# LOCAL INTEGRATION FOCUS: REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA

Gaps and opportunities for refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more

**ReDSS**
Unlocking Protracted Displacement

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

## ABOUT the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS)

The search for durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation in East and Horn of Africa is a key humanitarian and development concern. This is a regional/cross-border issue, with a strong political dimension that demands a multi-sectorial response that goes beyond the existing humanitarian agenda. The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) was created in March 2014 with the aim of maintaining a focused momentum and stakeholder engagement towards durable solutions for displacement affected communities. The Secretariat was established following extensive consultations among Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the region, identifying a wish and a vision to establish a body that can assist stakeholders in addressing durable solutions more consistently. ReDSS is managed through a core group comprising of 12 NGOs: ACTED, CARE International, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Save the Children and World Vision, with IRC and DRC forming the steering committee.

The Secretariat is not an implementing agency but a coordination and information hub, acting as a catalyst and agent provocateur to stimulate forward thinking and policy development on durable solutions for displacement affected communities in East and Horn of Africa. It seeks to improve joint learning and research, inform policy processes, support capacity development and coordination.

## ABOUT ReDSS SOLUTION FRAMEWORK

ReDSS operationalized the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons to develop ReDSS Solutions Framework, using 31 indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context. Addressing physical, material and legal safety of displaced people as a whole is critical in the search for durable solutions. The ReDSS Solutions Framework offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context. A traffic light system has been developed to assess the status of each indicator. This system provides a comparative assessment of conditions between the displaced and the host community. A "green" rating indicates that a durable solution can be achieved, "orange" indicates that the benchmark for a durable solution has not been met, "red" indicates that the benchmark is far from being met, "white" indicates that data is missing, and "dotted white" that some data is available but not enough to rate the indicator.

This review is part of a series aiming at piloting the ReDSS Solutions Framework in different operational and policy contexts in the region, in order to test the indicators and to collect and record lessons learned to adapt and improve it. The Framework can be used as an analytical and programmatic tool, and also as a joint monitoring and evaluation tool to support coordination and identify gaps and needs of displacement affected communities. The rationale behind the Framework is that it should improve and standardize the generation and availability of relevant data and analysis to better and more consistently operationalize joint response plans in the search for durable solutions in East Africa. Further guidance is being developed to score and rate the indicators and to adapt the Framework to different contexts.

## ABOUT Samuel Hall

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# GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

**Area-Based Approach**
An approach that defines an area, rather than a sector or target group, as the main entry point. All stakeholders, services and needs are mapped and assessed, and relevant actors mobilized and coordinated with. (IRC)

**Civil Society Organization**
"Wide array of non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) therefore refer to a wide of array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labor unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations." (World Bank)

**Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)[1]**
The CRRF is developed and initiated by UNHCR, in close coordination with relevant States including host countries, and involving other relevant UN entities, for each situation involving large movements of refugees. A comprehensive refugee response involves a multi-stakeholder approach, spanning national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners, including faith-based organizations and academia, the private sector, media and refugees themselves. (UNHCR)

**Durable Solutions**
A durable solution is achieved when the displaced no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through return, local integration and resettlement. (ReDSS)

**Early Solutions Planning**
Encompasses steps to build the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities, as well as prepare refugees for future durable solutions, in the early stages of displacement. The IRC/ReDSS report uses the timeframe for early solutions planning to cover actions that can be taken pre-displacement, as well as during the first 3 years of an influx of refugees. (IRC/ReDSS)

**Host communities**
The local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. (UNHCR) In the report, host population is as non-displaced persons living in the same district (kebele) as refugees. However, data from the woreda and regional level was analysed when no district-level data was available.

**Livelihoods**
A combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live. Resources include individual skills (human capital), land (natural capital), savings (financial capital), equipment (physical capital), as well as formal support groups and informal networks (social capital). (DfID)

**Local integration**
Local integration as a durable solution combines three dimensions. Firstly, it is a legal process, whereby refugees attain a wider range of rights in the host state. Secondly, it is an economic process of establishing sustainable livelihoods and a standard of living comparable to the host community. Thirdly, it is a social and cultural process of adaptation and acceptance that enables the refugees to contribute to the social life of the host country and live without fear of discrimination. (UNHCR)

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1    UNHCR (2016) "Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: from the New York Declaration to a global compact on refugees"

**Protracted Displacement Situation**
Situations where the displaced "have lived in exile for more than 5 years, and when they still have no immediate prospect of finding a durable solution to their plight by means of voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement". (UNHCR)

**Naturalization**
The process by which a foreign person acquires a new nationality and becomes a citizen of a country.

**Refugee**
A person who "owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country." (Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951)

**Resettlement**
The transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another State that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement. (UNHCR)

**Resilience**
Resilience is the ability of countries, communities and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses - such as earthquakes, drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospects. (DFID)

**Self-Reliance**
'The social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs (including protection, food, water, shelter, personal safety, health and education) in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance, as a programme approach, refers to developing and strengthening livelihoods of persons of concern, and reducing their vulnerability and long-term reliance on humanitarian/external assistance.' (UNHCR)

**Social cohesion**
The nature and set of relationships between individuals and groups in a particular environment (horizontal social cohesion) and between those individuals and groups and the institutions that govern them in a particular environment (vertical social cohesion). Strong, positive, integrated relationships and inclusive identities are perceived as indicative of high social cohesion, whereas weak, negative or fragmented relationships and exclusive identities are taken to mean low social cohesion. Social cohesion is therefore a multi-faceted, scalar concept. (World Vision)

**Transitional Solutions**
A framework for transitioning displacement situations into durable solutions, requiring a partnership between humanitarian and development actors, refugees and host communities, and the participation of local actors through area-based interventions. Transitional solutions seek to enhance the self-reliance of protracted refugees and host communities alike. (ReDSS/Samuel Hall 2015)

**Voluntary repatriation**
Voluntary repatriation is a process whereby a refugee returns to his or her country of origin. Returning to one's country of origin is a basic human right. Any decision to return should be voluntary; based on an assessment of security conditions in the area of return and upheld by the principle of human dignity. It is considered to be one of the main durable solutions promoted by UNHCR. (UNHCR)

**Woreda**
The Ethiopian Governance structure is divided into five main levels of decision-making: the Federal Government, the Regional Government, the Zones (intermediary in Oromia and Tigray, and oversight body of kebeles in Amhara and SNNP), the Woredas, and the kebeles. (Yilmaz and Venugopal, 2008)

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| **AfDB** | African Development Bank (AfDB) |
| **AHA** | Africa Humanitarian Action |
| **ARRA** | Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs |
| **BID** | Best Interests Determination |
| **BMM** | Better Migration Management Programme |
| **BMZ** | German Ministry of Economic and Development Cooperation |
| **BoFEC** | Bureau of Finance and Economic Cooperation |
| **BOLSA** | Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs |
| **BSRP** | Building Self-Reliance for Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities Programme |
| **CBO** | Community-Based Organisation |
| **CEDAW** | Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| **ChSA** | Charities and Societies Agency |
| **CRRF** | Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework |
| **CSA** | Central Statistics Agency |
| **CSSP** | Civil Society Support Programme |
| **DDG** | Danish Demining Group |
| **DEVAW** | Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women |
| **DFID** | Department for International Development (UK) |
| **DiCAC** | Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission |
| **DPFSA** | Disaster Prevention Food Security Agency |
| **DRC** | Danish Refugee Council |
| **DRDIP** | Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project |
| **DSP** | Data Sharing Protocol |
| **EDF** | European Development Fund |
| **FCS** | Food Consumption Score |
| **FGD** | Focus Group Discussion |
| **FGM** | Female Genital Mutilation |
| **GAM** | Global Acute Malnutrition |
| **GoE** | Government of Ethiopia |
| **HC** | Host Community |
| **HLP** | Housing, Land and Property |
| **HPR** | House of People's Representatives |
| **HRD** | Humanitarian Requirements Document |
| **HTPs** | Harmful Traditional Practices |
| **IASC** | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| **IIED** | International Institute of Environment and Development |

| **IGAD** | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| **IHDP** | Integrated Housing Development Program |
| **IHS** | Innovative Humanitarian Solutions |
| **ILO** | International Labour Organization |
| **IMC** | International Medical Corps |
| **INGO** | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| **IRC** | International Rescue Committee |
| **JMP** | Joint Monitoring Programme |
| **KII** | Key Informant Interview |
| **LWF** | Lutheran World Federation |
| **MCDO** | Mother and Child Development Organisation |
| **MoFA** | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| **MOFEC** | Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation |
| **MOU** | Memorandum of Understanding |
| **MoWCYA** | Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organization |
| **NRC** | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| **NSAs** | Non-State Actors |
| **OCP** | Out of Camp Policy |
| **PSNP** | Productive Safety Net Programme |
| **PRRO** | Protracted relief and recovery operation |
| **RaDO** | Rehabilitation and Development Organisation |
| **RCC** | Refugee Central Committee |
| **ReDSS** | Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat |
| **RDPP** | Regional Development and Protection Programme |
| **RINGO** | Refugees International Non-Governmental Organisations |
| **SAM** | Severe Malnutrition |
| **SGBV** | Sexual and gender-based violence |
| **SNNPR** | Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region |
| **UNCDF** | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UNFPA** | United Nations Fund for Population |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund |
| **UNHCR** | United Nations High Commission for Refugees |
| **VERA** | Federal Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA). |
| **WASH** | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| **WHO** | World Health Organisation |

*©Joakim Larsen - From Jijiga, Ogaden, Somali Region, In Celebration of Human Diversity. Nations, Nationalities & Peoples Day, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia*

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

Ethiopia is the second largest refugee hosting country in Africa, with 889,071 refugees and asylum seekers as of November 2017.[2]

At the Leaders' Summit held in New York in September 2016, and co-hosted by Ethiopia, a day after the adoption of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the Government of Ethiopia made the following nine pledges to relax its reservations to the Refugee Convention and encampment practices, and to strengthen support to refugees.

> *"The Government of Ethiopia, while maintaining its doors open to refugees, envisages to gradually put an end to the encampment policy in the next ten years and progressively advance the out of camp and local integration options"*
> **Ato Solomon Tesfaye, State Minister at the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)**

| | **The Post-September Summit Nine Pledges, Government of Ethiopia** |
|---|---|
| 1 | To expand Out of Camp policy to apply to all nationalities (currently applicable only to Eritreans), and to 75,000 refugees, or ten percent of current refugee population in Ethiopia, to be expanded as resources allow. |
| 2 | Provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID within the bounds of domestic law. |
| 3 | Issue birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia |
| 4 | Increase the enrollment of refugee children in school, from 148,361 students to 212,800 students overall. |
| 5 | To make available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land to allow 20,000 refugee and host community households (100,000 people) to engage in crop production by facilitating irrigation schemes |
| 6 | To allow for local integration for protracted refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more, to benefit at least 13,000 refugees in camps identified by ARRA. |
| 7 | To work with international partners to potentially build industrial parks that could employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs to be reserved for refugees. |
| 8 | To strengthen, enhance, and expand basic social services for refugees, including health, immunization, reproductive health, HIV, and other medical services. |
| 9 | To allow refugees to obtain bank accounts, driver's licenses, and other benefits to which foreigners are entitled. |

**The GOE Pledges can be grouped together according to the following thematic areas:**
- **Out of Camp:** Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.
- **Education:** Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources.
- **Work and job creation**
  - Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.
  - Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.
  - Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.
  - Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.

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2    OCHA Ethiopia Humanitarian Bulletin Nov- Dec 2017

- **Documentation:** 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:** Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.
- **Local Integration:** for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is at a positive turning point regarding the improvement of rights and service delivery to refugees, moving away from its reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention and encampment practices preventing refugees from working and moving freely, limiting their ability to earn decent wages and to integrate locally.

Ethiopia's commitment to protect refugees has been long-established and is going to be further strengthened by the implementation of these pledges. The CRRF represents an unprecedented opportunity to strengthen refugees' responses in a comprehensive manner. This encompasses not only the delivery of services and support to host populations from the onset of an emergency, but also the involvement of a broader array of stakeholders to prepare for and facilitate durable solutions in a more effective and prompt manner.

From June to August 2017, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), commissioned Samuel Hall to conduct a local integration analysis in Ethiopia for refugees who have been in Ethiopia for over twenty years by comparing their situation to the host communities, as per Pledge 6 commitment. The analysis focuses on the Somali region (Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp) and the Gambela region (Gambela city and Pugnido Camp).

## THE REDSS SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK

The study uses the ReDSS Solutions framework, adapted to the context of Ethiopia. Affirming that the three solutions (voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement elsewhere) are processes to achieve integration, ReDSS operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement-affected communities. The ReDSS Solutions framework is a rapid analytical tool that offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context.
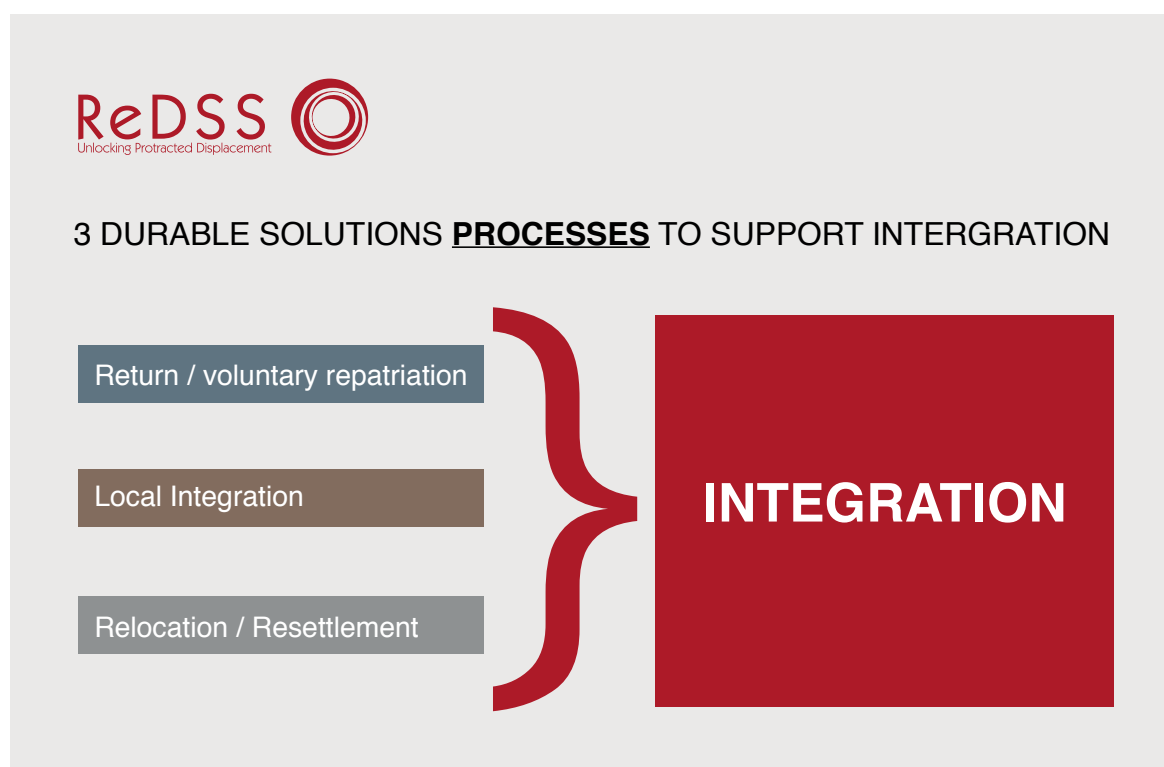


The ReDSS Solutions framework looks at physical, material, and legal safety of refugees in comparison to the host communities. It comprises of the 8 IASC criteria with 31 outcomes indicators, namely (i) Safety and

Security, including protection and social cohesion; (ii) Adequate Standard of Living, meaning access to basic and social services; (iii) Access to Livelihoods, in terms of income generation and job creation; (iv) Housing, Land & Property; (v) Access to Effective Remedies and Justice; (vi) Participation in Public Affairs; (vii) Access to Documentation and (viii) Family Reunification.

