were: i. Housekeeping and restaurant workers (554); ii. Jewellery-makers (250) iii. Athletes, sportspersons (153). Concerning assistance and onward movement, 73% of the population is covered by humanitarian aid, and 27% draw upon resources from employment. Few onward movement cases were observed.

2.2 WOREDAS HOSTING REFUGEES

The table below gives an overview of host communities directly and indirectly impacted. In many locations, the population of refugees in camps vastly outnumbers local populations.

Summary of Refugee Camp Populations, Host Community and Woreda Populations

#	Refugee camp		Host Community adjacent camp		Woreda	
			Direct Impact		Indirect impact	
	Name	Pop.	Village	Population	Name	Pop
1	Jewi	56,188	Gambella	4,417	Gambella	39,605
2	Kule	44,021	Itang	6,958	Itang special Woreda	39,686
3	Nguenyyiel camp (new)	82,614				
4	Teirkidi	62,715				
5	Okugo	11,135	Dimma	11,001	Dimma	3,103
6	Pugnido	41,581	Pugnido	12,836	Gog Woreda	7,617
7	Pugnido II	8,994				
Total		307,248²		35,212		90,011

Source: Host Demography (CSA, 2007); UNHCR Database Dec. 2019. Host pop. based on 2007 census (CSA)

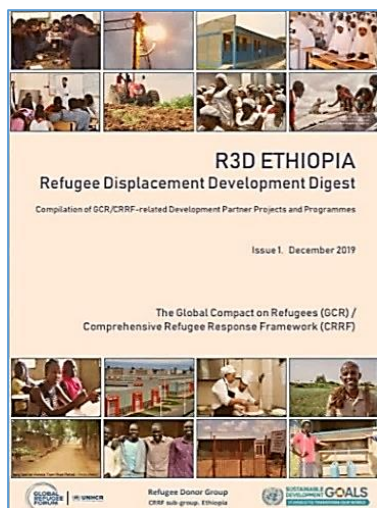
² Total doesn't include Akula Settlement figures.

2.3 PARTNER PROJECTS SUPPORTING THE PLEDGES

ARRA, regional government and UNHCR worked together to identify opportunities to contribute to the economic growth of the region and to serve as main areas of engagement and investment. Assessments were collaboratively undertaken by UNHCR, UNDP and the World Bank (WB) to identify potential projects and community development priority areas that would benefit both host and refugee communities. In this regard, a study tour to Melkadida on agricultural, livelihood and peaceful coexistence projects was conducted by representatives from BoANR, BoFED, PO, ARRA, UNHCR, WFP as well as youth and elders from both Agnuak and Nuer ethnic groups from 26 to 30 August 2019. A partnership has also been established with Arizona State University, creating an opportunity to expand tertiary education in both communities. A library and online digital learning were launched in 2019, in collaboration with Gambella University, colleges, secondary schools and education partners.

As part of awareness and sensitization, the Regional Bureau of VERA, Labour and Social Affairs, Water Bureau, Bureau for Finance and Economic Development, Investment Agency, and Agriculture and Natural Resource Bureau senior experts were involved in the vital events and livelihood technical working group workshop. Partnerships were forged with Government, UN agencies, traditional and non-traditional donors, the private-sector, NGOs, civil society, academia, refugees, host communities and other stakeholders. This multi-stakeholder approach expands opportunities, ensuring a more effective response to developmental needs and aspirations of refugees and host communities through a 'whole of society' approach.

ARRA worked together with government bureaus, UNHCR and the wider UN to identify opportunities that could contribute to economic growth in the region. Assessments were done with FAO to identify potential projects and community development priorities to benefit both host and refugee communities. Awareness-raising and sensitization progressed throughout the Agnuak zone with cooperation of the regional government funded through ARRA.



Consultations in Gambella have highlighted projects that benefit host populations of Gambella as priority, notably the urgent need to expand the Gambella Regional Hospital; renovation / building schools for refugees and host communities; Agriculture and Irrigation; Work and livelihoods.

Through a broad range of partners who have provided funding, many projects serve to support the overall objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR/ CRRF). These projects directly target specific pledge areas (as summarised below). UNHCR's Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D),³ Issue 1 of December 2019, accounts for **10 such projects**⁴ and programmes of development partners that have significant components ongoing or planned **in the Gambella region**.

1. Community Safety and Access to Justice project (CSAJ): A joint project between UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF - implemented by MoF, ARRA, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG), and Regional Bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Justice, Security and Administration, and the University of Gambella. It aims to improve

³ <https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3D-ETHIOPIA-Refugee-Displacement-Development-Digest.pdf>

⁴ Nine (9) projects are included in the R3D. ASU may appear in the 2020 version of the Digest.

community security, protection and access to justice for refugee and hosts in all camp areas, with attention to youth, women, and girls - designed to strengthen existing services through improved coordination, collaboration, and referrals between formal and traditional institutions operating in the camps and communities. Mobile courts were introduced in camps to benefit the community, with capacities of local institutions and actors strengthened on community security, justice and the protection of human rights in all communities, including preventing SGBV in an inclusive, sustainable manner in accordance with Ethiopian law.

2. Development Response to Displacement Impact project (DRDIP): Funded through the World Bank, DRDIP is designed to ease pressure on host communities in refugee hosting woredas. Implemented by the Bureau of Agriculture, the development objective of DRDIP is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management. The program focuses on improving social and economic services, infrastructure; sustainable environmental management and livelihoods; Project management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); Regional coordination, capacity and knowledge. Community ownership is ensured through a 'Community Driven Development (CDD)' approach, with refugee-hosting communities as primary direct beneficiaries.

