

KEBRIBEYAH SETTLEMENT PROFILE

SOMALI REGION, ETHIOPIA

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ABBREVIATIONS

ARRA - Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs

CRRF - Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

DRDIP - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Programme

GoE - Government of Ethiopia

IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons

ILO - International Labour Organization

MIC - Middle Income Country

NCRRS - National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy

NUDSP - National Urban Development Spatial Plan

OCP - out-of-camp policy

RCC - Refugee Central Committee

SNNPR - Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region

UNHCR - UN High Commissioner for Refugees

WFP - World Food Programme

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the longest surviving refugee settlement in the Somali Regional State, Kebribeyah settlement has a vast range of opportunities that can be capitalised upon. The “de-facto” social integration with the host community due to cultural similarities and language, strategic location within the system of cities and a long history of trade linkages between the Horn of Africa and the Middle East as well as signs of political will at the federal and local levels all provide the framework of a sound enabling environment for CRRF implementation. Though the UNHCR’s budgets for Ethiopia have steadily risen with the number of refugees, the proportion that is funded has declined over time: from 62% in 2014 to around 50% in 2017 and 2018. There is concern that this challenging environment characterised by the lack of clarity may lead to a further reduction in donors’ overall commitments. What is needed next is a practical and consolidated strategy linked to financial resources to be put in place.

The spatial profile provides evidence to frame a starting point for developing strategic planning scenarios. This can begin to showcase how humanitarian-development nexus intentions can be translated into practical actions through developing scenarios into concrete plans and policies to help direct the targeted and integrated infrastructure interventions. By identifying priority areas to invest in, it can help to achieve tangible impact among refugees, host communities and government since the “critical need for actual interventions” was raised as an alarming issue and “hopelessness and psychological discouragement due to numerous studies but lack of implementation” was pointed as major challenge in Kebribeyah. This process as a whole can help to start rebuilding trust between the donors, local and national authorities and communities.

The development scenarios aim to anchor to “soft” existing policies, priorities and programmes and emphasise the implementation of “hard” interventions. The ongoing “soft” initiatives giving a direction on how projects can be reflected in physical forms and structures to create a spatially enabling environment for more tangible and integrated

interventions and to support the feeling of ownership from communities and inclusion as a part of the city in practice. The emphasis on “hard” interventions which very much build upon ongoing livelihood programs and income-generating activities, launched by multiple actors such as EU, IKEA, Dutch Government, World Bank, DFID, EIB, etc.

The ongoing instability in Somalia, alongside their lengthy stay as refugees in the settlement, means there is already an established social capital within the refugee and host communities. This combined with the strategic location along the major infrastructure and trading route, and their proximity to the very centre of the town places significant comparative advantages in terms of being able to maximising upon connectivity and thriving economic patterns at the regional scale. This is a very strong starting point and can give confidence in focusing upon long-term solutions leading to spatial, socio-economic and institutional inclusion.

The spatial integration scenario supports the transformation from encampment to formal urban area and considers the Kebribeyah settlement not as an isolated enclave, which lends itself towards encouraging deprivation if no actions are made but rather as an integrated neighbourhood of the town. A key actualising component of this lies in upgrading and improving the existing road and water infrastructure. The current ongoing revision of the towns spatial structure plan presents a huge opportunity to include a vision for Kebribeyah settlement rather than assuming for it to be razed and distant disparate parcels of land for refugees allocated elsewhere. This in itself contradicts the pledged transition away from an encampment approach. The opportunity for spatial integration needs to be supported by the integration of municipal basic service infrastructure systems such as water networks, road infrastructure, and waste management to be placed under Kebribeyah City Administration and budgets allocated accordingly. This can begin to also open up substantive discussions on the land tenure issues and involvement of the relationship between the refugee and national service delivery system.

A combination of these efforts, anchored in the plans to gradually increase the various government line ministries role in support programmes, with the assistance of donors, who are keen to explore alternative approaches to improve sustainability and effectiveness of refugee operations underpin the very essence of the CRRF itself. This profile aims to frame some of the potential entry points that can help set out coordinated future interventions and provide for a sustainable future for Kebribeyah and its communities.

Population (2018) ¹	109,224,559
GDP per capita (2018)	USD 772.3
Human Development Index (2018) ²	173 out of 189 countries
Gender Inequality Index (2018) ³	123 out of 162 countries
Vulnerability Rank (2015) ⁴	146 out of 178 countries
Climate Risk Index (CRI) (2015)	66 out of 187 countries
Urbanisation (2019) ⁵	21.2 %

Fig.1: National indicators snapshot

Zonal population	273,940
Settlement population	14,443
Settlement area	1,05 Km ²
Settlement density	13,726 P/Km ²

Fig.2: Local indicators snapshot

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. SPATIAL PROFILING WITHIN ETHIOPIA'S CRRF CONTEXT

Ethiopia has long maintained its generous open door policy, providing asylum to large numbers of refugees into its territory, undertaking advocacy for stable humanitarian financing while promoting wider investments in refugees' self-reliance through more sustainable approaches. Following the adoption of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants by all UN Member States, the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) was one of the first to formally launch the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The CRRF seeks to enable refugees to become more independent, better protected and have greater access to local solutions.

The Government of Ethiopia has shown steadfast commitment to the CRRF. With the GoE nine pledges from 2016, Ethiopia seeks to: expand its out-of-camp policy (OCP); provide work permits to refugees; increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education; provide access to irrigable land for crop cultivation; facilitate local integration in instances of protracted displacement; earmark a percentage of jobs within industrial parks to refugees; and provide access to vital events documentation to facilitate increased access to basic and essential social services. The 2017 CRRF road map provides a vision for Ethiopia and serves as a vehicle for the realization of the Government's policy commitments. Ethiopia has also committed to the refugee inclusion agenda through engagements with IGAD, signing up to the IGAD Nairobi Action Plan, Djibouti and Kampala declarations. The Djibouti Declaration committed IGAD member states to adopt national standards and include refugees into education plans by 2020. At the federal level, a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) has been drafted to provide further vision, strategy and regional action planning related to a transformed refugee response, supported by the 2019 Refugee Proclamation which expands on the rights for refugees, making it one of the most progressive such laws in Africa.

Most recently, at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019, the GOE further committed to:

- Create up-to 90,000 socio-economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities.
- Provide quality and accredited skills training to 20,000 hosts and refugees on an equitable basis, taking into

account the labour market demand and linkages with existing and new commitments in expanding socio-economic opportunities.

- Provide market-based and sustainable household and facility-based energy solutions for 3 million hosts and refugees through promoting clean and renewable energy sources.
- Strengthening the Government of Ethiopia's Asylum System and Social Protection Capacity.

These commitments and policy advances have been supported through interventions by a wide range of partners across Ethiopia, working to support refugees as well as hosts through service inclusion and livelihood interventions. The NCRRS, which is due to be adopted imminently is anticipated to provide more concrete guidance on the implementation of the pledges, related initiatives and plans, and will align to the third GOE's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP 3) to be launched later in 2020.

The spatial profiling for Kebribeyah is seen as a joint effort between UNHCR and UN-Habitat that is anchored in Ethiopia's steadfast commitments over recent years and is aimed to support the Government's shift from a focus on an encampment policy towards activities that promote refugees' welfare and inclusion in the country's socio-economic structures. It is hoped that the Spatial profile contributes to identifying paths to further realize and concretely implement the CRRF in Ethiopia, at both policy and field levels. At the GRF in December, the UNHCR's Filippo Grandi linked the Forum to the SDGs' goal of leaving no one behind. He emphasised that situations only become crises through short-term thinking, failing to work together across sectors, and neglecting the communities where refugees arrive. The spatial profile is a direct response to this, and aims to outline the broad multi-sectoral conditions of Kebribeyah and the surrounding areas to provide a set of information that local officials as well as UN Agencies, Donors, NGOs and other stakeholders can use to inform potential scenario building, planning decisions and target sustainable infrastructure investment.

1.2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The collaboration between UN-Habitat and UNHCR on Spatial Settlement Profiles and Spatial Settlement Tool development supports a larger UN-UN partnership which under the “New Way of Working” aims at better coordination between humanitarian and development actors in pursuit of “enhancing the protection of persons of concern and building measurable progress... towards the Sustainable Development Goals.” The two outputs specifically respond to key areas of collaboration outlined in a renewed MoU between UN-Habitat and UNHCR, including: a) operational responses and programming; b) integrated policy support and capacity development and c) frontier issues, knowledge, data, advocacy and outreach.

The spatial profile for Kebribeyah, Ethiopia is developed utilizing a spatial profiling methodology piloted by UN-Habitat’s Urban Practices Branch. The profiling is essentially a process of high-level assessment that provides an overview of the social, environmental and spatial components of urban-like settlements affected by climate and conflict induced displacement. The authors do not claim for completeness of information, noting that this analysis is developed upon information in the public domain as well as key informant interviews with national and local governments, humanitarian actors, donors and the refugee communities. The result is contextualised repository of critical information about each area that reflects the challenges facing resilient urban development and social inclusion and identifies potential opportunities for sustainable interventions.

The process of developing the profiles is participatory and field oriented, with the aim to extract a tool as an output to allow for this process to be replicated locally in other contexts to facilitate informed decision making as part of longer term climate and socially responsive urban and regional infrastructure planning.

The profiles culminate in scenarios that help to build consensus on what interventions to prioritise and allows donors, governments and private sectors to target investment with confidence. This project carried out in collaboration with UNHCR aims to set out methods and entry points for identifying strategies that would enable sustainable development in settlements housing displaced communities of a protracted nature.

1.3. PROJECT PURPOSE

The broad intention of the Profile is to prepare a multi-scalar and multi-dimensional set of maps and supporting narrative which serve as a basis for informing further study and future development scenarios. The document should be seen as a “snapshot” which can be developed upon, updated and improved.

Beginning with the settlement’s Strategic Context related to national and international trends (Chapter 2) and progressively zooming into the District Context at the macro scale (Chapter 3) followed by the Settlement Context at the meso scale (Chapter 4), the Profile provides a framework for spatially and strategically analyzing the settlement from a development perspective which aligns with UNHCR’s Masterplanning Approach. By both collating data and observations from primary sources and field operations and synthesizing narratives and opportunities for tangible development and potential integration, humanitarian actors, development agencies, local and national governments as well as other relevant stakeholders can be brought onto the same page.

This unified Spatial Settlement Profile should thus help serve decision-makers in prioritizing and streamlining funding and implementation modalities, benefiting not only PoC, but also host populations and coordination amongst international governments and partners.

1.4. TARGET AUDIENCE

The profiling tool should provide entry points for country-level/settlement-level practitioners to feed into both the profiles and longer term development process. The analysis aims to consider the various scales of work and the relevant outcomes, e.g strategic and country level information for senior humanitarian and development decision makers as well as settlement technical information to support the operational teams. It is envisioned that this could also be used as a basis for open and informed decisions with local government and community members.

1.5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology comprised primary and secondary data collection, field visits, alongside key informant interviews, consultations with local and national government actors as well as three focus group discussions. A desktop review of grey and academic literature was undertaken to triangulate information from the primary data collection methods. Practice based toolkits, reports, guidance notes and case studies comprised the majority of the literature reviewed. This was then supported by detailed GIS analysis at national, district and settlement scale to synthesise and distil information into graphics and maps with a supporting narrative. The information is finally reviewed and validated by specialist field and headquarter teams in both UNHCR and UN-Habitat.







2

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SETTING

Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa, sharing borders with Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan. It has a population of over 109 million inhabitants⁶, is the twelfth most populous landlocked country globally, the second-most populous country in Africa, and continues to undergo rapid and dramatic urbanization⁷. Its capital is Addis Ababa, which has the country's highest population density alongside the highlands of the north and central regions of the country; the far east and southeast are more sparsely populated⁸. It is a predominantly agricultural economy, with a GDP per capita of USD 772.3 in 2018⁹. Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent country and plays a strong role in serving as a symbol of African independence throughout the continent's colonial period. It was also a founding member of the United Nations and remains a base for numerous international organisations. It is also the headquarters of the African Union Commission. Ethiopia's strategic location also underpins its regional significance as a major player in the Horn of Africa, situated close to the Middle East and its markets.

Ethiopia currently has one of the lowest levels of urban populations - around 21.2 percent of the population compared to other African countries which are around 43 percent, and the region of Eastern Africa, where it is 28.5 percent. The country is however urbanizing at a high rate, and the urban population is growing at over 5 percent a year, driven by continued migration to urban areas, as well as expected establishment of new urban settlements. Of the total population of Ethiopia in 2015 (some 90 million), roughly 18 million, or 20 percent, were living in urban settlements. Ethiopia's total population is projected to grow from a population of 108 million in 2018 to 191 million in 2050, with the urban share of population expected to increase from 21 percent to 39 percent¹⁰. Ethiopia is expected to remain as one of the region's most populous countries, and is expected in the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, to also add to the most rural dwellers in the world between 2018 - 2050 - about 31 million¹¹.

Ethiopia is fast becoming an urbanized society¹², where the population influx is particularly high in its secondary and intermediate towns. These areas today receive the majority of the urban population growth, and are expected to continue to do so until 2035. The secondary and intermediate towns in Ethiopia are defined as intermediate urban centres at regional states, hosting 100,000 - 500,000 inhabitants, and are relatively fast growing cities in terms of economic activities, population size, socio-political functions, and many of them serve as regional state capitals¹³. They serve

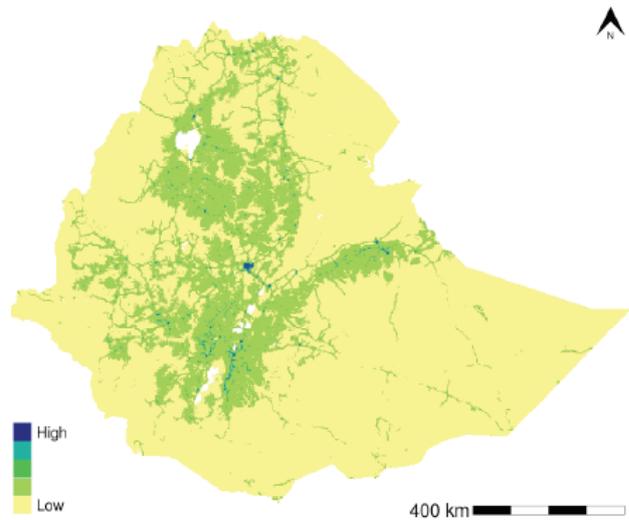


Fig.3: The spatial distribution of population in 2000, Ethiopia

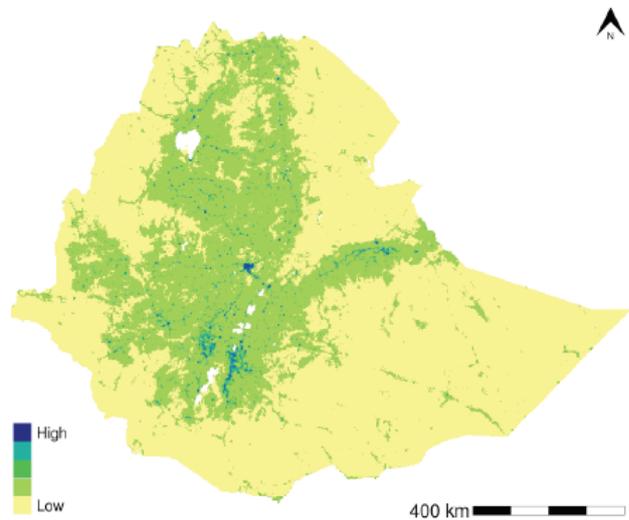


Fig.4: The spatial distribution of population in 2020, Ethiopia



LEGEND

- International border
- Major roads
- Region boundary
- ▨ Somali region (considered area)

Camp Name
Population

Current Population

- < 75,000
- 75,000 - 125,000
- 100,000 - 200,000
- 200,000 - 500,000
- 500,000 - 4,000,000
- Refugee Camp

Population 2030

- < 125,000
- 125,000 - 200,000
- 200,000 - 400,000
- 400,000 - 600,000
- 600,000 - 4,500,000



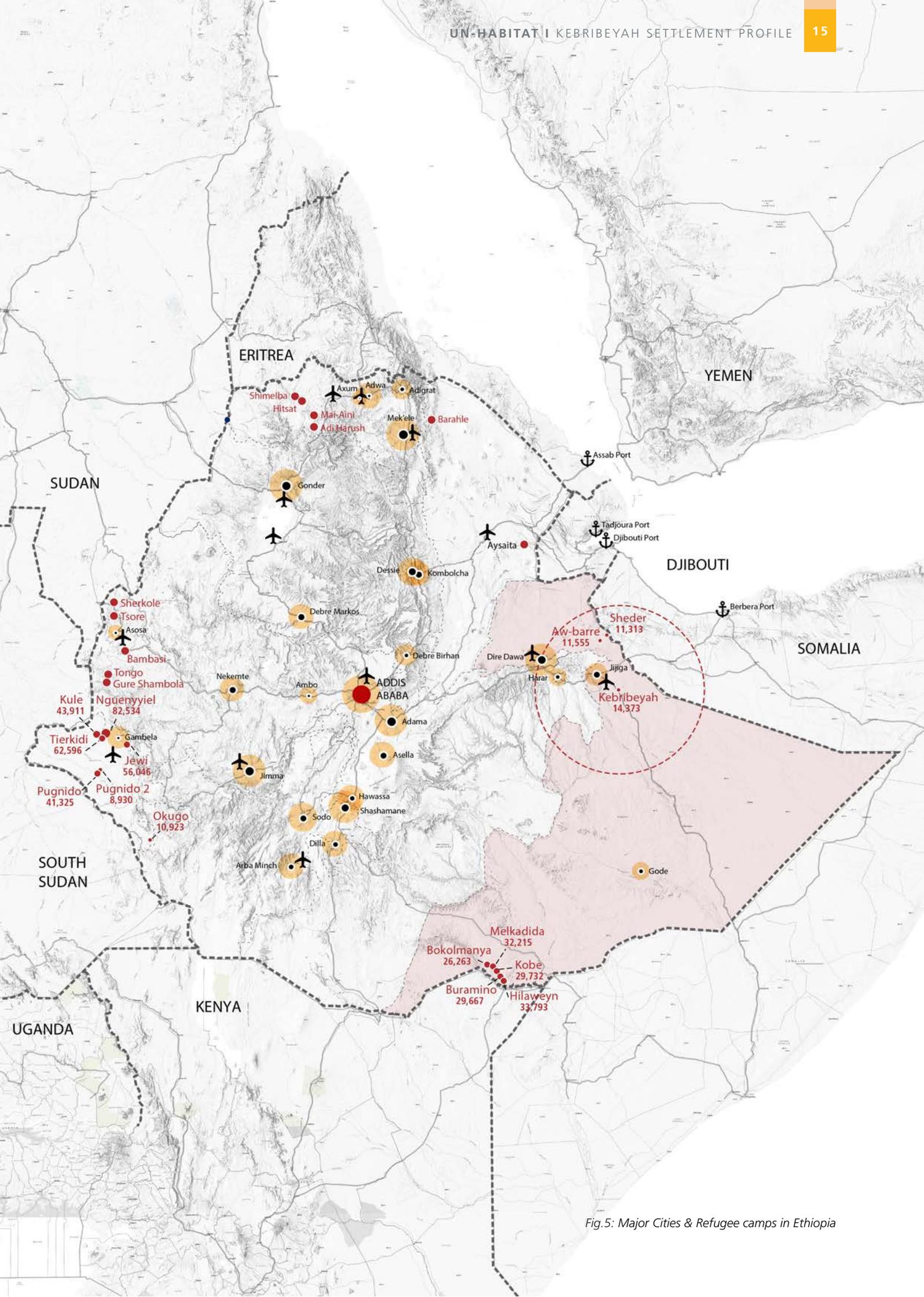


Fig.5: Major Cities & Refugee camps in Ethiopia

2.1 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SETTING

as the economic motors and rural-urban integrators of their respective regions - where infrastructure investments and development would be concentrated, driving agro-industrial and industrial value chains. As such, the development of these towns remains crucial for sustained and accelerated economic development, and for the equitable geographic spread of economic activities and social services across the country. Due to the large population influxes, the present challenges in the provision of adequate services and access to resources, could result in exacerbated risks of high urban unemployment, poverty, social distress and unrest.

At the same time, these secondary and intermediate towns host a significant population of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Ethiopia has a long standing history of hosting refugees, with the country in the last few years falling into the top 10 refugee hosting countries - hosting more than 900,000 refugees and asylum seekers in early 2019. As one of the original signatories to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Ethiopia has repealed and replaced the previous Refugee Proclamation No. 409/2014 with a new Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019, making it one of the most progressive in Africa. The country maintains an open-door policy for refugee inflows and support for humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum. Most of these refugees reside either in camps or in urban areas¹⁴ within these secondary cities. It is projected that Ethiopia will host 860,000 refugees by the end of 2020, mainly from South Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia¹⁵. In addition, in the past decade, Ethiopia has been affected by internal displacement, with an estimated population of about 2.5 million IDPs¹⁶. Greater efforts are being put in place to ease the pressure of these hosting secondary cities and host communities.

CROSS-BORDER DYNAMICS

At the sub-national scale, the cluster of cities in the northern part Somali region capitalises on its strategic location supported by a network of regional cross-border clan-based trade corridors. These link to the major ports in Djibouti and Berbera, northern Somalia, passing through the economic centre, and, Hargeisa. Livestock are marketed through clan, sub-clan, and other kinship ties that are strongly maintained across international boundaries¹⁷.

This cross border region is considered to be a major livestock export hub in the Horn of Africa with the broader livestock trading system, linking the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, considered as one of the oldest and most vibrant cross-border systems in the world¹⁸. The annual value of Cross Border

Livestock Trade with Ethiopia is estimated at approximately US\$25 million (Somalia) US\$9 million (Kenya) US\$16 million (Sudan) and US\$10.5 millions (Puntland)¹⁹.

In Ethiopia, the government is aiming to leverage this through policies to formalize the trade and generate greater foreign exchange from livestock exports, which has demonstrated growth in recent years. Such an expansion of trade is driven by pastoral and agro-pastoral nature of the communities in the Somali region and relatively poor integration within Ethiopia's central economy. The cross-border trade routes are crucial for the food security of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in Somali Region.

Despite the political instability and conflicts in the surrounding contexts, the significant trade dynamics and strong social relations which ensure the secure functioning of trade passages provides a platform for further economic development and business opportunities.

LEGEND

-  Major roads
-  Secondary roads
-  Tertiary roads
-  Railway Djibouti - Addis Ababa
-  Major trade routes (Djibouti - Dire Dawa - Addis Ababa)
-  Secondary trade routes (Dire Dawa - Jijiga - Kebribeyah)
-  Minor trade routes (Dire Dawa - Jijiga - Kebribeyah)
-  Secondary trade routes under upgrade (Berbera - Jijiga)
-  Trade flows
-  Secondary Trade flows (Kebribeyah - Hartishek - Somaliland)
-  Towns along the trade routes
-  Distances and travel time
-  Cities / Towns
-  Towns along the trade routes
-  Towns along the trade routes
-  Major commercial centres



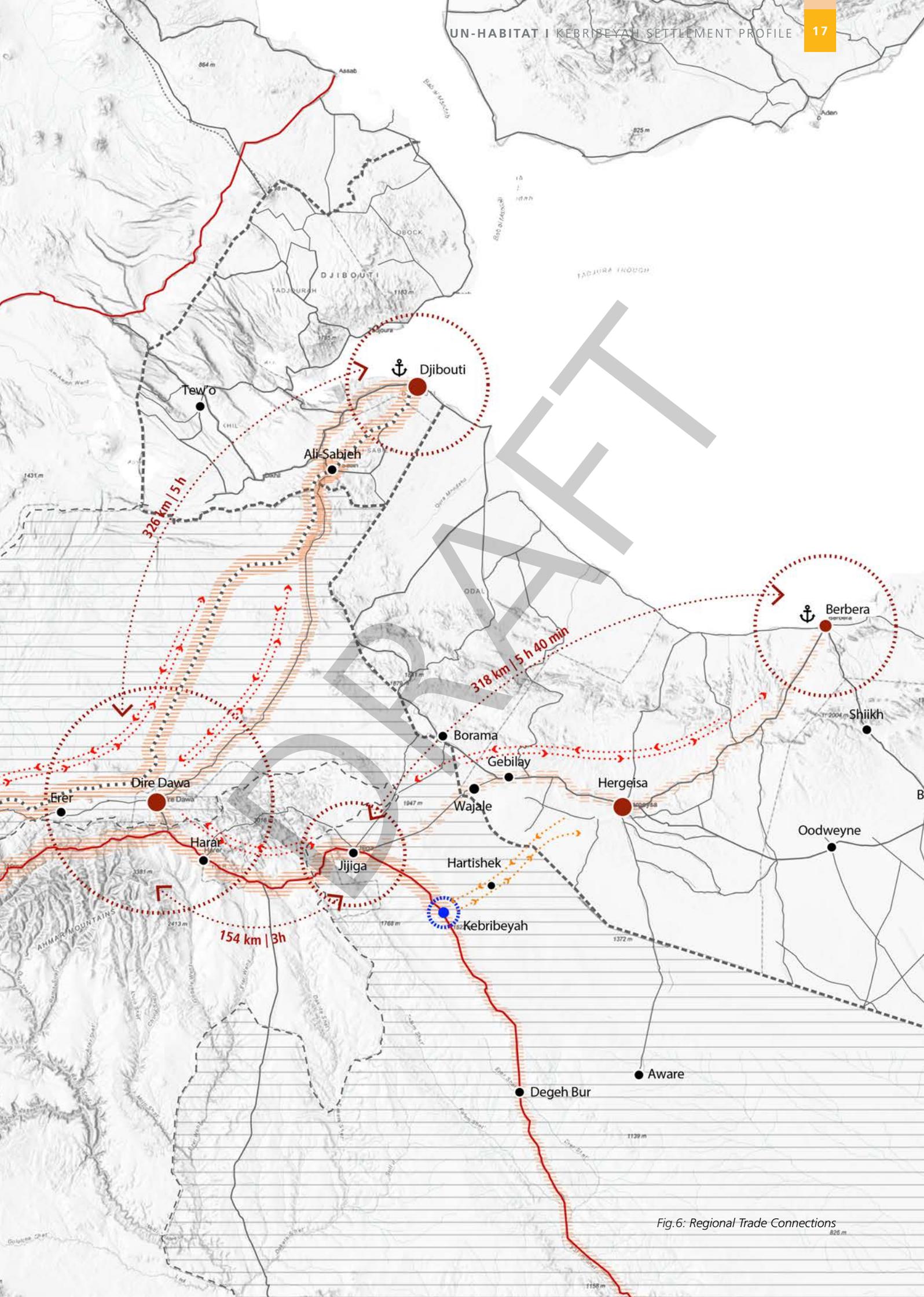


Fig.6: Regional Trade Connections

2.2. ADMINISTRATIVE & GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

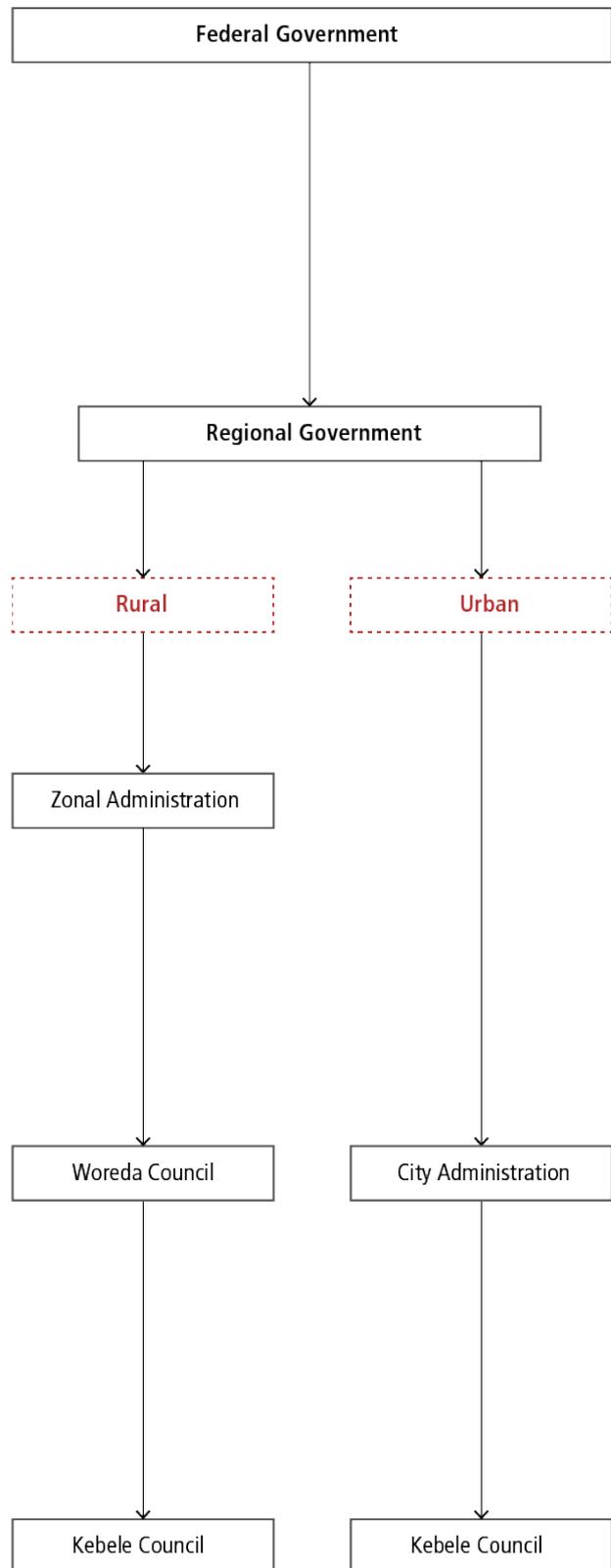
The government of Ethiopia is structured in the form of a federal parliamentary republic. The 1995 Constitution organizes the country into Nine National Federal Regions, which are approximately divided along ethnic lines, and two Chartered Cities which are self-governing administrations; the capital city Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. These are followed by Woredas and then Kebeles at the smallest level.