The ReDSS Solutions Framework aims at ascertaining the status and conditions of refugees in situations of protracted displacement vis-à-vis (i) the host population, and (ii) national or international standards. The indicators are meant to be disaggregated by age, gender, and demographic groups, when disaggregated data is available.

It presents findings on the current state of indicators using a traffic light system in order to assess the status of each indicator and to provide a comparative assessment of conditions between the displaced and the host communities. The indicators in the Framework, which are measures of integration, are arranged into the following criteria/ sub-criteria:

| Criteria | Sub-criteria |
|---|---|
| **Physical safety** | Protection |
| | Safety and security |
| | Social cohesion |
| **Material Safety** | Adequate standard of living (Access to basic and social services) |
| | Access to livelihood (Job creation and income generation) |
| | Housing, land, and property |
| **Legal Safety** | Access to effective remedies and justice |
| | Participation in public affairs |
| | Access to documentation |
| | Family reunification |

ReDSS Solutions Framework analyses ultimately aim to support the development of appropriate policies and programs to advance integration and promote joined up humanitarian-development efforts in displacement-affected communities. The first analyses using the ReDSS Solutions Framework have been completed in Uganda, Somalia, and Tanzania.

# OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

## OBJECTIVES OF THE SOLUTIONS ANALYSIS

Building on existing research, data and extensive consultations with refugees, host communities, practitioners and policy-makers, the objectives of the local integration analysis are to:

- Assess the level of local integration in Gambela and Somali regions for refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more
- Provide specific recommendations on how to improve local integration and self-reliance programming and policies

By synthesizing existing information in a systematic framework (using the ReDSS Solutions Framework), gaps as well as potential entry points for programming are more identifiable to support the search for durable solutions, providing a baseline against which progress can be measured over time.

Gambela region (Pugnido Camp) and Somali region (Kebribeyah Camp) were selected as case studies for two main reasons. First, refugees from these camps were identified as part of the potential 13,000 beneficiaries of the local integration pledge made at the New York summit. Second, they illustrate two different conflict contexts: while refugees and host communities in Somali region are of the same ethnic group, there are high

ethnic tensions in Gambela region between Anuak (host community) and Nuer (refugees and host community) communities. An effort was also made to understand the situation of those living in urban areas (Gambela town and Jigjiga). Findings on the latter group were significantly limited due to the dearth of available research and assessments on informal refugee presence in urban centers, and the research team focused largely on interviewing students benefiting from DAI/UNHCR scholarships and host community members in areas where refugees might be allowed to integrate locally.

It is hoped that the findings and recommendations from this analysis will contribute to informing the implementation of the "local integration pledge" (pledge 6), the ongoing CRRF discussion, and the implementation of IGAD's comprehensive plan of action for Somali refugees and returnees.

The primary audience for this report are actors engaged in policy and programming vis-à-vis refugees in Ethiopia, as well as those currently considering engagement, in light of the Nine Pledges. Primary among these actors are representatives of the Government of Ethiopia at national, regional and woreda level, whose leadership of the local integration process will be critical to its success. Advancing local integration is predominantly a development challenge and the central engagement of development actors is crucial. It is therefore hoped that this analysis will contribute to the process of engaging the wider range of actors required to successfully implement the "local integration" pledge.

# METHODOLOGY

The starting point for this analysis, and for rating the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework, was a literature review. Following this, gaps in the Framework were populated through key informant interviews with government representatives, humanitarian and development actors, and academics, as well as focus group discussions with displacement-affected communities. Field visits took place in Gambela region (Gambela town and Pugnido Camp) and Somali region (Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp).

The analysis aimed to answer the following key questions:
- What is the current status against each of the indicators in the ReDSS Framework?
- What factors have positively influenced progress towards the indicators? What is currently being done to support and advance local integration?
- What obstacles and challenges have negatively affected progress towards the indicators, and more broadly towards advancing local integration?
- What strategies and interventions (aligned to the "local integration" pledge, and the Nine Pledges more broadly) should be adopted or built upon to advance the local integration of refugees in situations of protracted displacement?

## PARTICIPATORY PROCESS AND CONSENSUS BUILDING APPROACH

*Literature review:* A review of the relevant literature pertaining to refugees in situations of protracted displacement in Ethiopia was undertaken. The literature review served a dual purpose. Firstly, it helped to provide contextual background, including current and planned interventions specifically targeting refugees in situations of protracted displacement and communities that host them. Secondly, and most importantly, the analysis of the secondary data was used to do an initial rating of the indicators in the ReDSS Solutions Framework.

*Key informant interviews (KIIs):* Building on and supplementing the literature review, 62 key informant interviews were conducted with national and local government representatives; representatives of INGOs, UN Agencies and local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); refugees and host community leaders; academics who have conducted relevant research; and private actors involved in the application of the Nine Pledges. Interviews were conducted globally (via Skype), in Addis Ababa, in Gambela region (Gambela town and Pugnido Camp) and in Somali region (Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp).

*Focus group discussions:* 11 focus groups discussions were held with men and women of varying ages, but with a significant focus on youth participation. Separate focus groups were held for men and women, and for refugees and host community members. Focus groups discussions were held in Gambela region (Gambela town and Pugnido Camp) and Somali region (Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp).

*Consultations and stakeholder workshop:* Validation workshops with DRDIP, IGAD, UN, donors and civil society representatives were conducted in Addis Ababa in October 2017.

## RATING PROCESS

In order to rate the indicators, a "traffic light" rating system was used. Two key variables informed the rating of the indicators: 1) A comparison between the situation of refugees and that of the host community, and 2) A comparison of the situation of refugees with relevant national and international standards, where such standards exist. Each indicator was rated with one of the colors in the traffic light coding system below:

| | |
|---|---|
| | The indicator is met or well on the way to being met. Refugees experience similar or better conditions than the host community and international/national standards (if applicable) are met. |
| | The indicator is met or well on the way to being met. Refugees experience similar or better conditions than the host community and international/national standards (if applicable) are met. |
| | The indicator is far from met. The situation for refugees is significantly worse than that of surrounding Ethiopian communities, and national/international standards (if applicable) are not met. |
| | No data is available for this indicator |
| | Some data exists but it is incomplete |

## CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

*Data limitations:* Information available for many of the indicators is largely qualitative. Quantitative data comparing the situation of Somali and South Sudanese refugees with that of the host community at the national, regional or kebele level is largely unavailable.

# CONTEXT ANALYSIS

## WHAT ARE THE KEY CONSTRAINTS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NINE PLEDGES IN ETHIOPIA?

Following the Nine Pledges made by the Ethiopian Prime Minister in September 2016, ARRA released a formal "Roadmap for the Implementation of the Ethiopian Government Pledges,"[3] which lays out the preliminary details of implementation. In April 2017, ARRA and UNHCR circulated a first draft of the roadmap, as well as a new refugee regulation to replace the 2004 *Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation.* As of November 2017, the new regulation had not been presented at Parliamentary recess.

The below table illustrates the key opportunities and challenges related to the implementation of the Nine Pledges. Missing pledges (pledges 4, 5, and 9) reflect the lack of data to identify opportunities and challenges.

| Pledge | | Opportunities and Challenges |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | To expand Out of Camp policy | The Out of Camp Policy, as it is not associated with access to formal employment, is not a durable solution in itself. It is unclear whether the expansion will be accompanied by the right to work. |
| 2 | Provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID within the bounds of domestic law | It is unclear whether: <br>• This pledge will benefit refugees working in Industrial Parks <br>• This pledge will benefit refugees who have been in Ethiopia for over 20 years <br>• What criteria will be established to select beneficiaries of work permit |
| 3 | Issue birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia | Progress has been made towards this pledge through the establishment of the Federal Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA). Data on registration rates is not yet available. |
| 5 | To allow for local integration for protracted refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more, to benefit at least 13,000 refugees in camps identified by ARRA | What rights are associated with local integration remains unclear: informants report that the government is supporting "social inclusion", which might include the right to work in some key markets, or the right to move in some locations. |
| 7 | To work with international partners to potentially build industrial parks that could employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs to be reserved for refugees | Despite being widely considered the flagship initiative of the Nine Pledges; the implementation of the industrial parks raises two main concerns. First, no actor interviewed as part of the Solutions Analysis was able to confirm the criteria for selection. According to one stakeholder, there is no condition attached except that 30,000 refugees need to be employed – inside or outside the Industrial Park. This might be clarified by the survey currently being conducted with refugees and host communities by the World Bank and ARRA, as part of an effort to strengthen data on refugees in cooperation with the UNHCR.  Second, the issue of social sustainability needs to be addressed: including safety, security, housing, and wages. |
| 8 | To strengthen, enhance, and expand basic social services for refugees, including health, immunization, reproductive health, HIV, and other medical services | This pledge will be supported by the inclusion of refugees in the 2017 census. The census is a key tool of programming in Ethiopia – integrating refugees will help raising awareness on refugee needs at the woreda level, who rely on census data. |

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3   Government of Ethiopia. "Roadmap for the implementation of the Ethiopian Government Pledges", 2016.
4   Out of Camp: Alternative to Camp-Based Assistance for Eritrean Refugees in Ethiopia", 2014.

Local actors were generally aware of the pledges through regional workshops organized by ARRA in Somali region. However, local actors were, at the time of this report, waiting for further updates from ARRA to pursue programming that supports the Pledges.

## HOW CAN EXISTING COORDINATION MECHANISMS BE IMPROVED TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NINE PLEDGES?

Before and after the Nine Pledge were announced, stakeholders at all levels of the decision-making process set up coordination mechanisms towards systematic and sustainable interventions benefiting both refugees and host communities. These initiatives cover the woreda, federal and regional levels, and include:

- **An informal donor group** convened to discuss long-term solutions, supported by a review of integrated programs at the woreda level
- **A Comprehensive Plan of Action** adopted by member states (including Ethiopia) at the 2017 IGAD Summit on Durable Solutions for Somalia refugees and returnees. This plan reflects regional leaders' commitments to implement a regional integrated approach to durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance in the countries of asylum, with the support of the international community
- **An informal INGO group on refugee affairs** (RINGO) that pursues strategies to engage with the government and the UN system as a single entity.

Beyond the scope of the pledges, in February 2017, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry further agreed to sign up to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) that brings together humanitarian and development actors to discuss systematic and sustainable interventions at the national level. It is perceived by ARRA as a tool to implement the pledges.

The CRRF will be supported by a national coordination mechanism, tentatively under the Office of the Prime Minister, and co-chaired by ARRA, UNHCR, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC). Technical committees will be established for each pledge and it will be critical to ensure inclusive structures with relevant line ministries, a right balance between humanitarian and development actors, clear objectives and information sharing processes at national and regional levels.

At the end of 2017, UNHCR and its partners assessed in Geneva the application of the comprehensive response in these varied contexts to inform the preparation of the Global Compact on Refugees.[5] In his update on the practical rollout of the CRRF to the Annual NGO Consultations, the Director of Comprehensive Responses identified three key needs as moving towards the Global Compact:

- To identify systematic approaches to collaborating with the private sector
- To reinforce local civil society actors
- To mobilize additional development engagement.

Addressing the coordination challenge is part of the process to durable solutions for refugees in Ethiopia. Integrating new actors into refugee affairs in Ethiopia is both a challengeand an opportunity that must be unlocked for durable solutions. First, donors' rules make engagement with the private sector challenging, while the Ethiopian private sector is perceived by humanitarian and development actors as weak. Second, some countries have different agencies that act as donors. For instance, in Germany, the Foreign Office focuses on humanitarian assistance, while the Ministry of Economic and Development Cooperation (BMZ) focuses on development. This means that implementing integrated projects requires the involvement of both donor agencies – that have different sets of eligibility criteria and funding requirements, causing procurement challenges and delays.

Most importantly, **displacement-affected communities and community-based organizations are not sufficiently involved in programming and evaluation.** Displacement affected communities should be supported to play leadership roles in decisions that affect their lives. They should be represented at all levels

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5    UNHCR, "Global Refugee Response", http://www.unhcr.org/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html

of the CRRF architecture as well as other coordination fora. Community priorities should be reflected in planning processes with two way feedback mechanisms to ensure relevance and accountability. One ongoing initiative to look out for is the Community Demand Driven (CDD) model of engaging with communities currently implemented through the DRDIP project. Under the CDD, communities form committees, with 30 percent of women required, through which they identify their needs, and evaluate projects – after receiving training from DRDIP local focal points. In addition, in some communities, procurement committees selected by the community are in place. All meeting minutes are shared at the woreda level. However, this model is unable to bring together refugees and host communities due to encampment practices. Another best practice in involving CBOs in Ethiopia is the Plan International approach[6] to child and SGBV victims' protection: Plan International set up community-based child protection committees in three refugee camps in Gambela, utilizing existing refugee committee mechanisms.

## WHAT ARE THE KEY PROGRAMS THAT WILL SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NINE PLEDGES IN ETHIOPIA?

Developmental approaches to displacement in Ethiopia are now seen through the **integrated approach** that aims to provide services to both refugees and host communities through a mix of humanitarian and development activities. They address prospects for local integration through the provision of integrated services to both refugees and the Host Community, as well as the expansion of micro-businesses around the camp to formalize existing economic interactions with the host community. Ethiopia stands out in the East Africa context – the sheer level of investment on multi-years is unprecedented for the country and for the region.

| Program | Description |
|---|---|
| World-Bank/IGAD led Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) – Regional project | In the Horn of Africa, "aims at improving access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities impacted by refugee presence in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda".[7] |
| The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) | In Ethiopia, under the EU Trust Fund, that focuses on basic service delivery, livelihoods and employment opportunities, protection – access to justice and rule of law, and strengthened capacities of local authorities through an integrated approach that delivers services to both refugees and host communities. |
| The DFID-funded UNICEF project Building self-reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities by improved sustainable basic social service delivery (BSRP) | Targeting WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), Health, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection. It will be implemented in Gambela, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz regions, Afar and Somali. It is targeted at both refugees and vulnerable host communities. |
| DFID Funding on Establishing Migration Research Hubs | There is an ongoing call to establish inter-disciplinary research hubs on south-south migration and development, including the Ethiopia corridor. Initiatives like this can bring together, an information repository and training materials essential to solutions programming |
| Ongoing discussions around possible livelihoods working groups and a "sustainable livelihoods approach" | As mentioned in Samuel Hall's NRC Ethiopia study[8] Refugees and host community members work together to maximize their income generating potential. It recommended that business skills trainings be linked to and aligned with informal integration strategies to create durable solutions through supporting financing by increasing access to banks and local financial institutions; refugee cooperatives and self-help groups |
| New Funders | The IKEA Foundation is also supporting the UNHCR for integrated projects in Dollo Ado through a commitment of €33 million |

6    ia, United Kingdom: Plan International.," 2017.