3. Building Self-reliance Programme (BSRP): Funded by the UK, this UNICEF-implemented programme aims at contributing to social inclusion and equal access to social basic services particularly water, sanitation, hygiene, health, nutrition, education and child protection. In Gambella the project operates in Itang, Gog, Lare, Wantawo. The project focuses on improving delivery of basic social services for refugees and hosts, engaging ARRA, regional bureaus, woredas, UNICEF, UNHCR and partners. The project implements activities related to rehabilitating and construction of health, education, water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure – aiming to build and increase capacities within existing government structures to deliver quality services for both refugees and host communities.

4. Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia Programme (QEP): Targeting 5,500 refugees and Ethiopians nationally, QEP is commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and co-financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) - implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Considered a GCR/CRRF flagship in Ethiopia, it has a two-fold focus on integrating refugees in national vocational training, and strengthening the resilience of host communities. Expected outcomes are improved employment prospects for refugees and hosts: i. improved quality of vocational training; ii. expanded vocational training for refugees and Ethiopians; iii. job orientation and entrepreneurship advice, with private sector links.

5. Education Cannot Wait (ECW): ECW is a key component of Ethiopia's focus on inclusion and empowerment for refugees as outlined in the CRRF and pledges to "increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources." Refugees study and learn with their fellow 'host' Ethiopian students. Students are provided with full scholarships which includes fees, room and board, as well as transport between college and refugee camp areas. Regional governments support with training, learning and UNICEF, UNHCR and ARRA coordinate, finance and manage the project in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions.

6. Sustainable Solutions for Refugees and Hosts (KfW Water): In refugee hosting areas in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, KfW supports capital

investments (optimisation, design, supervision and construction) in water supply and sanitation infrastructure and utility capacity, with local authorities. Existing camp water schemes are being upgraded to ensure sufficient, potable water to both refugees and hosts. Sanitation master plans, including for schools and health facilities, are being developed for latrines and household waste management with collection by community / private operators. In Gambella region, the Itang project has been supported with an established Itang water board, providing safe water to 183,000 refugees in three (3) refugee camps and 30,000 host community members.

7. Sustainable livelihood promotion and resilience building for refugees and host communities: Funded by Sweden (SIDA) and Denmark (DANIDA) and implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) and partner NGOs, the project empowers refugees and vulnerable hosts as decision-makers with their own priorities. The livelihood programme, started in 2019, will be implemented in all refugee camps and host communities, targets 35,000 refugee and 11,000 host households to secure and sustain livelihoods and food security - creating a gender-responsive enabling environment, boosting agricultural / livestock productivity; increasing incomes; diversifying livelihoods; and improving local market access.

8. Strengthening Host and Refugee Populations in Ethiopia (SHARPE): The UK supports strengthening the economies of host and refugee populations in three (3) regions in Ethiopia; Dollo, Gambella and Jijiga - implemented by a consortium of four (4) organisations: DAI, IRC, First Consult and Ethiopian SME and Market Share Associates (MSA). Implemented over 3 1/2 years, the programme aims to increase economic opportunities and support livelihoods, through the innovative use of an adapted market systems development approach. 200,000 will become economically resilient, increasing income and employment, with access to assets through private sector-driven change in livestock, business and financial services and crops.

9. Education for Humanity Project for Gambella Region: The Arizona State University project offers opportunities for refugee / host learners to develop English skills by online learning practices. It aims to boost overall readiness for learners to enter and matriculate through tertiary education and gather insight on blended (online and face-to-face) education opportunities. Providing solar-powered, offline digital educational resources for teachers and students, it will increase skills of government and NGOs. Key governing and implementing parties for Phase 1 are ARRA, Gambella University, Arizona State University, PLAN International, Teachers Training Institute (TTI), UNICEF and UNHCR.

10. Enhancing Livelihood Restoration and Resilience of Refugee Hosting Communities and IDPs in Gambella Regional State: Funded by JICA and implemented by UNDP, the project benefits 24,500 households of refugee hosting communities to cope with the environmental, economic and social impact of hosting a large influx of refugees. Specific objectives are: (i) livelihoods of displacement affected communities and IDPs stabilized; (ii) increased access to entrepreneurship and market responsive vocational skills development training, with a youth focus; (iii) food security and livelihoods of the host communities improved in a sustainable manner, through increasing production locally and practicing climate smart production techniques; (iv) peaceful co-existence. The project has generated employment, provided start up grants, completed market assessments and held peace conferences and training - strengthening coordination and contributing to relative peace in the towns.

3. PLEDGE PROGRESS

3.1 OUT OF CAMP PLEDGE

The 'Out-of-Camp Policy' (OCP) of the Ethiopian Government, introduced in 2010, has provided mainly Eritrean refugees with opportunities to live in Addis Ababa and other non-camp locations of their choice. Eligibility criteria include the availability of necessary means to financially support themselves, relatives or friends who commit to supporting them, and also an absence of criminal record. The GoE Pledge expands the OCP to all nationalities hosted by Ethiopia. However, in Gambella Region refugees have not yet been considered for OCP.

3.2 EDUCATION PLEDGE

The education pledge aims to:

- Increase enrollment of pre-school aged refugee children from the 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.

As the table below shows, total Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) were 49% for pre-primary, 79% for primary and 24% for secondary. Primary and secondary GERs are largely in line with pledge targets, however, there is large variation between camps.