Federal regional states under the constitution should establish rural and urban local governments: woredas (districts) in rural areas and city administrations in urban areas. There is a representative council in each woreda and city administration whose members are directly elected by the local people. There is also an executive council which is chaired by a chief administrator (for woreda) or a mayor (for city administrations). Moreover, various sectoral offices have been established to deal with the bureaucratic works of woredas and city administrations. The regional constitutions and the city proclamations authorise the woredas and city administrations to decide on matters relating to their own social services and economic development, adopt their own budgets and recruit administrative personnel²⁰.

There are 68 administrative zones above woredas (generally without council except in SNNPR). Zones facilitate and support local administration. Below the Zones and Woredas are the Kebele's which are in most areas of the country the smallest administrative zone and are usually divided based on population numbers of approximately 5000. Kebeles have a skeletal administrative structure of elected officials, but they are not budgetary units²¹.

Consequently, Woredas and urban administrations, have primary responsibility in the allocation of resources, decision making, management and delivery of basic services. Kebeles and municipalities are placed under the Woreda administration and are accountable to the Woreda Council²². Despite not being given equal position with woreda, urban local government administrations have state functions including health, education, and agricultural services.

The institutional responsibility for the implementation of all policies relating to refugees and returnees lies with the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) under the Ministry of Peace. ARRA is the main Government entity working on refugee affairs and is responsible for overseeing the security of the camps, providing protection and coordinating services provided to refugees. ARRA oversees camp management, general food distribution, implements primary healthcare and education services, and acts as the main liaison with line Ministries that administer national programmes.



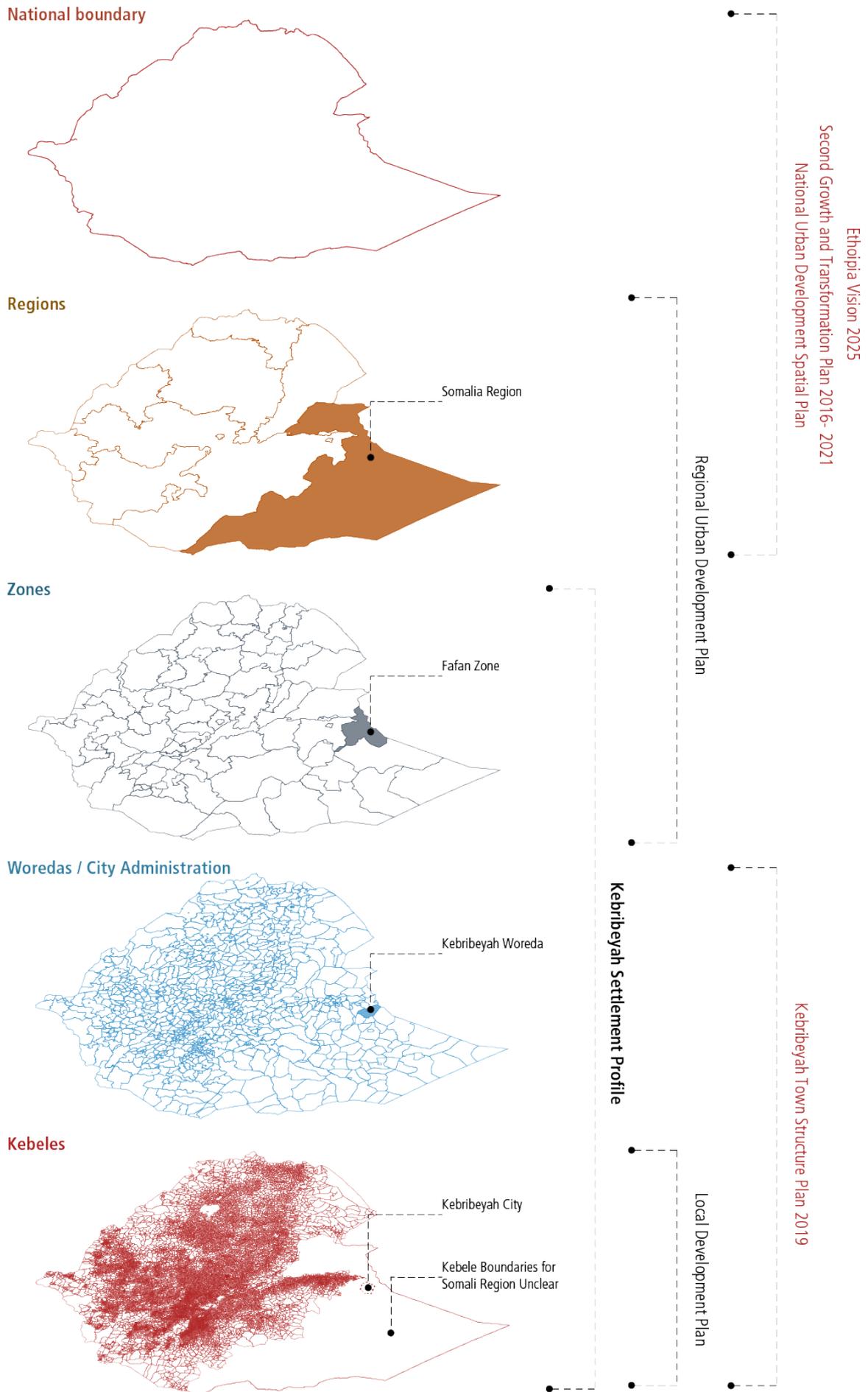


Fig.7: Structure of Land Management

2.3. NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

At the Federal Government level, the Ministry of Agriculture is mandated to oversee the rural land sector while the Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction is mandated to oversee the urban land sector.

In Ethiopia's National Urban Development Spatial Plan (NUDSP) 2035, it is said that making urbanization 'work' for Ethiopia requires three fundamental preconditions - 1. Fitting urban growth to the regional and local economic potential of the land, mainly with its linkages to their rural hinterland, 2. Balancing growth between Addis, Ababa, secondary cities and urban clusters, and 3. Devising and implementing plan-led urbanization. The proposed NUDSP 2035 Vision envisages a high level of urbanization in Ethiopia (40 percent), and for it to become a major driver of Ethiopia's economic growth and transformation and the basis of more equitable and balanced development across the country. The Vision outlines that population growth will be concentrated in a selected number of large cities closely linked to one another, as well as lower-ranking urban centres and rural settlements. These large cities will be at the apex of an 'urban cluster' which consists of a group of cities and towns that are functionally interlinked, emerging as hubs. The clustering of cities will be associated with strong agglomeration effects which can underpin higher productivity, and improved competitiveness of the productive sector, allowing Ethiopia to accelerate the process to reach Middle Income Country (MIC) status²³.

In addition, the NUDSP highlights the importance of maintaining major economic corridors, and envisages improved transport connectivity between secondary cities and rural hinterlands, the transformation of existing rural settlements into towns and the formation of new urban settlements associated with 'mega' projects in industrial, agricultural, mining and energy generation sectors. Development is to be ensured to be driven not only by secondary cities, but as well in their rural hinterlands to achieve balanced development or urban hierarchy within each urban cluster (10 specialised clusters). The vision aims to reduce the primacy of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, and significantly strengthen larger secondary towns.

The pathway of the vision will combine the implementation of specific aspects of each of four urban scenarios:

- A corridor urban development strategy is implemented to secure and accelerate urban and economic development - concentrate growth in existing urban areas serving as hubs along main corridors.
- Strengthen the secondary cities and towns along the key transportation corridors - enhancing economic and social development in major cities and their hinterlands, with expectation of population migration into these areas.
- Strengthen and expand the polycentric pattern of urban development for selected urban systems (polycentric urban patterns) - in four clusters associated with the corridor towards Djibouti, focusing on urban and economic development near railway stations and logistics platforms.
- Implement a dispersed urban pattern as the basis for integrated and inclusive urban and rural development in Ethiopia - all major urban clusters enhancing development of their rural hinterlands.

Despite the elaborate NUDSP Ethiopia (which is yet to be approved) has no Regional Urban Development Plans (RUDPs), which present a gap in the implementation of the NUDSP Vision. RUDPs encompass a selected area within the National framework, but are larger areas compared to city planning. They take into account economic, spatial and environmental objectives and integrate critical analysis of functional linkages to achieve national level considerations. RUDPs as well promote policies for the region, and determine land-use in larger areas, highlighting different target areas or priority projects, influencing development implementation and sustainability for the long-run. The lack of RUDPs present a challenge in achieving Ethiopia's Vision 2035.

Within the planning system for Ethiopia, there also exists the challenge from the lack of integration of refugees and IDP populations into the spatial planning framework. Within the NUDSP, it was not outlined how the existing context of refugee or IDP hosting areas would be addressed, or if certain potential areas for growth or investment could be tapped into. Globally, with increased political will and ambition of the international community to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries, the Global Compact for Refugees, "provides a basis for predictable and equitable burden and responsibility sharing amongst United Nations Member States, together with other relevant stakeholders... for strengthened cooperation and solidarity with refugees and affected host countries."²⁴ As Ethiopia hosts a significant number of refugees and IDPs, it would be important to ensure their representation within national and other level development frameworks to adequately address their needs and those of the host communities which carry the burden of sharing infrastructure, services and opportunities.

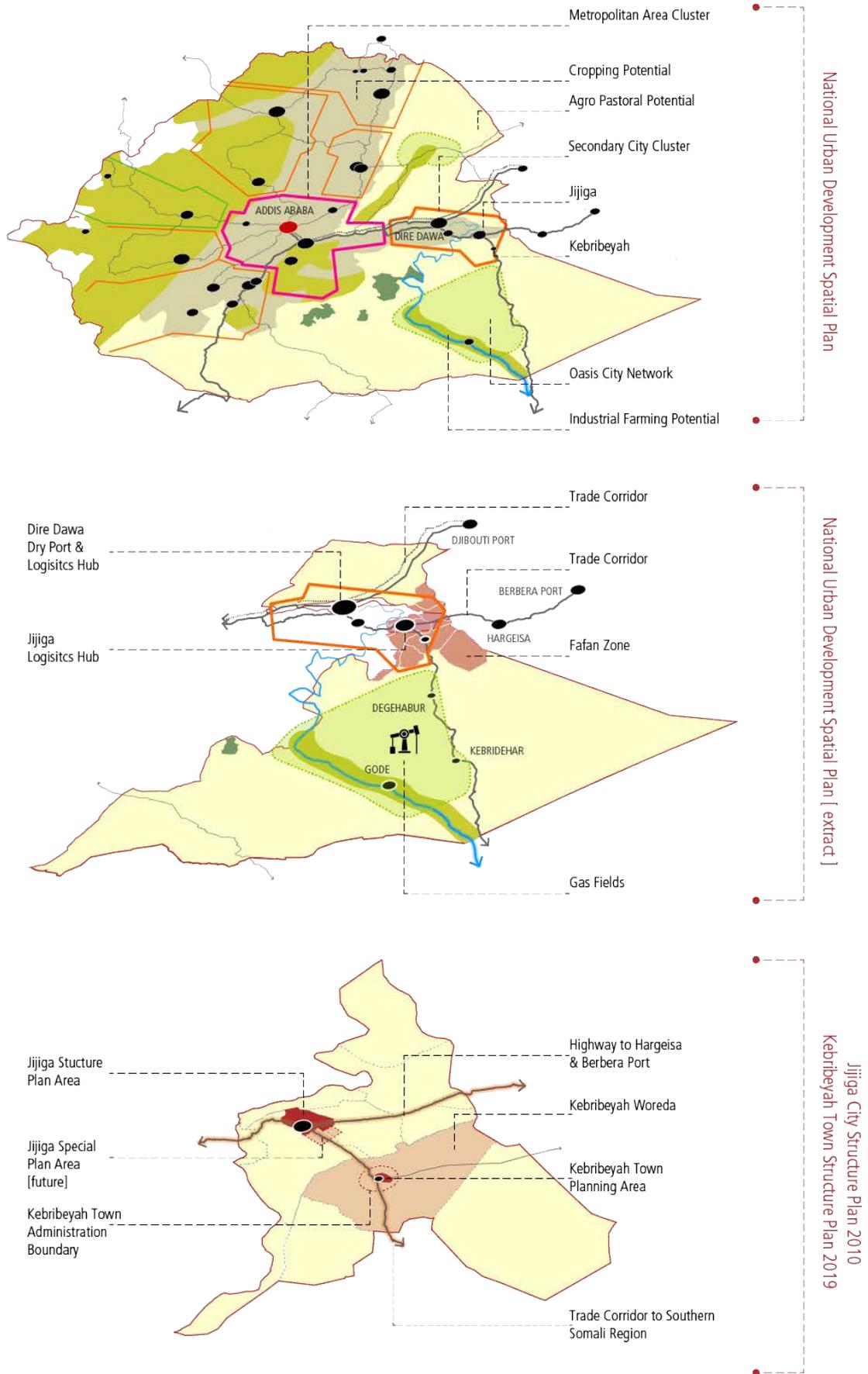


Fig.8: Planning Information

2.4. MIGRATION CONTEXT

Ethiopia has a long history of hosting conflict or climate induced refugees who are fleeing neighbouring countries. In the late 1980s Ethiopia hosted some of the world's largest refugee camps, notably Hartisheikh in the east of the country which housed over 400,000 Somali refugees, and Itang in the west for those fleeing Sudan. Since then and until today encampment remains the core of Ethiopia's approach. From the mid 1990s the number of refugees in Ethiopia gradually reduced to below 100,000 until 2008. Since then however, there has been a significant resurgence making Ethiopia the second-largest refugee hosting nation of any African country, behind Uganda.

As noted previously, Ethiopia's refugee policies have evolved significantly since the 1980's. In January 2019 Ethiopia's House of People's Representatives promulgated a new Refugee Proclamation (No. 1110/2019), which includes provisions on the right to work, freedom of movement and the right to property, amongst others revising its existing national refugee law on making it one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa. The Law provides refugees with the right to work and reside out of camps, access social and financial services, and register life events, including births and marriages. Refugee protection in the country is provided within the framework of these international and national refugee laws as well as the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. Continued insecurity within neighbouring states has resulted in sustained refugee movements, either directly as a result of internal conflict and human rights abuses or as a result of conflict related to competition for scarce natural resources and drought related food insecurity. Eritreans, South Sudanese, Sudanese, Yemenis and Somalis originating from South and Central Somalia are recognized as prima facie refugees. Nationals from other countries undergo individual refugee status determination.

According to UNHCR's Country Refugee Response Plan, the agency noted that that Ethiopia hosts approximately 744,143 refugees as of February 2020²⁵, mainly from South Sudan (335,691), Somalia (195,498) and Eritrea (163,569). A reduction in the refugee population from Somalia is anticipated in 2020 due to the improvement in the general security situation in the country, but at least 170,000 are anticipated to remain²⁶.

In the Somali region, most refugees are located around the camp of Melkadida, largely fleeing the famine of 2011. The area around Jijiga hosts those who fled in the early 1990's particularly in Kebribeyah with the camps of Aw Barre and Shedder hosting those who fled from 2007 onwards. The Fafan Administrative Zone, where the camps of Kebribeyah, Aw Barre and Shedder are located remains a high potential areas to pilot the integration of refugees and/or IDPs within host communities. This is largely stemming from socio-cultural similarities and shared Somali cultures - refugees and host communities often share the same language, as well as religious and cultural practices. These similarities can reduce the potential for conflict and encourage greater integration and harmony between communities²⁷. There remain some challenges to be addressed in refugee and IDP response within the region, such as the exacerbated pressures from large population influxes and poor coordination mechanisms or lack of systems in place to respond. One of the significant impacts of large population influxes is the environmental impact. For instance, there would be an increase in demand for and the use of charcoal and non-environmentally friendly materials, including deforestation for informal constructions, which contributes to environmental degradation²⁸.

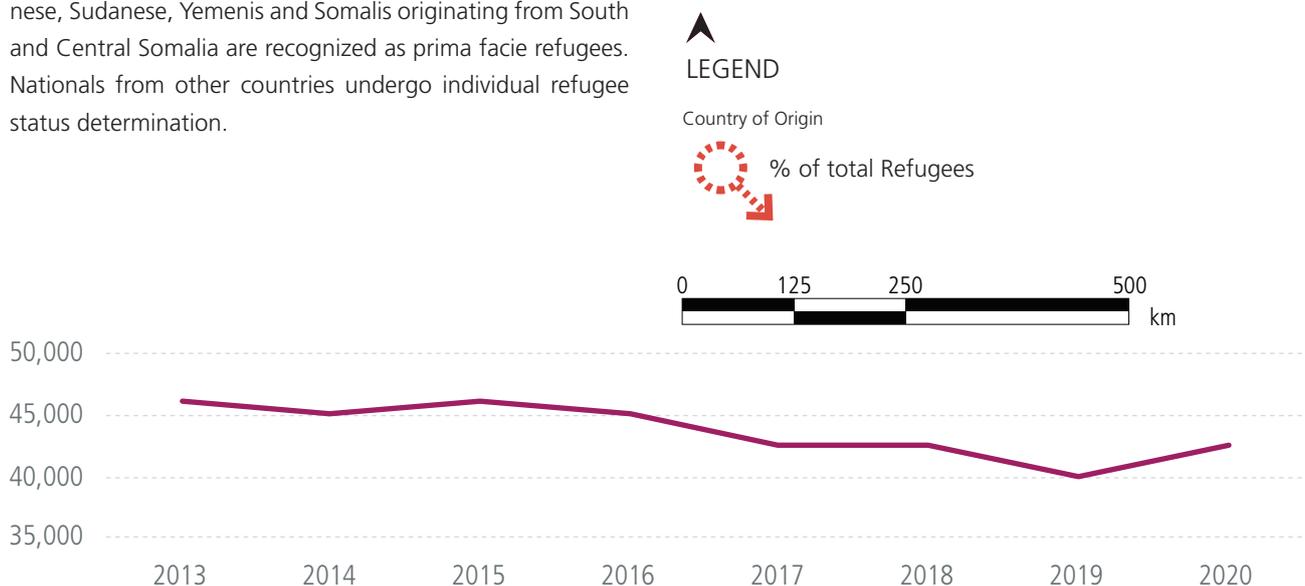


Fig.9: Relatively Static Refugee Population Numbers in Fafan Zone Region

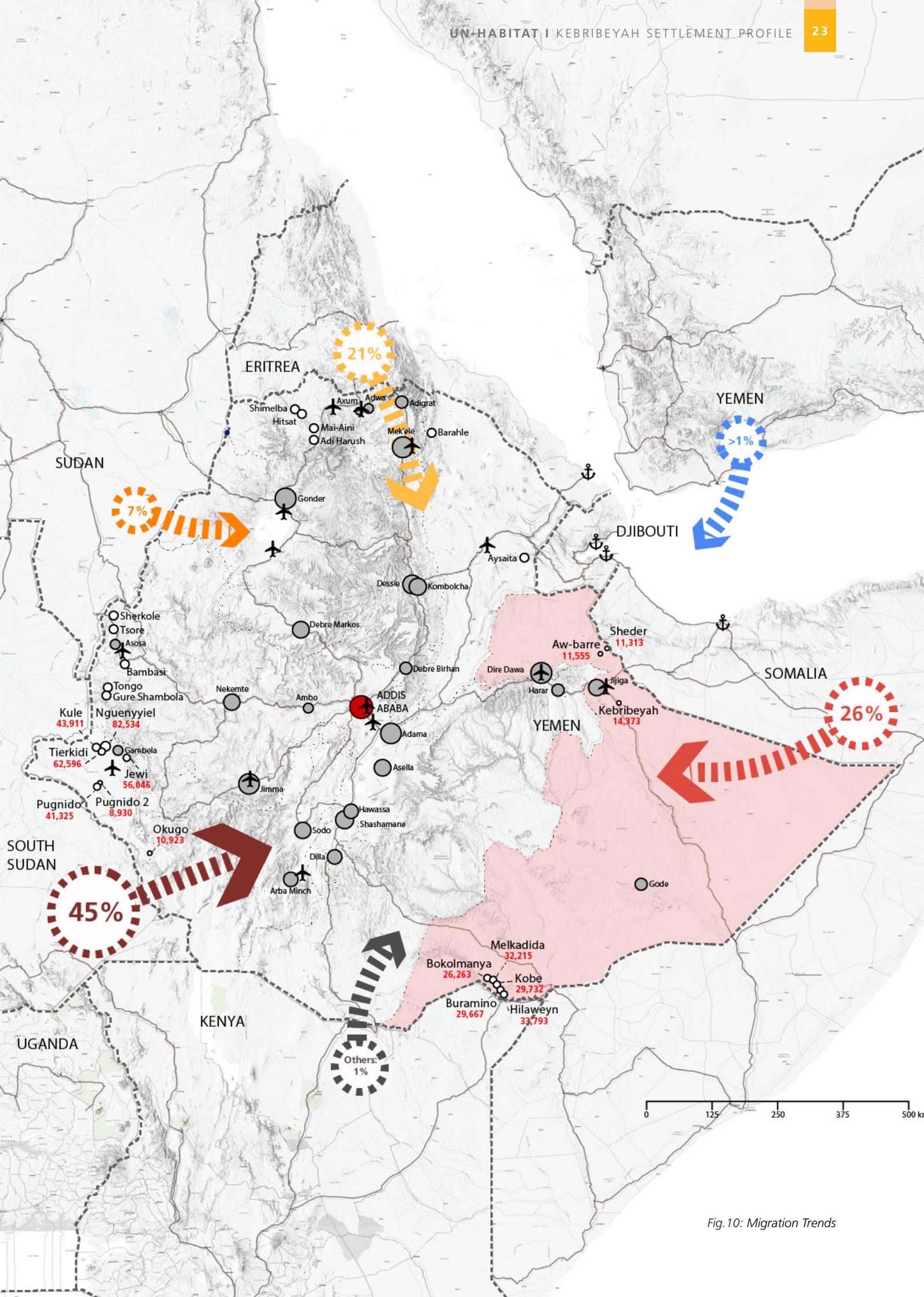


Fig.10: Migration Trends

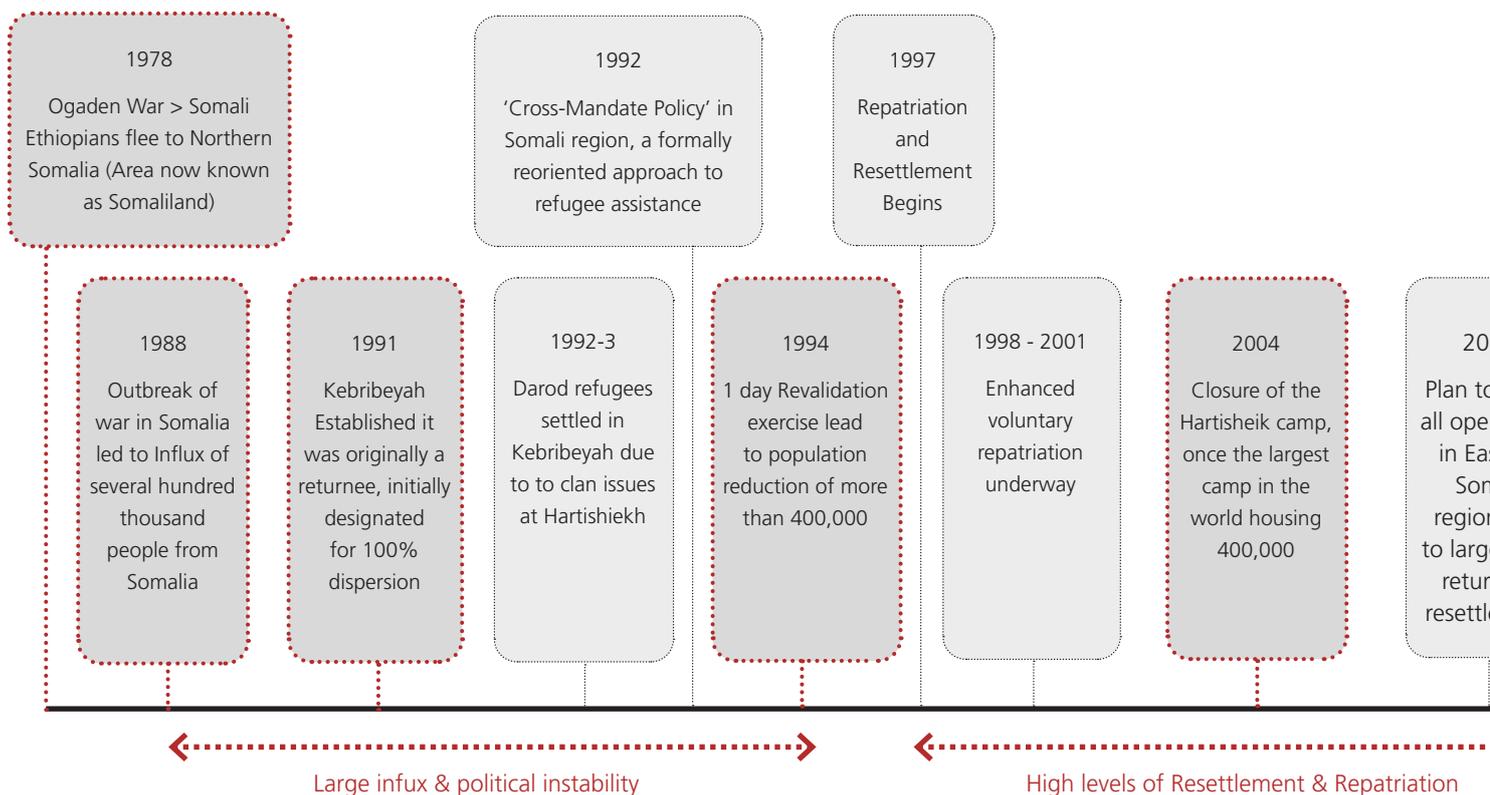
2.5. SPATIAL IMPACT OF INFLUX

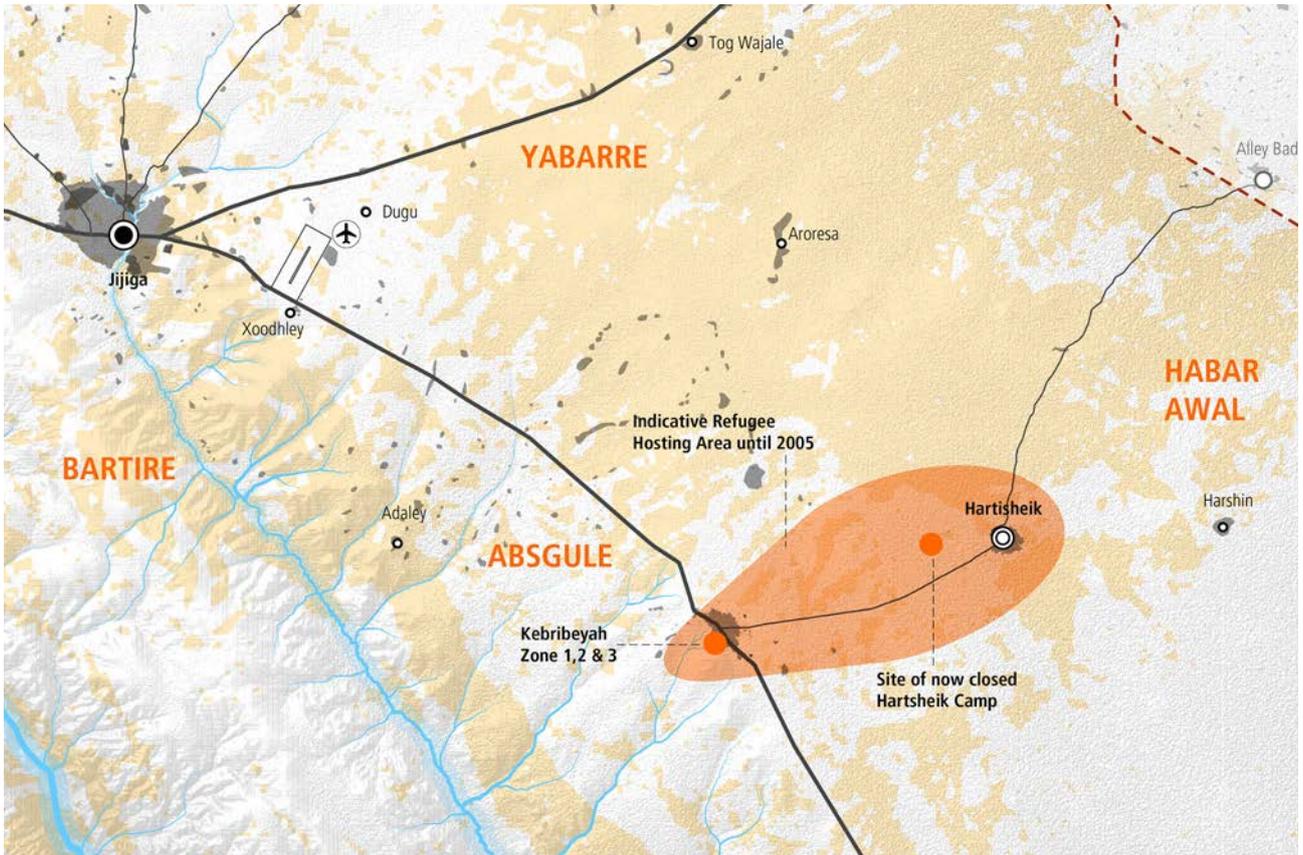
Given that the Somali region has seen huge influxes of refugees for more than three decades, the particular impact of the creation of the settlement of Kebribeyah's creation is particularly complex. Originally the settlement was developed as a returnee, rather than a refugee, camp and therefore initially designated for 100% dispersion²⁹ meaning it was initially viewed as very much a temporary camp. This policy changed over the course of 1992-3 when a large number of Darod refugees were settled there who could not be settled in the now closed Hartisheik (as of 2005) but once vast refugee settlement of Hartisheik due to potential clan conflicts, leading to a longer lease of life for the refugee settlement.