7    Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Government of Federal Republic of Ethiopia. "Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) In the Horn of Africa (P152822)," February 2017, http://www.moa.gov.et/documents/93665/10635333/DRDIP+Draft+RPF+Ethiopia+Feb+2.pdf/0be3c610-291a-497e-9620-eb36a811030d.: 54

## LIFTING THE KEY BARRIERS TO DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN ETHIOPIA: DATA AVAILABILITY AND INFORMATION SHARING

All organizations interviewed highlighted the gaps in data sharing between humanitarian and development agencies. Furthermore, the lack of information management systems for an orderly treatment of the data also limits information sharing and the use of data beyond a static appraisal of a given issue at a given time. Data is collected to measure specific project outcomes, but is not shared beyond the partners. Data collected for refugees and host communities is not systematically compared, or used for joint programming. Recommendations to strengthen the learning component will be made at the end of this report, to ensure that the data from this – and other future and similar studies – can be seen as a baseline against which to compare progress and measure results.
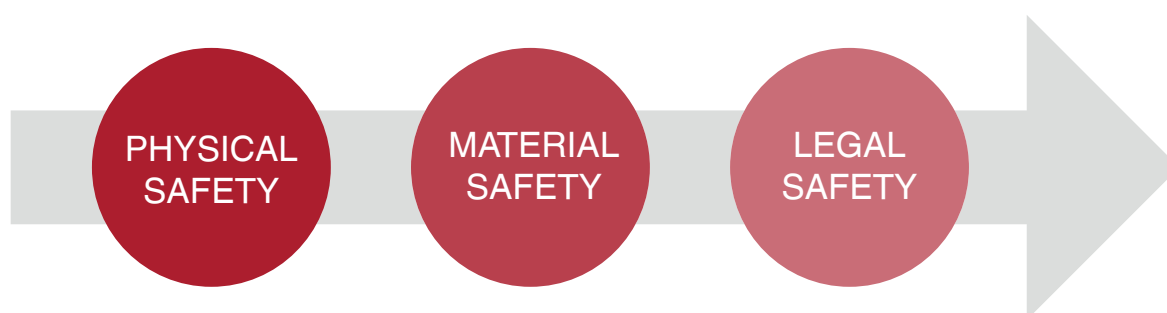


**DRDIP's** focus on displacement-affected communities in service delivery, employment generation, and community mobilization provides a developement-approach to elevating protection standards for all.

**RDPP's** focus on basic service delivery, livelihoods and employment opportunities, protection - access to justice and rule pf law, and strengthened capacities of local authorities through an integrated approach to both refugees and host communities uses a displacement-lens to strengthening durable solutions.

**CRRF** will engage with a wide range of actors from the donor, UN, NGO and private sector spheres, as well as the central engagement of communities. It will offer coordination mechanisms that can support and strengthen solutions inititatives.

*Figure 1. Integrated approaches to strengthen durable solutions in Ethiopia*

# SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK
# LOCAL INTEGRATION IN ETHIOPIA
## Refugees who have lived over twenty years in Ethiopia – **Gambela Level**

**ReDSS**
Unlocking Protracted Displacement

GAMBELA

## PHYSICAL SAFETY

### Protection

Percentage of refugees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including sexual and gender-based violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population

Percentage of refugees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement status compared to resident population

### Safety and Security

Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population

Percentage of refugees feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population

### Social Cohesion

Percentage of refugees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population

Percentage of refugees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population

## MATERIAL SAFETY

### Adequate Standard of Living (Access to basic and social services)

Percentage of refugees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards

Prevalence of GAM/SAM among IDPs/returnees compared to resident population and as per national/international standards

Percentage of refugees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards

Percentage of refugees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of refugee children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate

Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

### Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

Percentage of refugees who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population

Unemployment among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

Percentage of refugees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents

Poverty levels among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

### Housing, Land & Property

Percentage of refugees with adequate housing (not overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population

Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure

Percentage of refugees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population

Percentage of refugees who have secured the right to housing, land and property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population

## LEGAL SAFETY

### Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

Percentage of refugees who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population

Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide refugees with effective remedies for violations suffered

Percentage of refugees who accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population

### Participation in public affairs

Refugees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population

Percentage of refugees participating in community or social organizations (youth / women / environmental / sports groups and others) compared to the resident population

Percentage of refugees involved in public decision making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population

### Access to Documentation

Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees bearing in mind the local context

Percentage of refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate

### Family Reunification

The number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted

Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite refugee separated family members

The number of refugee children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size

*All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for a refugee / returnee in comparison to the host community*

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- The indicator is far from met
- Data unavailable
- Incomplete data exists

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 31 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent local integration conditions for refugees in situations of protracted displacement have been achieved.

# ReDSS
## Unlocking Protracted Displacement

# SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK
# LOCAL INTEGRATION IN ETHIOPIA
## Refugees who have lived over twenty years in Ethiopia – **Somali Region Level**

SOMALI

## PHYSICAL SAFETY

### Protection

- Percentage of refugees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including sexual and gender-based violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population
- Percentage of refugees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement status compared to resident population

### Safety and Security

- Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population

### Social Cohesion

- Percentage of refugees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population
- Percentage of refugees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population

## MATERIAL SAFETY

### Adequate Standard of Living (Access to basic and social services)

- Percentage of refugees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards
- Prevalence of GAM/SAM among IDPs/returnees compared to resident population and as per national/international standards
- Percentage of refugees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and above international/national standards
- Percentage of refugees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate
- Percentage of refugee children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate
- Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs

### Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

- Percentage of refugees who face legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population
- Unemployment among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate
- Percentage of refugees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents
- Poverty levels among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate

### Housing, Land & Property

- Percentage of NTs with adequate housing (not overcrowded housing/shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population
- Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure
- Percentage of refugees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees who have secured the right to housing, land and property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population

## LEGAL SAFETY

### Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

- Percentage of refugees who consider that violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population
- Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide refugees with effective remedies for violations suffered
- Percentage of refugees who accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population

### Participation in public affairs

- Refugees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population
- Percentage of refugees participating in community or social organizations (youth / women / environmental / sports groups and others) compared to the resident population
- Percentage of refugees involved in public decision making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population

### Access to Documentation

- Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees bearing in mind the local context
- Percentage of refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate
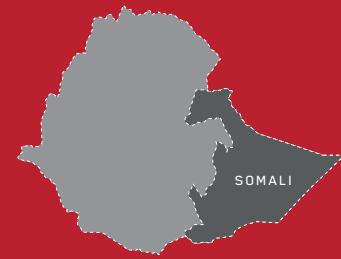
### Family Reunification

- The number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted
- Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite refugee separated family members
- The number of refugee children or other dependent persons who have not yet been reunited with their families relative to total displaced population size

*All indicators refer to the attainment of benchmarks for a refugee / returnee in comparison to the host community*

- 🟩 The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- 🟧 Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- 🟥 The indicator is far from met
- ⬜ Data unavailable
- ⬚ Incomplete data exists

The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS) operationalized the IASC Framework for Durable Solutions for IDPs to develop the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. It comprises the 8 IASC criteria using 31 IASC indicators organized around physical, material and legal safety to measure durable solutions achievements in a particular context. The framework analysis serves as an evidence base to enable relevant stakeholders to work more effectively and consistently in the search and realization of durable solutions. This info graphic offers a snapshot in time to assess to what extent local integration conditions for refugees in situations of protracted displacement have been achieved.

# FINDINGS: PHYSICAL SAFETY

## PROTECTION, SAFETY, SECURITY AND SOCIAL COHESION

### Safety and Security

Social cohesion impacts safety and security conditions. While data is limited, tensions between refugees and host community members in Gambela and Somali regions are documented in the media and widely reported by key informants. Tensions between refugees and host community members are multi-layered and complex.

First, *tensions over resources* limit social cohesion between refugees and host communities. In both contexts, "land is a serious issue that affects the host community negatively due to the presence of refugees"[8] and to the environmental impacts of a greater demand on natural resources that lead to deforestation and destruction of wildlife.

> *"We fear that the refugees might cause even more destruction to our land, there is already no water in our district."*
> **(FGD, Host community member, Kebribeyah camp, Somali region)**

Second, *historical tensions between ethnic groups or clans* have impacted social cohesion between refugees and host communities. In Gambela, ethnic tensions remain between *Anuaks,* the majority of the host community in Gambela, *Nuers*, to which the South Sudanese refugees belong, and ethnic 'highlanders' (from Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, and SNNPR). Until the 1980s, the Anuak were the ethnic majority. The displacement of South Sudanese refugees into Gambela has brought about a demographic shift. The numbers in Pugnido reflect this imbalance: the host community is about 25,000, compared to almost 83,000 refugees. This inspires a feeling of fear and a 'siege mentality' within the local Anuak population, making Gambela a region where small incidents can unleash disproportionate amounts of violence. In April 2016, a driver for Action Contre la Faim accidentally hit and killed two refugee children in Jewi Camp. This resulted in violence on the part of refugees towards NGO workers, who were mainly Highlanders, and local community members, culminating in the death of 14 community members. High-level staff was evacuated, refugees were not allowed out of camp for several months, and tensions remained high. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DiCAC) school in Pugnido had to separate its refugee and host community students for the school year, although in the 2016-2017 school year classes were again combined.

Third, *and regardless of their membership to the displaced or host communities and rather as an effect of their location,* refugees and host community members alike face a common safety threat: kidnapping of children by the South-Sudanese Murle group.

Despite the assumption that integration is eased when refugees and host communities are of the same ethnic background, the reality in 2017 is far more complex and speaks to the multifaceted integration processes in Somali region. On the one hand, feelings of discrimination and instances of violence are reported by refugees, especially women in camps – with little recourse to justice, clan tensions between refugees and host community members also contribute to stories of violence heard in refugee FGDs and KIIs. Clan dynamics are poorly understood, and their implications must be further studied in Somali region.

On the other hand, instances of intermarriage between refugees and host community are common – blurring the lines between host community and refugees.

### Protection risks for women and girls

In Somali region, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) remains prevalent. According to the WHO, more than four in five circumcised women residing in the Somali Region have experienced the most severe form of FGM.[9] While refugee and host community respondents in Jigjiga in the Somali region confirmed that people continue to practice it clandestinely, despite a decrease in recent years.

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8    Olay, "The Impact of Refugees on the Host Community in Ethiopia 'The Case of Gambella Region.'": 748

9    Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs (MoWCYA), "Assessment of Conditions of Violence Against Women in Ethiopia."

Focus group discussions confirmed the prevalence of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the camp and host community in both regions. Three broad categories of SGBV are more present in the local narratives. Female refugees reported instances of rape within the camp, but also outside the camp – when collecting firewood. In Kebribeyah, FGD participants reported cases of under-age marriage in exchange for money to older host community men. Domestic violence was "found to be high and a serious problem among women"[10] within the camp, but also between refugees and host community members. A refugee woman from Kebribeyah Camp reported that the father of her children is a host community member who divorced her – but sometimes comes into the camp to threaten to kill her.[11]

**Freedom of movement**

Freedom of movement varies with the local context and the structural set-up. Overall, Ethiopia follows encampment practices, but refugees can leave the camp with a permit from ARRA to access specific services. How, where, and when they receive such access varies between locations.

Primary data collection for this analysis suggested that freedom of movement in the Somali region was more restricted for refugees living in Kebribeyah camp than for South Sudanese refugees living in Pugnido Camp, despite stronger existing tensions. Somali refugees reported that ARRA only issues permit to leave for medical reasons. ARRA holds their ration card until they have returned, and the furthest they are allowed to go is Jigjiga.

Gambela illustrates a more fluid set-up: South Sudanese refugees in Gambela reported daily movement between camps and host community for social, personal, health, and education reasons. Host communities reported buying refugee rations indicating that in Gambela and in Somali regions, some movement between camps and surrounding towns is tolerated by ARRA.

| Indicator | Rating | | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of refugees who have suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including Sexual Gender based Violence in the last 6 months compared to resident population | Gambela region | | Both refugees and host communities in Gambela and Somali regions suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including Sexual Gender based Violence. Refugees are however more vulnerable to violence and reported less recourse to justice |
| | Somali region | | |
| Percentage of refugees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement status or minority status compared to resident population | Gambela region | | Indicator was marked orange in Gambela region as refugees reported more opportunities to leave camp with a permit from ARRA, while refugees in Somali region reported that access to permits was limited to medical visits. |
| | Somali region | | |
| Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to police and judiciary, when needed, compared to the resident population | Gambela region | | There are challenges to accessing quality formal and informal justice mechanisms for both host communities and refugees. |
| | Somali region | | |
| Percentage of refugees feeling safe in their current place of residence compared to local population | Gambela region | | Focus Group Discussions indicate that refugees do not feel safe in camp settings |
| | Somali region | | |

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10   Girmatsion Feseha, Mulusew Gerbaba, and others, "Intimate Partner Physical Violence among Women in Shimelba Refugee Camp, Northern Ethiopia," BMC Public Health 12, no. 1 (2012): 125.

11   FGD, Somali refugees in Kebribeyah camp, Somali region.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of refugees who do not face any form of stigmatization (verbal violence, insults, exclusion, etc.) in their current place of residence, compared to local population | Gambela region | Focus Group Discussions refugee participants all reported forms of stigmatization from the host community |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population | Gambela region | Indicator was marked red in Gambela as no refugee interviewed reported feelings of acceptance, while the indicator was marked orange in Somali region where refugees who have been in Ethiopia for over fifteen years tend to interact more with host communities than South Sudanese refugees through trade, common services, and marriage. Reports of violence remain common. |
| | Somali region | |

## Opportunities and challenges

In both regions, interventions that might be perceived as disproportionately benefitting a group over another "would have to be reconsidered in light of possible impact on conflict".[12] This means that actors involved in providing services to both refugees and host community members through the integrated approach must engage in further research to explore the different layers of tensions, to avoid fueling existing resource, ethnic, or clan-based tensions.

The contextual variations call for a local, community-based approach. One key limitation to intervene at a local level in favor of social cohesion is the 2009 Proclamation for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies: only NGOs that receive at least 90 percent of their funding from domestic sources are allowed to work on the promotion of conflict resolution or reconciliation; and the promotion of the efficiency of the justice and law enforcement services.[13]

## Relevance of the nine pledges to physical safety

Two main pledges address the "Physical Safety" dimension. The ReDSS Solutions Framework indicators can be used to measure progress towards the pledges.

| Pledge | | ReDSS indicator |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | To expand Out of Camp policy to apply to all nationalities (currently applicable only to Eritreans), and to 75,000 refugees, or ten percent of current refugee population in Ethiopia, to be expanded as resources allow. | (Indicator 2) Percentage of refugees who do not face more discriminatory or arbitrary restriction of their freedom of movement based on their displacement status or minority status compared to resident population |
| 6 | To allow for local integration for protracted refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more, to benefit at least 13,000 refugees in camps identified by ARRA. | (Indicator 6) Percentage of refugees feeling they are accepted in the community where they live compared to resident population |

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12 Springfield Center, "SHARPE – Scoping Report," 2017.: 59

13 and Ethiopia," 2013, http://carnegieendowment.org/2017/05/18/surveillance-and-state-control-in-ethiopia-pub-69960.

# FINDINGS: MATERIAL SAFETY

## ADEQUATE STANDARDS OF LIVING/ACCESS TO BASIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Relevant standards/laws:
- Sphere Minimum Standards on food security[14]
- Ethiopian guidelines on GAM/SAM rate[15]
- UNHCR Minimum Standards on WASH[16]
- Sphere Minimum Standards on health
- Minimum Standards on Education in Emergencies[17]

Access to food, water, education and healthcare are shared across the regions in which camps are located. Some host community members argued that refugees have better access to services due to international support, which was supported by participants of the Civil Society validation workshop. Data on access to services are not available at the kebele-level: the following analysis relies on regional-level data.

### Access to water

In Pugnido camp, as of April 2016, Sphere Minimum Standards on WASH targets were met (with 17 liters of water/person/day, and 22 persons per latrine). Refugees interviewed generally agreed that access to water was good.[18] One host community member interviewed in Pugnido camp reported that the water in her area was difficult to access, which was corroborated by civil society representatives during the validation workshop. This highlights the need for structural, development-led approaches to addressing the need for water.

This is specifically relevant in Ethiopia due to climate conditions and continued climate change that are making drought worse. Lack of water is particularly in regions affected by the drought. Sphere Minimum Standards on access to water are not met in the camp - with 13 liters of water/person/day.[19] Host community members reported that they had no access to clean water.