Number of school-aged and enrolled refugees 2018-2019

Camp (Woreda)	Pre-Primary (ECCE)			Primary (Grade 1-8)			Secondary (Grade 9-12)		
	Eligible	Enrolled	GER %	Eligible 7-14	Enrolled	GER %	Eligible 15-18	Enrolled	GER %
Pugnido 1 (Gog)	6,791	7,117	105%	11,758	9,722	83%	3,822	1,586 ⁵	34%
Pugnido 2 (Gog)	1,808	1,009	56%	2,616	2,428	93%	802		
Teirkidi (Itang)	9,722	4,441	46%	19,272	8,802	46%	6,668	773	12%
Jewi (Abol)	8,478	5,804	68%	18,162	12,440	68%	6,445	1,646	26%
Kule (Itang)	6,864	4,051	59%	12,795	16,592	130%	3,733	1,993	53%
Nguenyiel (Itang)	23,095	5,576	24%	19,384	16,550	85%	5,497	413	8%
Okugo (Dimma)	1,787	906	51%	2,703	1,973	73%	759	125	16%
Total	58,545	28,904	49%	86,690	68,507	79%	27,726	6,536	24%

Source: Education Management Information System (EMIS) 2018 /2019⁶

The highlight of available data for education is the impressive near-doubling of secondary education enrolment from 2018 to 2019. Yet, it should be noted that in terms of absolute numbers, the total number of *eligible* students decreased by 36,166 (-17%) in this period. As a result, the total number of enrolled students also decreased - by 5,860 (-5%). This drop in primary enrolment can partially be explained by a drop in the total number of eligible students

⁵ For secondary school, students from Pugnido I and Pugnido II go to the same school and therefore both are included in this number. When this data is separated out, it gives the impression of 0% secondary enrolment in Pugnido II. This information to be verified.

⁶ Data may vary from the 2011 E.C ESSA

(as registered). The most significant decrease was observed for primary education across Tierikidi, Pugnido I, and Pugnido II, which also had the highest drops in school-age population.

Number of refugee students enrolled in 2018 vs. 2019

	Number of students enrolled in 2017 - 2018	Number of Students enrolled in 2018-2019	% Change
Pre-primary	27,846	28,904	4%
Primary	78,134	68,507	-12%
Secondary	3,827	6,536	71%
Total	109,807	103,947	-5%

Source: 2018 Pledge Report; EMIS 2018/2019

In Gambella, the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) project is promoting conflict-sensitive, risk-informed, and inclusive education for host and refugee children. The project is constructing 40 primary schools in Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi. Construction of 44 classrooms in six (6) secondary schools is underway and at various stages of completion.

World Vision International's project in Gambella is strengthening the school management system for refugees at the secondary school in Jewi camp. It also aims at strengthening the refugees' resilience to cope with various risks that children or youth may encounter in their prolonged refugee life. The project also helps in developing capacity through providing continuing quality secondary education and builds a peaceful environment by promoting co-existence and cross-ethnic understanding between refugees and host community members.

A secondary school was constructed for refugees and host communities contributing to peaceful co-existence related initiatives involving both refugees and host communities. Twelve (12) monthly education coordination meetings were conducted which brought together REB, ARRA, UNHCR and other NGOs. Refugee data was collected and included in the REB and MoE 2017/18 Annual Abstracts. 267 refugee teachers were enrolled for certificate and diploma courses. Eighteen (18) refugee schools (two (2) secondary) developed improvement/strategic plans. 21 refugee primary schools were inspected by REB/WEOs who helped develop refugee-inclusive annual work plans and further system integration.

Save the Children has made considerable educational and protection contributions under the CRRF, strengthening case management and community-based protection, enhancing early learning development, and engaging with local government bureaus. The NGO aims to address serious protection and early learning gaps for children, while supporting the peaceful co-existence between refugees and vulnerable host community members. Early Child Care and Education (ECCE) activities aim to increase community engagement and ownership of centres, including improvement and expansion of services. Save the Children will continue to utilize the Early Literacy and Math (ELM) methodology in its ECCE interventions, an approach which promotes interactive learning through strengthened parent-teacher engagement.

Tertiary Education and Vocational Education and Training

As regards to tertiary and technical vocational training, in Gambella, vocational skill training for 110 youth in four (4) courses (Electricity, General mechanics, General metal work, Fabrication, Masonry work and Carpentry) was conducted. Business Entrepreneurship Development training for 148 (88 host community, 60 refugees) resulted in 28 IGA

cooperatives being established, (22 host, six (6) refugees cooperatives). DRC Vocational training centre graduated 191 youth with certificates certified by OPENO TVET college.

In total, 1,390 refugee students have been enrolled in tertiary education, from the seven (7) Gambella camps. Students have gone to attend tertiary education in Oromia and SNNP, Gambella, Benishangul Gumuz, Amhara, Tigray regions of Ethiopia at Wollega, Mizan, Jimma, Metu, Gambella, Wolaita-Sodo, Wolkite, Bahir Dar, Debre Markos, Axum, Debre Birhan Universities. Refugees have also benefitted from ARRA and DAFI scholarships to attend tertiary education.



3.3 WORK AND LIVELIHOOD PLEDGES

3.3.1 Work Permits

Ethiopia pledged to provide work permits to refugees with permanent residence ID 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.

In Gambella, progress is still awaited on this pledge, that depends on directives being available at the national level. However, profiling of refugee skills has been part of comprehensive registration.

3.3.2 Irrigable land

As an initial step to canvass the host community to provide irrigable land to promote agriculture for refugees and host community for food and income, a team made up of representatives of the Gambella Office of the Regional President, ARRA, Youth Leaders and clan leaders, WFP, UNHCR visited Melkadida on an agricultural study tour from 26-30 August 2019. The study tour offered an opportunity to further discuss access and availability of irrigable land for agricultural production and opportunities for job creation and economic development especially for the youth.

3.3.3 Industrial Parks

Gambella region is not part of the targeted regions for the development of industrial parks in the national growth and transformation plan.

3.3.4 Other work and livelihood opportunities

In Gambella, most livelihood activities are small and serve as food nutrition supplements. There have been assessments by FAO, Bureau of Agriculture, UNDP, the University of Gambella and other organisations on the opportunities in Gambella. Agriculture has been pointed out as the main venture. Discussions were held in Pugnido and Gambella on how the Agriculture Bureau irrigation projects will be supported and scaled up to reach their potential.