However a general instability in the region over the following 2 decades since the initial settlement of the camp, leading to regular shifts in population numbers due to climate induced influx and repatriation or resettlement agendas, has resulted in the gradual establishment of a refugee settlement that is very much "left behind". As a result, the limited local resources are facing extreme levels of pressure. Particularly with regard to land tenure, it appears no legal demarcation was ever carried out, and as the town growth has enveloped the settlement there are increasing incidents of land-grabbing in the camp and risks of conflict. In addition to this, the growing popu-

lation densities in extremely poor quality shelters on top of no functioning water supply system or waste management is very much exacerbated by the general absence of any structured plan or view towards large scale improvement.

It is clear that for a very long time the situation was not stable enough to warrant any firm basis to support decision making and to justify a longer, more development oriented, approach to the settlements existence. However since the mid 2013's, the population numbers have remained stable and since the New York Declaration in 2016, there is an increasing likelihood of the settlement remaining in perpetuity. In order to mitigate the vast challenges that have arisen in providing dignified and safe living conditions for the refugees a new comprehensive strategy is urgently needed.





Indicative refugee hosting zone in 1990's

Fig. 11: Refugee settlement locations linked to indicative clan boundaries

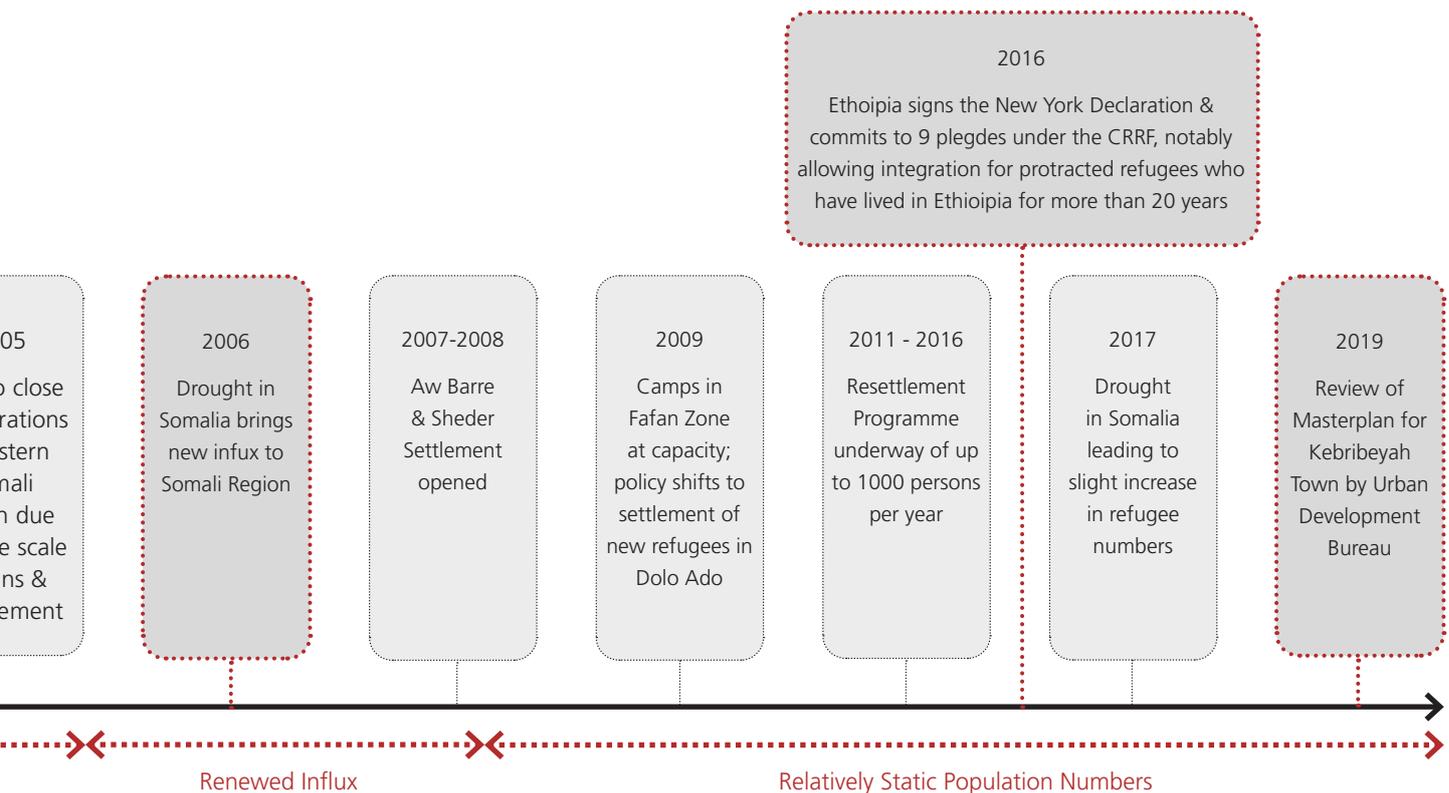


Fig. 12: Timeline Highlighting Unpredictable Influxes, Repatriation & Policies

2.6. CLIMATE RISK

The drastic risks to our environment from climate change are increasingly resulting in dire physical manifestations globally. Within the context of the impact on migration, most research recognizes that the rate of climate migration is increasing and that growing climate risks in the coming decades will accelerate this trend³⁰.

Ethiopia and the countries in the surrounding Greater Horn of Africa are very vulnerable to climate change. According to the ND-GAIN Index³¹, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia are among the 10% most vulnerable nations globally. The Somali region in particular has already seen the impact of this, and has borne the brunt of large scale climate induced displacement for many years. Large areas of Somalia and Ethiopia have experienced the driest or second driest years on record in the last 5 years with Ethiopia experiencing its worst drought in fifty years and Somalia's drought cycle narrowing even further.

It is very clear that conflict and climate variability, particularly drought in dryland areas are common drivers of climate-induced migration and refugee flows in the region³² and as Climate change is expected to intensify the conditions which result in migration, with the poorest and most climate-vulnerable areas the hardest hit. Migration is and will increasingly be an adaptive strategy as climate migrants move from less viable areas with lower water availability and crop productivity.

People living in areas with good access to roads, markets, and social infrastructure have a greater range of adaptation options and potential destinations where they may migrate to³³. As such, the towns and cities that support the hosting

of these migrants now and in the future (such as Kebribeyah) are in critical need of planning in order to remain resilient and prosperous as well as to provide sustainable opportunities to incoming populations. Although the region has a large number of conflict-affected and climate affected IDPs, the current profile aims to focus particularly on the refugees.

In the context of the Fafan Zone and towns such as Kebribeyah and the surrounding cities such as Jijiga, Harar and Dire Dawa, this is particularly pertinent. As modeling for Ethiopia published in the World Bank's "Groundswell" policy note shows, by 2050 this area in particular is likely to become a hotspot for climate induced in-migration with changes in population density generally in excess of 100 people per km². The increases in the highland areas are driven by relatively favorable climate conditions but does not take into account the current carrying capacity of the agricultural lands for example. Given that this area is not a hugely productive region for such economic activities, it is likely that the migrants are likely to be pushed to the urban areas within the region.

All this underpins the increasing rationale, and urgency to plan for, the implementation of sustainable urban development approaches within the region that fully includes displaced populations as part of their considerations. Through incorporating sound climate-resilient urban development and infrastructure investment strategies for cities and towns which include displaced populations, it will enable the region to both flourish and rebound from the increasing likelihood of climate migration induced shocks.

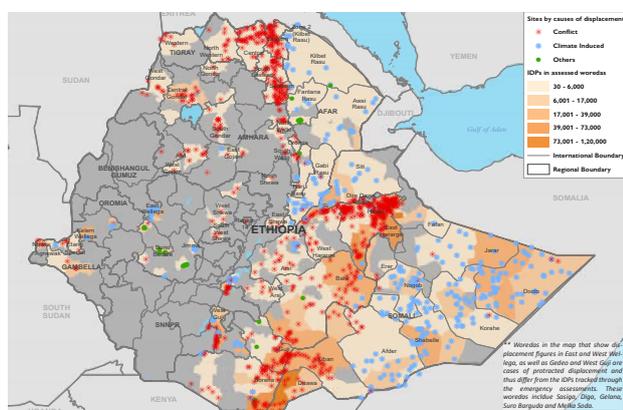
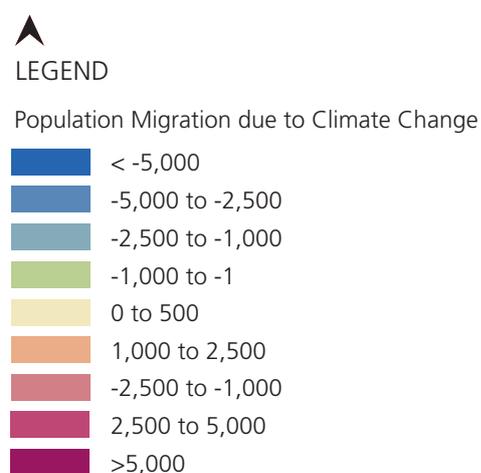


Fig. 13: IDP locations in 2019 (IOM DTM 2019)



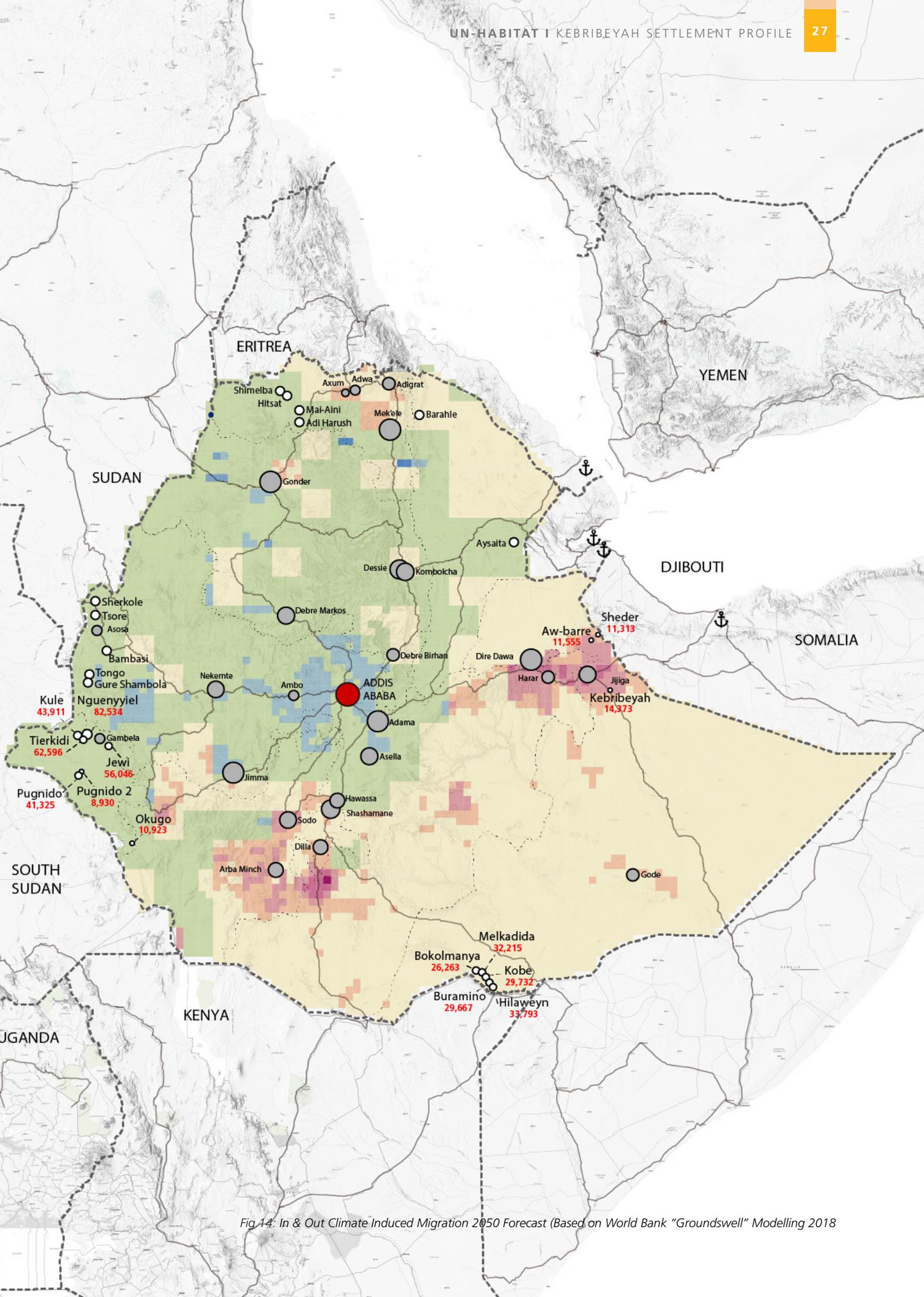


Fig 14: In & Out Climate Induced Migration 2050 Forecast (Based on World Bank "Groundswell" Modelling 2018)





3 DISTRICT CONTEXT

3.1. LOCATION AND CONNECTIVITY

Ethiopia and the Somali region in particular have long suffered from poor access and connectivity. In 2007, between 23 and 98 percent of the population in every region was further than 5 hours travel time from a major city.³⁴ There has been a substantial improvement in this regard in the past decade, but the major connectivity in the region is limited to the main trunk roads, particularly the A10 highway which connects Awash in the Oromiya Region through Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga before running South to the border with Somalia. Beyond this major highway, and the connection between Jijiga and the Somali border to the East there are no high quality tarmac roads in the region.

The town of Kebribeyah's location on the A10 highway, as well as being the closest town on the route between the southern Somali region and the regional capital of Jijiga, likely contributes to its relative prosperity. The town acts as a market hub within the local area and is located within the network of trade links with northern Somalia. As it was identified during the validation mission in Kebribeyah, besides the major road network, there is an informal network of paths leading to the Somali Region which are used for cross border trade between the Somali Region and Somalia.

Refugees are afforded freedom of movement within the country and are able to travel to Jijiga to obtain services and facilities not available in Kebribeyah. As long as they are in

possession of a refugee ID card, they may pass the security checkpoint just south of Jijiga. In terms of modes of transport, private buses run between Kebribeyah and Jijiga to the north, and can be accessed from the bus station at the northern periphery of Kebribeyah town. The cost per person is approximately 50 Birr (USD 1.50 approx) per person each way, making it relatively affordable for the average host community member, but often prohibitively expensive for refugees, creating an obstacle in being able to fully take advantage of the opportunities provided by "freedom of movement".

As noted, beyond the major highways the smaller rural and urban roads are few and are often of poor quality. Based on consultations with the City Mayor, Kebribeyah is investing as far as possible in improving its urban road network, but reportedly there is a severe shortage in resources ultimately limiting the capacity to implement on a wide scale. The Structure Plan for Kebribeyah does identify a clear road network, paving the way for improved connectivity with the urban area, but this does not extend to the refugee settlement which, due to its spontaneous settlement structure and lack of strategic plan, is severely lacking in terms of connectivity.

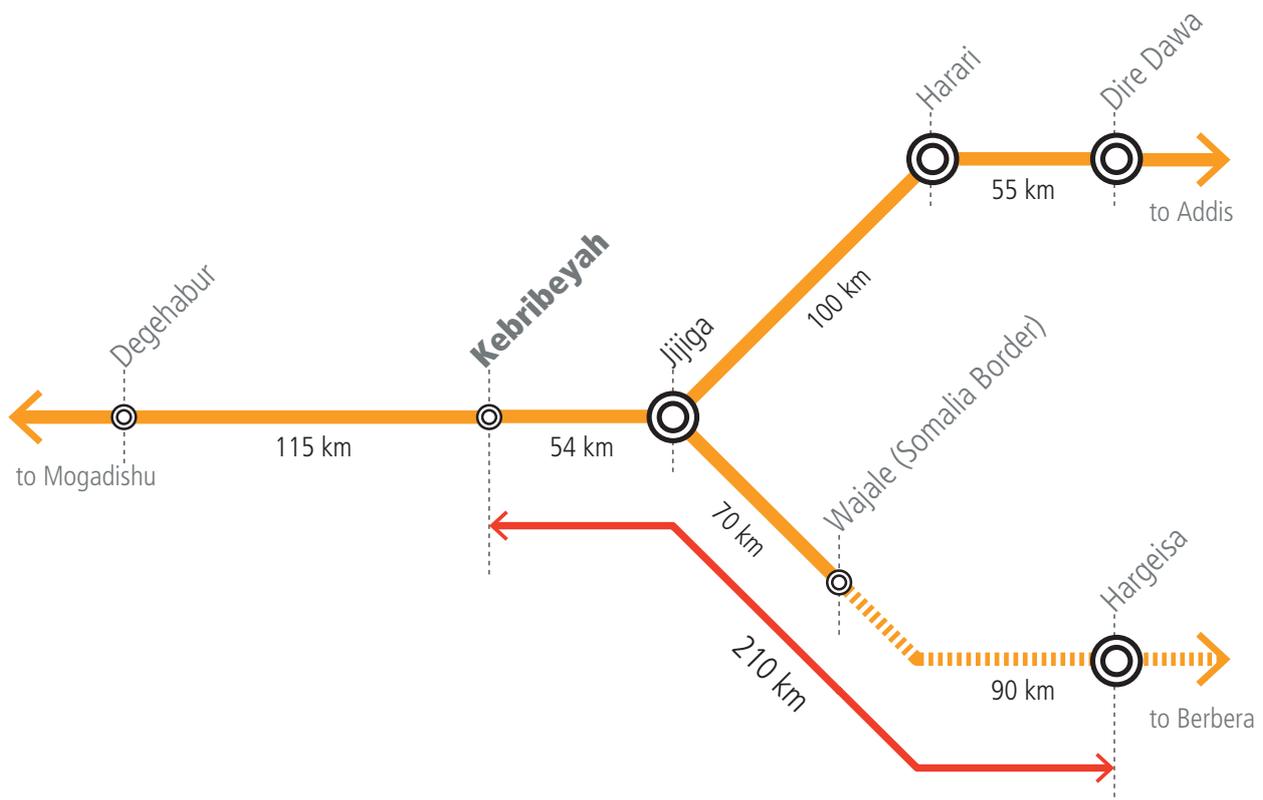
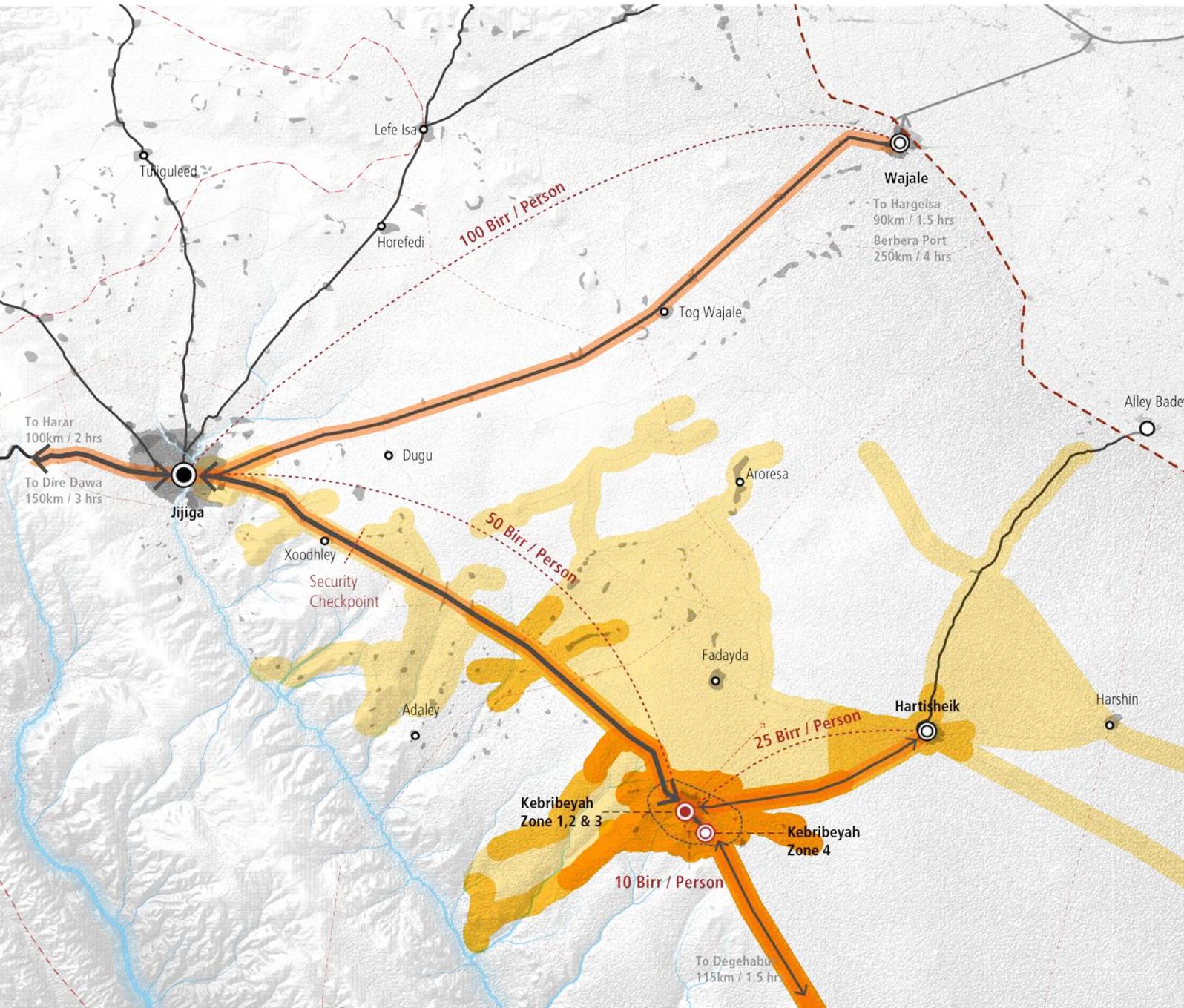


Fig. 15: Key Travel Distances from Kebribeyah



LEGEND

- Regional Boundary
- - - National Boundary
- Major roads
- Secondary roads
- Highway/Primary Road
- Secondary Road

- Settlement boundary
- Major cities
- Towns
- Settlements / Villages
- Kebribeyah zone 1,2,3
- Kebribeyah zone 4

- 60 mins driving distance
- 30 mins driving distance
- 15 mins driving distance



Fig. 16: Accessibility in time and Cost from Kebribeyah

3.2. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Jijiga City and Kebribeyah Town are the two largest urban areas in the Fafan Zone in the Somali Region with Urban population of 169,390 and 48,753 (including refugee populations) respectively. Although the Aw Barre Woreda has a larger urban population than Kebribeyah, it is spread over a number of smaller settlements.

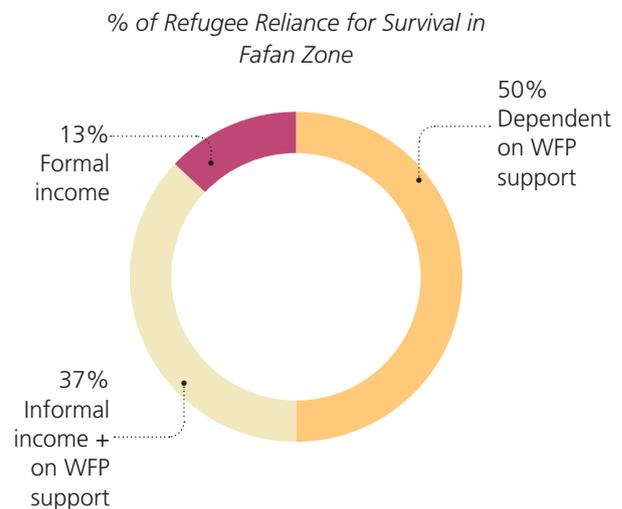
The Somali Regional State is characterized by underdevelopment, limited service delivery, frequent livelihood crises, and insecurity. Conflicts and tensions in the region are complex. Traditional institutions and systems, which exist within Somali culture to manage relationships and resources between sub-clans, struggle to find a place within the growing presence of a developing, alternative, formal government structure.³⁵

Despite these challenges however, particularly in the Fafan Zone where Kebribeyah is located, as a result of the close cultural similarities and the shared social structures, there are few major social challenges that arise amongst the host communities as a result of hosting refugees. In fact in discussions with numerous stakeholders including ARRA, and the City Administration, the shared culture was emphasised as a positive aspect of the refugee situation.