> *"There is very little or no water across our district."*
> ***(FGD, Host Community, Kebribeyah)***

### Nutrition

In both regions, the host community is characterized by high levels of unacceptable diets, mirroring refugees' food consumption scores (FCS):
- In Gambela, 28 percent of households respectively consume unacceptable diets,[20] while 21.7 percent of male-headed refugee households have poor FCS, and 31.2 percent of female-headed refugee households have borderline poor FCS.[21]
- In the Somali region, seven percent of households have poor food consumption and 10 percent borderline.[22]

> *"We can't even afford to get the normal food leave alone nutritious food."*
> ***(FGD, Somali refugees in Kebribeyah camp, Somali region)***

In addition, while food might be available to refugees and the host community, their nutritional value is questioned. In camps where refugees depend fully on food aid, they have received the same type of food commodities for the past fifteen years.[23] Moreover, food rations to refugees have decreased in early July 2017 for the second time in one calendar year. In Pugnido Camp, childhood malnutrition is prevalent.

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14  Food Consumption Score (FCS) combines the elements of 'quantity' and 'quality' of food. It measures food diversity (the types of food consumed), food frequency (the number of days each food group is consumed) and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups. The FCS divides households into three groups: poor food consumption, borderline food consumption and acceptable food consumption. In analysis, those households with poor and borderline food consumption are combined to describe households with less than acceptable food consumption (World Food Programme, "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis," March 2014: 40.)

15  According to Ethiopian national guidelines the situation is termed as "critical" when Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceed 20 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate more than 5 percent; it is termed "serious" when GAM rates are between 15-19 percent and "poor" for GAM rates 10-14 percent.

16  In Ethiopia, UNHCR puts at 50 persons per latrine the minimum standard in their sector analysis, while the Sphere Handbook is at less than 20 individuals per latrine.

17  See http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/min_standards_education_emergencies.pdf for more information, accessed 2 September 2017

18  FGD with Refugees in Pugnido Camp, July 7th, 2017

19  , "Site Report 2016 Kebribeyah."

20  World Food Programme, "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis."

21  WFP, "Ethiopia Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 200700 (2015-2018) Food Assistance for Eritrean, South Sudanese, Sudanese and Somali Refugees: An Evaluation of WFP's Current Operation and Transition Period Evaluation Report.": ii

22  World Food Programme, "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis."

23  UNHCR, "Enhancing Household Food Security in Refugee Camps in Ethiopia," 2009, http://www.unhcr.org/protection/health/4b8e74c09/enhancing-household-food-security-refugee-camps-ethiopia-urban-agriculture.html., p.9

Likewise, in the host community, FGD respondents reported that the quantity and quality of food depended on the number of people currently working within the household.

## Access to healthcare

Given poor access to nutritious food and water, access to healthcare is critical in Gambela and Somali region. As of 2016, indicators were met in Kebribeyah camp with 1 medical doctor (1 per 50,000), 6 qualified nurses (1 per 10,000), and 46 community health workers (1 per 1,000).[24] However, the qualitative research highlighted challenges related to the quality of healthcare provided - in a focus group discussion in Kebribeyah camp, refugees said that they were given only one standard tablet for all illnesses from the health center.

In Pugnido camp, there are 3 primary health care facilities.[25] Beyond minimum standards, referral services between camps, and from camps to clinics and hospitals remain a critical need.[26] According to respondents in Pugnido, there was only one ambulance for Pugnido to cover 16 kebeles.[27]

## Access to education

Access to education remains crucial in Ethiopia[28] – education rates for refugees are below the national enrollment rates, while opportunities beyond primary education are limited for refugees and host community members. Refugees are able to access university through scholarships by ARRA and DAFI (UNHCR) covering all expenses throughout 3 years of university, including food and accommodation (on campus).[29]

Pugnido Camp's secondary school, operated by DiCAC, illustrates the difficulties of providing joint services to refugees and host communities. The school is located in between town and camp, and has to close when clashes take place between refugees and host community members.

Beyond access, the quality of education with regards to the learning environment is a challenge across Ethiopia. UNHCR indicates that over 60 percent of all refugee schools in Ethiopia do not fulfill standards for safe learning environments, lacking basic facilities such as furniture and potable water. In addition, the majority of teachers are not adequately trained with only 35 percent of the refugee incentive teachers and national teachers officially qualified.[30]

| Indicator | Rating | | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of refugees with food consumption comparable to local population and as per international/national standards | Gambela region | | High prevalence of low food scores and low nutrition quality for both the refugees and host community. However, refugees reported to have better food consumption than host |
| | Somali region | | |
| Prevalence of GAM/SAM among refugees compared to resident population and as per national/international standards | Gambela region | | Data is available at the camp level but not for the host community at the kebele level: direct comparison is not feasible. |
| | Somali region | | |
| Percentage of refugees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and as per international/national standard | Gambela region | | In Gambela, the rating was marked orange because minimum standards are met in Pugnido camp but not in the host community. In Somali region, the rating was marked red/orange because minimum standards are not met in Kebribeyah Camp and in the host community. |
| | Somali region | | |

24   UNHCR, "Site Report 2016 Kebribeyah."
25   UNHCR, "Pugnido Camp Profile," August 2015.
26   Emergency Plan of Action for Ethiopia," 2016: 5.
27   FGD with Host Community in Pugnido Camp, July 7th 2017
28   See more at: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, "Ethiopia," November 27, 2016, http://uis.unesco.org/country/ET.
29   See more at ReDSS/Samuel Hall, Durable Solutions Review in East Africa"
30   UNICEF/UNHCR, "Ethiopia Education Situation Overview of Refugee and Host Communities," 2015, https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/ECO_UNICEF_UNHCR_SitAn.pdf.: 3

| Percentage of refugees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate | Gambela region | Indicator was marked orange in both Gambela and Somali region – indicators are met in the camps. However, national data suggests that it is not met at the host community level. |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugee children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate | Gambela region | Quality of education remains a key concern for both refugees and host community members. Refugees face more difficulties accessing tertiary education |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees who have adequate access to safety net interventions or receive remittances from abroad compared to local residents with comparable needs | Gambela region | There is no record from fieldwork of refugees receiving remittances. Refugees are adamant that they do not receive financial support outside of their rations and other services provided by ARRA/NGOs. Some host community members receive sporadic remittances from communities abroad, although this is by no means general or regular. Host community members but not refugees can benefit from the PSNP. |
| | Somali region | |

## Opportunities and challenges

Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is the largest social protection program in Africa and a key driver of poverty reduction.[31] Refugees are not beneficiaries of this program, although there are tentative talks at the donor level to include refugees in the next phase, depending on funding available. Further interviews with government officials and the host community are needed to explore whether this would not fuel tensions between refugees and host community members. A discussion around the potential of Ethiopia's PSNP as an opportunity for durable solutions is timely and relevant. PSNP can have the potential to provide a national-level entry point to further discussion on interventions that can contribute to durable solutions.

With regard to food security, there are a number of interventions aimed at improving self-reliance through livelihood support. Due to legal restrictions on the right to work and limited networks between refugees and host communities, these interventions have thus far had a limited impact. Any negative externalities such as the drought or a decrease in food support impact significantly refugees' standard of living, as dependency on aid remains high. Pathways to self-reliance can be discussed – through livelihoods schemes – but are only nascent efforts curtailed by the lack of right to work for refugees in Ethiopia.

Education, and specifically access to schools, was identified by partners as an entry point for an integrated approach. The secondary school run by DiCAC, for both refugees and host community members in Pugnido, is an example of social cohesion-building through access to common services. One tool that will support coordination for material safety targets for both refugees and host community is the inclusion of refugees on the 2017 national census, led by the Central Statistical Agency with support from the UNFPA. The census is a key tool of programming in Ethiopia – integrating refugees will help raise awareness at the woreda level, who rely on census data.

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31  Amanda Lenhardt et al., "One Foot on the Ground, One Foot in the Air: Ethiopia's Delivery on an Ambitious Development Agenda'," London: Overseas Development Institute, 2015, https://www. odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9843.pdf.

### Relevance of the nine pledges to access to basic services

Two main pledges address the "Access to Basic Services" indicators.

| Pledge | | ReDSS indicator |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Increase the enrollment of refugee children in school, from 148 361 students to 212 800 students overall. | (Indicator 11) Percentage of refugee children with adequate access to formal education compared to resident population or national average as appropriate |
| 8 | To strengthen, enhance, and expand basic social services for refugees, including health, immunization, reproductive health, HIV, and other medical services. | (Indicator 10) Percentage of refugees with adequate access to health care compared to resident population or national average as appropriate |

## ACCESS TO LIVELIHOODS – JOB CREATION AND INCOME GENERATION

### Access to employment opportunities within and outside the camp

Refugees are currently not allowed to work in Ethiopia, although they do engage in limited extents in the economy and interact with host communities. Local economic integration strategies exist but remain informal, and under-explored.[32] They include four types of exchanges: incentive work for local NGOs and UN agencies, the sale of rations on local markets, engagement in small business activities supported by livelihoods programming, informal trade and economic exchange with host communities, or work through informal agreements with local employers. The lack of livelihoods programming by NGOs in the areas surveyed, as reported by ARRA, is a challenge to creating a supply of workers or a link to the market for those who can provide goods or services.

| Interaction | Challenge |
|---|---|
| Refugees are hired by local NGOs as incentive workers | Pay is limited and does not allow for self-reliance. Salaries for incentive work are limited to a maximum salary of 700 birr ($30)/ month. ARRA has stopped an initiative to raise the salary to 1000 birr/month.[34] |
| Refugees sell their rations at the local markets | Some studies suggest that this has led to distortions in market prices, but have increased the benefits of local crop farmers. |
| Refugees engage in small business activities with support from NGOs such as NRC or the LWF | ARRA reported that there were currently very few initiatives supporting livelihoods activities in Kebribeyah camp. These include distribution of poultry and drip irrigation. Focus group discussions with refugees reported that though most do not have jobs, they earn their living through handicrafts including weaving of baskets and mats. |
| Refugees are hired for daily wages by local employers | Past studies found that Eritrean refugees who work as daily laborers in Addis Ababa and in the camps of Adi Harush and Mai Aini in Shire region, refugees are commonly paid less than a third of what native workers would be paid for equivalent positions . |

The absence of formal economic opportunities has an impact on the psychosocial well-being of refugees – especially those who studied in Ethiopian universities: refugee students graduate and find themselves back in their camp, unable to find appropriate (and appropriately compensated) employment or ways to apply their skills and expertise.

*"After graduation, there is no hope to find a job, there is no hope for using your education." (FGD with Refugee Students, Gambela)*

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32  Samuel Hall. "Thinking Forward about Livelihoods for Refugees in Ethiopia", 2016.

33  FGD with Refugees, Pugnido Camp, July 7th 2017

34  FGD with Refugees, Kabri Beyah Camp, July 10th, 2017

35  Samuel Hall. "Living Out of Camp: Alternative to Camp-based Assistance in Ethiopia", 2014.

| Indicator | Rating | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|
| Refugees who faces legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population | Gambela region | Indicators were marked red as refugees do not have the right to work in Ethiopia and rely on food and cash assistance, handouts, remittances, and informal work as the main forms of survival.[37] |
| | Somali region | |
| Unemployment among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate | Gambela region | Data is limited on refugees' participation in the informal economy and in incentive work. |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees with adequate access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene compared to local population and as per international/national standard | Gambela region | Data unavailable on refugees' poverty levels which does not allow for direct comparison between refugees and the rest of the population; or between the situation before and after displacement. |
| | Somali region | |

## Opportunities and challenges

The economic benefits that refugees bring to their host communities, given the right conditions, are highlighted in recent global studies.[37] In Ethiopia, operational research has called for improving links to local financial institutions through area-based engagement with local government, to facilitate the creation of self-help groups, and cooperatives, as a means towards benefits for all.[38] Unlocking legal roadblocks to durable solutions is central to ensure that refugees are a value-added in the local economy. In another context, Ruiz and Vargas Silva (2016) found that in Tanzania, immigration of refugees had an impact on the labor allocation of natives across economic activities.[39] Refugee presence also encourages the flows of foreign aid and infrastructure investment. In fact, Maystadt and Duranton (2014) found that the refugee inflow improved the welfare of the hosting population by reducing poverty and transport costs as a result of increased road building.[40] Nevertheless, these activities are difficult to measure both in terms of volume, and hence of implications. Given high levels of unemployment in Ethiopia and past dependencies of refugees that have led to low skill levels, donors and implementing partners should focus on training and livelihood programming in line with local markets and local contexts.

## Relevance to the Nine Pledges

Pledges suggest that the right to work will be granted to a number of refugees in Ethiopia – notably in Industrial Parks.

| Pledge | | ReDSS indicator |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID within the bounds of domestic law. | (Indicator 13) Refugees who faces legal or administrative obstacles to employment or economic activity compared to resident population |
| 7 | To work with international partners to potentially build industrial parks that could employ up to 100 000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs to be reserved for refugees. | (Indicator 14) Unemployment among refugees compared to the resident population, the situation before displacement or the national average, as appropriate |
| | | (Indicator 15) Percentage of refugees who have access to sustainable employment conditions compared to local residents |

36   Government of Ethiopia, "Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation No. 409/2004," 2004.

37   Alexander Betts et al., Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development (Oxford University Press, 2017), https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=YshjDQA

38   Samuel Hall. "Thinking Forward about Livelihoods for Refugees in Ethiopia", 2016

39   Ruiz, Isabel, and Carlos Vargas-Silva. "The economics of forced migration." The Journal of Development Studies 49, no. 6 (2013): 772-784.

40   Maystadt, Jean Francois, and Gilles Duranton. "The development push of refugees: Evidence from Tanzania." (2014).

## HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY

**Relevant standards/laws:**
- Sphere shelter and settlement standards, namely "Covered living space. People have sufficient covered living space providing thermal comfort, fresh air and protection from the climate ensuring their privacy, safety and health and enabling essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken."

Housing standards are low for both host communities and refugees. The state owns all of the land in Ethiopia – which means it is not subject to sale or other means of exchange to individuals[41]

According to UNHCR, Pugnido camp is composed of 41 percent emergency shelter (tents, bajajs and shared facilities) and 59 percent are transitional shelters (tukuls – mud plastering).[42] Once houses are built, no further maintenance is provided by agencies. Refugees interviewed in FGDs expressed dissatisfaction at the state of their housing in the camp – and reported that houses are vulnerable during the rainy season, and are characterized by overcrowding. This was shared across locations, and across refugees and host community members.

| Indicator | Rating | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of refugees with adequate housing (not overcrowded housing/ shelter and/or precarious structure and/or at risk of sudden eviction) in comparison to the resident population | Gambela region | Indicators were marked red in both Gambela and Somali regions as data and field observations point to inadequate housing for both refugees and host communities. Refugees are particularly excluded from land tenancy in Ethiopia and cannot access land beyond the camp. |
| | Somali region | |
| Existence of effective and accessible mechanisms to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees with lost HLP who have had their claims resolved, compared to the resident population | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees who have secured access to Housing, Land, and Property (with documents to prove ownership/tenancy) compared to resident population | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |

**Relevance to the Nine Pledges**
There is no evidence that access to HLP for households and individual refugees will be included in the local integration pledge. However, progress is underway to make irrigable land available to both refugees and host communities to engage in crop production.

41  Daniel W. Ambaye, Land Rights and Expropriation in Ethiopia (Springer, 2015), https://books.google.com
      books?hl=en&lr=&id=CnioBgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=LAND+RIGHTS+AND+EXPROPRIATION+IN+ETHIOPIA&ots=EKpUjMcYAC&sig=fbuk5lr4FBVHOYIfPbYGMl2qVlo., p.32

42  UNHCR, "Sectors Indicators Matrix: Gambela Region (as of 01-November-2016)."

# LEGAL SAFETY

## ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE REMEDIES AND JUSTICE

Access to police and justice is uneven across both regions and is characterized by inaccessibility in rural areas and heavy backlogs, lack of budget and poor working conditions.[43] Refugees can access local courts following referral from ARRA. An internal justice system exists under ARRA, led by the Refugee Central Committee and zonal leaders. Informal mechanisms are known and used by refugees and host communities. Workshop participants from NGOs highlighted that, although beneficiaries from their programs were satisfied with their access to the police and justice, the main challenge remained quality of these legal services– especially for women and minorities. For instance, in Gambela, refugees reported community led police groups called *Shurtas*. However, women refugees in Pugnido camp said that these community led police were not responsive when they reported instances of SGBV.