Initiatives include a project by UNDP and Concern Worldwide in Pugnido in viable livelihood options and initiatives. Focus has been on socio-economic empowerment of the host communities, integrating livelihoods with peace building infrastructure rehabilitation, and distribution of improved cereals and vegetable seeds.

Key results have included Increased access to entrepreneurship and market responsive vocational skills development training, with a focus on youth; Food security and livelihoods of the host communities improved; Peaceful Co-existence between Hosting and Refugee Communities Promoted.

In collaboration with UNDP and Gambella OPENO Technical College, 60 refugee youth took 12 days business training with host community members. The trainees were organized as six cooperative unions. With a total of ETB 180,000 (\$5,625) grant from UNDP (ETB 30,000/\$938 for each union) the youth are currently working by opening shops and cafeterias in the camps.

3.4 DOCUMENTATION PLEDGE

3.4.1 Vital Events Registration for Refugees

Ethiopia pledged to issue birth certificates to children of refugees born in Ethiopia, and to allow for refugees to open bank accounts and obtain driving licenses. In total, 1,945 vital events were registered by ARRA in the Gambella region out of which the large majority were births. Compared to the large refugee population in Gambella, this number is low. Additional resources are required to further support capacity to register refugee vital events in the region.

Vital event registration for refugees. Gambella 2019

Refugee Camp	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
Pugnido 1	635	0	0	0
Pugnido 2	256	0	0	0
Tierkidi	257	0	0	0
Jewi	341	0	1	0
Kule	160	1	0	0
Nguenyyiel	291	0	0	0
Okugo	5	1	0	0
Total	1,945	1	1	0

Source: UNHCR December 2019

3.4.2 Bank Account for Refugees

During the course of 2019, there is no record of refugees opening bank accounts. Generally in Gambella, regional authorities and government-owned banks did not recognize refugee ID cards as legal documents to open accounts. However, private banks with attestation from NGOs opened accounts for two refugee groups and a total of 30 women in Pugnido and Okugo camps in Gog and Dimma Woredas.



L3 Registration ©UNHCR/Helle Degn

3.5 SOCIAL AND BASIC SERVICES PLEDGE

The GoE has pledged to strengthen, 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 national law.

3.5.1 Health Services Provision for Refugees

UNHCR and NGO health experts worked closely with the RHB and ARRA, strengthening the support to emergency response and preparedness in the region. Due attention was given to capacity building of the health system, strengthening disease surveillance and conducting public health risk assessments.

Plan International works in the region on provision of preventive protection and intervention services for refugee children and children in the host community through community engagement, integrating child protection intervention with other sectors, mainly with nutrition as well as education and WASH sectors. Support is also given to government officials in host communities, including training and supporting front line workers to prevent and respond adequately to Public health related problems. It also works to strengthen community and peer support and provide appropriate psychosocial support (PSS) to children and legal guardians. In addition, they work to establish / strengthen the referral mechanism for timely and appropriate services, including one-stop shops. In Gambella, as outlined in the table below, refugees are able to access woreda health posts, and host communities can also access the health posts and centres in the camps. There are three (3) referral hospitals in Gambella, serving the national population as well as refugees through the referral system.

Health Service Provision for Refugees

Camp (Woreda)	# Health Posts in camp	# Health Centres in camp	# Health post in Woreda (excl. camp)	Refugees access woreda h. posts (Y/N)	# Health Centres in woreda (excl. camp)	Refugees access woreda health crs (Y/N)	# Referral hospitals woreda and/ or region	Remark
Jewi (Gambella)	1	1	13	Y	2	Y	2	1 HP in camp not functional
Kule (Itang)	3	1	14	Y	4	Y		Tierkedi; 1 camp HP not functional HP outside camp far/ no access
Tierkidi (Itang)	3	1						1 HP not functional
Nguenyi el (Itang)	4	1						
Pugnido 1 (Gog)	0	3	16	Y	2	Y	1	1HP not functional
Pugnido 2 (Gog)	0	1						
Okugo (Dimma)	0	1	10	Y	3	Y	0	1 HP not functional
Total	11	9	53		11		3	

3.5.2 Other Basic Social Services Provided to Refugees

Access to quality of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) services:

Hygiene promotion activities implemented by WASH partners continued, consisting of awareness creation and mass campaign activities for the community.

The Itang water supply utility is an integrated system serving both refugees and host communities, supplying water for three refugee camps (more than 200,000 population) and around 25,000 hosts. Before the completion of the project, the host population depended on hand pumps while refugees relied on expensive water trucking. In reviewing the sustainability of the project, UNICEF and UNHCR in partnership with the Gambella Water, Mines and Energy Development Office (GWMERDB) and ARRA transferred water system operations to Itang Town Water Utility. The utility is responsible for managing the scheme on a cost-recovery basis, with funds generated to cover operating and maintenance costs. Several problems were experienced in 2019 with water outages. Efforts continue to render the new system more sustainable.

3.6 LOCAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE

Ethiopia pledged to allow for 'local integration' of protracted refugees who have lived longest in Ethiopia (those who have been in Ethiopia for over 20 years). In Gambella region, it is estimated that about 5,211 refugees in Pugnido have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years and would qualify for this pledge as per the Biometric registration data.



Refugee woman fetching water from Itang water point in Nguenyiel Camp

©UNHCR/Reath Riek

ANNEXES

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Key Activity Tables

ANNEX I

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 the OCP and set clear eligibility criterion for refugees, with due emphasis on facilitating opportunities for self-reliance.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applicable at federal level.
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"> 348 refugees in universities, supported and supervised by western region refugee program coord. office. 379 refugees benefited from DAFI scholarship at Gambella University.
Provide skills and vocational training opportunities; further open educational opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities not implemented in 2019
Enhance livelihood opportunities to OCP beneficiaries (thus enabling the refugees to work, support themselves and reduce dependency on the government or aid agencies).		
Enable refugees to increase their access to services which are not available within camps.		
Regularly verify the data of the OCP beneficiaries		
Address the needs of OCP beneficiaries related to self-employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange internships and apprentice opportunities; - Improve access to business finance and start-up capital; - Skill training for business plan development, - Access to markets. 		