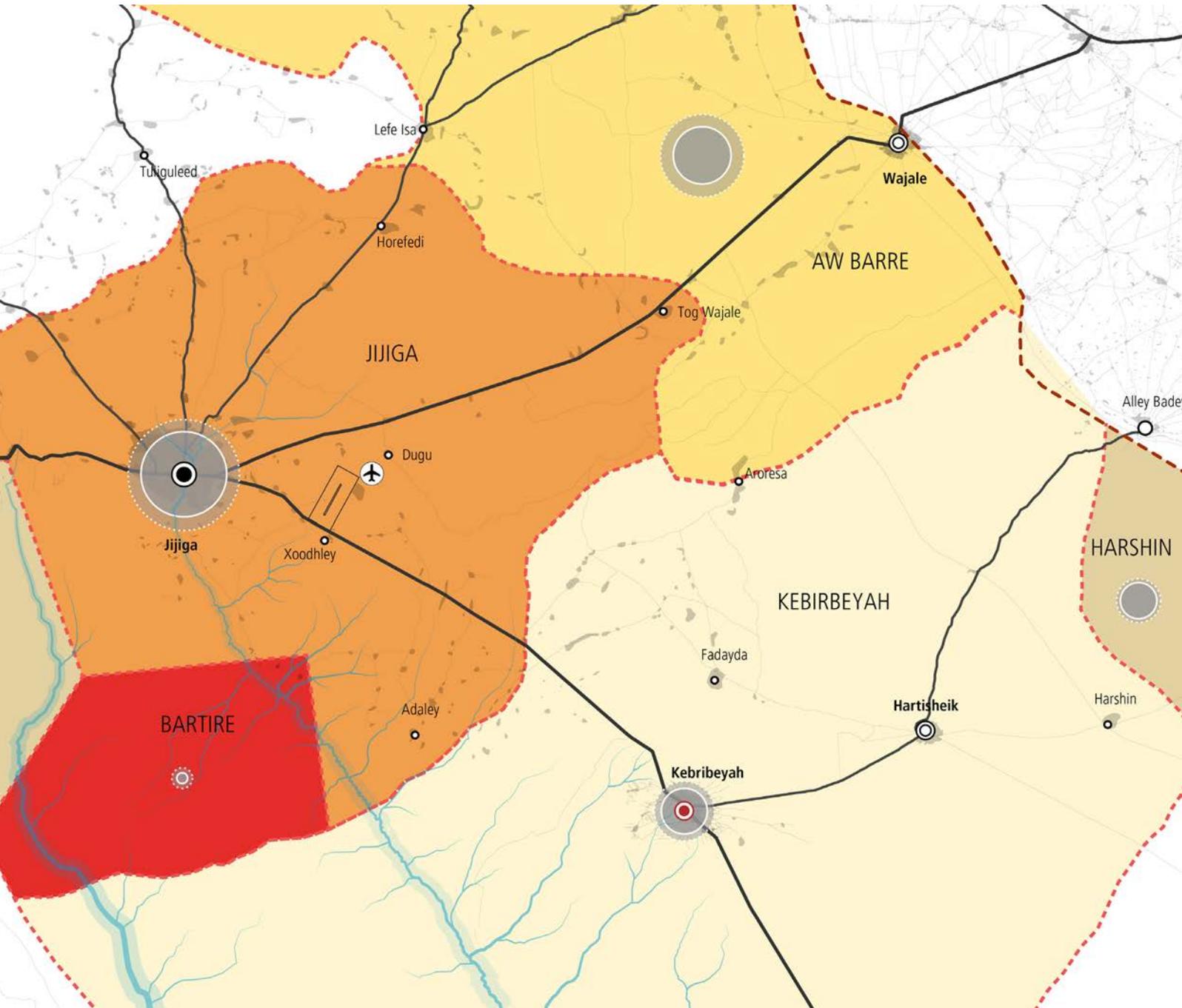
A major challenge in the hosting of refugees relates to issues surrounding the dependency trap and lack of opportunities for self reliance. As for the differences in the socio-economic status within the refugee populations, the Jijiga Refugee Households Vulnerability Survey 2016 identifies three refugee socio-economic groups:

- The Poor Households that are dependent on World Food Programme (WFP) assistance, estimated at 50% of the population;
- The Middle Households that access skilled and unskilled labour in addition to WFP assistance, estimated at 37% of the population; and
- The Better off Households that are also engaged in livestock and retail trade, have rental assets and receive remittances, estimated at 13% of the population.

According to an International Labour Organization (ILO) study carried out in 2018, the demographic characteristics of the Somali refugees in Ethiopia indicate a relatively young population with approximately 56 percent of the population comprises children under the age of 18³⁶. Women are also the predominant gender.



Woreda name	Population 2020	Area (km ²)	Density 2020 (p/km ²)
Babile	99,572	427.61	232.86
Jijiga	364,533	2091.05	174.33
Aw Barre	438,791	3534.59	124.14
Gursum	35,578	343.07	103.70
Harshin	103,675	1349.59	76.82
Kebribeyah	214,417	4735.37	45.28



LEGEND

- Regional Boundary
 - - - National Boundary
 - Major roads
 - Secondary roads
 - Urban Population 2007
 - Urban Population 2030
 - WOREDA NAME
 - City/town name
- 0 5 10 20 km

- > 200 Persons per km²
- 175 Persons per km²
- 125 Persons per km²
- 75-100 Persons per km²
- < 50 Persons per km²
- Major cities
- Towns
- Settlements / Villages
- Kebribeyah

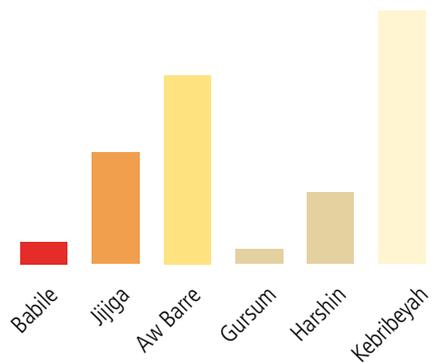


Fig. 17: Population Density and Growth Forecast

3.3. URBAN GROWTH PATTERNS

According to the World Bank, the reduction of poverty since 2010 has been much more significant in urban areas than in rural ones, which are particularly affected by environmental events such as the El Niño drought³⁷. In addition to this, the rate of urbanization in the country is anticipated to rapidly increase, between 3.8% per year, according to the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency, to 5.4% per year, as predicted by the World Bank. This means Ethiopia's urban population will triple from its 2012 level in less than 20 years.

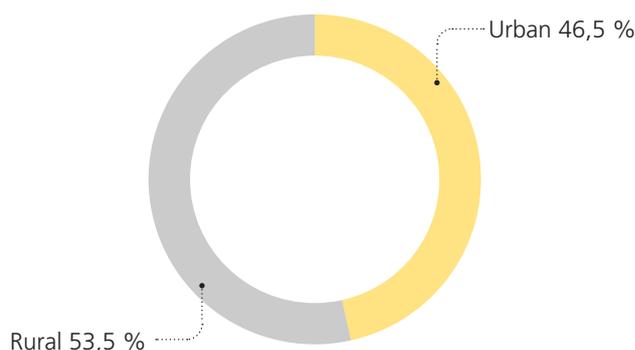
Within the context of the Fafan Zone, Jijiga and Kebribeyah in particular as secondary cities and towns are likely in particular to experience the effects of this extremely rapid growth. As a result of increased sedentarisation analysis carried out by the the Red Cross in 2016 shows that between 1985 and 2015 the built-up area increased by almost 60%³⁸. As noted previously, major road development and the consequent increase in population density along the road corridors created a kind of urban network among the isolated communities which has continued to influence the growth trends of cities and towns in the region.

In preparation for this high growth in urbanization, cities and towns like Jijiga and Kebribeyah are planning for densification and urban extension in peri-urban areas. The Jijiga Special Area Plan is under development with a potential focus on including space for IDPs under the Durable Solutions Initiative recently launched in 2019. In addition to this, the Kebribeyah town plan is currently being updated by the Urban Development and Construction Bureau of the Somali region, based in Jijiga.

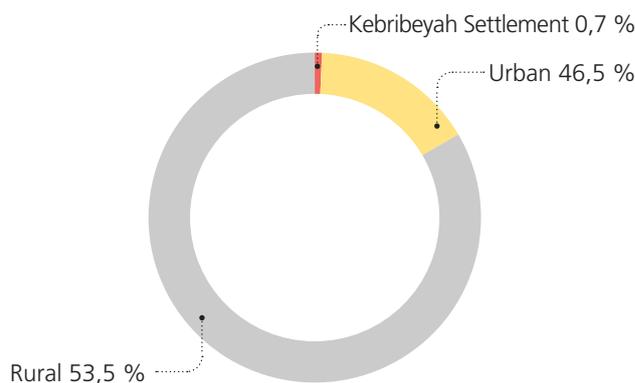
Based on discussions between UN-Habitat and the Urban Development and Construction Bureau team it was clear

that the updated plan for Kebribeyah will very much focus on planning for the urban growth, and they were open to the concept of including the refugee camp within the new plan. There was clearly an awareness among the various institutional stakeholders that the refugees need to be taken into account, and that there are potential linkages to CRRF priorities. However, the plan thus far does not demonstrate this, suggesting limited interaction on this issue between humanitarian actors and the urban development authorities in terms of defining concrete steps toward planning for urban growth including the refugee communities.

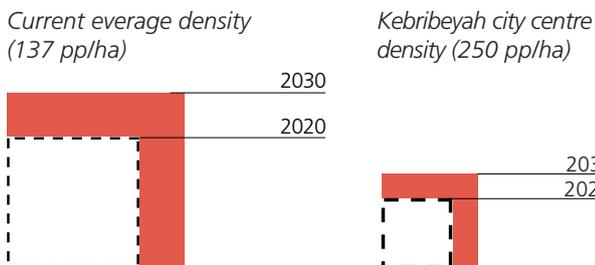
Urban and Rural poulation in Jijiga



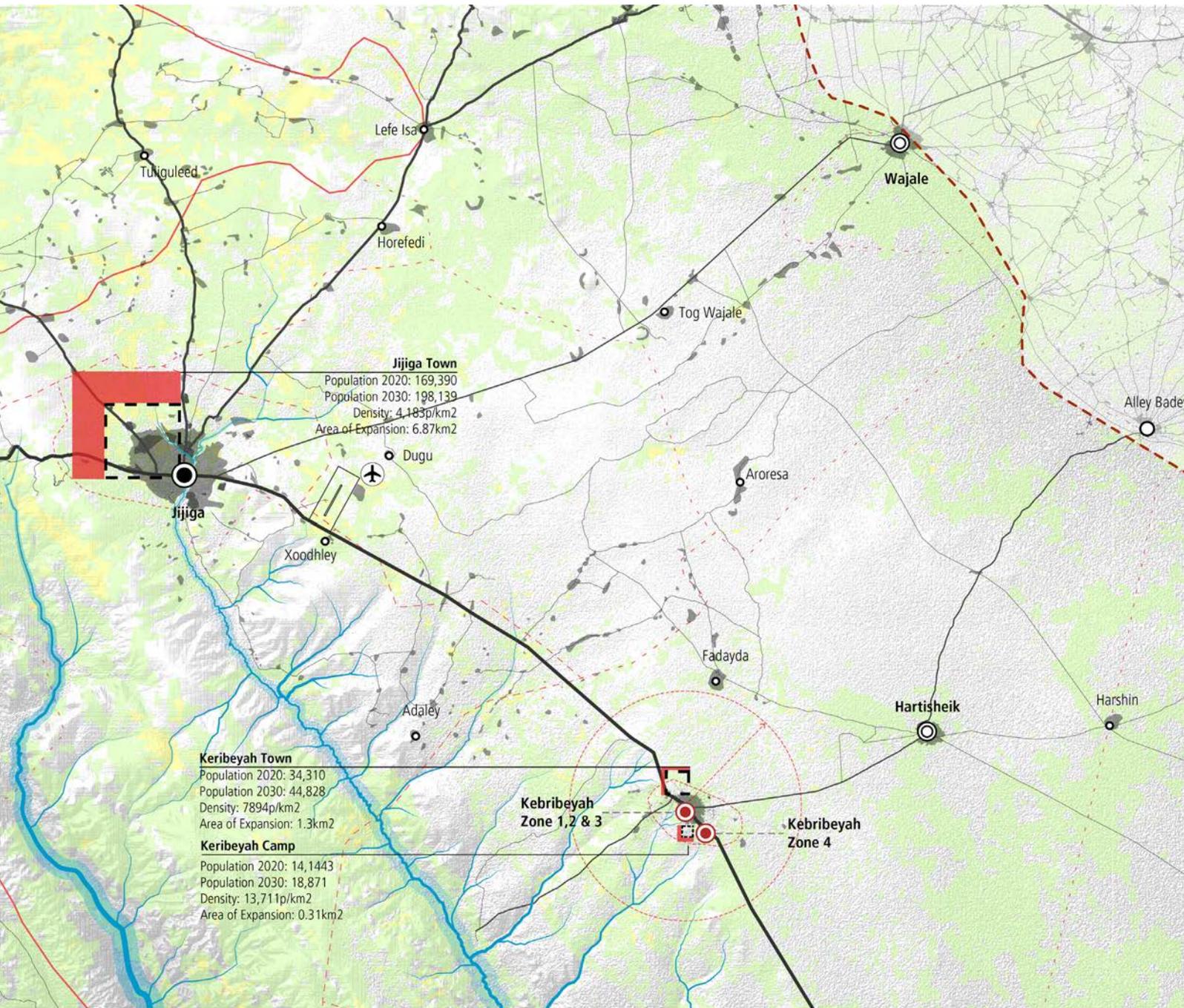
Urban and Rural poulation in Kebribeyah



Kebribeyah Camp Current area and Area of expansion



Settlement name	Growth rate (%)	Population 2020	Population 2030	Difference 2020-2030	Area (km ²)	Density 2020 (pp/km ²)	Area of expansion by 2030 (km ²)
Jijiga Town	2.71 %	169,390	198,139	28,749	40.48	4,183	6.87
Kebribeyah Town	2.71 %	34,310	44,828	10,518	4.35	7,894	1.3
Kebribeyah Camp	2.71 %	14,443	18,871	4,428	1.05	13,711	0.3



Jijiga Town
 Population 2020: 169,390
 Population 2030: 198,139
 Density: 4,183p/km²
 Area of Expansion: 6.87km²

Keribeyah Town
 Population 2020: 34,310
 Population 2030: 44,828
 Density: 7894p/km²
 Area of Expansion: 1.3km²

Keribeyah Camp
 Population 2020: 14,1443
 Population 2030: 18,871
 Density: 13,711p/km²
 Area of Expansion: 0.31km²



LEGEND

- Regional Boundary
- - - National Boundary
- Major roads
- Secondary roads
- Tertiary roads

- Rainfed Croplands
- Croplands / Vegetation
- Major cities
- Towns
- Keribeyah zone 1,2,3
- Keribeyah zone 4

- Additional Urban Area Required by 2030
- Existing Urban Area 2020
- Urban Extent
- Approximate Urban Administrative Boundary



Fig. 18: Urban Population Growth

3.4. CLIMATE CONTEXT

Although there is limited information available specifically for Kebribeyah, there is substantial climate data available for Jijiga, the closest major city, located 53 kilometres to the north-west of Kebribeyah. Due to their close proximity, it is assumed that the climate patterns of Kebribeyah are similar to that of Jijiga. Kebribeyah town and Jijiga city have an elevation of approximately 1650m above sea level.

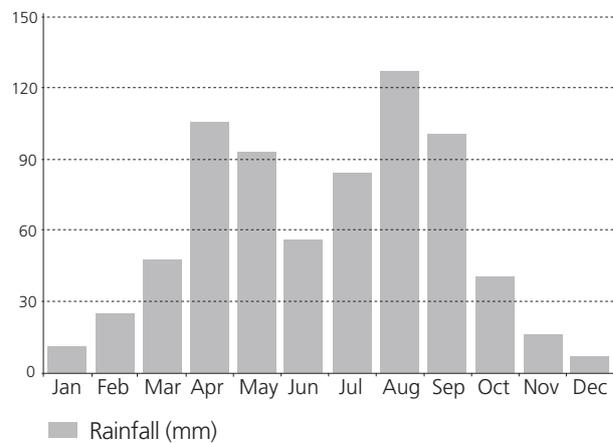
Overall, Jijiga area has a warm and temperate climate. The average annual temperature is 19.4°C, with the highest average temperature occurring in June (21.1°C) and the lowest in January (16.4°C). Throughout the year, the average temperature varies only 4.7°C, the narrow annual temperature range reflective of the temperate climate. Despite this, a minimum temperature of 7.1°C in January and maximum of 28.2°C in March has been recorded in Jijiga.

The annual total rainfall of Jijiga is 712mm, the driest month being December with only 6mm of rain and the wettest being August with 127mm. The Somali Region overall has an average annual rainfall of 629mm which is the third lowest of all regions in Ethiopia.

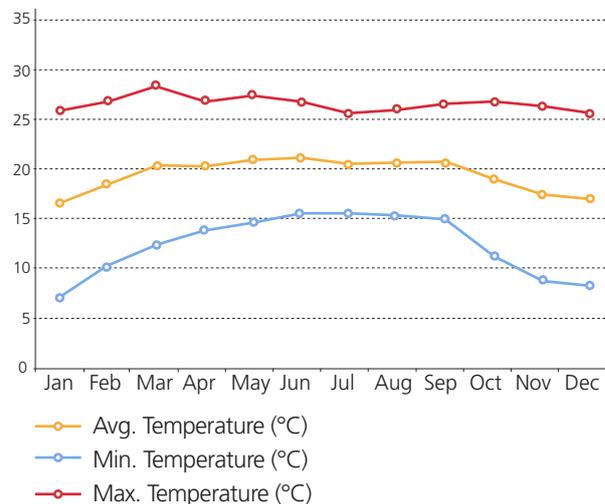
In terms of extreme climatic events, the Somali region is most prone to drought. Between 2001 and 2018, the region suffered a degree of drought of varying degrees every year.³⁹ However, within that 18 year period, approximate 13 years affected large areas and population levels of the region. The most recent severe drought was in 2017, affecting millions of people and inducing large scale displacement.

The region is also known for rare but significant flash flooding when the rains are particularly heavy. The most recent flooding of the Fafan zone occurred in early 2016 when the Fafan River overflowed causing 23 deaths and destroying 200 houses in Jijiga⁴⁰.

Jijiga Average Rainfall



Jijiga Monthly Temperature Averages





3.5. ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Fafan zone where Kebribeyah is located, sits near the southern rim of the Great Rift Valley. As a result, the landscape is made up of three very distinct landforms: the Amora Mountains and Fafan Valley to the west and the Jijiga Plains to the East. Kebribeyah sits on the ridgeline between the edge to the the Jijiga Plains and the Fafan valley. Although there is no large perennial river in the region, there are a number of intermittent streams that drain into the Jarar and Fafan Wadis which ultimately are tributaries of Wabishebbelle River, the largest river in Southern Ethiopia. As a result of the lack of a large perennial river, there is limited natural potential for large scale irrigation and other purposes⁴¹.

The climate is semi-arid (less than 400 mm/year) falling typically on the Jijiga Plains and Fafan Valley. However with the impact of climate change, the unpredictability of the rains is increasing with more than a 50% reduction in annual rainfall between 2006 and 2012. These large differences have clearly led to the increase in household level Birkeds (Birkeds are locally- constructed water storage facilities, common in Somali pastoralist areas, which consist of an excavated area, often lined with concrete and filled by rain water) as a coping mechanism during drier periods.

Members of previously nomadic clans such as the Gadabursi, Yabarre, Gerri, Bartire and, more recently, the Abaskul in the Jerrer valley, have turned to cultivation in the higher altitude and higher rainfall areas such as Jijiga, Awbarre and Gursum. This has been accompanied by a move from communally to individually held land as well as an increase in the area of land cultivated and a consequent decrease in the area of land open to grazing for pastoralists⁴².

Linked to the unpredictability of rainfall and a growth in sedentarisation and a move toward the dependant rain fed agriculture, the region has received large levels of food aid since 2000. The ecological situation of the region is growing in fragility. Hydrometeorological hazards, resource based, ethnic and political conflicts, land degradation, and the lack of coping mechanisms and adaptive capacities are amongst the root-causes of vulnerability.

Most crises in the zone are protracted, persistent and regular. Very limited effort is being made towards systematic disaster risk reduction. In addition to this, the region surrounding Kebribeyah is extremely disaster prone. Communities are vulnerable in multiple aspects, such as food and water insecurity, droughts and flash floods⁴³.

East of Karamara Ridge, in the Jijiga Plains, cultivated land and grassland is the dominant land use. Agriculture in the area is rain-fed and, thus, the decision to cultivate or not is highly dependent on rainfall. Areas may be cultivated one year, but in the following left fallow allowing grassland to establish.

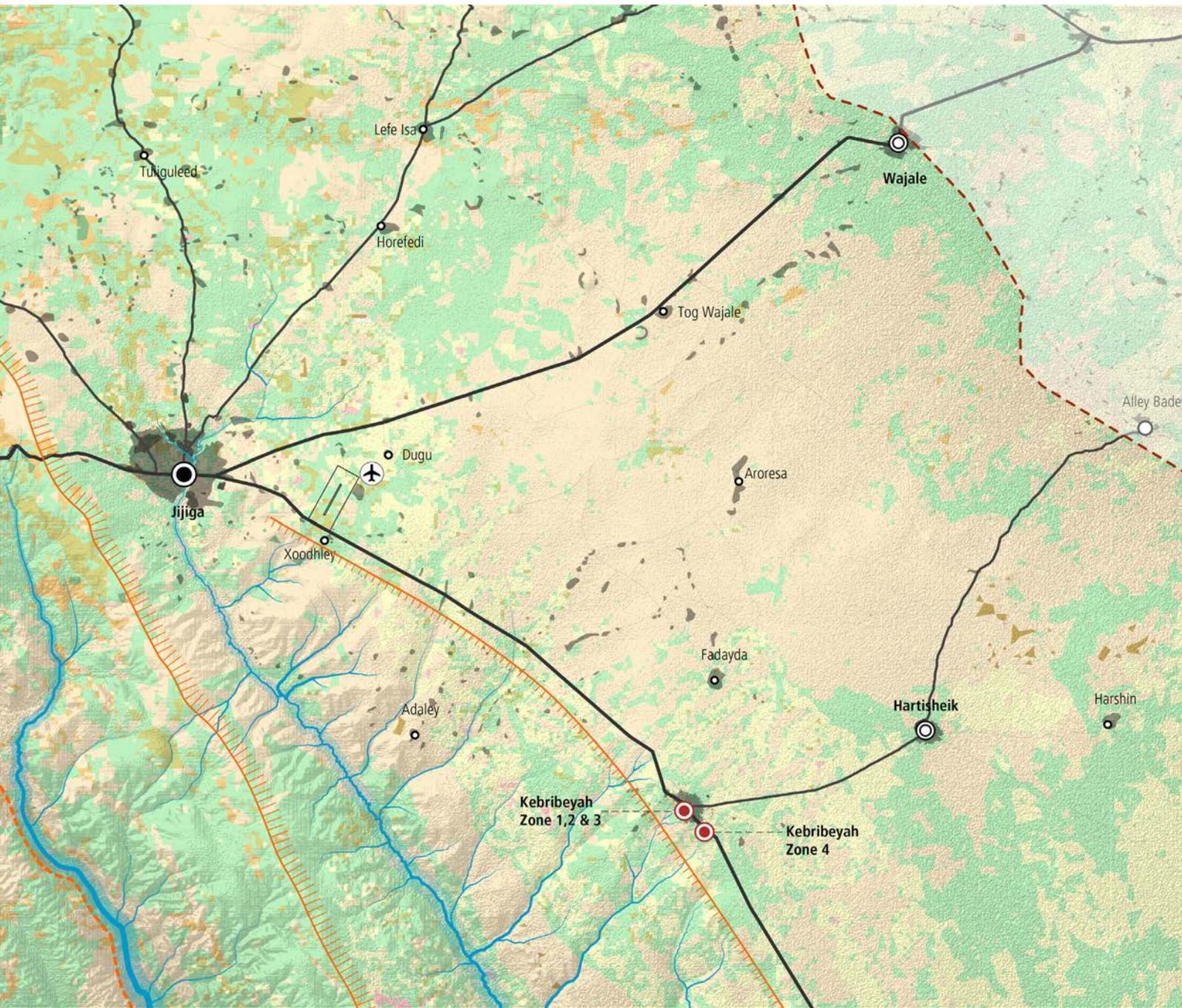
In terms of land use change, approximately 30 years ago rangelands dominated the area around Jijiga. Today agricultural lands and rangelands are more or less equally distributed, partly as a result of a shift from pastoral livelihood systems toward those more agriculture-oriented. Sedentarisation has led to the second largest major change in the landscape as analysis shows that between 1985 and 2015 the built-up area increased by almost 60%⁴⁴.



Fig.19: Agriculture 1985



Fig.20: Agriculture 2019



LEGEND

- Regional Boundary
- National Boundary
- Major roads
- Secondary roads
- Major cities
- Towns
- Kebribeyah
- Bare Land
- Rainfed Croplands
- Croplands / Vegetation
- Sparse Vegetation
- Shrubland / Grassland
- Open Shrubland
- Water Pumping Station
- Open Grassland
- Urban Extent
- Major Waterway / Wadi
- Minor Waterway
- Ridgeline
- Elephant Sanctuary Boundary

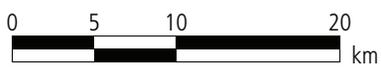


Fig.21: Ecological Framework

3.6. URBAN & RURAL ECONOMY

The regional economy is closely linked to the economies of neighbouring countries – Somalia, Djibouti, Kenya and the Gulf States – and any disruption to the flow of cash, livestock and commodities, either within the Somali Region or between the region and the world beyond its borders, constitute a major threat to many local livelihoods. The regional government and the district administrations earn more than 70% of their annual revenue from the livestock sector in the form of sales tax. Typically each administrative and livelihood zones have their own main market towns. However there are a number of important market towns such as Jijiga and Kebribeyah which serve wider areas and serve as marketing hubs for livestock, food and non-food commodities.

Through these corridors also come foodstuffs – rice, wheat flour, pasta, sugar - new and second hand clothes, and all types of household items, which are the main commodities purchased. The main commodities sold by the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are livestock and to a lesser extent livestock products (milk and ghee). Agro-pastoralists also sell cereals – mainly maize and sorghum. Sesame, onions, fodder, and fruits and vegetables grown along the riverine areas are sold to neighbouring markets.

The city of Jijiga plays predominantly a consumer and distributive role for agricultural products, and a purely distributive role for manufactured commodities. Hence it is a market center for the agricultural outputs produced by the hinterlands and manufactured goods that enter the nation through port Berbera.

According to the rural Ethiopian Economic Atlas (2006), from 11 to 20 percent of the total land area in Jijiga zone is held by small holders

Four livelihoods systems are dominant⁴⁵:

- Pastoralism: About 60% of the rural population is engaged in livestock rearing. On average, pastoralist households hold a herd of between 12 and 25 cattle. When there is a surplus, pastoralists sell milk and ghee.
- Agro-pastoralists, comprising about 25% of the rural population, pursue a mixed livelihood system wherein they are engaged in livestock herding and rain fed crop farming (maize and sorghum).
- Farmers living a settled existence produce rain fed crops for consumption and trade make up approximately 12% of the rural population

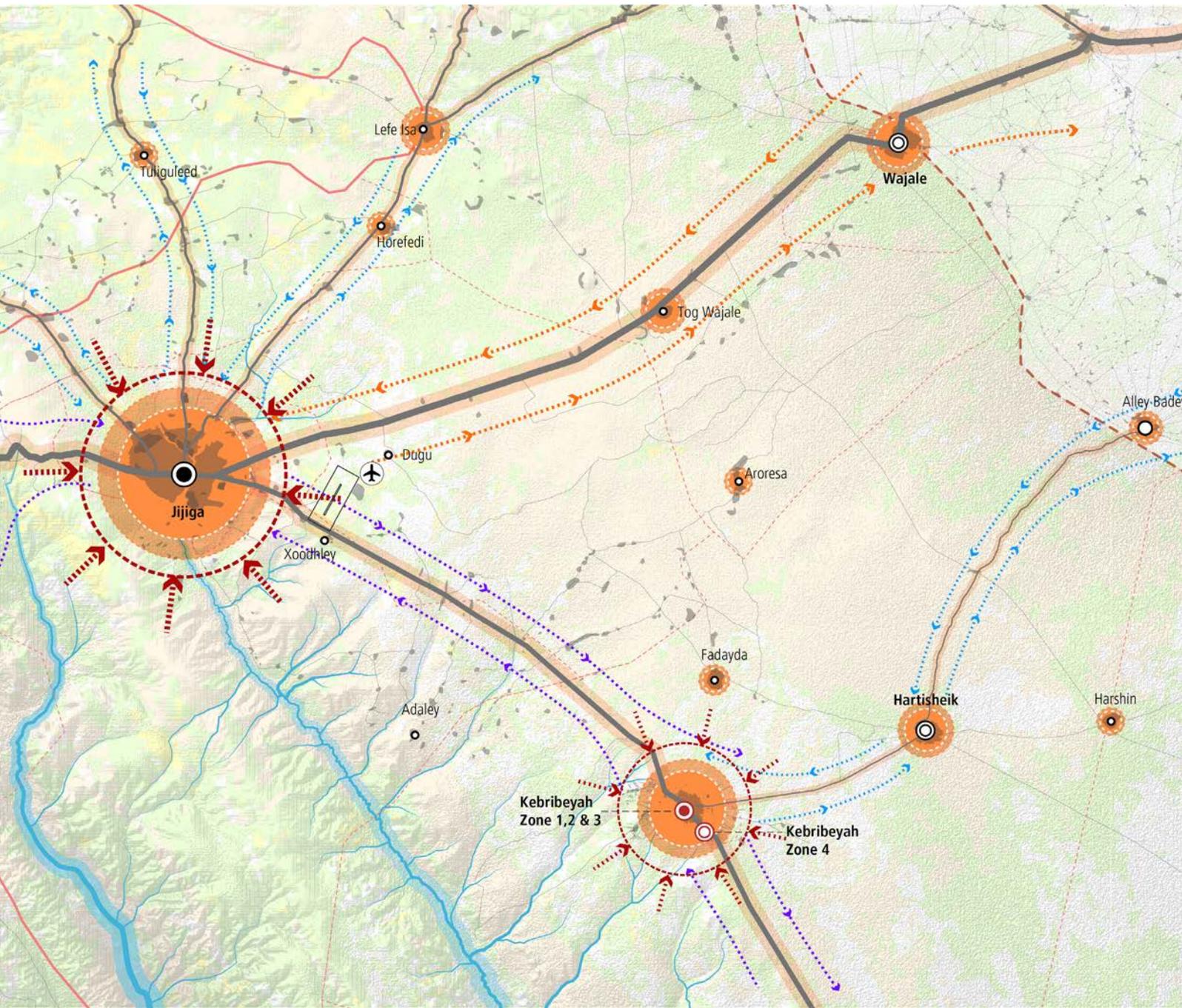
- Urban residents making a living from formal and informal employment

The percentages of households involved in the different livelihood systems are highly variable over the project area, as this is strongly dependent on the suitability of lands for crop production, the distance to markets and local traditions. Migration towards larger agglomerations is increasingly taking place. The rural population searches for daily laborer jobs to supplement and diversify their income.