Customary and religious laws and courts are found throughout the country, but their constituencies are limited to "particular localities within ethnic groups".[44] Moreover, despite their introduction in family and personal law, there is no clear legal recognition of customary institutions.[45] In Kebribeyah, refugees reported a preference to go to community elders citing that they could not access local authorities.

Gambela however presents a complicated context. According to FGDs with Nuer refugees, most decisions and conflict resolution issues are left to ARRA, as local courts are in majority led by Anuak judges.

| Indicator | Rating | | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of refugees who consider that the violations suffered have been effectively remedied and a sense of justice restored, compared to local population | Gambela region | | Rating was marked red/orange in both regions because evidence on limitations to accessing quality justice in Ethiopia for both refugees and host communities. Moreover, despite their introduction in family and personal law, there is no clear legal recognition of customary institutions. |
| | Somali region | | |
| Existence of accessible mechanisms that have the legal mandate and actual capacity to provide refugees with effective remedies for violations suffered, including violations committed by non-state actors | Gambela region | | |
| | Somali region | | |
| Percentage of refugees who accessed formal or informal/traditional justice mechanisms last time they needed it, compared to local population | Gambela region | | |
| | Somali region | | |

### Opportunities

The mapping of interventions in both Gambela and Somali regions shows that interventions rarely directly address access to effective remedies and justice for refugees. Recent initiatives demonstrate the acknowledgement of the importance of this dimension. For instance, the EU's Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) has an "access to justice" component. Across the country, creative responses, such as mobile courts, are being developed by partners such as the UNHCR and Plan International: in September 2016, UNHCR signed a MOU to set up mobile courts in Melkadida camp, Somali region, to provide legal assistance to refugees, including to SGBV survivors.[46]

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43  Center for International Legal Cooperation, "Comprehensive Justice System Reform Program - Baseline Study Report," 2005, http://www.cilc.nl/cms/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/CILC-Ethiopia-D-05-0103.pdf, p.16.

44  iopia,"

45  1995 Ethiopian Constitution: "Pursuant to Sub-Article 5 of Article 34 the House of Peoples' Representatives and State Councils can establish or give official recognition to religious and customary courts. Religious and customary courts that had state recognition and functioned prior to the adoption of the Constitution shall be organised on the basis of recognition accorded to them by this Constitution".

46  HCR, "Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Factsheet," 2016.

According to UNHCR, in response to local conflict in and around refugee communities in Gambela ARRA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNWOMEN and other partners are initiating a project to improve community security, protection and access to justice in four districts and seven camps, in particular building capacities of local institutions.[47]

## PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Participation in public affairs is limited. Participation in the camp affairs is shared by the following organizations, under the umbrella of the Refugee Central Committees (RCC): Women's Associations, Youth Associations, Associations for Persons with Disability, Traditional Justice Leaders Associations, Children's Parliaments, Girls Clubs, Male Involvement Groups, Parents and Teachers Association, Block and Zone Leaders, Community Watch Groups.[48] While RCC members reported feeling satisfied in their relationship with ARRA, other refugees reported that they did not feel that they had a voice in community affairs.

Few events are held for both refugees and host communities. In Kebribeyah Camp, host community members interviewed reported that elders participate in community reconciliation and peace awareness activities in the community as part of a district reconciliation committee.

| Indicator | Rating | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|
| Refugees face no legal or administrative obstacles that prevent them from voting, being elected or working in public service compared with resident population | Gambela region | Refugees in Ethiopia are not allowed to vote, be elected, and work.[50] Refugees seldom participate in community or social organizations along with host communities. |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees participating in community or social organizations (youth/women/ environmental/sports groups and others) compared to the resident population | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |
| Percentage of refugees involved in public decision-making processes, or local reconciliation/confidence-building initiatives (e.g. local peace committees, public debates, fora, cross-community activities and others) compared to resident population | Gambela region | |
| | Somali region | |

## ACCESS TO DOCUMENTATION

Access to documentation is a challenge throughout Ethiopia. Research undertaken previously suggests that there is no identity card issued at the national level, except for passports. Instead, all the regional governments which use different languages such as Oromifa, Amharic, Somali, Tigregna and English, have their own identification cards, including *kebele* cards.

Interviews with host community members in both the Somali region and Gambela reported that they possessed Mustabaqa (National ID card) and a passport as well as marriage certificates. These can be difficult to replace due to long bureaucratic procedures.

> *The ID that we have in this camp is our ration card, we have no birth certificates, no marriage certificates, no documents for us at all."* ***(FGD, Refugees, Pugnido Camp)***

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47   UNHCR, "Ethiopia," UNHCR, accessed July 11, 2017, http://www.unhcr.org/ethiopia-592fd4854.html.
48   UNHCR, "Ethiopia Fact Sheet (June 2016)," 2016.
49   2004 Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

In both Somali and Gambela region, refugees use their ration card as identity cards. A replacement process exists according to ARRA, which has now been updated to include biometric and photo identification to prevent ration cards being misused.

According to a UNHCR, "Identity cards continue to be issued by the Government, with UNHCR's assistance, to refugees and asylum-seekers over the age of 14 years and unaccompanied minors. By the end of the year 2012 more than 76,000 refugees had received identity cards."[50] However, refugees from Pugnido refugee FGD said that, while some refugees received the card, it is now expired.

| Indicator | Rating | Explanation for rating |
|---|---|---|
| Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees bearing in mind the local context. | Gambela region / Somali region | Indicator was marked orange as evidence suggests that ration cards and student cards, used as IDs, can be easily obtained. However due to the bureaucracy these are not easy to replace |
| Percentage of refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate | Gambela region / Somali region | Indicator was marked orange as progress is currently underway: refugees do not have access to a national ID card issued by the Ethiopian government but there is evidence that they will have access to birth certificates through VERA. |
| The number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted | Gambela region / Somali region | Indicator was marked dotted white as local data is not available publicly. |
| Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite refugee separated family members | Gambela region / Somali region | Indicator was marked orange as although, mechanisms exist, they are characterized by backlog and are not well understood by refugees themselves. |
| Accessible and efficient mechanisms have been put in place to reunite refugee separated family members | Gambela region / Somali region | Indicator was marked dotted white as local data is not available publicly. |

## Opportunities and challenges

Until 2016, Ethiopia did not have a functioning national vital events registration and vital statistics system: only seven percent of children under-five have been registered at birth as of 2014.[51] Birth, death, and marriage certificates were issued by hospitals, churches, and municipalities, depending on location.

In response to the situation, the Government of Ethiopia has made efforts to establish a standardized vital events registration system in the country and announced in 2012 the adoption of a comprehensive law governing the institutional and operational framework of vital events registration, including the registration of birth, death, marriage, and divorce. Since the enactment of the federal law on vital events registration, the Government of Ethiopia has established the Federal Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA), including a board of management and a national council.[52]

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50  UNHCR, "Ethiopia Overview," 2013.

51  UNICEF, "Ethiopia: Birth Registration," UNICEF Canada : No Child Too Far, accessed July 14, 2017, http://www.unicef.ca/en/article/ethiopia-birth-registration.

52  UNICEF, "Vital Events Registration Kicks off," April 2016, https://www.unicef.org/esaro/5440_eth2016_vital-events.html.

## Relevance to the Nine Pledges

Pledges suggest that the right to work will be granted to a number of refugees in Ethiopia – notably in Industrial Parks.

| Pledge | | ReDSS indicator |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Issue birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia | (Indicator 21) Existence and effective accessibility of mechanisms to obtain/replace documents for refugees bearing in mind the local context. |
| 9 | To allow refugees to obtain bank accounts, driver's licenses, and other benefits to which foreigners are entitled. | (Indicator 22) Percentage of refugees without birth certificates, national ID cards or other personal documents relevant to the local context compared to resident population or national average, as appropriate |

| Findings | Physical Safety | Material Safety | Legal Safety |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Multiple layers of tensions exist** and constrain social cohesion. Tensions over resources and historical tensions between ethnic groups impact social cohesion, safety and security. | **Access to food, water, education and healthcare** are shared across the regions in which camps are located. Some host community members argued that refugees have better access to services due to international support. | **Access to police and justice is uneven** across both regions and is characterized by inaccessibility in rural areas and heavy backlogs, lack of budget and poor working conditions. Customary and religious laws and courts are found throughout the country, but their constituencies are limited to "particular localities within ethnic groups." |
| 2 | **Freedom of movement for refugees is restricted with local nuances:** restrictions are softer in Gambela and stricter in Somali region. Medical visits are one exception made for movement. | **Local economic integration strategies exist but remain informal,** and under-explored. Refugees are not allowed to work in Ethiopia. Yet, they engage in the economy and interact with host communities. | **Refugees use their ration card as identity cards.** A replacement process exists according to ARRA, which has now been updated to include biometric and photo identification to prevent ration cards being misused. Recent changes with VERA will allow refugees to have birth certificates. There is no right to vote or be elected. |
| 3 | **Protection risks for women and girls occur on both sides.** Both refugees and host communities in Gambela and Somali regions suffered violent crimes or experienced safety incidents, including SGBV and FGM, and domestic violence. | **The state owns all of the land in Ethiopia** – which means it is not subject to sale or other means of exchange to individuals. Housing standards are low for both host communities and refugees. There is no evidence that access to HLP for households and individual refugees will be included in the local integration pledge. | **Central committees but no population-wide participation and representation.** While RCC members reported feeling satisfied of their relationship with ARRA, other refugees reported that they did not feel that they had a voice in community affairs. Few events are held for both refugees and host communities. Joint projects are starting but very limited to recreational and other activities. |

| OPPORTUNITIES | **Service providers must ensure a do no harm approach:** service delivery targeting both refugees and host community members must engage in further research to explore the different layers of tensions, to avoid fueling existing resource, ethnic, and clan-based tensions.<br><br>**Community-based organizations can be tapped into, alongside universities.** One key limitation to intervene at a local level in favor of social cohesion is the 2009 Proclamation for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies. | **The potential of Ethiopia's PSNP as an opportunity for durable solutions:** Refugees are not beneficiaries of this program, although there are tentative talks at the donor level to include refugees in the next phase, depending on funding available. Consultation with government officials and the host community are needed. **The potential for value chains to integrate refugees** should be explored. | **The mapping of interventions shows that interventions rarely directly address access to effective remedies and justice for refugees.** Recent initiatives demonstrate the acknowledgement of the importance of this dimension. Representation can be strengthened through systems such as the DRDIP approach to community mobilization/ feedback system. **A mirror effort of community mobilization/ feedback systems inside the camps is needed.** Creative responses, such as mobile courts, are being developed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEARNING | **Service provision** to refugees and host community members through the integrated approach must engage in further research to explore the layers of tensions, and to avoid fueling existing tensions, and must be delivered through CSOs. | **Data gaps and data coordination gaps** (lack of information sharing) are limiting the integrated approach. IGAD can be the single point of collection and information management system. | **The inclusion of refugees in the national census** and the provision of birth certificates on refugees will have an impact, which will need to be measured. |
| LINK TO THE PLEDGES | **Pledges 1 and 6** can be supported by the ReDSS indicators 2 - 6 to measure progress. | **Pledges 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8** can be supported by the ReDSS indicators 10, 11, 13, 14, 15 | **Pledges 3 and 9** can be supported by the ReDSS indicators 21 - 22 to measure progress. |

# CONCLUSIONS

In light of new commitments made by the Government of Ethiopia, local integration of refugees has become a possibility, but more efforts are required to assess how it can be made an operational, and sustainable, reality. This study analyses the extent to which Somali and South Sudanese refugees, who have been living in Ethiopia for over 20 years, are on a path to local integration according to the ReDSS solutions framework. The research was not designed to allow quantitative projections, but to permit pertinent observations based on a thorough context analysis, institutional mapping and an engagement with refugees and host communities. It amounts to a baseline that can be used to further plan solutions programming and local integration activities that will ultimately strengthen integrated approaches in Ethiopia.

Raising awareness of local integration – beyond the economic integration to social and legal integration – is a necessity in a context where policy opportunities have widened since 2016. Local integration benefits refugees and host communities alike, contributing to self-reliance and local economic development. To translate that into an operational outcome, an ecosystem approach is required: bringing development and humanitarian actors together, government and civil society organizations around the same table, with the participation of communities to change the status quo in camp and urban settings. Thankfully, the need to support host communities and refugee communities to achieve transitional – and durable – solutions is increasingly recognized. This study amplifies the voices of refugee and host community members in Ethiopia.

Beyond return and resettlement, the discussion in Ethiopia is evolving towards the recognition of local integration as a possible outcome, an approach supported by the international community. Committing to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and the 2016 New York Declaration, the institutional landscape in Ethiopia is rich with funding and initiatives to support an integrated approach to integration. The recommendations to this report provide actionable steps to achieving this vision:

**At a policy level,** creating a safe and sustainable environment that recognizes the benefits of local integration, the skills that can engineer growth, and access to services that can bring stability.

**At a sub-national programming level,** a national level solutions planning will not suffice. What is needed is a sub-national solutions analysis and framework to guide action/coordination of action. The study found that local context determines the level of safety, security and freedom that refugees enjoy in Ethiopia. However, this is all circumscribed within legal restrictions on movement, employment, access to documents and land tenure that still exist in the country. Lack of access to land and to markets, which is closely linked to livelihood opportunities, and limited personal connection to the country due to restriction of movement appear as key impediments to integration. In addition, the situation of women and minorities deserves special attention, as certain customary rules discriminate against them, which could further limit their integration prospects. Investing in youth and education is crucial. Failing the children and youth risks creating a lost generation and a path toward new conflicts and greater displacement in the future. The findings attest to the enormity of the challenge in front of stakeholders and bring to light the fact that no response will be adequate for all refugees, thus the need to be context-specific in the search for durable solutions and further explore pathways to intermediate integration, local integration and mobility opportunities that allow for residency and/or work permits.

The 2016 ReDSS study on Durable Solutions Initiatives in the East and Horn of Africa drew two key recommendations for local integration:[53] that programming should be adapted to local needs and realities, and that refugee labor rights should be enhanced. Even with better livelihood programming, refugees' ability to build successful, dignified lives hinges on their access to work".[54] With the Nine Pledges, there is a window of opportunity to allow for economic integration and use that as a medium for social cohesion and local integration. This warrants integrated and contextualized approaches that inform strategies and programs for specific groups in close collaboration with local authorities and community leaders.

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53   Richard Mallet et al., "Journeys on Hold How Policy Influences the Migration Decisions of Eritreans in Ethiopia," 2017.:
54   Ibid.L 29

Any effort must maintain a protection and area based approach to local integration and solutions for refugees to support social cohesion and integrated service provision.

Durable solutions (physical, legal and material safety)rotection standards, principles, and frameworks should provide the structure on which to base any on-going or future initiatives. In practice, this means  investinvesting in a fully participatory and consultative approach inclusive of refugees and host communities.

The next step – beyond recognizing the importance of international legal standards, of national pledges, and contextualized approach to programming – will be to apply practical tools in the programming cycle. This research began with a question: how will social sustainability (including safety, security, housing and wages) be taken into account for both Ethiopians and refugees? Providing a roadmap to address this question will be an effective example of implementing an areas-based approach for local integration in Ethiopia.