2. Education (long version from SO Gambella)

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
Establish new pre-primary centres, primary and secondary schools in different camps as per the minimum standard. Expand school facilities in the existing centres and schools	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCI contributed to upgrade/maintain existing ECCE facilities in six centres (45 classrooms) upgrading from temporary to permanent structures (doors fixed, concrete floors renovated, ramps added, and walls painted). In 2019, rehabilitation and renovation of two ECCE centres in Pugnido I and Jewi camp completed through UNHCR fund. 8 existing ECCE classrooms upgraded, with painting, fencing, and doors and windows repairing in Teirkidi Zone, Pugnido Nuer site centre 1. DICAC Constructed two secondary school blocks with 8 classrooms in Kule & Tierkidi.

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIE constructed a total of 44 classrooms under Education Cannot Wait (ECW), 12 classrooms ECHO and 8 classrooms BPRM classrooms for primary education in Nguenyiel camp. While in Kule camp 4 blocks for ECCE were constructed (BPRM). NRC supported one national primary school in Gog by providing eucalyptus pole, timber, corrugated iron sheet, nails of different size. NRC completed renovation of Girls boarding school; fixing 20 doors for girls dormitories by metal sheet with lock and hinge.
Review Nat. Strategy and Refugee Education Strategy (2015-2018) to ensure compatibility.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review of the national refugee strategy was not done as result of the delay in releasing the national strategy. However, several assessment and studies were carried out in education. Study on Transition to Sec. Education which also looked at link between secondary provision and the role of REB.
Procure student and school supplies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARRA, DICAC, WVE, PIE, SCI, NRC provided materials (exercise books, pens, pencils) on monthly basis to all students. PIE distributed to refugee camps and host community schools. 632 science kits, 627 math kits and 2,151 teachers' kits received from UNICEF - benefitting 31,600 children (39% girls) covering 18,704 refugees and 12,896 hosts in four woredas under Building Self-Reliance Project (BSRP), ECW.
Recruit new qualified refugee / natl. school teachers and facilitators for existing / newly constructed schools.	2017 – 2018	Recruitment for new schools still ongoing
Provide special support for the inclusion of students with specific educational needs.	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In all levels of education, initial efforts were made to integrate children with disabilities and special needs into mainstream schools, however, this inclusion still limited due to lack of capacities and facilities. In all schools, tracking of status, facilitating specialized services and initiating peer and voluntary support to children with disabilities remains ad hoc. Reports not disaggregated to track progress on inclusion in national schools. PIE and SCI piloted Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) summer program, which has benefited 7,700 students (in PIE schools) and 1240 (611 girls) children (in SCI schools). Integrated students did not have any previous opportunities to any sort of preschool education.
Support teacher training programs	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCI organized ToT for education staffs and Woreda supervisors on Emergent Literacy and Math (ELM) at home for 29 ECCE practitioners, Refresher teachers' trainings on Early Literacy and Math's (ELM) methodology, and a quarterly refresher training on basic pedagogy for incentive ECCE teachers. PIE has supported the government led O-Classes (a one-year preschool program) in five host-community districts in Gambella region through materials provision and trainings for teachers, supervisors and other education experts. As a result, 627 (320 girls) children from host

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
		<p>community areas were effectively supported through this program in 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIE also supported teachers' professional development opportunities to support all learners that are appropriate to age, development level, language, culture and capacities of learners, as well as transparent and ethical assessment of learning outcomes
Establish and build capacity of the Education Management Committee	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the establishment of Education management committee related to ECCE programs, SCI and PIE provided trainings, on spot mentoring and coaching to capacitate PTA members, parenting groups and centre management committee members. • PTA and center management committee members conducted regular meetings to address operational issues in ECCE and primary schools in all camps. • At Primary level PTA are set in each school. Partners provided stationaries, covering refreshment expenses when members participate in back to school campaigns and community level discussions. • Monthly (12) education coordination meetings were conducted bringing together REB, ARRA, UNHCR and other NGOs • 18 refugee schools (2 secondary) developed improvement/strategic plans. • 21 refugee primary schools inspected by REB/WEOs developed refugee inclusive annual work plans.
Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine block was constructed in Teirkidi refugee camp at ECCE Centre B which facilitated students to easily access latrine facilities in their school. Furthermore, Save the Children completed a water point and latrine block maintenance in two sites of Teirkidi ECCE center C and C extension site. Now, the ECCE center water lines are connected with permanent water system and accessible for children to get water for drinking and hand washing. This helped to keep the hygiene of children in the center as well as to retain their attendance in classes. • Under TAKEDA⁷ Project implemented by PIE: One shallow well was drilled and functioning in Newland high school in Gambella town; Girls'

⁷ **TAKEDA Pharmaceutical Inc.** – Japanese pharmaceutical company as part of corporate social responsibility supports Integrated Health, nutrition and WASH in Gambella town and Itang Special District. It supports a four (4)-year project being implemented in Itang special woreda and Gambella town in collaboration with REB, Regional Water Resource Irrigation Development Bureau – focusing on systems strengthening and behavioural change. The main focus of TAKEDA is on primary education which includes:

- Drilling and construction of shallow wells fitted with hand pumps -
- Extension of pipeline for Schools (with 1" GI pipe and fittings) from existing systems including construction of new water point having six faucets
- Establish and train school WASH clubs on water, sanitation and hygiene management
- Provide MHM training for adolescent girls and boys in primary schools through school
- Promote hand-washing and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) in schools - campaign
- Construction of gender-segregated VIP latrines (+MHM rooms) with hand washing facilities in schools