Pastoralism is a rational use of the drylands. Pastoralists respond to and use, even choose and profit from, variability. This allows for a vibrant and productive livelihood system in some of the harshest landscapes in the world. Pastoralists use mobility to respond quickly to fluctuations in resource availability, dictated by the drylands' scarce and unpredictable rainfall. They also employ a number of highly specialised risk spreading strategies to safeguard their herds against drought, floods, disease and social unrest⁴⁶.

A crucial feature of the Somali Region economy, easily overlooked by analyses that focus on pastoralism in isolation, is the interconnected nature of different livelihood activities. Capital flows occur around this system because pastoralists sell animals to traders and buy food produced by farmers and agro-pastoralists; relatives with jobs in urban centres invest in the rural economy; other relatives living abroad remit cash back to the region⁴⁷.

This dynamic and complex set of economic relationships is a source of strength but also a source of vulnerability, as any threat to one set of actors in the system can undermine the livelihoods of many others.



LEGEND

- Urban Extent
- Croplands
- Sparse Vegetation
- Major Economic Corridor
- Minor Economic Corridor
- National Boundary

- Major roads
- Secondary roads
- Tertiary roads
- Major cities
- Towns
- Kebribeyah zone 1,2,3
- Kebribeyah zone 4

- Settlements / Villages
- Economic Centre
- Major Trade flows
- Major Trade flows (international)
- Secondary trade flows
- Incoming flows from rural areas

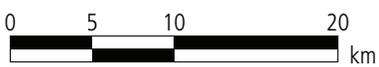


Fig.22: Hierarchy of Economic Centres and Productive Agricultural Land





4 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

4.1. SETTLEMENT GOVERNANCE

Both Kebribeyah City and the refugee settlement have functional institutions and governance mechanisms. Kebribeyah City Administration is led by a Mayor who is supported by a team of sectoral focal points covering areas including roads, health, education, water and sanitation who are relatively new in the positions (since August 2019). The Mayor also works with the Woreda Chairman and council who represents the surrounding rural community. As elected officials of local government units, they have responsibility for administering and prioritising key infrastructure and service delivery. In consultations with the Mayor and his team during the research for this profile, the most significant challenge was securing financial resources in being able to deliver upon their mandates. This profile did not examine the kebele-level systems and representation within Kebribeyah.

The refugee settlement is administered by ARRA supported by UNHCR, their team in Kebribeyah being led by the Camp Coordinator. The Camp Coordinator works closely with the City Administration as well as NGO's and UN Agencies. In addition to that, they engage with representatives of the various refugee groups that form the Refugee Central Committee (RCC). Efforts to ensure that gender balance and fair representation (e.g. local elections for RCC representatives every 2 years) seem to be ongoing. In addition to this, the Chairpersons of the RCC attend the inter-agency meetings

in Jijiga on a monthly basis to allow for a transparent flow of information between the refugee community and the wider humanitarian/development response plans in the region.

Where challenges with the system seem to arise is with regard to service delivery and the overlap or gaps in the two administrative systems. Education, Health, Waste Management and Security are administered separately between the City outside the refugee settlement boundary and ARRA within the refugee settlement boundary. This creates both an overlap, and a particularly heavy (and thus costly) system to manage. Within Kebribeyah this is most clearly demonstrated in the Water, Waste Management and Education sectors. Focusing on water in particular, the pumping and reticulation system that should provide piped water to both the refugee and host community areas is managed by the local Water Bureau, but still relies on financing from ARRA and UNHCR and leads to ambiguity on accountability. As a result, the system is now non-functional, placing both the city and refugee community under strain and requires large scale funding of around USD 425,000 to rehabilitate the system.

Whilst there is clearly a need for both the City Administration and ARRA to administer the particular areas, there should be more focus on streamlining the service delivery management to improve accountability, efficiency and ultimately to allow for the achievement of sustainable solutions.

4.2. SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

According to population projections from the Central Statistical Agency Of Ethiopia and UNHCR, Kebribeyah in 2020 is estimated to have a total population of 48,750. Of this total, approximately 14,443 are refugees, comprising approximately 30% of the cities overall population. In addition to that, more than 55% of the refugee population is under the age of 18, suggesting that they have been born in the camps and know no other place as home. The average household size in the host community is approximately 6, and 5.5 in the refugee community.

In terms of outlook, Kebribeyah as a city administration and Kebribeyah as a refugee settlement display a dichotomy in their current situations. Whilst the town has to some extent flourished and grown in recent years despite challenges, the refugee settlement appears to have to have experienced a decline in services, living conditions and aspirations. This has been compounded by a slow-down in global resettlement programmes for which Kebribeyah was a prime source of beneficiaries and the fact that most refugees have been in

the camp for almost 30 years. Many reports suggest that the growth of Kebribeyah City has left those in the refugee settlement a marginalised minority within the local area. This is likely to have been a major factor in increased hopelessness and a sense of being left-behind and forgotten as those who remain in the settlement see little benefit from such programmes. Partly as a result of this, many younger people have become focused on "tahrīb"⁴⁸ in the absence of likely resettlement.

Since 2016's New York Declaration and Ethiopia's commitment to the "nine pledges" however, there is a renewed hope that Kebribeyah as the oldest refugee camp in the region will benefit. There is a particular likelihood that the out of camp, education, work and livelihood, documentation and local integration pledges will have a strong positive impact on the refugees living in Kebribeyah. The issue remaining however surrounds concrete pathways to implementation and thus realisation of opportunities for self reliance for the Kebribeyah displaced communities.

Sectoral Responsibilities	Kebriteyah Refugee Settlement	Kebriteyah City
Settlement Management	ARRA ●	City Administration ●
Health	ARRA (Primary only) ●	City Administration ●
Education	ARRA (Primary only) ●	City Administration ●
Water	ARRA ●	n/a ●
Waste Management	ARRA ●	City Administration ●
Urban Roads	n/a ●	City Administration ●
Energy	n/a ●	City Administration ●
Security	ARRA ●	Regional Police Commission ●

Fig.23: Sectoral Responsibilities & Indicator of Provision Status

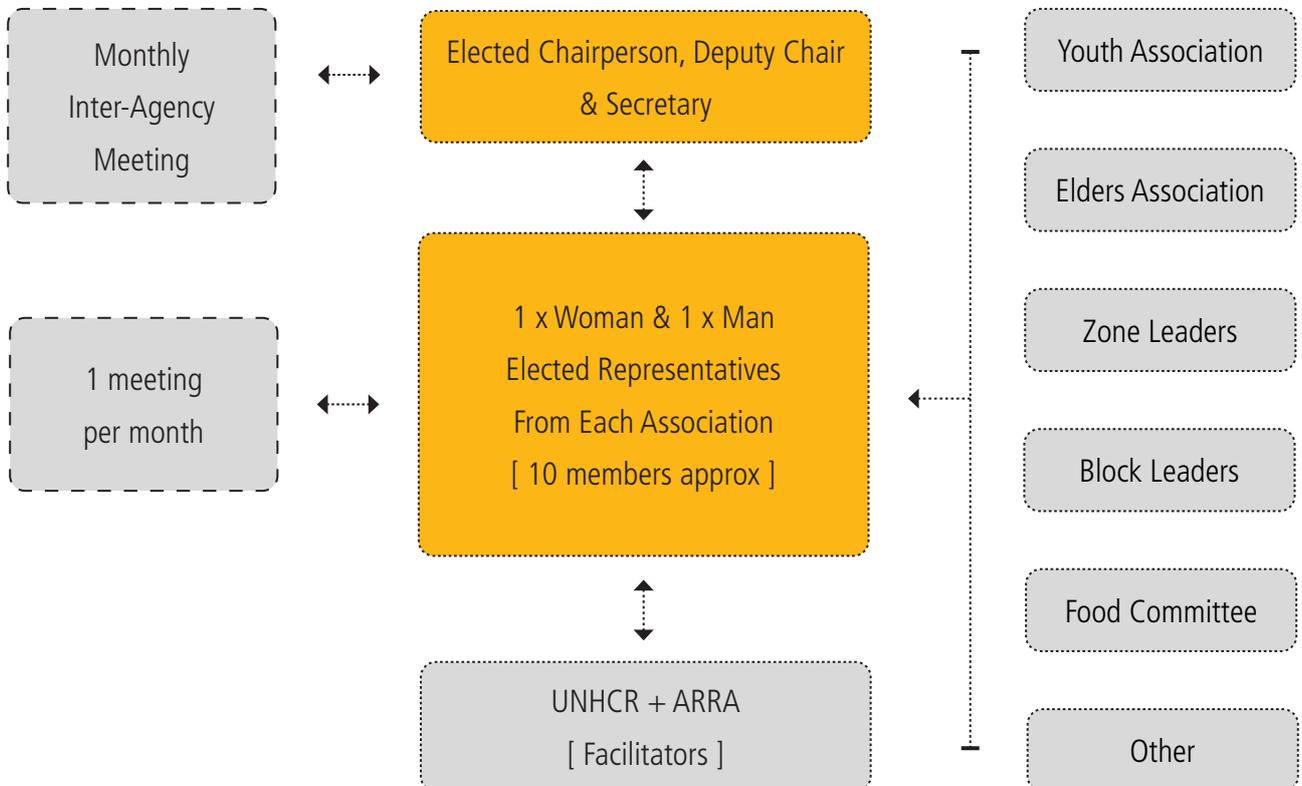


Fig.24: Refugee Central Committee Structure

4.3. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - URBAN GROWTH

Kebribeyah as a settlement has demonstrated a historical population growth rate of 6.05% over the past 20 years based on analysis carried out for this profile by examining the host population increase between the census figures in 1997 (8084) and projected population in 2019 (34,310 calculated by projecting from 2014 census data). This extremely high population growth rate suggests that the population may almost double by 2030 (a 90% increase from today's figures). By contrast, the population numbers of the refugee community has remained fairly static as a result of more recent influxes being accommodated in Sheder or Aw Barre settlement, or further south closer to Dolo Ado.

The city's manner of physical growth to deal with the high population increase has been relatively successful compared to many small town contexts when looking through the lens of urban form. The area of the urban extent between 2006⁴⁹ and 2019 has increased by approx 113% (from 2.54km² to 5.4km²) whilst the combined host and refugee population figures increased by approx 70%. Whilst this could be attributed to the spatial planning approach taken by the City's administration, the fact that there is a general lowering in the density, (from 118/ha in 2006 to approximately 90/ha in 2019) and a creep towards a more sprawling form of development. This can be witnessed particularly on the southern edges of the settlement as informal growth has developed along the highway edge.

As such, it would be important to continue to promote compact development to ensure that costs of service provision do not escalate further and that the impact on surrounding land is mitigated. This can be linked to the land tenure in the surrounding rural area which is typically managed through customary systems. The positive linkages between sustainable land management, traditional livelihoods and customary tenure system due to a shared awareness of the asset that it provides should not be missed. As such, protection of peri-urban agricultural lands, and a push for increased density should be examined further and considered as part of future development and potential refugee integration strategies.

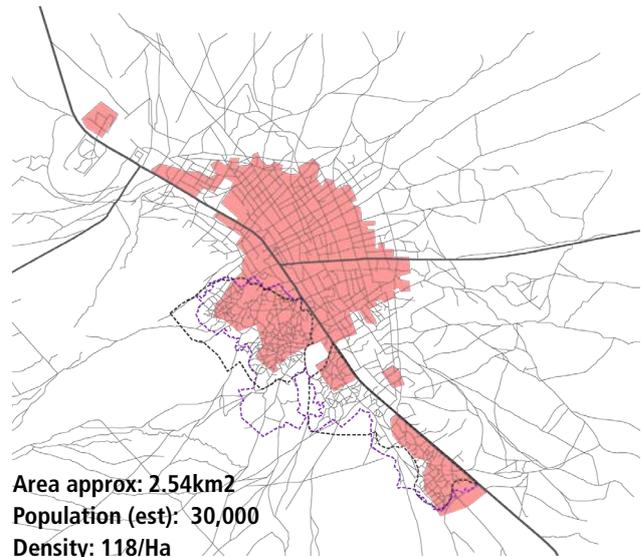


Fig.25: Urban Extent 2006

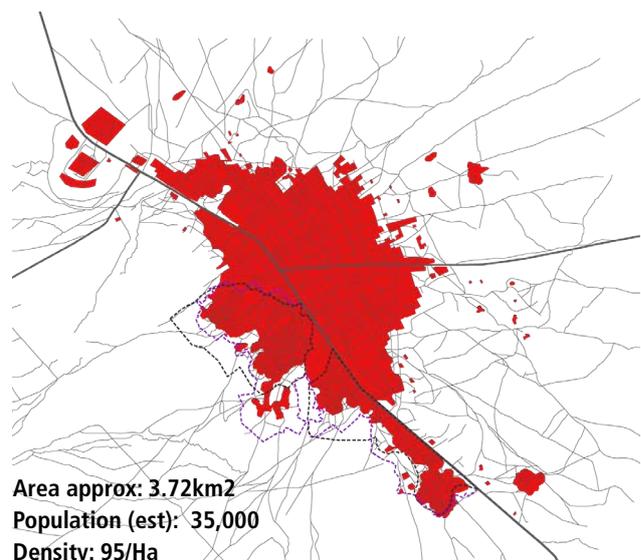


Fig.26: Urban Extent 2012

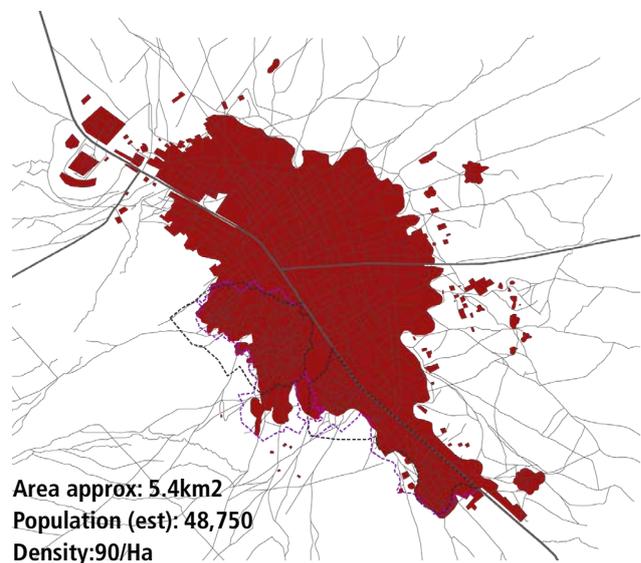
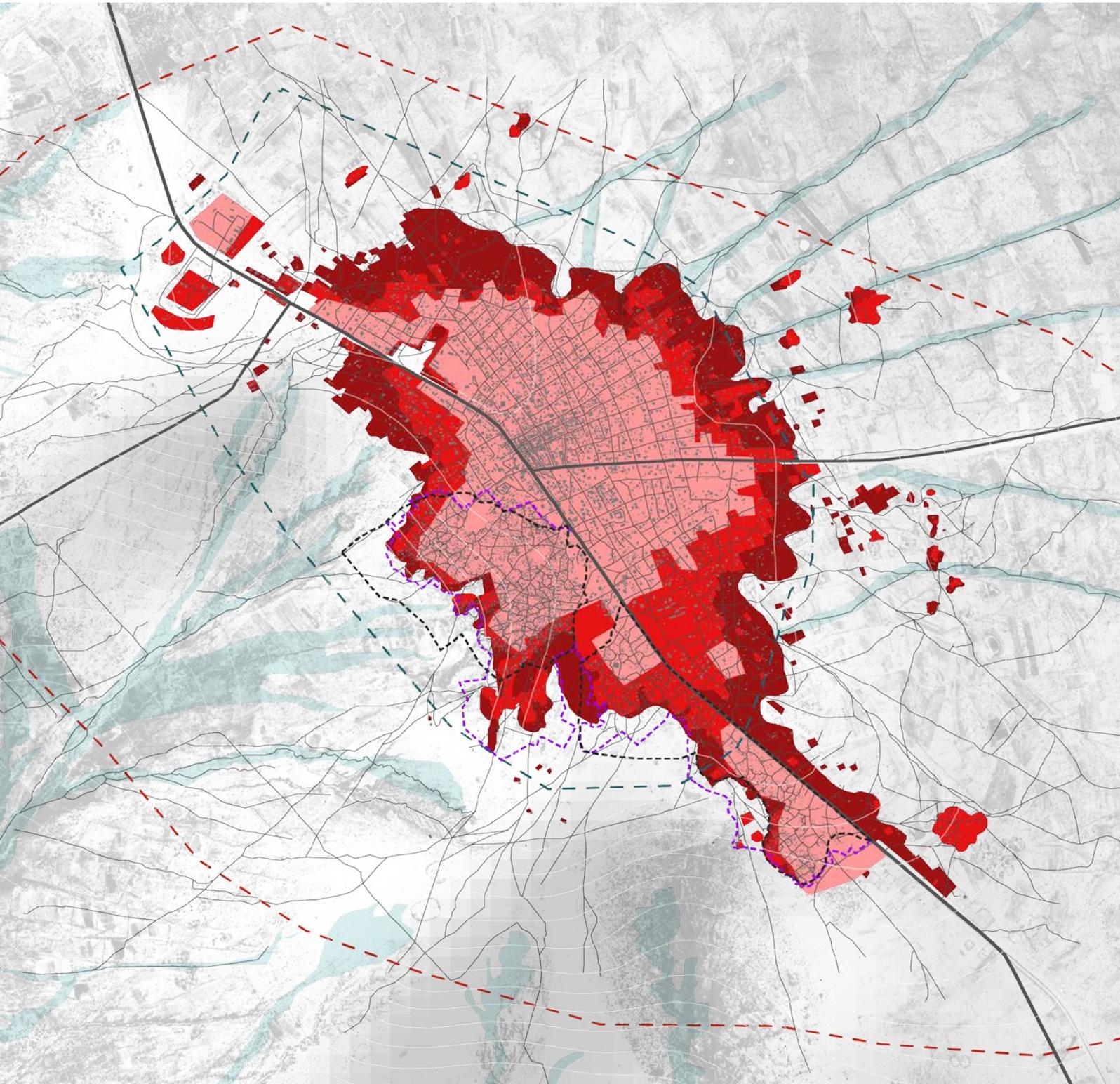


Fig.27: Urban Extent 2019



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
|  Settlement boundary |  Major roads |  Urban growth for 2006 |
|  Planning boundary |  Secondary |  Urban growth for 2012 |
|  Camp boundary (Source 1) |  Urban footprint |  Urban growth for 2019 |
|  Camp boundary (Source 2) | | |

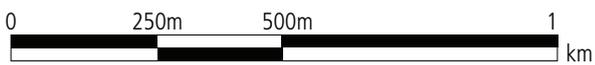


Fig.28: Urban Growth Patterns

4.4. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - EXISTING LAND USE PATTERNS

The location of Kebribeyah on the main highway running between Jijiga and the southern Somali Region, the junction towards Hartisheik and a border with northern Somalia places its town centre in a very strategic position. The major commercial and administrative functions are placed within this central area made up by an adjacent small but vibrant network of commercial side and back streets. The major service functions of the city stem off this major road with the main residential area for the host community spreading along the gently sloping land towards the north east of the central area. The bus station providing links towards Jijiga and beyond lies at the northern periphery of the town. With a new livestock market recently completed towards the southern edge towards the valley.

In close proximity to the central area across the main highway almost directly to the south west, lies the main areas of Kebribeyah refugee settlement, the areas known as Zones 1, 2 and 3. Zone 3 is predominantly inhabited by the Ethiopian returnees who arrived in the late 80s. The area of returnees within the settlement is similar to the informal areas of the

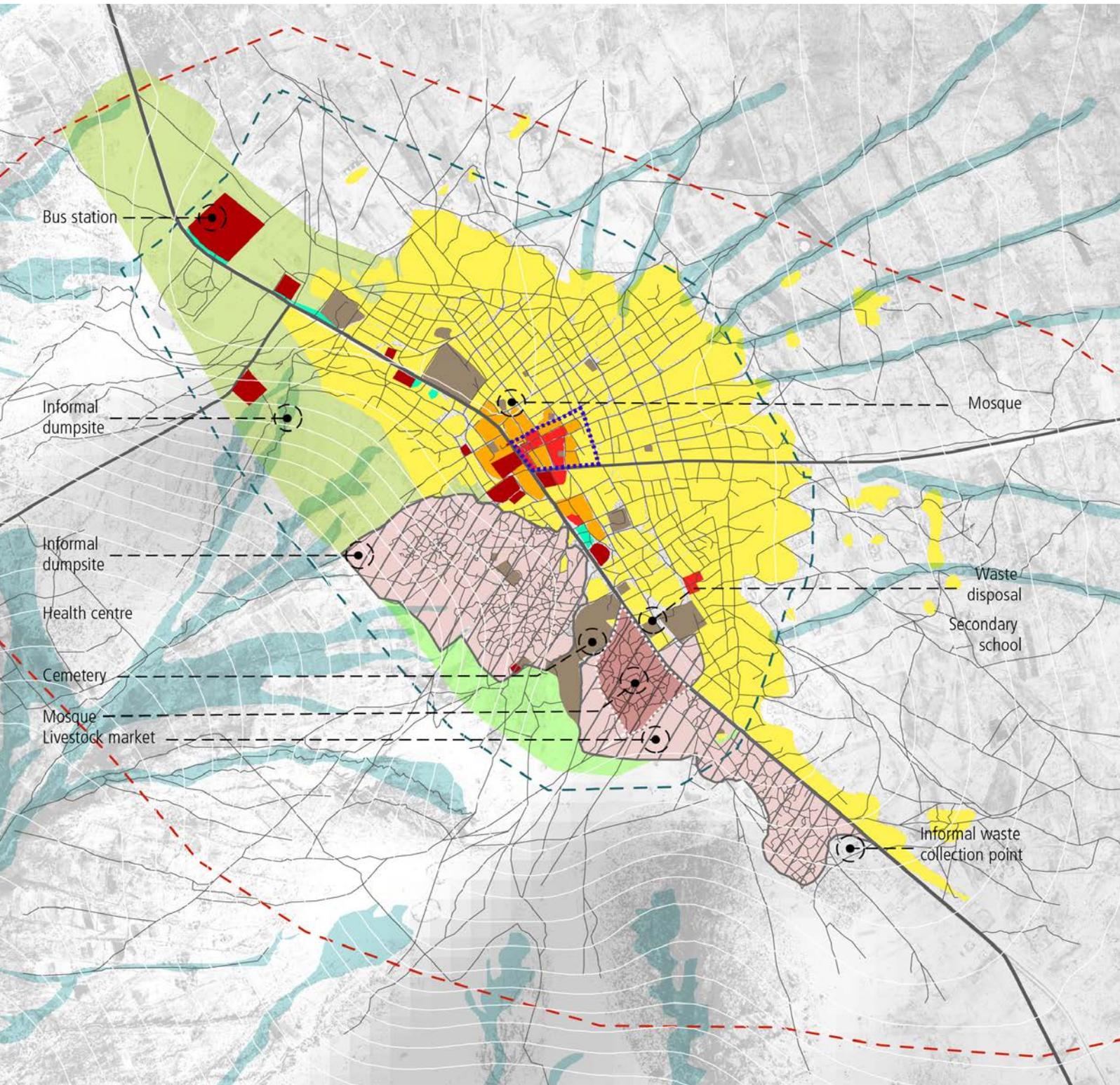
host community in terms of settling layout such as shape and sizes of the plots. As the urban area extends to the south east, the more formal refugee settlement area intermingles with low income host community members with the predominantly refugee inhabited Zone 4 forming the edge to the settlement at the southern tip of Kebribeyah along the main road.

The general usage pattern between host and refugees is almost split along the road, and may have been originally why the original refugees and returnees were located to the south with the host to the north. Due to the fairly static nature of the camp's growth, the town has grown around it and therefore there is now a substantially growing residential area of host community towards the north western edge of the town adjacent to the main camp area.

A major challenge in the current land use planning of the town is a lack of a clearly defined area for waste to be located. This is creating a critical issue as ad-hoc fly-tipping is resulting in the watersheds naturally becoming the waste collection area as rainfall drainage carries the waste into these areas.



Fig.29: Recently Constructed Livestock Market



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Residential | Recreational | Market area |
| Mixed-use | Croplands and vegetation | Settlement boundary |
| Commercial | Agriculture | Planning boundary |
| Administrative | Settlement area | Major transportation links |
| Service | Area of returnees | Minor transportation links |

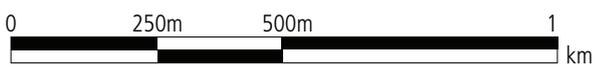


Fig.30: Existing Land Use Patterns

4.5. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - DESIGN DRIVERS

The topography of Kebribeyah places it on a slight ridge on the edge of the Jijiga Plains to the North and East and the Jarar valley to the South and West. The main highway generally follows this ridge. As a result, the town slopes to the south west with the main watershed and drainage channels flowing towards the valley from the town centre and main road. The refugee settled areas has tended to stay within the flatter areas with the slightly steeper areas forming a general edge to development and limiting growth. As such, most of the urban growth as shown in the diagrams has tended to take advantage of the flatter lands to the north and east where it is easier to develop. There is however a potential risk of sprawling into peri-urban agricultural areas which will need to be considered.

In the case of the refugee settled area of Kebribeyah, the road network has formed out of the left-over space where slight depressions in the topography has formed the natural drainage and watershed and therefore it was not ideal for shelters to be constructed⁵⁰. Whilst this has tended to mean that shelters remain safe from run-off, it has resulted however in the main routes across the camp typically becoming extremely eroded and clogged up with waste. Accordingly if new roads are invested in, they should continue to consider the existing inhabited areas, but ensure that sufficient side drainage is developed alongside the road.

Observations from the field visit in preparation of this profile suggested a strong relationship between the town and Kebribeyah settlement. It was noted that there are no major market places within the refugee settlement itself, most commercial retail activity is in the form of small kiosks or shops that tend to exist on road/pathway junctions and rely on passing footfall. The close proximity of the town centre and the clear vibrancy of the main market area to the refugee settlement has allowed the town centre to flourish and retain primacy as the main commercial area. Indeed, a walkability analysis carried out for the purposes of this profile show that all of zones 1,2 and 3 (the central camp area) are within 30 mins walking distance of the town centre and its amenities.

As the settlement continues to grow, it would be advisable to ensure that the watershed protection to the south and west and that peri-urban agricultural land is protected. The relative density of the central city area should be examined to understand how best this density can be extended and works within cultural norms to ensure a sustainable approach to urban growth.