The Government of Ethiopia, both at the national and sub-national levels, will need to be supported and guided on the technical aspects of managing local integration while ensuring that they own the process of implementing the pledges made. Donors – both humanitarian and development – have a key role to play to ensure that the available tools and frameworks are used consistently in Ethiopia for a more harmonized approach to local integration in the country, and to contribute to the vision laid out in the 2016 summit and further statements to strengthen refugee protection and durable solutions in Ethiopia. As such, this study provides a baseline against which to measure progress.

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# RECOMMENDATIONS

The chapters above have provided an analysis of gaps, challenges and opportunities for each set of indicators under the three ReDSS Solutions Framework dimensions: physical, material and legal safety. This section provides a cross-sectorial analysis of challenges and opportunities to achieve local integration. To address these challenges, the study suggests three sets of recommendations: at the policy, programming and learning levels.

Significant progress has been made by the Government of Ethiopia at all levels through the Nine Pledges and ongoing initiatives such as the inclusion of refugees in the national census and in VERA. These recommendations aim to support ongoing efforts by bridging gaps identified through the research process.

## POLICY LEVEL. IMPROVING COORDINATION AND STAKEHOLDER ALIGNMENT THROUGH AN INCLUSIVE AND LOCALLY INTEGRATED APPROACH

**Mainstreaming displacement and local integration in national and local development plans and programs: Two entry points**

Integrating the needs of refugees in the national and local development plans remains a priority to be addressed. One of the entry points is the integration of refugees in Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Donors and implementing partners should explore the inclusion of refugees and ensure that every eligible household benefits from adequate support through this program – under the condition that there is no decrease in the number of Ethiopian beneficiaries to avoid tensions. The second entry point, learning from the lessons of the DRDIP program, is to ensure that national actors – beyond ARRA, including technical ministries – integrate durable solutions and local integration in their national development plans.

**Improving coordination and stakeholder alignment through the CRRF**

Building on Ethiopia's commitment to the CRRF, this report provides five key recommendations to improve the structure of the CRRF Secretariat in Ethiopia:
- Ensure an integrated approach in the secretariat with both humanitarian and development leadership
- Explore the potential of regional sub-groups to ensure effective trickle-down to the implementers at the field level
- Explore synergies with existing platforms and clusters at the local level to ensure that CRRF mechanisms are hosted under existing structures to strengthen these and avoid duplication
- Advocate for the inclusion of the CRRF approach in national, regional and local development plans
- Develop engagement strategies with local CSOs, academia and the private sector to reach solutions.

**Beyond the CRRF, a step-by-step approach to improving coordination and data sharing**

Lack of consolidated development and humanitarian data, as well as difficulties engaging jointly with development and humanitarian actors, were highlighted as key challenges in Ethiopia for this study. The following realistic steps can lead to sustained engagement between actors:
- Governmental and Development actors, including IGAD and DRDIP teams, should be invited to RINGO and CRRF-related events and committees
- Development and humanitarian actors should agree on a core set of indicators to encourage systematic data sharing. ReDSS indicators can constitute the basis upon which to develop the indicators for both refugees and host communities
- Civil society organizations should consider hiring a common focal point to attend all relevant meetings and report back to national and local teams to ease "stakeholders' fatigue"

**Building and further developing the capacity of national and local actors on Durable Solutions**

The CRRF secretariat, with support from IGAD, should provide a platform for information-sharing for all partners involved. Key to this will be to conduct a thorough institutional mapping – including non-traditional actors- to be maintained through an online dashboard of initiatives and actors. This is necessary to address capacity issues that limit the feasibility of local integration.

- Capacity development programs at the regional and woreda level to raise the level of knowledge and technical capacity of line ministries to contribute to Durable Solutions and enhance the coordination with ARRA. Development programs like DRDIP involving technical ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and at the local level on local representatives require capacity development support to address localized approaches to durable solutions

**Ensuring protection of refugees through a strengthening of CSOs' access**

Family reunification, access to housing, and freedom of movement are very limited for refugees in Ethiopia due to lack of legal pathways or lack of information and knowledge. When support is available – on best interest determination processes or on family reunification, for instance – these are not known of refugees. Information does not reach them adequately, hampering efforts towards child protection and social cohesion. Overall protection through a focus on information and justice will support some of the key gaps in the solutions framework presented in this study. This is one of the foundations of the RDPP program in Ethiopia, funded under the EU Trust Fund and the Embassy of the Netherlands. A forthcoming evaluation of RDPP will provide further information on how to strengthen protection of refugees, feeding into the 3-year programming activities led by international NGOs (IRC, NRC, Danish Church Aid, and Plan International).

Expanding the funding base of CSOs, and linking external efforts to develop civil society capacity (such as the Civil Society Fund) to durable solutions will provide a more sustainable effort towards increased protection of refugee and displacement-affected communities.

CSOs' capacity and vision to act on durable solutions must be strengthened as they have the first point of access to populations in need. Their commitment to durable solutions and the understanding of the shared vision has to be taken from the national to the local level.

Currently, several initiatives under the EU Trust Fund (EUTF) are dedicated to building the capacity of CSOs to engage further on migration and displacement issues. Both the *Better Migration Management (BMM) project and the Regional Development and Protection programme (RDPP)* are launching multi-year capacity assessment and capacity building efforts that will strengthen organizational capacity to deliver services, information and raise awareness among migrant, refugee, returnee and host community members. Such efforts will also open opportunities for local integration. They should be supported at the federal level by greater opportunities to support identified CSOs.

## PROGRAMMING LEVEL. ADOPTING A MULTI SECTORIAL NEEDS BASED APPROACH TO SUPPORT LOCAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES

**A pilot program: Developing the capacity of Line Ministries on Durable Solutions**

Line ministries' capacity on solutions programming and needs of refugee communities requires further support to ensure an integrated local integration effort in the country:

- Train line ministries with the support of international stakeholders, and led by ARRA on refugee affairs in the country. This could include embedding UN/NGO experts and advisors within ministries, or vice versa, embedding technocrats within the UN and other organizations mandated to strengthen durable solutions. Learning from a development approach to capacity development can ensure a multi-leveled and multi-layered approach to developing capacity while building trust and commitment
- Hold technical workshops on an integrated local integration plan that have both ARRA and technical ministries participating, creating a safe space for technical discussions around the pledges
- Train ARRA on solutions programming and the integrated approach and on working with a diverse array of actors
- Create synergies with existing frameworks – such as RDPP in Ethiopia – to build on existing capacity development measures and benefit from the learning potential of such efforts.

The direct impact of such a program will be to raise the level of knowledge and technical capacity of line ministries to contribute to Durable Solutions; the indirect but as important an impact would be to enhance the coordination with ARRA and the international community so filling in both the coordination and capacity challenges highlighted in this report.

**Inclusion of displacement-affected communities in programming**

Implementing partners should promote the inclusion of refugees and host communities in project planning, implementation and monitoring. Displacement affected communities should be supported to play leadership roles in decisions that affect their lives. They should be represented at all levels of the CRRF architecture as well as other coordination fora. Community priorities should be reflected in planning processes with two way feedback mechanisms to ensure relevance and accountability. Partners can learn from the Community Demand Driven (CDD) model of engaging with communities currently implemented through the DRDIP project. Communities form committees, with 30 percent of women required, through which they identify their needs, and evaluate projects – after training from DRDIP local focal points. In addition, in some communities, procurement committees selected by the community are in place. All meeting minutes are shared at the woreda level. IGAD and the World Bank should consider the publication of a report on the lessons learned on the CDD.

**Inclusion of refugees in local markets through value-chain approaches**

The Government of Ethiopia should apply an equal opportunity policy that provides refugees with access to education, training, employment by lifting the restrictions on the issuing of work permits to refugees and facilitating access to the labor market by supporting the recognition of refugees' qualifications. Donors should fund special training schemes that would enable refugees to adapt their knowledge and acquire new skills relevant to Ethiopia's economy (including Industrial Parks) while increasing financial and technical support to refugee NGOs, business ventures and employers that provide livelihoods and income generation activities in both refugee and host communities. Programming should be adapted to local needs and realities, as beneficiaries sometimes reject interventions on the basis that the skills being offered are of little relevance to their own needs, interests and environments. There are also problems of market saturation, as the activities that many beneficiaries pursue tend to be crowded out with supply. As such, efforts should be made to i) (re) evaluate the local relevance of skills training currently being offered, and ii) expand the range of vocations and types of work that refugees can participate in. Further than this, more should be done after people have received loans and training to provide ongoing mentoring and supervision, and to maximize the potential gains. These should be supported by self-help groups composed of host/refugee graduates. Host community members can procure local contracts, and refugees can access business opportunities through the host community".[55]

# RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE

Solutions need to be informed and contextualized to local dynamics, cultures and traditions. For example, any programming in Gambela must be informed and take stock of Gambela's fragile conflict dynamics. Similarly, the success of Somali youth in Jigjiga universities should be taken note of, when discussing employment opportunities and role of refugees in local dynamics. Lack of data and information in Ethiopia is a key obstacle to durable solutions planning. The process of finding durable solutions in Ethiopia is heavily government-led, but lacks overall sufficient evidence to back up policies and programs.

**Improving Data and Knowledge Management**

- IGAD can play a role in cross country learning and data sharing, taking results from the different multi-year solutions effort to inform policy decisions at a regional level. Country level data has to be managed by national level by humanitarian, development and governmental actors to fill in the gaps on displacement data and development data. The provision of longitudinal, quality data is needed for thorough solutions planning. Partners should also consider supporting Central Statistical Agency (CSA) in setting up Aid information management system (AIMS) to become a single point of collection of both non-confidential humanitarian and development data through focal points in each organization involved in integrated programming in Ethiopia. This database should be accessible to all actors and updated monthly.

**Information and Communication about the Government's new direction and multi-year projects**

- Multi-year projects like DRDRIP and RDPP must regularly keep other stakeholders informed about

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55  Ibid.: 4

the developments and relevance of approaches to the durable solutions objectives and share lessons learned. This will be best led through regional, national and sub-national learning events to inform policy discussions and ongoing programming initiatives. Multi-year projects like DRDRIP and RDPP must regularly keep other stakeholders informed about the developments and relevance of approaches to the durable solutions objectives and share lessons learned. This will be best led through regional, national and sub-national learning events to inform policy discussions and ongoing programming initiatives. Multi-year solutions initiatives have begun. There is an immediate need to have a discussion around indicators, to align them in order to contribute to an overall vision of strengthened durable solutions. A theory of change of these initiatives must be drawn to identify how individual initiatives can contribute to it.

**Ensuring that evidence and research inform engagement and interventions**
- Universities in Ethiopia should be supported to provide a link to community-based organizations at the local level, and on sectoral needs highlighted in this solutions analysis. Local universities can be engaged to conduct conflict analysis to uncover the complex layers of tensions impacting social cohesion.
- The rates of refugee birth registration following VERA should be communicated clearly by UNHCR to implementing partners

**Monitoring and learning**
- The ReDSS solutions framework provides for a report card of indicators that inform stakeholders of solutions progress. This is a useful tool that should be used and updated regularly to measure progress, keep track of progress, gains, and challenges to solutions initiatives. Any solutions initiative should be linked to, benefit from, and build on the ReDSS Solutions framework to provide a common language and data to further refine approaches
- Both IGAD and the CRRF structure have the potential to develop a unified framework to follow-up and share Durable Solutions processes implemented in Ethiopia

**Further Areas of Research**
Given the lack of disaggregated data on refugees in Ethiopia and the challenges of acquiring the data that does exist, this report recommends the following further areas of research that will be able to constructively inform ongoing initiatives on durable solutions:
- Engage with local universities to conduct **area-based studies** to uncover the layers of tensions between refugees and host communities
- **'Private Sector for Local Integration' Mapping:** A thorough mapping of the private sector at both the national and subnational levels that not only includes programs being funded and implemented by the private sector, but also interest and priority areas of big firms and conglomerates to integrate refugees and displacement-affected host community members. The role of the private sector in targeting displacement-affected communities, as both a source of labor and a demand for services, and identification of private actors for priority value and supply chains should be an important part of this research
- **The role of DRDIP and RDPP in contributing to local integration and durable solutions:** Deep-dive research into the contributions of multi-year large scale projects like DRDIP and RDPP should be shared widely to develop more operational recommendations around coordination and engagement of a variety of actors and sectors for local integration. Current efforts on impact assessments will contribute to the learning agenda on local integration options
- **Capacity and Needs Assessment of Technical Ministries:** An assessment of technical ministries' understanding of solutions initiatives, of refugee protection and integration approaches are needed to inform inter-ministerial engagement and to further refine donor engagement and support to the national capacity. Increasingly engaged in local integration and durable solutions programming, a broader outreach to ministries is needed to share technical knowledge, inform engagement strategies, and create trust and commitment towards a common vision

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS:** Investing in… | **COORDINATION** | **Mainstreaming displacement and local integration in national and local development plans and programs: Two entry points**<br><br>Integrating the needs of refugees in national and local development plans remains a priority to be operationalized. One entry point is the integration of refugees in Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net (PSNP). Donors and implementing partners should explore the inclusion of refugees and ensure that every eligible household benefits from adequate support through this program – under the condition that there is no decrease in the number of Ethiopian beneficiaries to avoid tensions. The second entry point, learning from the lessons of the DRDIP program, is to ensure that national actors – beyond ARRA, including technical ministries – integrate durable solutions and local integration in their national development plans.<br><br>**Improving coordination and stakeholder alignment through the CRRF**<br><br>Building on Ethiopia's commitment to the CRRF, this report provides five key recommendations to improve the structure of the CRRF Secretariat in Ethiopia.<br><br>**Beyond CRRF, a step-by-step approach to improving coordination and data sharing**<br><br>Lack of consolidated development and humanitarian data, as well as difficulties engaging jointly with development and humanitarian actors, are key challenges in Ethiopia. Three realistic steps can lead to a sustained engagement between actors. |
| | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **Developing the capacity of national and local actors on local integration.**<br><br>A mapping of non-traditional actors – within the government and outside of the government – is necessary to address capacity issues that limit the feasibility of local integration. While solutions are accessible, partners may not have the capacity to understand and rely on them in their plans. A development-approach to capacity should be used to assess and address the capacity at multiple levels (national, sub-national, local) and multiple layers (sectoral).<br><br>**Ensuring protection of refugees through opportunities for CSOs'**<br><br>CSOs' capacity and vision to act on durable solutions must be strengthened as they have the first point of access to populations in need. Their commitment to durable solutions and the understanding of the shared vision has to be taken from the national to the local level. |
| **PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS:** Investing in… | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **Developing the capacity of Line Ministries on Durable Solutions**<br><br>Line ministries' capacity on solutions programming and needs of refugee communities requires further support to ensure an integrated local integration effort in the country. Four components of this recommendation are presented in the report. |
| | **INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE APPROACHES** | **Inclusion of displacement-affected communities in programming**<br><br>Implementing partners should promote the inclusion of refugees and host communities in project planning, implementation and monitoring. Displacement affected communities should be supported to play leadership roles in decisions that affect their lives. Partners can learn from the Community Demand Driven (CDD) model of engaging with communities currently implemented through the DRDIP project. |
| | | **Inclusion of refugees in local markets through value-chain approaches**<br><br>The Government of Ethiopia should apply an equal opportunity policy that provides refugees with access to education, training, employment by lifting the restrictions on the issuing of work permits to refugees and facilitating access to the labor market by supporting the recognition of refugees' qualifications. Donors should fund special training schemes that would enable refugees to adapt their knowledge and acquire new skills relevant to Ethiopia's economy.<br><br>**Strengthening justice systems**<br><br>Across the country, creative responses, such as mobile courts, are being developed by partners. These can be used to better respond to needs within and outside of camps. |