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
		toilets with Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities constructed in Jegebie primary school in Gambella town while similar construction is still undergoing in Itang primary school. MHM training provided for Newland, Jegebie and Chenkuwar schools and Sanitary pads & underwear were distributed at Jegebie. This activity will continue for Chenkor, Ellay, wubir and Itang targeted primary schools
Support/provide school feeding programs in all pre-primary and primary schools.	September 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARRA provided school feeding in all 20 primary schools for total of 56,548 in seven refugee camps. Save the Children continued to provide high-energy biscuits for 17,362 (Girls 8440 and Boys 8,922) pre-primary children in Pugnido I, Teirkidi and Jewi camps. There is a gap in the services in Nguenyiel, Kule and Pugnido II camps at ECCE and primary levels due to lack of funds to cover food and operational expenses.
Implement educational planning, management, and monitoring through applying Education Management Information System (EMIS) tools.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was done as part of the Regional Education Bureau EMIS procedures
Conduct yearly learning assessments at grade 4 and 8.	Starting Sept. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity not done
Equip laboratory, library and pedagogical centres with the minimum requirements [secondary school]	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DICAC managed to equip digital libraries and constructed library blocks in Pugnido I, Kule, Tierkidi and Jewi camps for secondary schools, which facilitated the provision of theoretical and practical lessons on science subjects. WVE, in Jewi camp, runs well equipped science laboratory for biology, physics and chemistry subjects where teachers have integrated practical sessions for the students (5 students from host community).
Procure and install information and communication technology facilities and equipment	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DICAC and WVE provide manage ICT laboratories in Pugnido I, Kule, Tierkidi and Jewi camps. DICAC procured retrofitted computers with pre-installed digital learning content to provide services in three camps. Trained facilitators have been recruited to manage regular sessions. While WVE received donation of 10 used computers from UNHCR to initiate ICT classes in Jewi secondary and preparatory school.
Implement targeted interventions to increase girls enrolment and retention in schools	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All education partners conduct back to school campaigns every semester in every camp. Under BSRP project, PIE conducted “Back to school campaign” in 31 schools in three woredas (Itang, Lare and Gog) and six refugee camps (kule, Terkedi, Nguenyiel, Jewi Pugnido I and Pugnido II) which benefited over 70,097 children (26,227 girls) to timely enroll in schools. PIE recruited mothers as teachers’ assistance in 34 schools (17 refugees and 17 from 4 host woredas) to improve the proportion of female teachers in the schools. DICAC and WVE conducted two “back to school campaigns” in secondary schools, in addition to other interventions such as continuous structured

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
		community consultations, home-to-home follow-up and visit to parents of dropped out students; recruitment of four national female teachers; provision of performance based and targeted tutorial sessions, including for girls focusing on after-school study time and targeted subject-specific sessions. Moreover, provision of accommodation allowances for students in Okugo camp and setting up baby-friendly rooms in schools to ensure retention of girls' students and reduce drop-out rates. Further interventions will be highly needed such as better access to WASH facilities, well equipped libraries, laboratories and ICT services as an added value to the quality education.
Strengthen partnerships with relevant govt. entities, academic institutions, donors / foundations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASU, REB and Gambella university, Festo Didactic – facilitation during the fact -finding mission
Enhance access to tertiary education [for refugees]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee student attendance in tertiary institutions increased through increase in admission numbers and financial support under DAFI
Support public higher education institutes to strengthen their absorption capacity of refugee students.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The access to tertiary education continued in 2019 with steady growth reaching a total of (1,390) refugee students. With funding support from Education Cannot Wait (ECW), UNHCR and DAFI, students were placed in regional teachers training college and public Universities across Ethiopia. The existing programs for tertiary education only focus on long term and traditional studies (degree and Diploma) where there is a consistent demand for vocational Skills Trainings (VST).
Provide allowances to students on scholarship programme and organize graduation ceremonies	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowances was provided through DAFI and Government of Ethiopia scholarships. Graduation ceremonies undertaken, refugee representation has always been advanced encouraging others to attend school
Facilitate refugee access and inclusion into host community schools through the expansion of existing schools as and when required.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction of 6 secondary schools (funded by ECW) in six sites is in progress in different locations; Tata (90%), Pugnido (90%), Baziell (60%), Dimma (85%), Terpham (80%) and Gambella (85%). Regular follow up and monitoring have been conducted to accelerate the implementation. Modalities are yet to be developed to govern mobilization, service integration, recruitment of teachers and community engagement to ensure equal education to all children.
Broaden and increase the supervisory role and extension services of regional educational bureau (REBs) in refugee schools	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacies have been conducted with ARRA as well as the Regional Bureau, however, the system structure does not clarify the definition of roles and status in regard to schools in camps. Schools in camps, in particular primary schools, function in isolation while it is not considered within the regional school cluster systems with no access to resource centres and supervisory supports. The level of integration is still inadequate with the existence of gaps in joint assessment, analysis, planning, reporting and monitoring of educational activities.

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress Report (31 st Dec. 2019)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important progress financially supported by UNICEF is a school standard assessment conducted in 26 refugee primary and secondary schools in all refugee camps, except in Okugo refugee camp (due to logistic issues in regard to the camp location). Based on the preliminary analysis findings, most of the refugee schools are at level 1 (below the standard). Preliminary results presented that key gaps at input, process and output levels were identified with recommended actions. The REB is finalizing the assessment in Pugnido I, while the final report will be officially shared by April 15, 2020 with ARRA and other key partners. SCI, NRC, DICAC and WVE collaborated with Gambella Regional Education Bureau on implementing various activities such as capacity building for teachers and supervisors, teaching materials translation and adaptation works of learning materials into local languages of Agnuak and Nuer.
Provide material support to local schools hosting refugees	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under EU-BRICE project, PIE has completed construction of 1 block of classroom, 2 sex segregated latrines in three primary schools (Itang primary number 2, Gilo and Agenga) while construction of 1 block of classroom and 2 sex segregated latrines in Pilowa primary school will complete by end of April 2020. The project also included additional scope of work including maintenance of classrooms, walkways, fences in all 4 schools - located in Itang and Gog woredas. WVE supported the distribution of 200 combined desks to four host community primary schools. In partnership with Aflatoun International, WVE has also started implementing skill development education interventions for refugee and host community children and adolescents in Itang and Gambella Zurai woredas. NRC provided combined desks for teachers' trainings and health science colleges, in addition to combined desks for students in Pugnido secondary school.