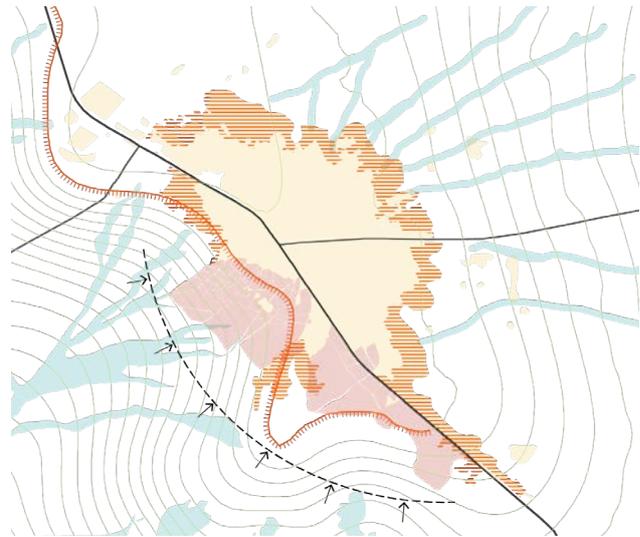


Fig.31: Settlement Growth Constraints

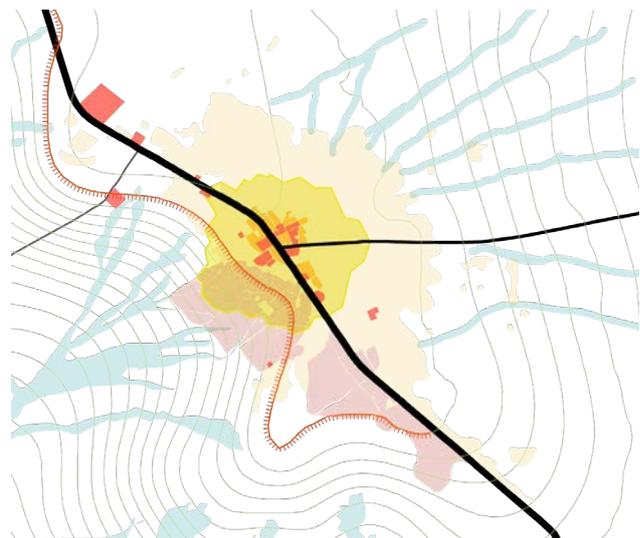


Fig.32: Settlement Centralities

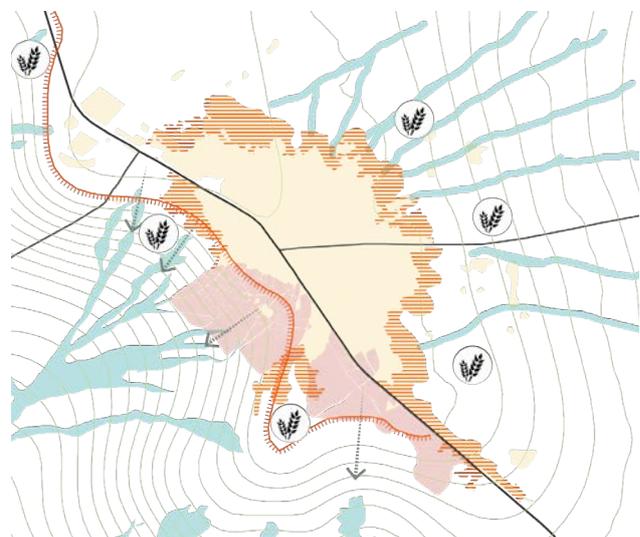
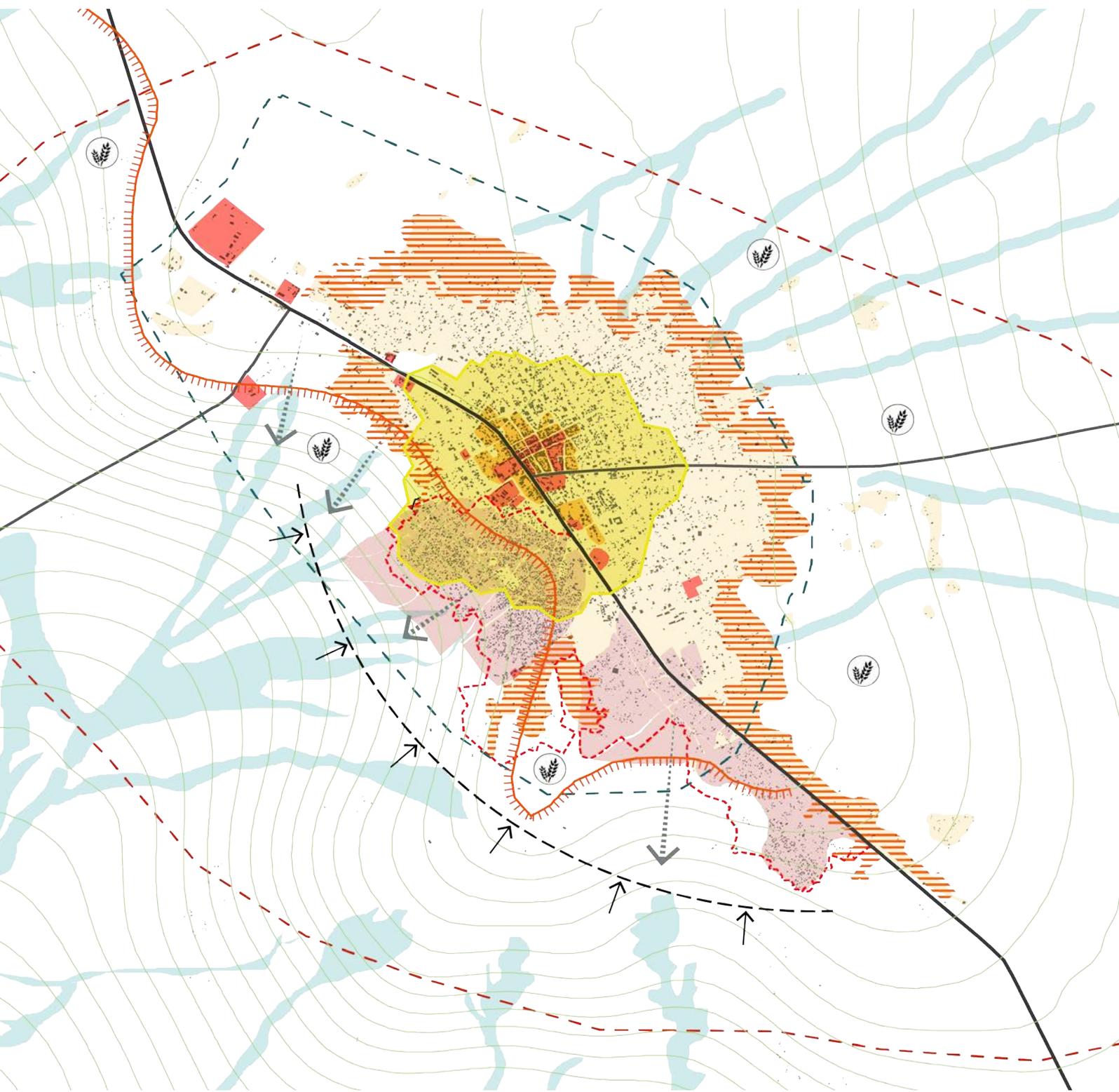


Fig.33: Intersection of Settlement Growth & Constraints



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Settlement boundary | | Built Fabric | | Area of the host community |
| | Planning boundary | | Mix use | | Area of the camp |
| | Camp boundary (Source 2) | | Commerce and administration | | Limit to developable land |
| | Major transportation links | | Major urban growth zones | | Waste flows |
| | Minor transportation links | | Ridgeline | | Croplands / Agriculture |

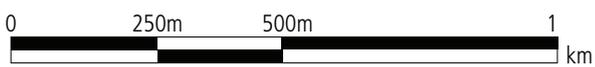


Fig.34: Settlement Design Drivers

4.6. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - URBAN FORM

Generally Kebribeyah City has benefited from the general adherence to the 2011 Structure Plan. This plan and implementation highlights two critical differences between the city and the refugee settlement which will need to be fundamentally addressed in any major infrastructure upgrading strategy that focuses on the refugee camp area.

Firstly, it can be very clearly observed that there is a shift in urban form from the rigid blocks of main city area to the organically developed clusters of plots in the refugee settlement. The evidence of a strong block form and the development of plots which strictly reserve area for a network of roads (even if formal road construction has not yet covered this area) can also be identified in the residential periphery of the city. This is extremely positive as it sets in place the space for basic service infrastructure to be developed incrementally as the city grows and limits the need for costly and complex land-readjustment.

Furthermore, the relative high density of the planned central area compared to the refugee camp is clear, highlighting the more efficient use of the land and compact development model. In order to stem creeping sprawl as noted in previous sections, it is important to understand what densities can and should be achieved in the various usage zones within the urban area, and applied to shelter upgrading strategies that affect the displaced populations.

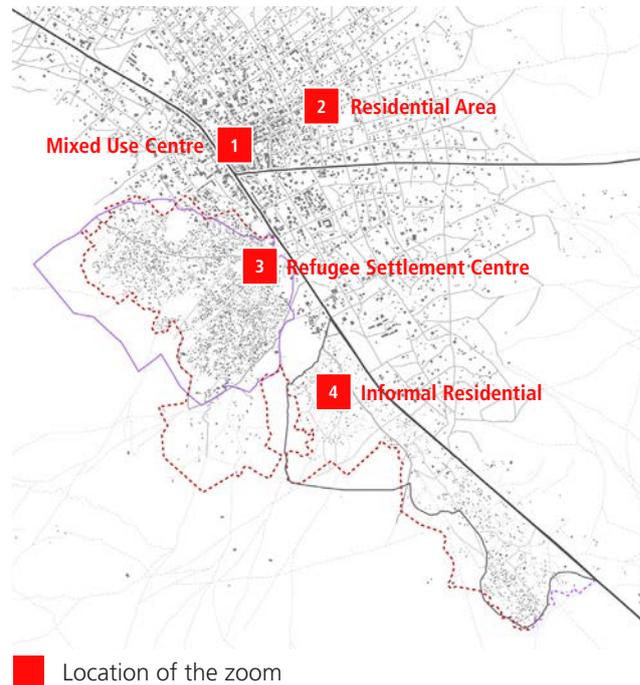
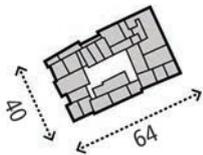


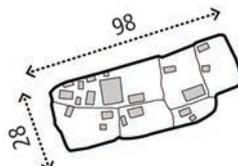
Fig.35: Urban Block Selections



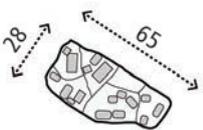
Fig.36: Kebribeyah Town Centre



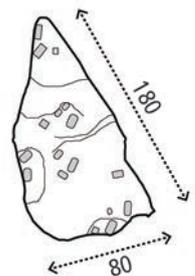
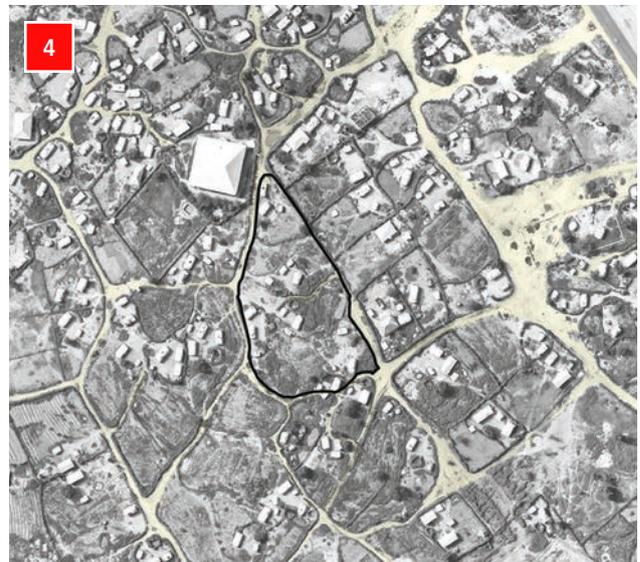
Perimeter: 208 m
 Area: 2570 m²
 Number of units: 1
 Number of houses / shelters: 25
 Block Population Density: 330/ha



Perimeter: 270 m
 Area: 3915 m²
 Number of units: 6
 Number of houses / shelters: 20
 Block Population Density: 200/ha



Perimeter: 168 m
 Area: 1580 m²
 Number of units: 1
 Number of houses / shelters: 16
 Block Population Density: 275/ha



Perimeter: 305 m
 Area: 5320 m²
 Number of units: 5
 Number of houses / shelters: 15
 Block Population Density: 125/ha

Fig.37: Urban Block Typologies

4.7. PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

For the purposes of this profile, public services can be defined as health, education, social, religious and security services. As mentioned earlier in the profile, the provision of particularly health, education, social and security services are administered and prioritised through a highly decentralized system. Within the refugee settlement, they are administered by ARRA (education primary only) and by Kebribeyah City Administration within the wider urban area. Outside the urban area, they are administered at the Woreda level for rural service provision.

EDUCATION PROVISION

Kebribeyah has four secondary schools and nine primary schools. All the secondary schools are run by the government. Further sectoral studies are required to assess qualitative data and understand how many primary schools are run by ARRA and are therefore accessible by refugee children as the data available is unclear. At the request of the City Administration, Jijiga University has started an Extension Program allowing the Kebribeyah community to enrol in University programs.

The following education infrastructure gaps have been identified by Kebribeyah City Administration:

- Overcrowded classrooms
- Lack of libraries and laboratories in the schools
- No functioning toilets in education facilities
- Lack of drinking water in the schools
- Shortage of qualified teachers at all levels
- Lack of support packages to poor students
- Limited access to certified vocational & technical training
- Lack of health kits for emergency services

HEALTHCARE PROVISION

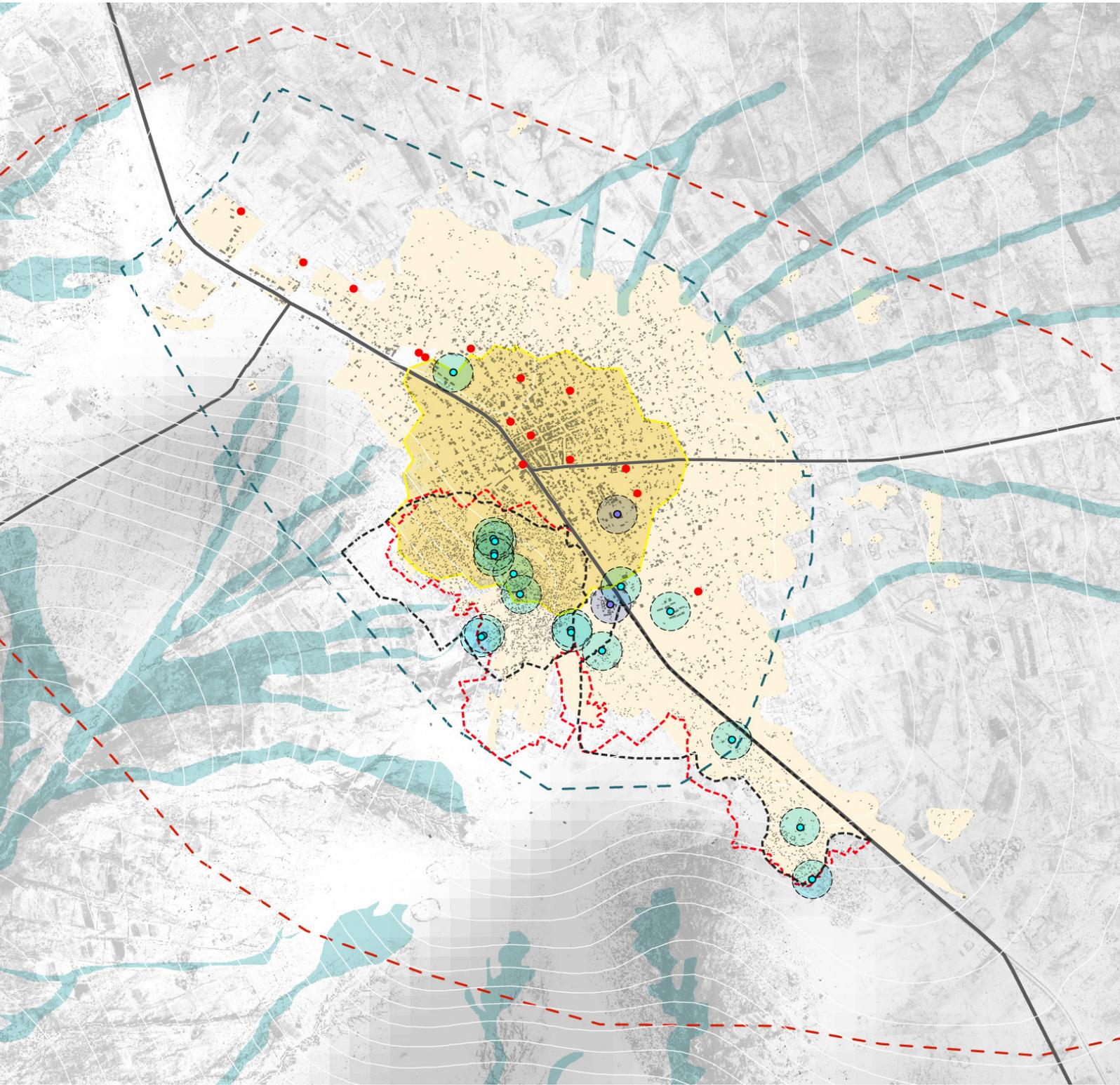
Kebribeyah has two primary level health centers, one government run and the other run by ARRA. There are also two private clinics and a large number of pharmacies in the city. These provide services to both Host and Refugees communities in the town. There are plans underway to convert the government run health facility into a Secondary level Hospital. This has been enabled through the World Bank funded Development Response to Displacement Impacts Programme (DRDIP). Host communities can access both the government run facility and the ARRA run facility at no cost. Further sectoral studies are needed into the qualitative nature of the service provision.

Health infrastructure gaps have been identified by Kebribeyah City Administration as follows:

- Lack of Hospital & few beds in existing health centre
- Lack of female ward
- Lack of diagnostic laboratory
- Shortage of health professionals
- Lack of emergency services/ambulances
- Lack of oxygen for emergency life saving



Fig.38: Education Facility, Kebribeyah Refugee Settlement



LEGEND

- - - Settlement boundary
- - - Planning boundary
- Camp boundary (Source 1)
- Camp boundary (Source 2)
- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- Urban extent
- Urban footprint
- 15 min walking distance
- Landmarks
- Education facilities
- Health facilities
- 100 m zone from education facilities
- 100 m zone from health facilities

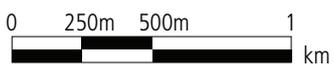


Fig.39: Health and Education Facility Locations

4.7. PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

In terms of social facilities in Kebribeyah, the majority of the provision is within the refugee settlement and focused upon refugees. The population are predominantly Muslim and have the use of several large mosques, a new main one just recently built at a strategic location within Kebribeyah refugee settlement.

SECURITY FACILITIES

ARRA manages the security within the refugee settlement with the Somali Regional Police Commission Force in Kebribeyah administering the wider urban area

In general, accessibility due to distance is not an issue throughout the refugee settlement and the wider area due to the small scale of the area. The main issue in terms of accessibility to all forms of public service facilities is the poor road quality, leading to potential risks for vulnerable or disabled populations.



Fig.40: New Mosque in Kebribeyah Refugee Settlement

4.8. BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

For the purposes of this profile, basic service infrastructure can be defined as services that relate to waste management, sanitation, water, roads, energy and communication.

WASTE MANAGEMENT & SANITATION PROVISION

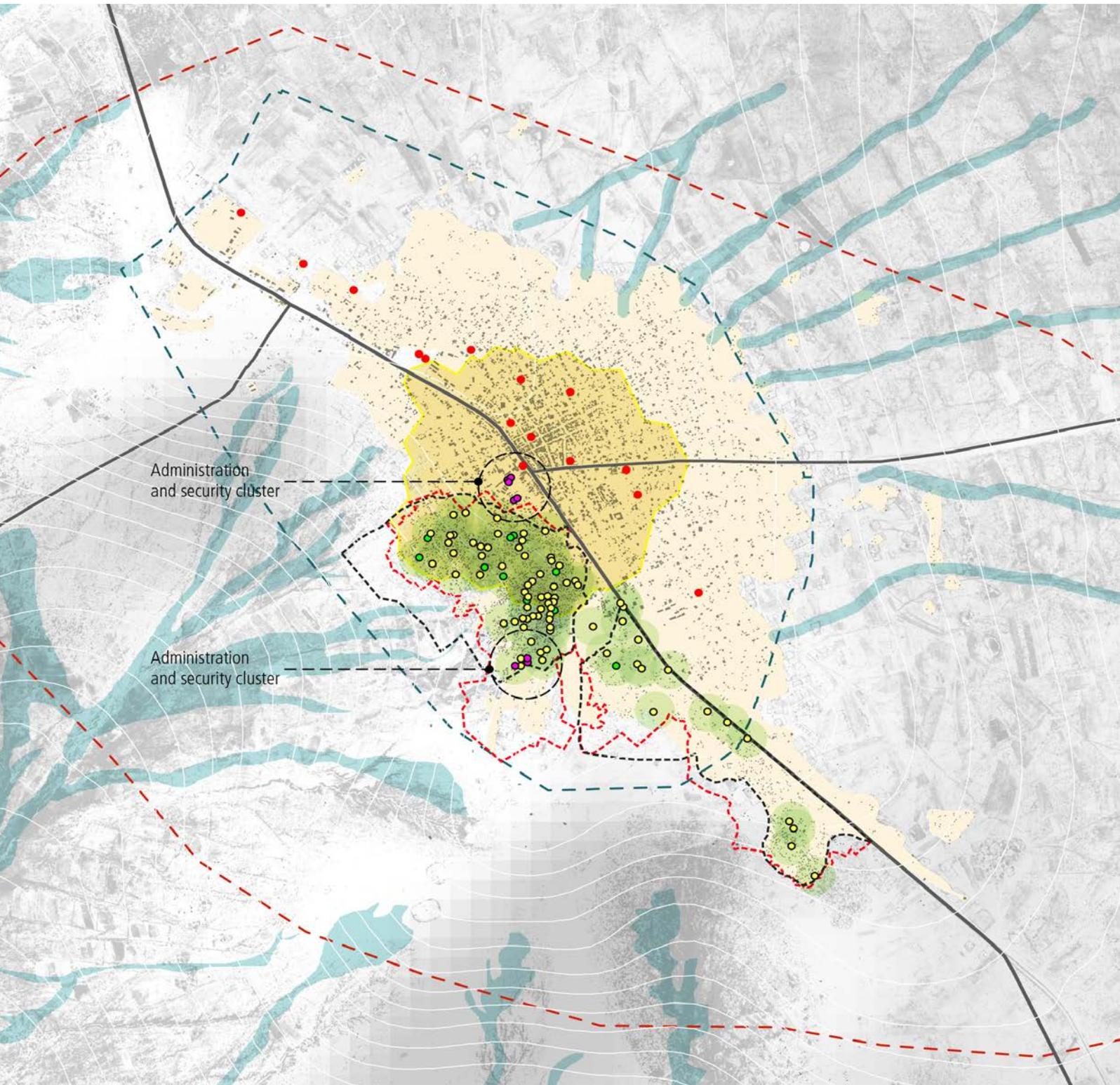
Clearly evident upon observation of the refugee settlement and the host community areas, there is no functioning waste management system within Kebribeyah city or refugee settlement, despite 60 tonnes of waste being generated on a daily basis. The City Administration noted that the major issue is due to no formally designated area for waste disposal and limited capacity for structured collection due to no vehicles.

Furthermore, ARRA has not received funding to carry out any form of sanitation work in 2019. As a result the area to the south west of the camp and the main road/pathways are clogged with large amounts of waste. This is both a public health risk as well as resulting in significant risk to the surrounding environment and agricultural areas.

In terms of sanitation, household pit latrines are the norm. Despite the length of time that Kebribeyah has existed, due

to the general static level of population within the settlement the use of pit latrines has not shown to cause major issues as within the time frame of one pit filling, the previous pit can be excavated and reused, or a third pit dug to allow for a cycle to occur.

Where issues have been raised in particular during large storms, where the poor road conditions and limited drainage can create localised flooding as well as affecting pit latrines and spilling effluent. In addition to this, challenges are likely to increase as population density and demand for lands increases rendering it difficult to easily acquire additional space for new pits. As such, it would be wise to consider more formalised networked septic tank systems, to mitigate the risk of public health issues.



LEGEND

- - - Settlement boundary
- - - Planning boundary
- - - Camp boundary (Source 1)
- - - Camp boundary (Source 2)
- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- Urban extent
- Urban footprint
- 15 min walking distance
- Landmarks
- Social facilities
- Administration and security
- places of worship
- 100 m zone from facilities
- Administration and security cluster

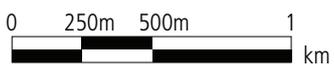


Fig.41: Social and Security Facility Locations

4.8. BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

WATER PROVISION

Noted as the most pressing issue by ARRA, UNHCR, the City Administration, and the Refugee Central Committee during consultations, provision of water is a critical issue to the current and future prospects of Kebribeyah. Currently, there are two water supply projects (WSP) in Kebribeyah town: Jarar Valley WSP and Dhuruwalle WSP⁵¹

Under the Jarar Valley system that was developed in 1997 by UNHCR, water was pumped from a series of boreholes in the Jarar Valley and piped approximately 22km to Kebribeyah. Initially, the water system was designed to serve 5000 people, resulting in it now being far below capacity given the city and the settlement's growth. According to the recent Water Supply Projects Review (carried out by UNHCR and Partners), since December 2018 The Jarar Valley WSP has failed to supply any water due to numerous challenges including power failure, non-functional boreholes and breakdown of distribution line amongst others. Consultation with the refugee central committee as well as other informal discussions with refugees confirmed that no water had flowed to the tap stands for several years, particularly in zones 3 & 4. As a result, coping mechanisms within the refugee settlement in particular has led to a reliance on both private and public "Birkeds" which typically incur a cost burden upon the communities. Typically a 20 litre jerrycan of water costs 10 ETB (USD 0.3), which makes up a huge proportion of the typical total cash transfer to the refugees which breaks down to 8 ETB (USD 0.25) per person per day.

The recently completed assessment concluded that the Jarar Water Supply system is mostly non-operational and thus further investment is not sustainable since the project has already outlived its intended design period. The UNHCR study recommended that this project be decommissioned, and the assets transferred to a more worthwhile project.⁵²

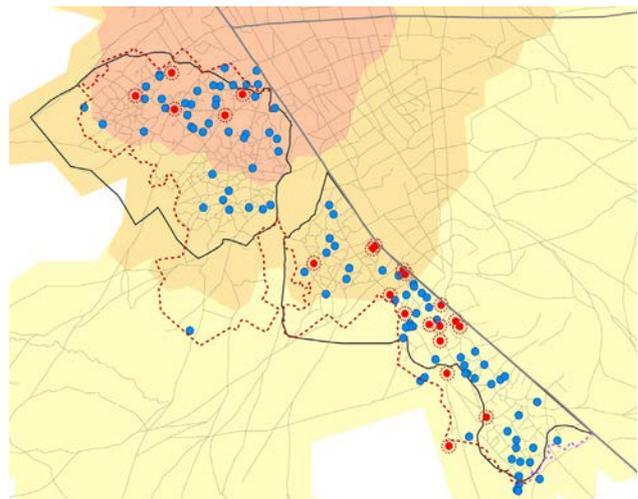
With reduced functionality of the Jarar System, the distribution network was connected to the Dhuruwalle Water Supply System, which was commissioned and constructed by the Somali National Region Water Resources Development Bureau in 2016 to supply water to Kebribeyah and neighbouring settlements. This project is operational but currently only provides Kebribeyah with 100 m³ of water against a need of 997m³ leaving a huge shortfall. Within the refugee settlement, the distribution network includes 42 taps (7 stands of 6 taps each).⁵³

Water provision to consumers is supported by the regional government for development, operational and maintenance costs. Currently, there is no revenue collection and services are provided free of charge to consumers. Despite the number of challenges as lack of power and technology, quality of water, lack of utilities to manage operations and maintenance, it was identified that there is potential

for the Dhuruwalle Water Supply System to be improved taking into account potential for solar energy provision. The improved system could thus potentially meet increasing water needs for the Kebribeyah host population and refugees by drilling extra boreholes, upgrading the transmission system and distribution network. In regard to the refugee settlement, it is recommended to:

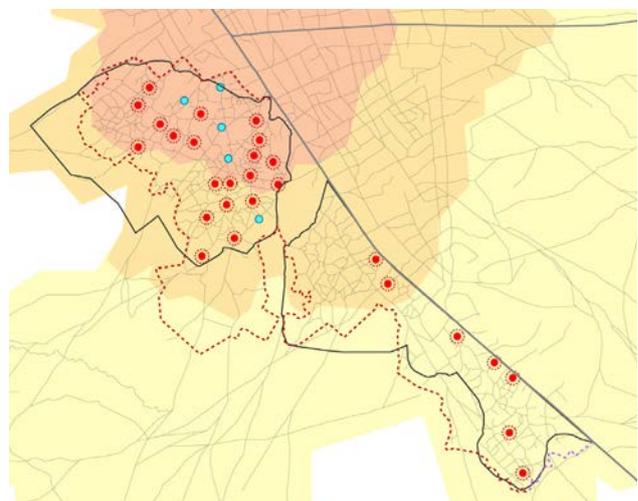
- Construct of one elevated tank to supply Kebribeyah refugee camp by gravity flow in zones 3 and 4, which do not receive water currently;
- Rehabilitate of 7 km distribution line in Kebribeyah town and refugee camp.