*Local Integration Focus: Refugees in Ethiopia*

| RESEARCH & LEARNING RECOMMENDATIONS: Investing in… | LEARNING | **Improve data and information management** |
|---|---|---|
| | | IGAD can play a role in cross country learning and data sharing, taking results from the different multi-year solutions effort to inform policy decisions at a regional level. Country level data has to be managed by national level by humanitarian, development and governmental actors to fill in the gaps on displacement data and development data. The provision of longitudinal, quality data is needed for thorough solutions planning. |
| | | **Role of universities** |
| | | Universities in Ethiopia should be supported to provide a link to community-based organizations at the local level, and on sectoral needs highlighted in this solutions analysis. Local universities can be engaged to conduct conflict analysis to uncover the complex layers of tensions impacting social cohesion. |
| | | **The ReDSS solutions framework** |
| | | This framework provides for a report card of indicators that inform stakeholders of solutions progress. This is a useful tool that should be used and updated regularly to measure progress, keep track of progress, gains, and challenges to solutions initiatives |
| | RESEARCH UPTAKE | **Ensuring that evidence and research inform engagement and interventions** |
| | | Multi-year projects like DRDRIP and RDPP must regularly keep other stakeholders informed about the developments and relevance of approaches to the durable solutions objectives and share lessons learned. This will be best led through regional, national and sub-national learning events to inform policy discussions and ongoing programming initiatives. Multi-year solutions initiatives have begun. There is an immediate need to have a discussion around indicators, to align them in order to contribute to an overall vision of strengthened durable solutions. A theory of change of these initiatives must be drawn to identify how individual initiatives can contribute to it. |
| | FURTHER AREAS OF RESEARCH | **Area-based studies.** Engage with researchers to conduct area-based studies to uncover the layers of tensions between refugees and host communities and identify actionable entry points for programming |
| | | **'Private sector for local integration' Mapping.** |
| | | A thorough mapping of the private sector at both the national and subnational levels that not only includes programs being funded and implemented by the private sector, but also interest and priority areas of big firms and conglomerates to integrate refugees and displacement-affected host community members. The role of the private sector in targeting displacement-affected communities, as both a source of labour and a demand for services, and identification of private actors for priority value and supply chains. |
| | | **Impact of DRDIP and RDPP in contributing to local integration.** |
| | | Impact assessments of the contributions of multi-year large scale projects like DRDIP and RDPP are planned or under-way, and should be shared more widely in order to develop common standards and ways forward. |
| | | **Capacity and Needs Assessment of Technical Ministries.** |
| | | An assessment of technical ministries' understanding of solutions initiatives, of refugee protection and integration approaches are needed to inform inter-ministerial engagement and to further refine donor engagement and support to the national capacity. Increasingly engaged in local integration and durable solutions programming, a broader outreach to ministries is needed to share technical knowledge, inform engagement strategies, and create trust and commitment towards a common vision |

# ANNEXES

## INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING

**Mapping of current integrated projects**

**1. The EUTF-funded "Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia"** aims to 1) Enhanced organisational and technical capacity of ARRA, MoFEC, and other relevant Ethiopian government institutions to organise and manage the CRRF governance structure in Ethiopia, and to implement sustainable and development-oriented responses as part of the CRRF at federal, regional and local level; 2) Facilitated transition of targeted refugees from living in refugee camps to benefiting from integration into the Ethiopian society by supporting a selected number of refugees in the Jigjiga area in a transition phase through the existing national social protection programme the "Productive Safety Net Programme" (PSNP); 3) Strengthened socio-economic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in the Jijiga area (Somali Regional State) by supporting and piloting the implementation of Ethiopia's refugee pledges, in particular related to local integration of refugees, expansion of the Out-of-Camp policy and Documentation Pledges. The total estimated cost is EUR 20 000 000 and the project is implemented by the UNHCR.

**2. The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)** in the Horn of Africa "aims at improving access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities impacted by refugee presence in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda".[56]

Funding across countries is as follows:[57]

| **Component 1:** Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure (approximately US$ 86.25 million) | **Component 2:** Sustainable Environmental Management (approximately US$ 32 million) | **Component 3:** Livelihoods Program (approximately US$ 38.75 million) | **Component 4:** Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately US$ 15 million). | **Component 5:** Regional Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge (approx. US$ 5 million) Regional through a Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration primarily for the HOA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subcomponent 1(a): Community Investment Fund (approximately US$ 78.6 million). | Sub-component 2(a): Integrated Natural Resources Management (approximately US$ 26.25 million). | Sub-component 3 (a): Support to Traditional and Non-Traditional Livelihoods (approximately US$ 34.3 million). | | |
| Subcomponent 1(b): Capacity Building for Local Planning and Decentralised Service Delivery (approximately US$ 7.65 Million). | Sub-component 2(b): Access to Energy (approximately US$ 5.75 million). | Sub-component 3 (b): Capacity Building of Community-Based Organizations for Livelihoods (approximately US$ 4.45 million). | | |

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56   Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Government of Federal Republic of Ethiopia, "Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) In the Horn of Africa (P152822)," February 2017, http://www.moa.gov.et/documents/93665/10635333/DRDIP+Draft+RPF+Ethiopia+Feb+2.pdf/0be3c610-291a-497e-9620-eb36a811030d.: 54
57   Ibid

In Ethiopia, "the DRDIP will be implemented in the five major refugee hosting regional states in Ethiopia. (i) the Afar Regional State; (ii) the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State; (iii) the Gambela Regional State; (iv) the Somali Regional State; and (v) the Tigray Regional State. in the five regions a total of twelve woredas two (Asayita and Berahle) woredas in Afar; three (Mao-Komo, Bambasi, and Homosha) woredas in Benishanguel-Gumuz region; three (Dimma, Gog, and Abol) woredas in Gambela region; three (Dollo Ado, Awbarre, and Kebribeyah woredas in Ethiopian Somali; and three (Tahtay Adyabo, Tselemt, AsgedeTsimbla) woredas in Tigray region will be the beneficiaries of the project".[58] The DRDIP is housed in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).

ReDSS and IGAD co-organized a "Durable Solutions Learning Event" in Addis Ababa. The workshop sought to introduce and familiarize the DRDIP-Ethiopia Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and members of National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) with the durable solutions framework tools. As part of this event, DRDIP officials reviewed and commented on the Ethiopia Durable Solutions Analysis.

**3. Following the Valletta Summit, the RDPP** is financed under the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EU Trust Fund) with a total budget of EUR 30 Million.[59] The program is rolled-out by the EU Delegation to Ethiopia in cooperation with the Netherlands. It was designed before the CRRF.

The target beneficiaries are (1) Eritrean refugees of which many are young men and unaccompanied minors, (2) Eritrean and Somali refugees living out of camp, (3) Somali refugees, including many vulnerable women and children, (4) host communities in Shire, Afar and Somali regions.

Funding and geographical scope as follows:

| Geographical scope | Budget | Areas of intervention | Partner organizations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 1: Shire area (Tigray Regional State) | **Total budget:** **EUR 9,385,704** EU contribution: EUR 8,500,000 Co-financing: EUR 885,704 | The RDDP Shire Lot will be implemented in Tselemti district (hosting Mai-Aini and Adi Harush Eritrean refugee camps) and Asgede Tsimbila district( hosting Hitsats Eritrean refugee camp), both within the North-Western Zone of Tigray. | IRC, NRC, DRC, DICAC |
| Lot 2: Dollo Ado area (Somali Regional State) | **Total budget:** **EUR 8,817,556** EU contribution: 8,000,000 Co-financing: 817,556 | Melkadida, Kobe, Hilowayn, Buramino, Bokolmanyo refugee camps and Dollo Ado woreda | DRC, OWDA, SCI, ZOA |
| Lot 3: Jigjiga area (Somali Regional State) | **Total budget:** **EUR 5,888,890** EU contribution: EUR 5,300,000 Co-financing: 588 890 | Awbare, Sheder and Kebribeyeh **Woreda towns:** Awbare and Kebribeyeh towns | IRC, DRC, CSO, OWDA |

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58 Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Government of Federal Republic of Ethiopia, "Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) In the Horn of Africa (P152822)."

59 European Delegation of the EU to Ethiopia, "Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in Ethiopia," March 2017.

| Lot 4: Bahrale and Aysaita areas (Afar Regional State) | **Total budget:** **EUR 4,588,888.88** EU contribution: EUR 4,000,000 Co-financing: EUR 588,888,88 | Bahrale and Aysaita refugee camps and host communities | Cooperazione Internationale (COOPI), Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus Development and Social Service Commission (EECMY-DASSC), and African Humanitarian Action (AHA) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 5: Major urban centers in Ethiopia (Out of Camp/Urban refugees) | **Total budget:** **EUR 3,888,738** EU contribution: EUR 3,500,000 Co-financing: EUR 388,738 | Somali and Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa and Shire **Addis Ababa Area** **Shire Area:** 1 Zone - North Western Tigray | ZOA, IOM, DICAC and MCMDO |

The actual details of implementation will come out after the inception phase. Log frames are currently being revised.

**4. The BSRP** was designed as a multi-sector response. Objectives are as follows:[60]
- WASH: 400,000 people (host communities and refugees) for the water supply component and 350,000 people (host communities and refugees) for the sanitation component
- Health: 380,000 refugees and 600,000 people from the host communities
- Nutrition: Refugees (46,860) and host (183,503) children under 5, refugees (9,865) and host (42,506) pregnant and lactating women, and 75,633 refugee and host (307,634) adolescent girls
- Education: 146,401 people from refugee camps and 536,329 from host communities
- Child Protection: 183,438 children in refugee camps, including 24,880 unaccompanied and separated children and an estimated 200,000 children in host communities, including around 30,000 orphans

Partners include:
- Regional Government: Regional Health Bureau (RHB), Regional Water Bureau (RWB), Bureau of Women Children Youth Affairs (BOWCYA), Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BOLSA), Regional Supreme Court, Bureau of Justice, Regional Education Bureau (REB), Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA),
- UN partners: UNHCR
- NGO partners: IRC, Oxfam GB, ZOA, Save the Children, NRC, DRC, Concern, ACF, Care, IMC, MSF, IHS, PIE, SCI, Plan International, ERCS etc.
- Other partners: Private sector contractors

UNICEF was selected for this project because of its past work with woredas, through the Integrated Community Based Participatory Planning (ICBPP) program since the early 2000s in Tigray and Somali region. The ICBPP "is a kebele level development program management. The GoE/UNICEF strategy to ensure community participation supports kebeles, districts and sector bureaus to develop and manage integrated development programs in a participatory manner. ICBPP is based on sub - kebele committees agreeing on their work plan which includes resources they contribute and those from the district."[61]

The BSRP started in April 2017. So far, UNICEF has focused on involving local authorities, and negotiating implementation plans in line with federal and regional priorities (as the budget year in Ethiopia is from July to June). They also conducted some school visits with ARRA and regional education bureaus for a joint education assessment. Criteria to choose beneficiaries within the host community remain unclear.

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60  UNICEF, "Draft Summary Programme Document Building Self-Reliance for Refugees and Vulnerable Host Communities by Improved Sustainable Basic Social Service Delivery," August 2016.: 59

61  UNICEF, "Policy Brief: Scaling up Woreda-Based Programme Management as Part of Results-Based Management Capacity," October 2013, https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/Policy_Brief_Scaling_up_woreda-based_programme_management_as_part_of_results-based_management_capacity.pdf.: 2

Other projects include:

- "The **EU AMIF funded project on strengthening the protection of and durable solutions for migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and their host communities in Ethiopia through improved national data on refugees and other displaced persons.** The project, which will be implemented by a consortium led by The Netherlands and with the participation of UNHCR and other UN organisations, will support the creation of a new, unified biometric data registration system for refugees in Ethiopia and support access to civil registration for refugees.

- The planned **DFID funded intervention Strengthening Refugee and Host Population Economies – SHARPE** which will follow a market systems development approach and seek to develop market systems within specific sectors in certain refugee hosting areas.

- The **Netherlands funded Addressing Root Causes (ARC)** with a budget of EUR 9,5 million and addressing livelihoods, basic services and protection in refugee hosting areas in Tigray and Somali Regional States and in Addis Ababa.

- **Component IV of the RESET Plus intervention** funded under the EU Trust Fund will support a pilot project on rural to urban transition in two RESET clusters in Amhara and Somali regions in order to facilitate linkages between rural, unemployed youth and women with new employment opportunities in towns and cities".[62]



**889,071**
Registered Refugees and Asylum-seekers

**245,075**
Households

**SHIRE**
40,778
4.6%

**AFAR**
36,311
4.1%

**ASSOSA**
60,881
6.8%

**ADDIS ABABA**
20,588
2.3%
Addis Ababa (RAUECA)

**JIJIGA**
37,036
4.2%

**GAMBELLA**
399,061
44.9%

**SNNP**
2,787
0.3%

**BORENA**
3,924
0.4%

**MELKADIDA**
214,627
24.1%

**73,078**
8.6%
73,078 Eritrean refugees previously registered as living in camps have settled in urban areas. This confirmed figure represents a reduction of 8,000 refugees, following the conclusion of a comprehensive verification exercise.

LEGEND
- Refugee Camp
- Refugee Transit Center
- Refugee Location
- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Representation to AU & ECA
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit

- South Sudanese
- Somalis
- Eritreans
- Sudanese
- Yemenis
- Other Nationalities

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

Creation date: 08 November 2017    Sources: UNHCR, Registration Unit  Author: UNHCR_ETHIOPIA, ODM    Feedback: ethadodm@unhcr.org
more info at http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php,  http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php

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62 "The European Union Emergency Trust Fund For Stability And Addressing The Root Causes Of Irregular Migration And Displaced Persons In Africa Action Document For The Implementation Of The Horn Of Africa"

## LIST OF ACTORS/ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED

**International Actors**

| Organization/networks/consortia/coordination | Type of organization |
|---|---|
| **DFID** | Donor |
| **Embassy of Netherlands** | Donor |
| **EU-EEAS-ADDIS ABABA** | Government Agency |
| **German Embassy** | Government Agency |
| **World Bank** | Multilateral Organization |
| **IGAD** | Government Agency |
| **UNHCR Ethiopia** | UN Agency |
| **ILO Regional (Ethiopia Based)** | UN Agency |
| **UNCDF** | UN Agency |
| **UNICEF** | UN Agency |
| **UNFPA** | UN Agency |
| **WFP** | UN Agency |
| **IOM** | UN Agency |
| **ARRA** | Government Agency |
| **Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation** | Government Agency |
| **IRC** | NGO |
| **NRC** | NGO |
| **LWF** | NGO |
| **DRC Ethiopia** | NGO |
| **DDG** | NGO |
| **Action Contre la Faim** | NGO |
| **OXFAM** | NGO |
| **Save the Children** | NGO |
| **Life & Peace Institute** | Academic Institution |
| **H&M Ethiopia** | Multinational Company |

**Subnational Actors: Gambela**

| Organization/networks/consortia/coordination | Type of organization |
|---|---|
| **UNHCR** | UN Agency |
| **NRC** | NGO |
| **IRC** | NGO |
| **Plan International** | NGO |
| **ARRA** | Local Government |
| **Women's and Children's Affairs Regional Office** | Local Government |
| **DiCAC** | NGO |
| **RaDO** | NGO |
| **Nuer Development Association** | NGO |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees at Gambela University (Students) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees in Pugnido Camp (Male) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Host Community in Pugnido Town (Female) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees in Pugnido Camp (Female) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Host Community in Pugnido Town (Male) |

**Subnational Actors: Somali region**

| Organization/networks/consortia/coordination | Type of organization |
|---|---|
| **UNHCR** | UN Agency |
| **IRC** | NGO |
| **DRC** | NGO |
| **LWF** | NGO |
| **ARRA** | Government Agency |
| **MCDO** | NGO |
| **DiCAC** | NGO |
| **Kebribeyah Camp** | CBO |
| **RCC** | CBO |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees in Jigjiga (University Students) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees in Jigjiga (University Students) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees at Kebribeyah Camp (Male & Female) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Refugees at Kebribeyah Camp (Male & Female) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Host Community in Kebribeyah District (Male) |
| **Focus Group Discussion** | Host Community in Jigjiga District (Male) |