3. Work and Livelihood

3.1 Provision of Work-permits Pledge

Key Activities	Initial 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.	2017 Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambella University has 200 South Sudanese refugees. DRC Vocational training center graduated 191 youth with certificates certified by OPENO TVET college.
Analyze the legal framework and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of updated Ref. Proclamation.	October 2017	
Advocate with the Main Department for Immigration and Nationality for refugee	2017 Continuous	

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
ID cards to be recognized as residence ID cards, for the purpose of work permits.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities not carried out in 2019.
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 educ. partners and the private sector and support the development of educational and training programs linked to livelihood and work opportunities.		

3.2 Irrigable land pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Develop legal and policy framework outlining terms and conditions for Access to land by refugees. Sign MoU on policy implementation.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was not carried out in 2019.
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"> ARRA tasked by regional govt. to lead discussion on land for refugees and hosts with local authorities and stakeholders. Held with Govt. and ethnic leaders. Study tour organized to Melkadida as example.
Expand irrigation infrastructures (includes study/design of irrigation mobilization / collecting const. materials, construction of canals).	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities not carried out in 2019.
Design 'Irrigated Agriculture Development' projects for refugees and hosts Formulate coop. /self-help groups.		
Improve access to business finance and start-up capital.		
Provide agricultural inputs and facilitate technical assistance.		
Prepare post-harvest warehouses. Create market linkages.		
Clarify selection criteria of refugee benefitting from the irrigable land.		

3.3 Industrial Parks Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish industrial parks.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities not applicable in the region.
Set clear selection criteria for refugees to benefit from jobs created under the government's industrialization policy.	Continuous	
Provide permits for 30,000 refugees to work under GoE industrialization policy.	2017-2019	
Monitor overall situation of refugees working in IPs / related jobs. Detailed		

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
assessment and provide refugees with essential info. for informed decisions.	Continuous	
Avoid inconveniences and undue hardships, such as long-term family separations and mistreatments, and others, during selection		

4. Documentation Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish a mechanism of information sharing between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR on refugee's vital events registration in Ethiopia	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing was carried out through monitoring visits, field visits, technical support, capacity building and awareness raising events. All camps established committees to raise awareness in mother tongue to activate and disseminate info.
Provide equipment to support ARRA in the vital event reg. system	February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computers, printers, office equip, certs. Provided UNICEF / UNHCR
Training for ARRA staff on Vital Event Registration, data collection and management, use of registration books and certificates.	June- Dec. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaken by ARRA and VERA office Addis
Provide access to open bank account as any foreigner with a legal permanent residence is entitled to using the refugee identification document	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 Bank accounts were opened by refugees at a private bank
Provide access for refugees who meet the requirements to acquire driving license		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This activity was not carried out in 2019.

5. Social and Basic Services Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen primary health care, nutrition, TB, RH, HIV & other med. services provided for refugees.	continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHB carried out immunization, HIV/AIDs awareness campaigns / nutritional educ. for new mothers.
Ensure refugees continue to have free access to national and regional HIV and TB programmes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees have free access to HIV, TB services including free drugs from EPSA, and ART at some camps.
Ensure refugees are included in routine and mass immunization campaigns.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine immunization campaigns were inclusive of refugees and were conducted for refugee and host communities at the same time.
Conduct joint investigations of and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint assessment, investigation and response of RHB, ARRA, UNHCR, WHO is ongoing for early identification and control of any outbreaks of communicable diseases.
Capacity building staff on health and nutrition key interventions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on acute malnutrition treatment, feeding of newborns.

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen the supervisory role and extension of services of regional health bureau (RHBs) in refugee camps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Health Bureau supervised all health issues in the camps including testing for HIV, inoculation and immunization.

6. Local Integration Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect and present data on refugees who have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more.	Feb-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ According to the L3 data, in Gambella region there are 5,211 refugees who could be eligible, located in Pugnido
Facilitate a field study visit by ARRA senior officials to a country where local integration is practised and adapt to the Ethiopian context the best practices from Ugandan model.	Jan-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Elaborate a local integration strategy and define its comprehensive components –legal, socio-economic and cultural.	Apr-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Legal Component		
Draft the outlines of local integration in Ethiopia, following a workshop with key actors	Apr-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Sensitize eligible refugees about local integration and its benefits in Ethiopia.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Issue relevant documents to eligible refugees who opt for local integration.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engagement was done with refugees and host community. There is the need for more secondary legislation.
Socio Economic Component		
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">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Facilitate skills and entrepreneurial training with certification and provide start-up kits	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 396 refugees have trained and engaged in small scale business (conducted by UNDP, NRC and ARRA).
Cultural Component		
Provide cultural orientation.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ This activity was not carried out in 2019
Support sporting and other cultural events.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No sports and cultural activities were undertaken