The study conducted that a more comprehensive economic analysis is needed to explore a form of cost recovery to keep the operations running smoothly. The overall recommendation is to ensure effective coordination and collaboration between the Water Resources Development Bureau, Woredas and humanitarian actors with adequate funding, prudent management of resources and transparency as critical inputs in the coordination mechanism.



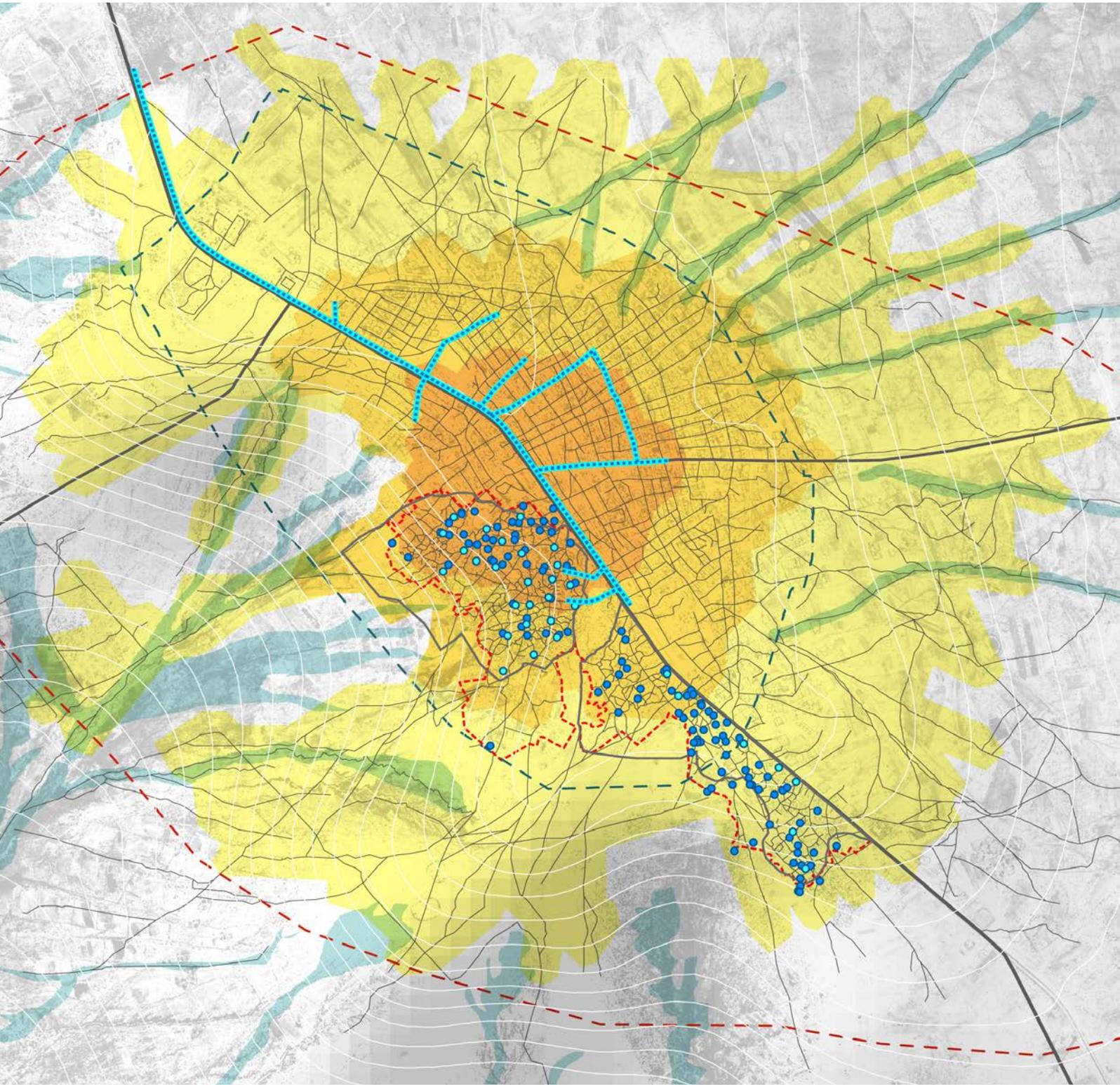
● Functional ● Non functional

Fig.43: Locations of the water sources



● Functional ● Non functional

Fig.42: Locations of the tapstands



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  Settlement boundary |  Major roads |  Water sources (Birkeds) |
|  Planning boundary |  Secondary |  Tapstands |
|  Camp boundary (Source 1) |  Tracks | Accessibility from the city centre: |
|  Camp boundary (Source 2) |  Water system |  60 minutes walking distance |
|  Watersheds | |  30 minutes walking distance |
| | |  15 minutes walking distance |

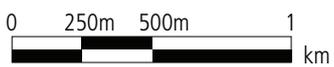


Fig.44: Water Facility Locations & City Pipe Network

4.8. BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

ROAD PROVISION

The only asphalt road within the settlement is the main highway which runs through the centre of town linking Jijiga to Deghabur and beyond. Beyond that, there is a small but increasing proportion of cobblestone roads which are under construction, with the remaining roads of poor quality. As noted previously in the Urban Form section however, the fact that road reserves have been ensured in the urban expansion thus far is very positive as this will enable incremental implementation of more formal roadways as and when resources allow. Road construction and maintenance within Kebribeyah, falls under the remit of the City Administration.

Within the refugee settlement, ARRA is responsible for camp management which in general terms should include the provision of access. However, the issue of ambiguity in responsibilities compounded by resource scarcity has meant that the quality of access roads within the settlement is extremely poor, limiting access to a 4x4 vehicle or by foot. In addition, the lack of a long term perspective for the refugee settlement has meant that no effort have been made to ensure road reserves are preserved and shelter plots have in many areas encroached onto roadways. The risks of fire are high and in situations of medical emergency it is very difficult to allow ambulances to evacuate patients.

ENERGY PROVISION:

Kebribeyah is connected to the national grid, but formal distribution networks within the town are limited. Coverage however is increasing as part of ongoing initiatives by the city administration. An informal electricity network has been developed in an ad-hoc manner and is visible throughout the refugee settlement area. This network is both unreliable and can only support a few lights and small devices at the same time. Most concerningly, since this is not a formal network, the wiring system and connections poses a major fire risk particularly given the typical shelter construction etc.

Given that in both the host and refugee communities, electric energy provision does not yet meet their needs, there continues to be a major reliance on firewood and charcoal as a cooking fuel. This has been exacerbated by the halting in provision of ethanol to refugees due to limited supply.

COMMUNICATION PROVISION:

There is broadband and mobile 3G connectivity within Kebribeyah City, provided by Ethio-Telecom. This has supported a number of local businesses to grow, with UNHCR and other NGO's having livelihood programmes linked to this. According to information from The City Administration however, there is a reduction of service provision during evening hours and there is no technical support in the town, resulting in occasional long periods of disconnection.

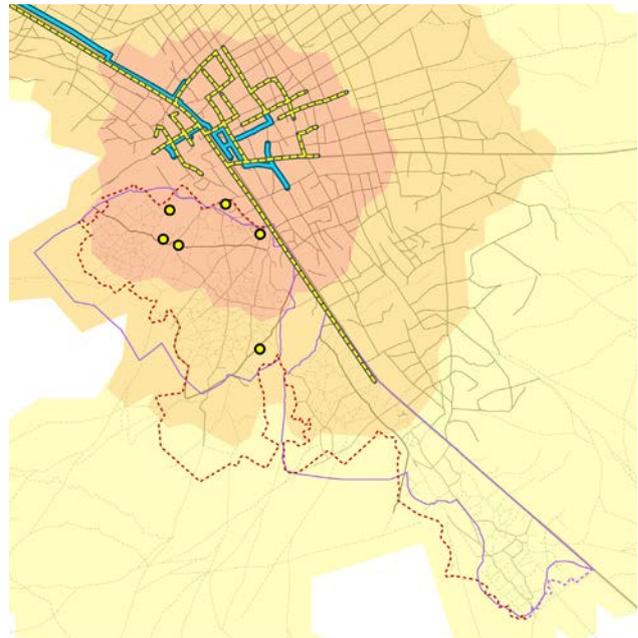


Fig.45: Energy and Communication Networks

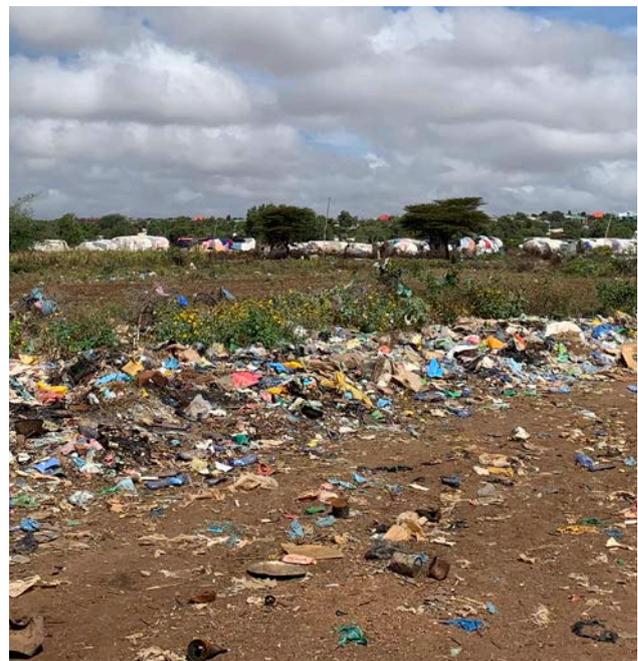
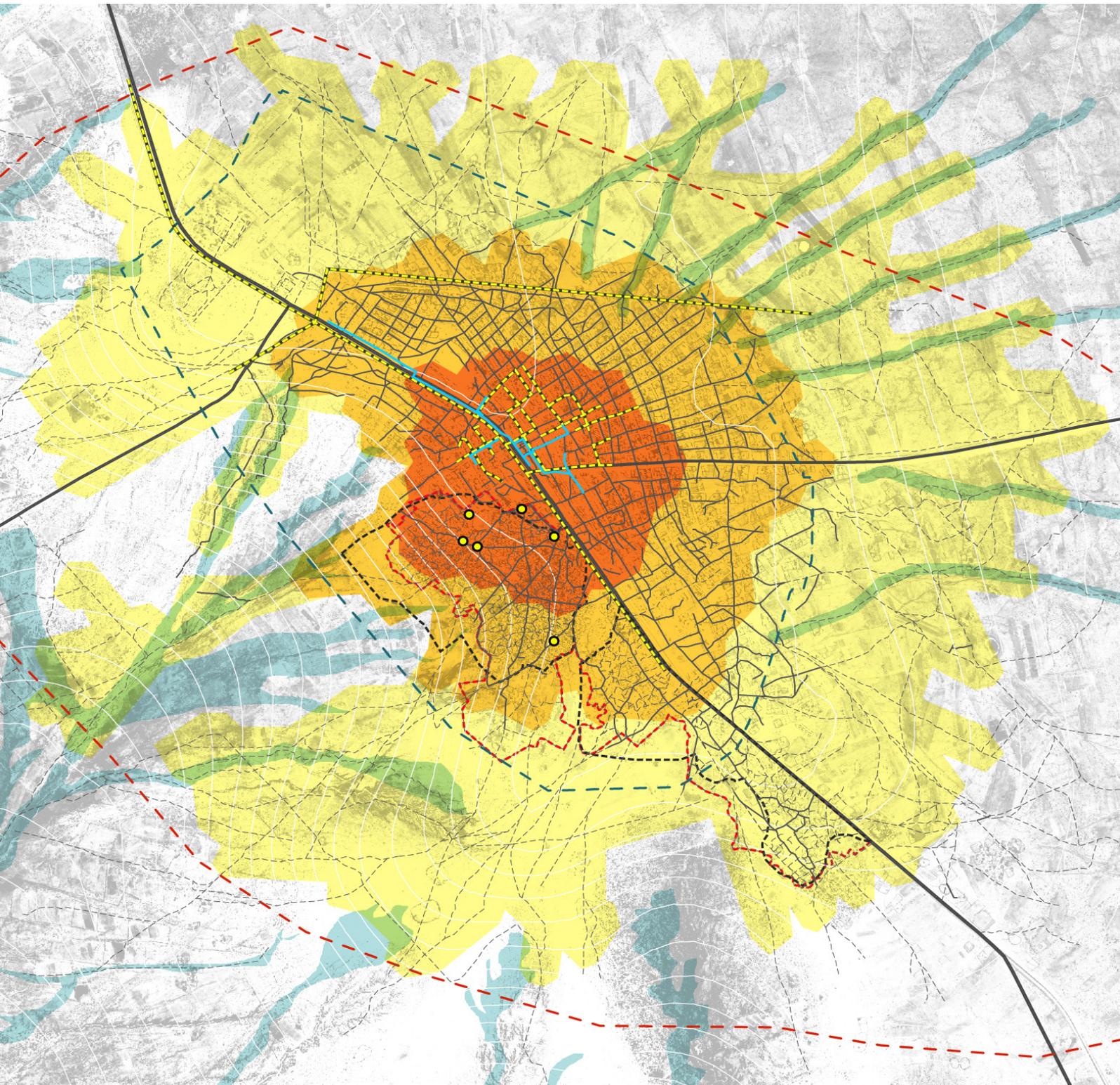


Fig.46: Poor Waste Management Systems



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
|  Settlement boundary |  Major roads |  Solar street lights |
|  Area of new development |  Secondary | Accessibility from the city centre: |
|  Camp boundary (Source 1) |  Tracks |  60 minutes walking distance |
|  Camp boundary (Source 2) |  Electricity lines |  30 minutes walking distance |
|  Watersheds |  Telephone lines |  15 minutes walking distance |

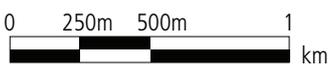


Fig.47: Road, Energy and Communication Networks

4.9. PROPOSED PLANS

The Structure Plan of Kebribeyah produced in 2011 aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of urban centres by providing a development plan, setting a bedrock and frame to guide sustainable development for 10 years. The implementation strategy is defined and in line with the local context and general principles of urban development plan implementation, however there is no clear linkage to the NUDSP Vision. In addition to this, as the snapshot below highlights, the plan does not at all reflect the current refugee settlement layout. This is not to say that the current layout of the settlement is functional, but it is likely to be impractical to move such a large amount of people who have been settled in this area for almost three decades. In addition to that, substantial protection concerns would have to be addressed, suggesting a more nuanced strategy may be necessary.

Given this, it is important to note that consultations were held with the Urban Development and Construction Bureau in Jijiga. There is a team working on updating the current structure plan which is fairly well advanced. The plan has not yet been approved, but initial drafts show substantial additional growth areas planned, but still with little consideration of the refugee

settlement area. More efforts on advocating for inclusion of the refugee area within the new plan are critical as part an parcel of a move towards implementation of CRRF Pledges.

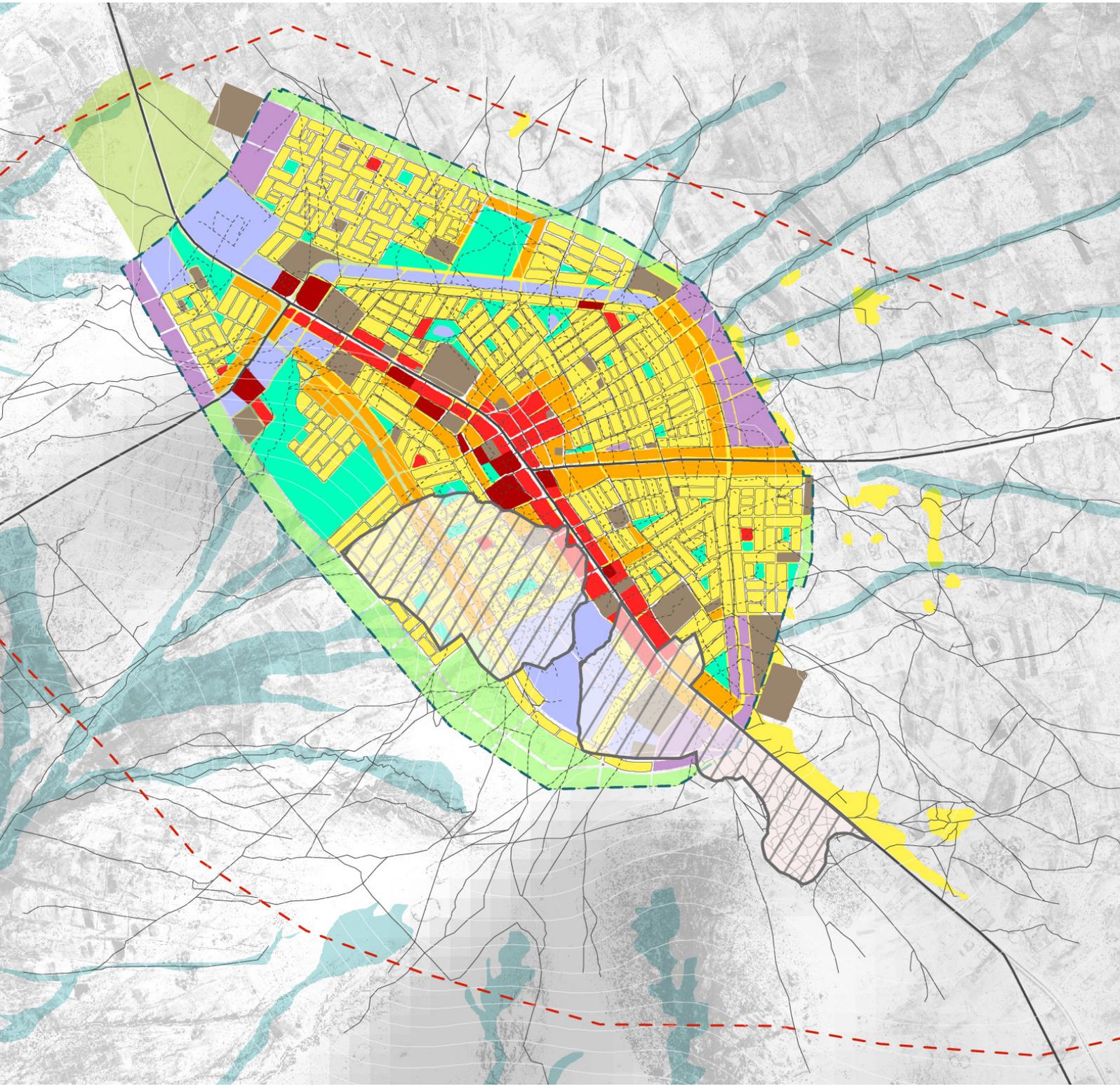
The city of Kebribeyah city administration also has a three-year rolling Asset Management Plan which aims to provide and maintain an asset management plan for Kebribeyah's urban network infrastructure services, and covers the following categories - Movement, Water Supply, Environmental Services, and Social and Economic Services. It aims to provide an integrative approach to link project-based capital investment planning with long-term operations and maintenance needs, and create effective strategies for the long-term operation and maintenance of infrastructure and services.

In addition to this, the City Administration noted that there are also current plans to:

- Expand the existing marketplace
- Expand secondary school provision
- Construct a new ring road



Fig.48: Overlay of Refugee Shelter Footprint & Proposed Structure Plan (2011)



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Residential |  Recreational |  Settlement boundary |
|  Mixed-use |  Manufacturing |  Area of new development |
|  Commercial |  Special function |  Major transportation links |
|  Administrative |  Agriculture |  Minor transportation links |
|  Service |  Settlement area |  Existing roads with the planned area |

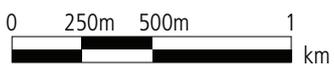


Fig.49: Proposed Structure Plan (2011) with Refugee Settlement Boundary

4.10. SHELTER & HOUSING

A major issue with provision of adequate shelter lies within the refugee settlement. This is clearly identified through observation to any visitor. Furthermore and more importantly, it was raised as the second most important issue after water in consultations with the Refugee Central Committee.

The shelters are typically known as “Buses” due to their form. They typically consist of a timber and adobe frame with several layers of clothing and sheeting forming the main protection from the elements. In terms of size, they are generally around 3-4m wide and 6-4m long with two internal spaces. One is typically used as a living space during the day.

The main issues are that they are highly flammable, have poor quality flooring which is difficult to keep snakes and scorpions out, putting children and elderly at risk and the clothing/sheeting exterior deteriorates very fast in the Kebribeyah climate. According to reports from representatives in the Refugee Central Committee, the exterior requires replacement on a 3 - 5 month basis and the cost of implications of this are extremely high, up to 5000-10000 ETB (USD 150-300) per year to maintain.

Not only is this a serious financial burden on vulnerable families, but this also disproportionately affects women who spend a large amount of their time maintaining and repairing the shelters. This limits their ability to engage in the wider economic system and can result in marginalisation.

In any wider upgrading strategy, the consideration of a durable shelter typology that optimises density and responds to cultural norms is critical, and needs to be prioritised.

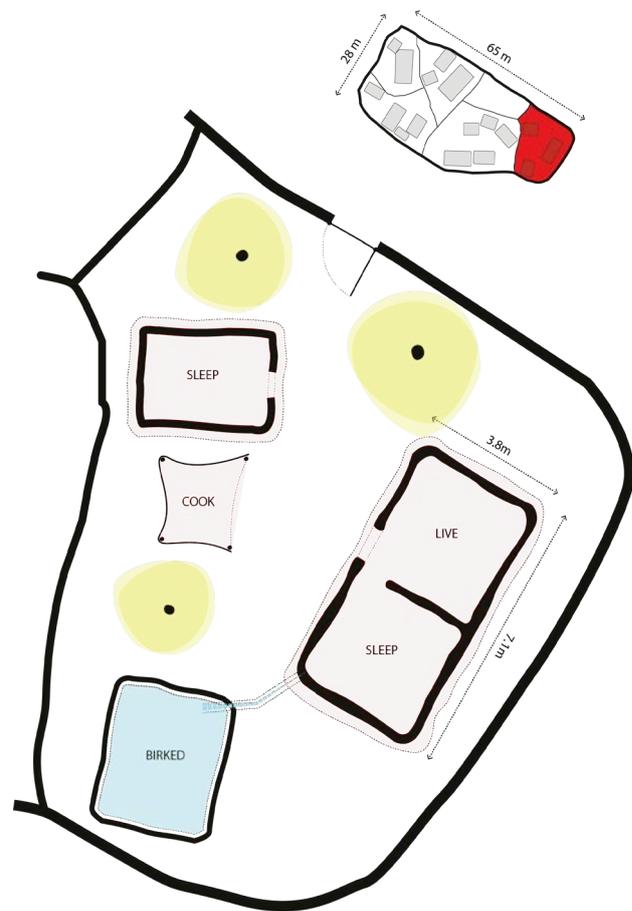


Fig.50: Indicative Sketch of Typical Shelter Plot



Fig.51: Typical Shelter Quality After 1 Year



Fig.52: Images of typical shelter

4.11. LAND AND PROPERTY

Private land holding in Ethiopia has never been the norm. During imperial times, land was predominantly held by the Church or the Emperor. In 1975, the Derg regime undertook a land reform that nationalized all land and made it state property. This did not change substantially following the shift in government system in 1991. The fact that the land in Ethiopia belongs to the people was enshrined in the 1995 constitution and accordingly the right of ownership of rural land and urban land as well as of all natural resources, is vested exclusively in the state of Ethiopia on behalf of the people. Additionally, land shall not be subject to sale or to other means of transfer.

State land in Ethiopia is thus land held by federal, regional governments or by city administrations. Rural land held by regional state governments is administered by woredas, while urban land is administered by respective city/town administrations. In regards to Kebribeyah, the area within a 10 km radius from Kebribeyah city centre is under the jurisdiction of the city administration. This means woredas and city administrations have the power to give and take land. All urban lands which are not occupied by private lessees are held by the municipality. Although it is not mentioned in the current lease proclamation, one can assume that all city streets, sewerage systems, parks, highways, and empty spaces must belong to the state⁵⁴.

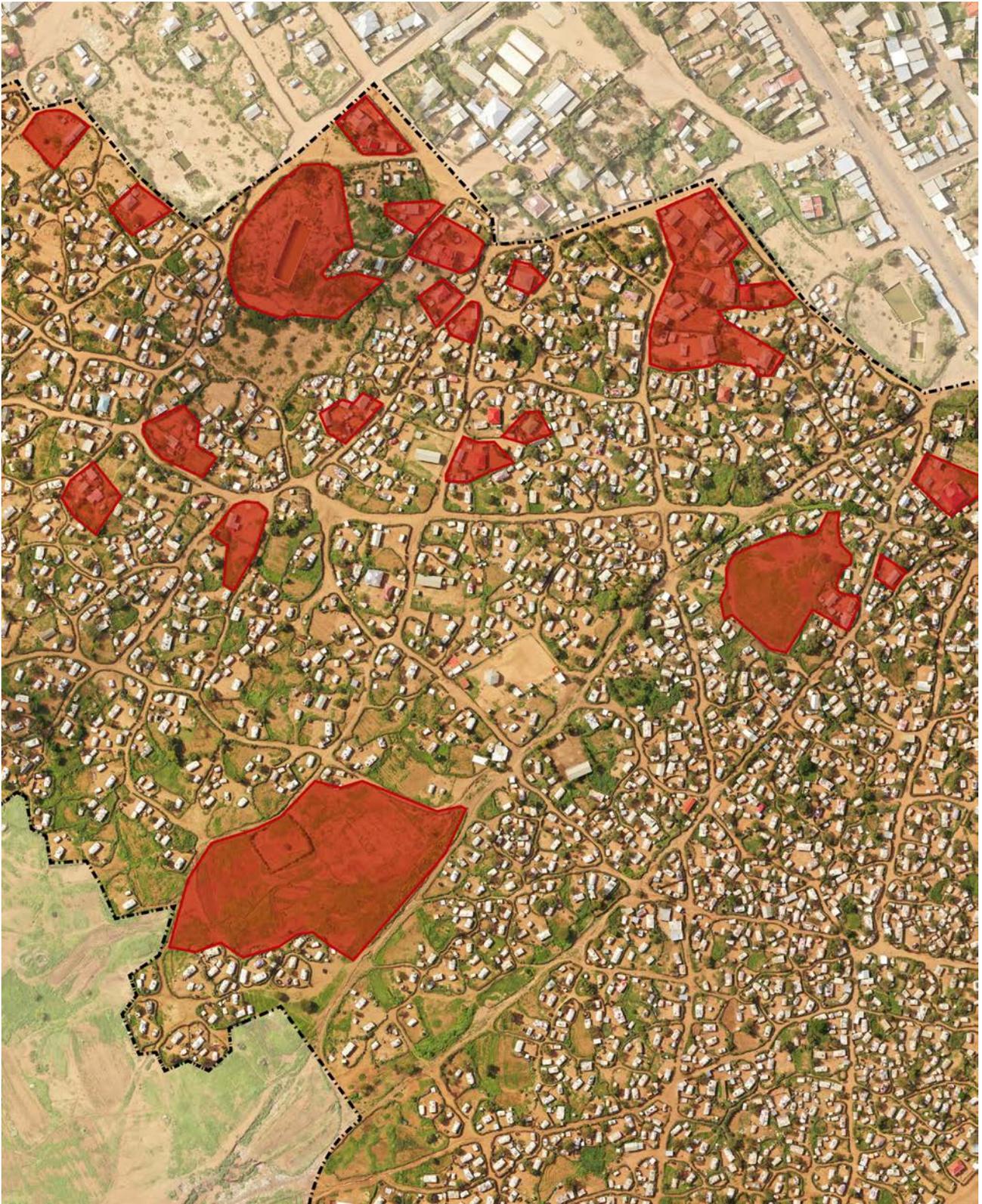
Whilst this sets out the general framework, the federal legislation, sits very much at odds with the situation in the Somali Regional State, which still is based upon a customary land tenure system, linked to clan identity and affiliation. Focusing specifically on Kebribeyah, given that it has the status of a city administration, it faces a triple challenge in terms of linking the federal formal land tenure, the customary land tenure system overlaid with substantial tracts of land long occupied by refugees. According to numerous studies, there is currently no broad consensus strategy by which to harmonise the two land tenure models, requiring each context to be responded to on a case by case basis.