# ReDSS
## Unlocking Protracted Displacement

# THEORY OF CHANGE: ReDSS SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK TOOL

**GOAL**

> **DISPLACEMENT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES LIVE IN SAFETY AND DIGNITY WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION**

**IMPACT**

**COLLABORATIVE STRATEGY**
Actors have agreed on key elements; gaps and responsibility sharing in terms of support durable solutions

**COLLECTIVE ACCOUNTABILITY**
Actors have agreed to collectively amass and share data according to agreed solutions framework thus increasing collective accountability and aiming to catalyze a wider change

**INCLUSIVE APPROACH**
Actors have agreed to ensure solutions are
- Anchored in an understanding of the situation of the host environment
- Based on input of priorities and perceptions of the displacement affected communities

**KEY DOMAINS OF CHANGE**

**KNOWLEDGE AND EVIDENCE ON DURABLE SOLUTIONS**
- Holistic overview of solutions and solutions environment
- Progress of solutions
- Contributions to solutions

**PRACTICE IN SUPPORT OF SOLUTIONS**
- Data collection / monitoring / involvement
- Joint programming
- Policy and decision making based on evidence

**OUTPUTS**

**SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK TOOL DEVELOPED**
- Guidance
- Standard data collection protocol to support disaggregation of data
- Online tutorial

**DISSEMINATION OF LEARNING**
- Practitioners and policy makers learning events
- Quarterly update including challenges

**APPLICATION OF THE FRAMEWORK**
- Publications and reports
- External evaluation
- Lessons learnt on participatory and consensus building process involving multi stakeholders and sectors

*Appropriateness: Solutions work is people centered – a community lens approach is used*
- Availability of beneficiary 'inputted' data
- Stakeholders confirm usage of beneficiary data
- Participatory process and displacement affected communities surveys
- Framework owned by stakeholders

*Coverage: Focus is on displacement affected communities so to ensure involvement of host communities and support a do no harm approach*
- Different context and target groups to pilot and test it and to build a database of lessons learnt

*Effectiveness: Solution work is holistic approach addressing physical, material and legal safety*
- Data is collected on the three safety elements (physical, material and legal safety)
- Implementers consider programming in all three areas
- Policy makers (government and donors) address all the areas

*Efficiency: a standard data protocol to support disaggregation of data for better analysis, targeting, coordination and accountability*
- Level of input / over time
- Depth of analysis that can be made from aggregated data
- Coordination and connectedness with other initiatives and groups (IASC durable solutions working group, Solution Alliance)
- Standard data protocol and guidance note available
- Framework adopted/ used in different regions

*Local Integration Focus: Refugees in Ethiopia*

# Gambela

## ጋምቤላ

Country: Ethiopia (Region: Gambela)
*Capital city of Gambela Region*
Population: 65,000 (2015 / CSA Ethiopia)

## Legend

### Infrastructure

+ Airport
Bus Station
☾ Mosque
† Church
⊕ Hospital
+ Medical Facility
School
University/College

### Humanitarian

1 ACF (Action Against Hunger)
2 Don Bosco Youth Centre
3 DRC
4 Red Cross Society (Youth Assistance)
5 IRC
6 UNDP (Risk Reduction)
7 UNHCR (new office)
8 UNHCR (sub office)
9 UNHCR (warehouse)
10 WFP

### Commercial

1 Buna International Bank
2 Commercial Bank
3 Dashen Bank
4 Tele Tower
5 United Bank

### Cultural
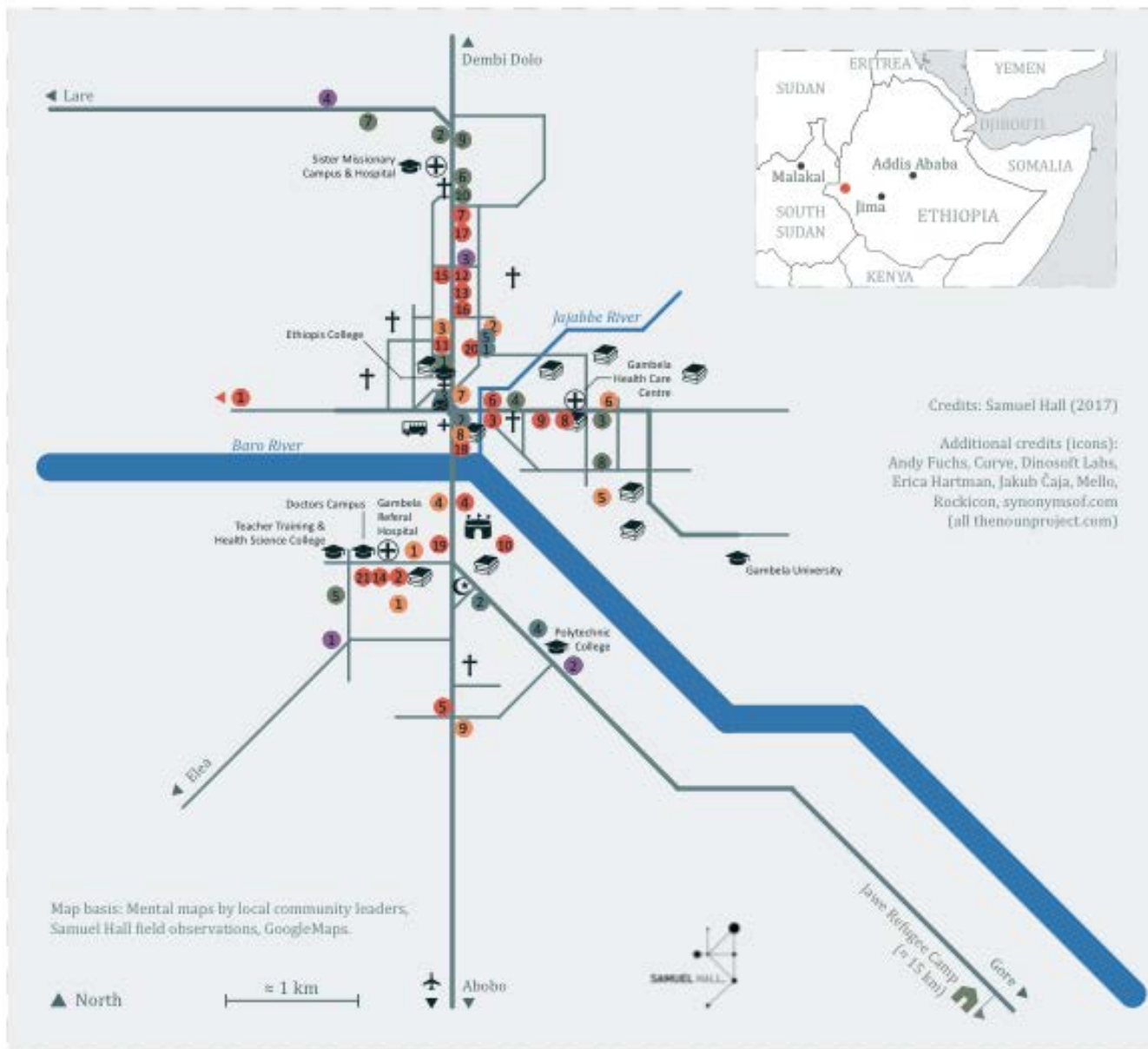
1 Anuak Culture Centre
2 Majang Culture Centre
3 Millenium Hall
4 Nuer Culture Centre

### Administrative

1 Agriculture Bureau
2 ARRA Office
3 City Police Office
4 City Water Bureau
5 Council Resident
6 Education Bureau
7 Federal Police Camp
8 First Instance Court
9 Gambela Youth & Sport Association
10 Gambela Youth Centre Bureau
11 Higher Court
12 Human Rights Cimmission
13 Justice Bureau
14 Metrology Office
15 Municipality Office
16 Regional Administrative Council
17 Regional Health Bureau
18 Regional Police Commission
19 Regional Supreme Court & Regional Security Bureau
20 Telecom Office
21 Water Bureau

### Hospitality/Housing

1 60 Koteba (not public)
2 Andinet Hotel
3 Baro Akobo (not public)
4 Baro Gurmesa Hotel
5 Baro Hotel
6 DRC Guesthouse (not public)
7 Grand Hotel
8 HW Hotel
9 Minister Guesthouse (not public)

Credits: Samuel Hall (2017)

Additional credits (icons):
Andy Fuchs, Curve, Dinosoft Labs,
Erica Hartman, Jakub Čaja, Mello,
Rockicon, synonymsof.com
(all thenounproject.com)

Map basis: Mental maps by local community leaders,
Samuel Hall field observations, GoogleMaps.

▲ North        ≈ 1 km

This map is not an accurate depiction of geographic proportions or relations nor does it claim to display/cover all relevant locations. Instead, it is intended to provide actors in the respective field with a general overview and orientation

Map labels: Dembi Dolo, Lare, Sister Missionary Campus & Hospital, Ethiopis College, Jajabbe River, Baro River, Doctors Campus, Gambela Referal Hospital, Teacher Training & Health Science College, Gambela Health Care Centre, Gambela University, Polytechnic College, Eleo, Abobo, Gore, Jawe Refugee Camp (≈ 15 km)

Inset map labels: ERITREA, YEMEN, SUDAN, Djibouti, SOMALIA, SOUTH SUDAN, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, Malakal, Addis Ababa, Jima

# Jigjiga

ጅጅጋ    جيجيغا

**Country: Ethiopia (Region: Somali)**
*Capital city of Somali Region*
**Population: 160,000 (2015 / CSA Ethiopia)**



Map labels:
- Chinaksen
- Horefedi
- Wajale
- Handew
- Karamardha Mountains
- Karamardha Hospital
- Melkanuwei Referal Hospital
- Wil Waal Primary High School
- Agiga Technical College
- Statue of Sayid Mohamed Abdille
- Teacher Training College
- Agiga Health Science College
- Jigjiga University
- Kebri Beyah Refugee Camp (≈ 35 km)

Inset (Kebri Beyah):
- Military Camp
- Football Stadium
- AC Houses
- Court House
- Administration
- ARRA Sign
- DRC/ARC
- MCDO
- ARRA
- UNHCR
- Refugee Centre
- K: Kindergarten

Credits: Samuel Hall (2017) / Additional credits (icons): Aldric Rodriguez, Curve, Jakub Čaja, Mello, Rockicon, synonymsof.com, елизавета екимова (all thenounproject.com).

Map basis: Mental maps by five local community leaders (during focus group discussions), Samuel Hall field observations, GoogleMaps.

▲ North          ≈ 1 km

SAMUEL HALL.
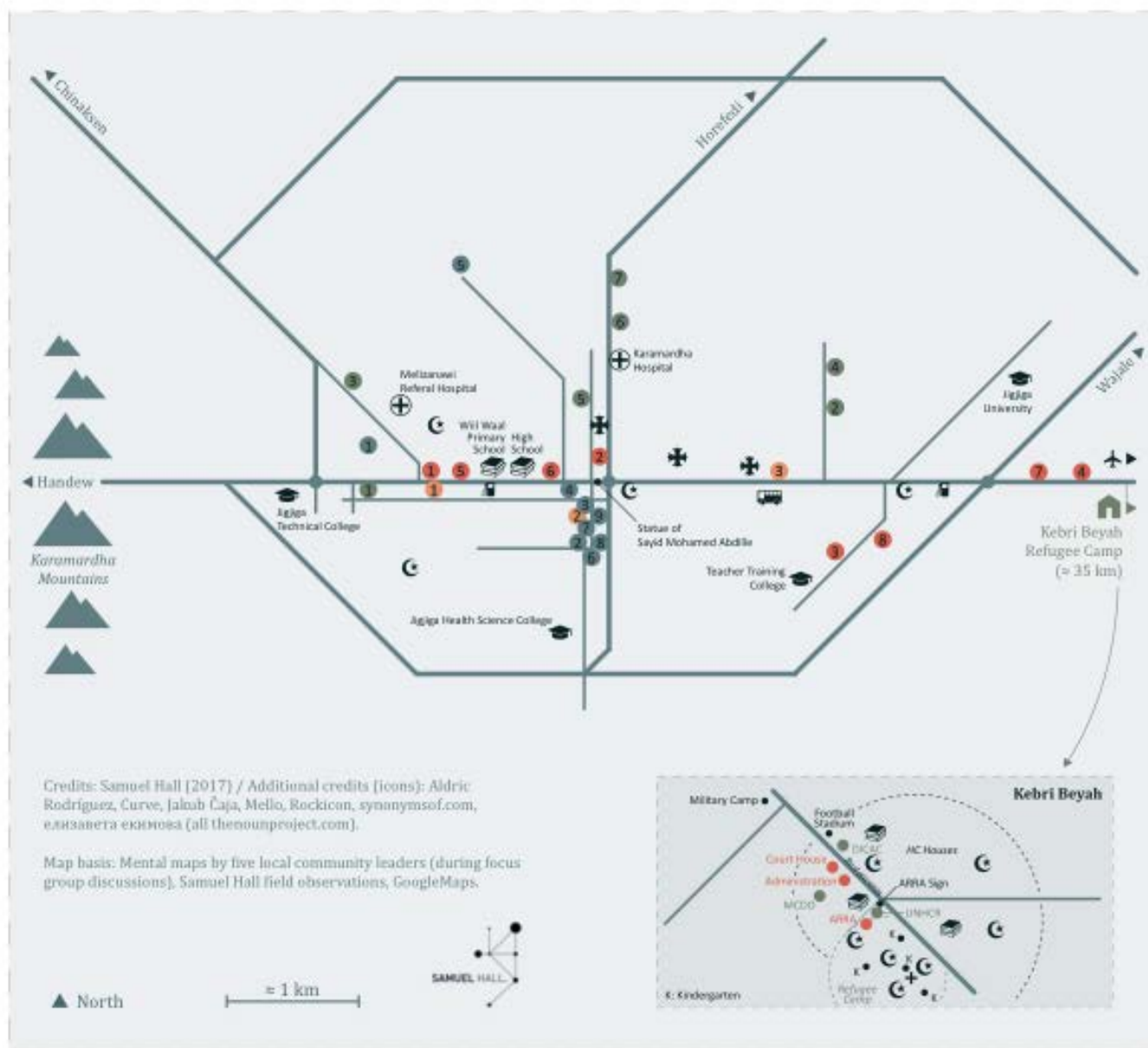
This map is not an accurate depiction of geographic proportions or relations nor does it claim to display/cover all relevant locations. Instead, it is intended to provide actors in the respective field with a general overview and orientation.

## Legend

### Infrastructure
- ✈ Airport
- 🚌 Bus Station
- ⛽ Petrol Station
- ☪ Mosque
- ✠ Coptic Church
- ⊕ Hospital
- 🏫 School
- ⛴ University/College

### Humanitarian
1. DRC
2. IOM
3. Islamic Relief
4. NRC
5. OCHA
6. Oxfam
7. Save the Children

### Hospitality
1. Hamda Hotel
2. London Café
3. Nogob Garden

### Administrative
1. ARRA
2. County Council
3. Court House
4. Ministries (new offices/ former President's Office)
5. Ministry of Finance
6. National Party Office
7. Presidential Palace
8. Regional Revenue Authority for Vehicles

### Commercial
1. ESTV
2. Commercial Bank (CBE)
3. Dahabshiil Bank
4. KAAH Business Centre
5. New Taiwan Market
6. Old Taiwan Market
7. Oromia Bank
8. Telecommunications Centre
9. Wagaagan Bank

Inset country map labels: ERITREA, SUDAN, YEMEN, DJIBOUTI, Bosaso, Dire Dawa, Hargeisa, Addis Ababa, SOUTH SUDAN, ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, KENYA

*Local Integration Focus: Refugees in Ethiopia*

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