REFUGEE OPERATIONAL PARTNERS IN THE GAMBELLA REGION

ANNEX II

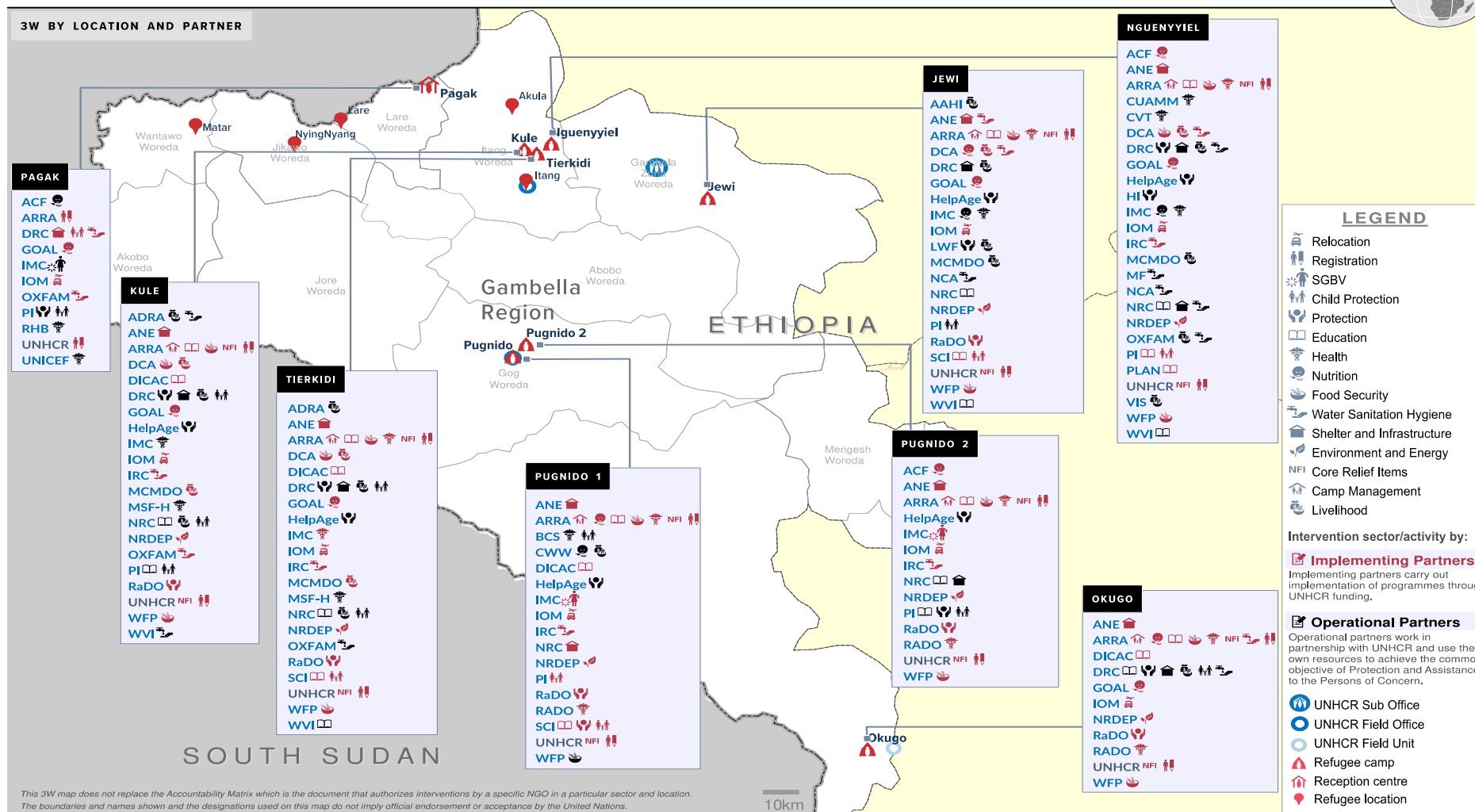


Ethiopia



Gambella Region Who Does What Where (3W)

June 2020



CRRF TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS

ANNEX III

Training/workshop Title	Date	Venue	Participating bureaus/agencies	Key Speakers
Access and improved Healthcare for Refugee and Host Communities	March 2019	ARRA Conference Room	Partners and Government Officials	Dr. Gatluak Obang Head of Health Bureau
CRRF innovation and structural reforms	April 2019	ARRA Conference Room	Partners and Government Officials	Kwadwo Frempong, CRRF Officer, UNHCR and Yohannes Barasin, CRRF Liaison Officer, ARRA
Peaceful Co-existence- Host Community perspective	April 2019	ARRA Conference Room	Partners, Youth Leaders and Government Officials	Honourable Justice Obang, Chair of Supreme Court, Gambella
Five year (2020-2024) regional action plan and implementation guideline related to NCRRS	October 18-22, 2019	ARRA Conference Room	All ARRA Staff	ARRA and Woreda Administration Heads
	October 23-25, 2019	ARRA Conference Room	Woreda officials	ARRA, Woreda Administration Heads, UNHCR Officials
	October 26-28, 2019	ARRA Conference Room	Regional Government and ARRA	Officials of BOFED and ARRA
Employment and Youth Empower: Contribution of Humanitarian Institutions	November 2019	Regional Administration Conference Hall	UNHCR, WFP, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development	Dr. Oman Mari, Head , BOFED, Nickson Ngali, Programmes Officer WFP, Kwadwo Frempong, CRRF Officer, UNHCR
Agriculture and Youth employment in Gambella	October 2019	UNHCR Compound	Gambella, Chambers of Commerce, UNHCR staff, ARRA, and Ingenious agricultural investors	Gambella Chamber of Trade and Commerce
A one-day training on the Ethiopian pledges and CRRF	October 2019	Jewi refugee camp	72 participants (25 female and 47 male). Refugee Central Committee (RCC) and community representatives	Ethiopia Police College Resource persons
A one-day workshop on government pledges and the current status of the CRRF	March 2019	ARRA Conference Room	70 participants attended (53 male and 17 female) from implementing partners, UN agencies and ARRA Zonal level staff	Kwadwo Frempong, CRRF Officer, UNHCR and Yohannes Barasin, CRRF Liaison Officer, ARRA

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