Despite Ethiopia's constitutional stance, utilization and management of customary land, which is traditionally at the heart of Somali pastoralist livelihoods and identity, is highly controlled and protected. Farm lands, pasture lands and water wells are the most important products of customary lands that are typically highly regulated among the members. These are the most important sources of financial assets which are the products of customary lands and they are predominantly owned by members of each sub-clan family in peri-urban areas⁵⁵.

The land surrounding Kebribeyah has been historically owned on a clan basis for many decades mainly by the two dominant Yabarre/Yeberae and Habar Awal clans⁵⁶. Within the rapidly growing urban area and host community population, the proximity of the refugee settled area to the centre of the town is placing pressure on land resources and raising tension. Particularly in recent years as the urban growth rate has surged, so has the value of land adjacent to the main road and close to the town centre. Based on analysis carried out for this report, the host population has more than doubled in the past 15 years along with the built-up area clearly highlighting the increased demand. This is further evidenced by physical evidence on the ground where more permanent host community homes are being built within the area commonly understood as the refugee settlement area, generally on the periphery and close to the town centre. This common but un-defined understanding is indeed a fundamental part of the problem. In fact, despite requests to UNHCR, the Kebribeyah City Administration as well as ARRA, no actor reported knowledge of any map officially documenting the camp boundary.



Fig. 53: Host Community Dwelling within Refugee Area



▲
LEGEND

- Potential Host Community Land
- Indicative Refugee Settlement Area

Fig.54: Kibribeyah Refugee Settlement Indicative Host Community Occupied Land

4.11. LAND AND PROPERTY

The lack of an official document is likely linked to the nature of the camps origin as a temporary camp for dispersal of refugees as well as managed through a customary system. This means there is no demarcation of any boundary, creating ambiguity regarding territorial claims and facilitating a situation that inadvertently allows host communities to effectively “claim back” land within the refugee settlement area as a result of clan affiliation. According to a study carried out by ODI in 2018, numerous refugees indicated that local landowners were agitating to reclaim their plots, and even attempting to clear refugees off the land to do so⁵⁷. Kebribeyah City Administration, being a relatively new institution with limited capacity is now in the process of developing a cadastral map of the city, however in consultations the timeline for the completion of this was unclear. This is likely to be a slow and cumbersome process given the aforementioned challenges that exist surrounding formalising land in areas where customary land tenure systems have long been in place. The fact that administrative boundaries between Kebribeyah City, the Woreda and adjacent Woredas have changed over the last decade and there are also numerous discrepancies over their definition will only compound the issue especially considering that Kebribeyah has been historically owned on a clan basis for many decades mainly by the two dominant Yabarre/Yeberae and Habar Awal clans.

In any process that looks to resolve the challenge in Kebribeyah, it is important to emphasise the intersecting nature of customary land tenure systems with sustainable land use and management. It is likely that benefits derived from customary land resources are among the fundamental incentives for the Somali communities to manage the resource base sustainably, highlighting the importance of ensuring this is taken into account. Furthermore, studies on customary land holding systems highlight that like many social systems, they are subject to evolution, reflecting on changes in society and pressure from growth of urban areas, suggesting that there is room for resolutions to be found.⁵⁸

What is critical as a first step towards a resolution for the refugees from a protection standpoint is for the humanitarian actors carry out a household survey identifying location and duration of stay in the camp. For Somali culture, sense of identity is inextricably linked to perceived rights held through historical occupation, stewardship, and/or ownership of land. The fact that many of the refugees are also of Somali culture and that they have lived on the site for approximately 30 years will likely prove important in their views on any strategy that looks towards implementing CRRF “out of camp” pledges.

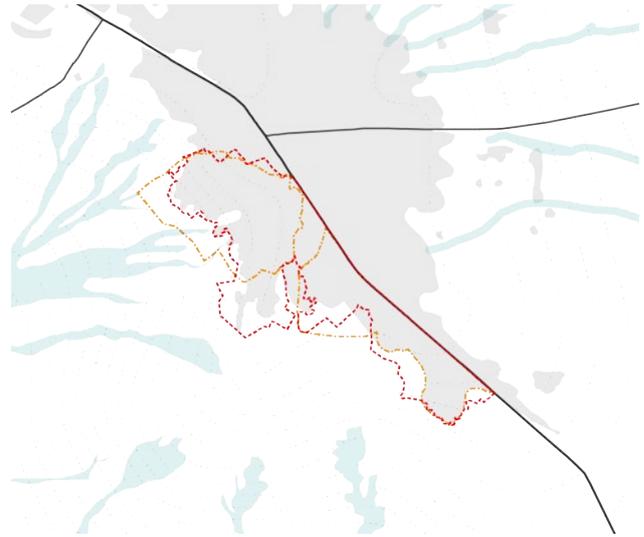


Fig.55: Conflicting Settlement Boundaries

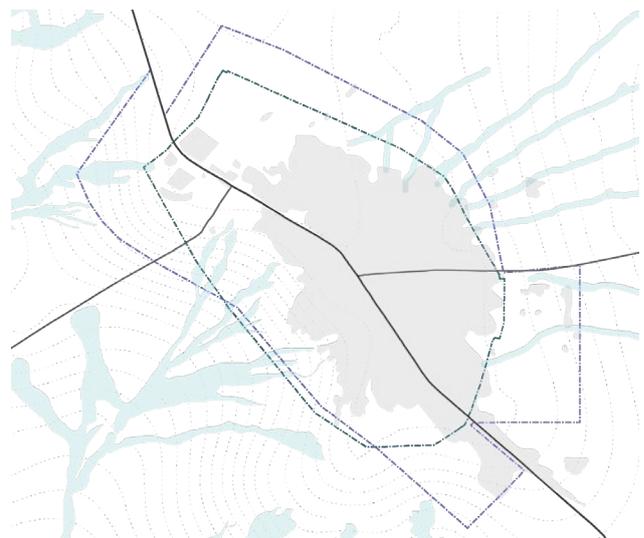


Fig.56: Growing Planning Areas

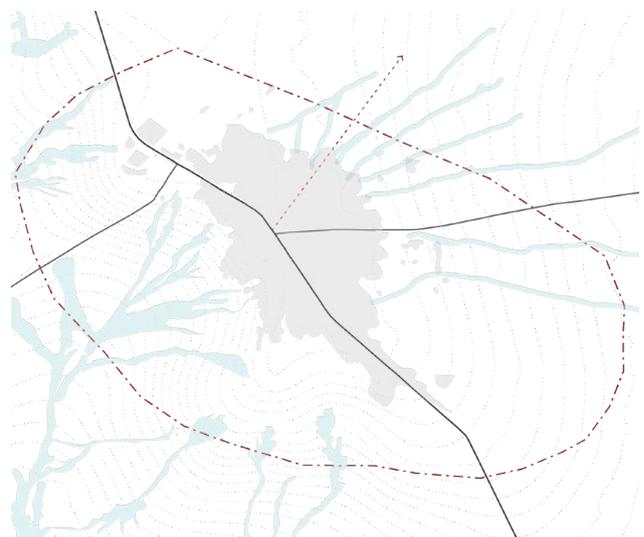
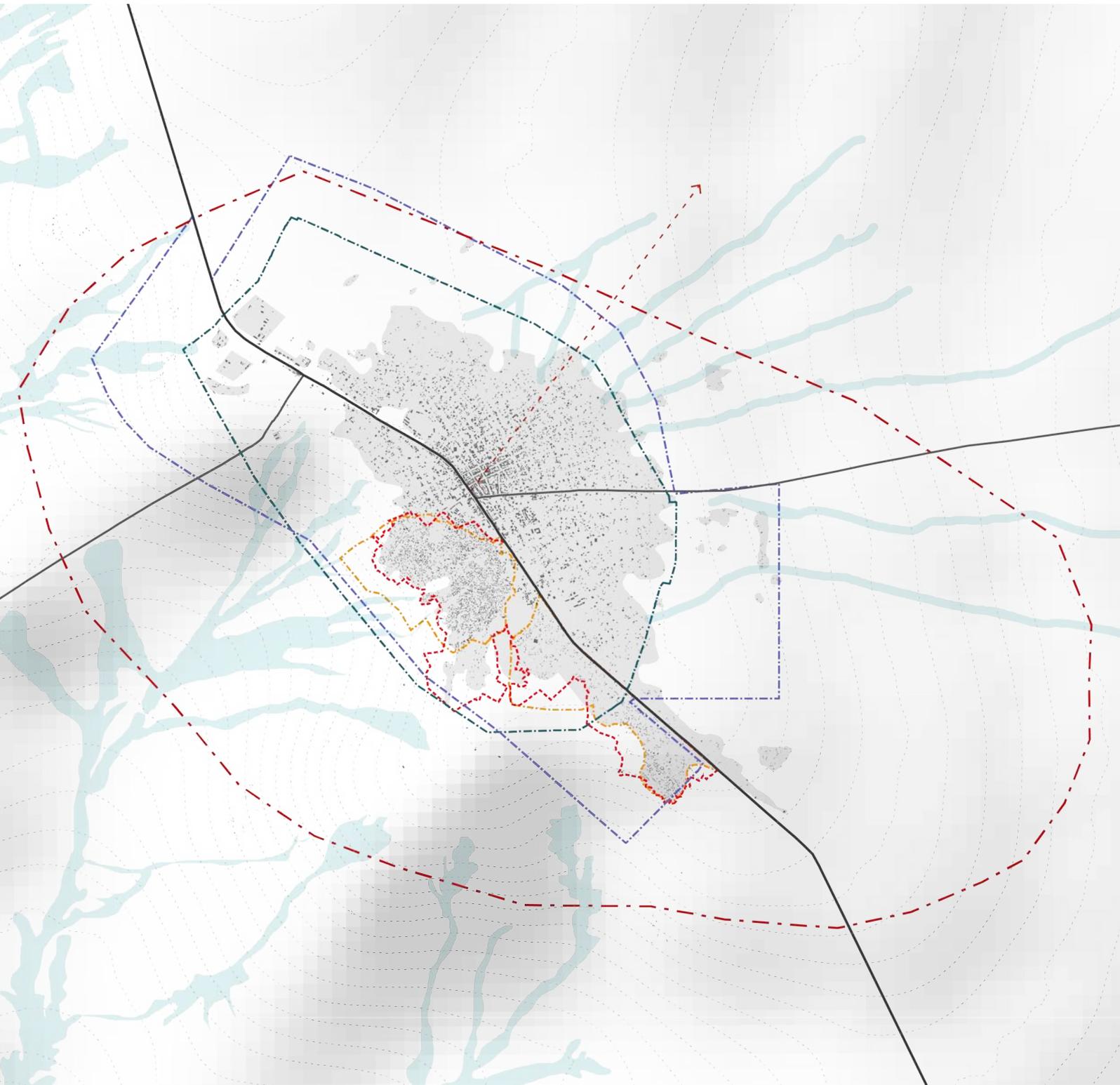


Fig.57: City administration boundary and the area under the city's jurisdiction (10 km radius)



LEGEND

- Refugee settlement boundary (Source TBC)
- Refugee settlement boundary (UNHCR 2019)
- Planning boundary 2011
- Proposed planning boundary 2019
- Official city administration boundary
- Towards the area under the city's jurisdiction (10 km radius)



Fig.58: Land Boundaries in Kebribeyah





5 LOOKING FORWARD

5.1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

- Ethiopia is one of fastest growing and urbanising countries globally, with secondary towns and cities such as Jijiga and potentially Kebribeyah to be the places which will experience the consequences. Planning to manage this growth in an orderly way is imperative.
- Currently there is no incorporation of refugees within the existing Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), and the national spatial plan whilst developed is not currently approved. This limits scope for regional federal and local governments to focus local implementation in an integrated manner and therefore does not give direction or any certainty to actors wishing to invest in infrastructure.
- Despite the conducive environment provided by the CRRF, and ambitious Out of Camp Policies which pave the way towards refugee inclusion and self-reliance, there is both a lack of evidence in terms of what this will require in Ethiopia to be realised, as well as a lack of ambitious, transformative strategies and coordinated action plans that are following through with implementation. The fact that the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy is also not yet formalised is an additional limiting factor.
- The regional climate risk & associated potential migration patterns suggest that the district's "relatively" stable climate compared to surrounding regions will likely result in attracting a degree of in-migration by 2050. This further emphasises the need to plan for this likelihood of continued in-migration and for the local ecological infrastructure to be protected and managed as part of a physical plan and conservation strategy to ensure that sustainable development in the area can be attained.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- Typical population growth rates in the district are extremely high resulting in cross sectoral budgets and natural resources continuing to come under increasing pressure.
- Despite signs of Jijiga and Kebribeyah growing economically, there is still very low level of large scale private sector activity. The low levels of Local Economic Development are hampered substantially by limited infrastructure in terms of water and formalised energy access. This acts as a barrier to enabling developmental improvements and thus limits access to services & opportunities and can be particularly noted in the high levels of youth unemployment and poor training opportunities available locally.
- Despite training and livelihood programmes, the remains a comparatively poor skill set amongst refugees and access

to capital which prevents them from fully integrating into the labour market, keeping them predominantly reliant on humanitarian assistance. The protracted nature of their displacement is also likely to have engendered aspects of dependency.

- Given that the majority of the refugees have been encamped in Kebribeyah for almost 30 years, the prospect of resettlement and lack of local opportunities has led to strong psychosocial discouragement and a sense of hopelessness. This was demonstrated in numerous consultations and is further exacerbated by poor access to healthcare, water availability and the alarming condition of the shelter.

SPATIAL CHALLENGES

- Despite the potentially good district and regional connectivity, at the settlement scale accessibility remains a major challenge due to the very poor quality road infrastructure within the refugee settlement which is exacerbated by the unplanned and unregulated settlement patterns. This both poses challenges in terms of emergency access as well as potential exclusion of physically challenged populations from being able to move through the settlement.
- The majority of the both basic services and social infrastructure such as schools and health centres are concentrated in the central area of the camp in proximity to the town centre, while the rest of the camp (especially to the east and south east) poorly served inaccessible to facilities. As noted previously, further mapping of facilities in the town is required to fully assess overall accessibility.
- The extremely poor condition of the shelters within the refugee settlement are first and foremost a potential enabler of protection issues, despite having links to the typical Somali typology or "buul". In addition to that, the high level of maintenance required in terms of old clothing/sheeting as well as the timber structure places substantial undue cost and occupational burdens on the community which is generally suffered by the women in the settlement who are typically responsible for such household issues.
- Limited detailed district level urban and infrastructure data for evidence based planning, decision making, monitoring and evaluation. As a particular example there are limited spatial datasets of facilities beyond the refugee settlement and no clear mapping of shelters and plots and with granular population distribution within the settlement boundary. In addition to this, aspects like detailed population based accessibility analysis to understand status of access to services is therefore difficult to measure and make recommendations upon.

- The lack of demarcation and formal documentation outlining the land occupied by the settlement presents a challenge in terms of mitigating the current occasional tensions over demand for land from host communities within the area generally understood to be within the refugee settlement.
- The current structure plan for Kebritayah, as well as the revised proposal does not in any substantial way reflect the existence of the refugee settlement. Whilst the existing urban and community structures are not ideally planned, the number of permanent facilities (both used and unused) as well as the intangible social systems are at risk and should be considered as part of any redevelopment process such as a supplementary local development plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Despite the connection of Kebritayah town to the national grid, the lack of widely available sustainable energy provision, both in terms of access to electricity and cooking fuel in both the district and the refugee settlement has led to large scale reliance on firewood and charcoal. This has already led to large scale deforestation and ecosystem damage with further impact likely. Whilst charcoal is formally banned from use, ethanol distribution and alternative sources are unreliable and therefore leave little other choice to the refugees and poorer host community members and at the same time render them particularly vulnerable.
- The main water supply from the Jarar valley is essentially non-functional. The cost implications of rehabilitating the reticulation system are prohibitively high and the secondary supply option does not have the same supply capacity. Furthermore, the governance of the water system needs to be formally shifted over to the local bureau. Until a long term solution is developed, it places Kebritayah in a precarious situation in terms of development potential.
- The lack of a functioning waste management system in Kebritayah town and refugee settlement combined with the natural topography has meant that waste is both building up in large amounts well as intermittently flowing (during the rainy season) into the watersheds and adjacent agricultural and pasture lands. This is both creating a major public health and sanitation hazard in the settlement as well as resulting in large scale water and environment degradation in the periphery of the town.
- Due to unpredictable and increasing drought cycles which are likely to be exacerbated by climate change, the increasing reliance on rain-fed agriculture by the various communities cannot be a sustainable livelihood option as it places them at risk of loss and potential food insecurity.

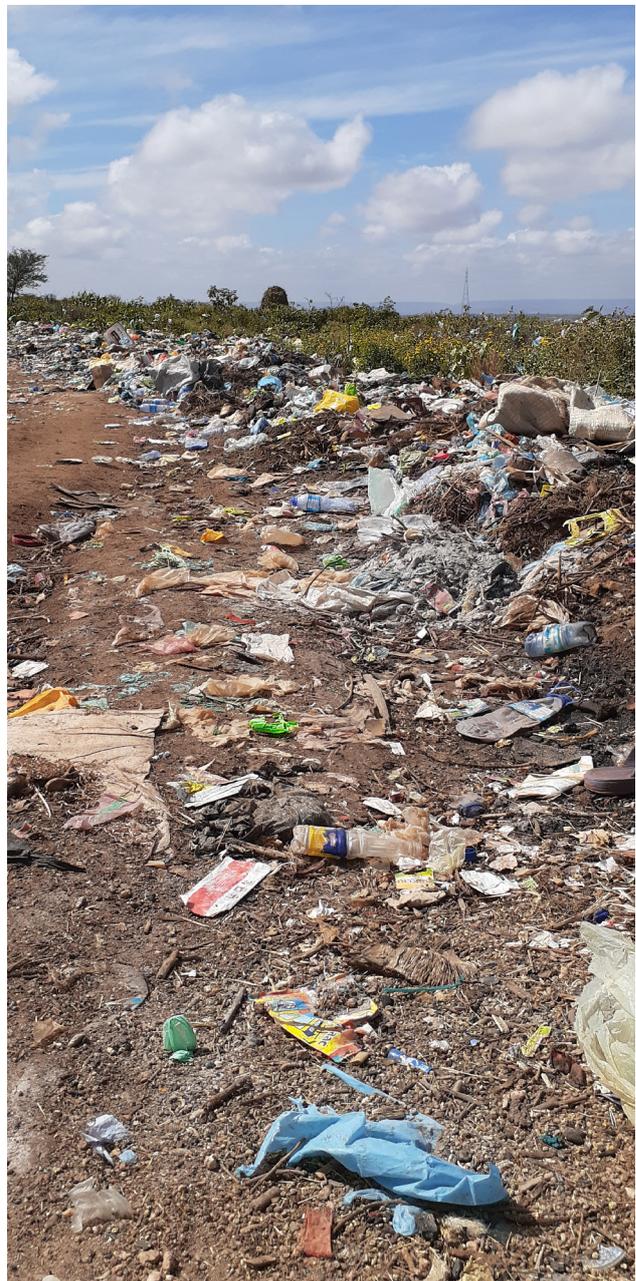


Fig.59: Poor waste management and sanitation

5.2. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES

- Ethiopia's continuing commitment to the CRRF as further evidenced by additional pledges at the GRF in late 2019 provides a broad enabling environment for inclusion/integration of refugees. Planning with the local government for Kebribeyah who are both open and keen to support new approaches offers the potential to act as a pilot for methodologies that can actually influence positive change. This needs to be activated by agreeing at least with ARRA and regional and local authorities to intentionally set out plans to design settlements for refugee self-reliance. This includes improving proximity and access to markets and managing the land resources effectively. Investments in future plans can be made now, with donors brought on board to finance these plans and ensure accountability.
- 2020 presents a number of opportunities in terms of upcoming planning initiatives which may present the opportunity to leverage and gain momentum from. The imminent approval of the NCRRS and the upcoming development of the national Growth and Transformation Plan III could potentially pave the way for discussions with national authorities on carrying out pilot projects in the Somali region.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

- The shared Somali language and culture presents a significant strength in terms of the potential for social inclusion. Numerous reports of intermarriage, social bonds and statements of solidarity expressed by local and regional government officials with regard to the refugees presence highlight the "de-facto" inclusion within the Kebribeyah community.
- There are substantial CRRF linked livelihood and development oriented programs within the local woreda and wider administrative zone. In particular, initiatives such as the WB's Economic Opportunities Programme, and ILO market studies presents the opportunity to engage in supporting longer term socio-economic development.
- The growing urban areas populations and demographic dividend can be leveraged if the infrastructure to support private sector investment is provided. There is a substantial labor market to be captured. As an example, there is a proportion of refugees already providing basic skilled labour to workshops (metal and woodwork) owned by host businesspeople. On the other hand a demand for services can create opportunities for host communities for trade, provision of services, etc.
- The relevance of Kebribeyah to the regional livestock trade can be explored further particularly given the construction of the new market adjacent to the refugee settlement. This can be supported by ongoing projects to improve the connectivity between Berbera and Jijiga allowing more efficient linkages to wider value chains.

SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES

- As Jijiga grows in regional importance, Kebribeyah's location will benefit from broader regional connectivity which is likely to facilitate further urban growth as well as the overall development of Kebribeyah and Jijiga area.
- The refugee settled area of Kebribeyah benefits from its strong spatial linkages to the town, essentially functioning as a informal neighbourhood of the town. A substantial area of the settlement is within 15mins walking distance to the market centre of Kebribeyah town.
- The reliance on the town centre by both hosts and refugee communities as the major point of interaction between them and offers the potential for additional shared infrastructure to be targeted and developed.
- The existing water infrastructure while currently not functioning is generally well distributed within the camp and could offer opportunities for rehabilitation. Whilst the costs might be high, if it is a long term project, development donors could be approached to support funding.
- There are a number of abandoned structures within the refugee settlement that could offer opportunities to be upgraded to provide potential service facilities for both refugees and host communities.
- There is a considerable opportunity to take a progressive approach to spatially integrating the settlement more effectively into the the town plan given the ongoing revision of the Kebribeyah Structure Plan alongside support from the local government and awareness of the need to address the issue of refugee inclusion.

ENVIRONMENTAL OPPORTUNITIES

- The fact that the settlement already has a connection into the national power grid should be taken advantage of to support wider access to electricity. The climate also is extremely conducive to widespread use of decentralised solar micro-grids could be explored to minimise the negative impact on the surrounding vegetation.
- Further analysis could be carried out to understand how localised water access coping mechanisms such as birkeds which harvest rain could be further expanded to households given that the region is generally likely to continue to suffer from water stress even if the centralised water system is planned to be substantially improved shortly.
- Waste management systems that are linked to the creation of local livelihoods can be investigated which would have an added benefit of mitigating environmental degradation.



Fig.60: Kitchen gardens irrigated through harvested rainwater

5.3. DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

Taking into account that the refugee population levels of Kebribeyah settlement has been relatively static without additional major influxes (other than a brief period in 2007 before being relocated to Sheder and Aw Barre) since its establishment in 1991 the camp should be approached as an integrated part of the urban environment and be included in the town plan rather than redistributing the refugees and building new structures. That means that the most cost effective approach should focus on how to take the most value from the existing infrastructure and social systems, which already provide benefit to both refugees and the host communities or have the most potential to do so once upgraded.

OPTIMAL SCENARIO - SPATIAL INTEGRATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Considering the long history of Kebribeyah and cultural similarities with the host communities, the future interventions should be in line with national, regional and local long-term strategies focused on the cross-sectoral integration of refugee settlement into the urban systems within spatial, institutional / political and socio-economic dimensions. This should include

SPATIAL INTEGRATION

- A primary focus could be to target investment and development initiatives on renewal and upgrade of the existing infrastructure (roads and water) to meet both short-term humanitarian urgent needs for the settlement e.g. water access as well as longer-term development needs e.g. better governance of integrated service facilities for refugees and host communities. This includes identification of the main roads within the settlement for upgrade which could be considered as part of the future town plan structure. The improvement of road and water infrastructure should be considered as a priority intervention.
- An additional area of focus should be to develop more durable shelter solutions that address protection concerns as well as reduce the cost and opportunity burden on particularly the women in the community. This would allow refugees to both begin to enjoy dignified living conditions as well as provide opportunities to use their time and resources more constructively.
- In terms of improving the efficiency of land usage, there should be the identification of strategic areas for density increase and land readjustment through the rezoning of the settlement based on a participatory stakeholder led approach. A starting point in particular could be the area of the settlement in close proximity (within 15 minutes walking distance) from Kebribeyah center as a priority zone for densification and redevelopment, including the improvement of roads, water

infrastructure, upgrade of priority facilities and enrichment with commercial functions to attract businesses. The host and refugee communities should both benefit from any upgraded infrastructure.

- Introducing a zone of environmental protection (green belt) from any development to the south-west of the settlement is important to both protect the more fragile areas surrounding the settlement and explored for small scale agricultural uses or environmental restoration.

INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

- Strengthening the coordination mechanism and beginning a process of responsibility shift from ARRA and UNHCR to the various city administration level focal points and supporting interim capacity building and funding with a view to building a self sufficient system as soon as possible.
- The promotion of the land tenure mechanism supported by the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM). The improvement of road and water infrastructure and implementation of durable shelters will increase the land value and facilitate the transition of customary land ownership to urban, meaning that the other types of ownership should be explored.

SOCIO – ECONOMIC INCLUSION

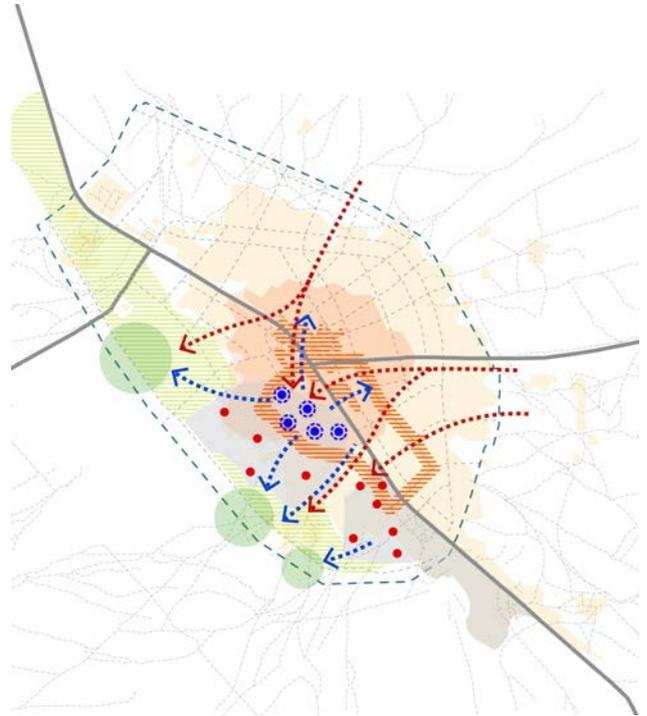
- Once the redevelopment strategy is built, it should be easier to open up discussions and consultations on more long-term issues, helping refugees to become an integrated part of the society, working and living with nationals. In this regard along with the “hard” interventions there should be a focus on the “soft”, meaning the increase of different support functions and services (trainings, loans, employment placement services, etc.) for refugees, introduction of the more targeted projects for livelihood to achieve economic self-reliance.

> SPATIAL INTEGRATION



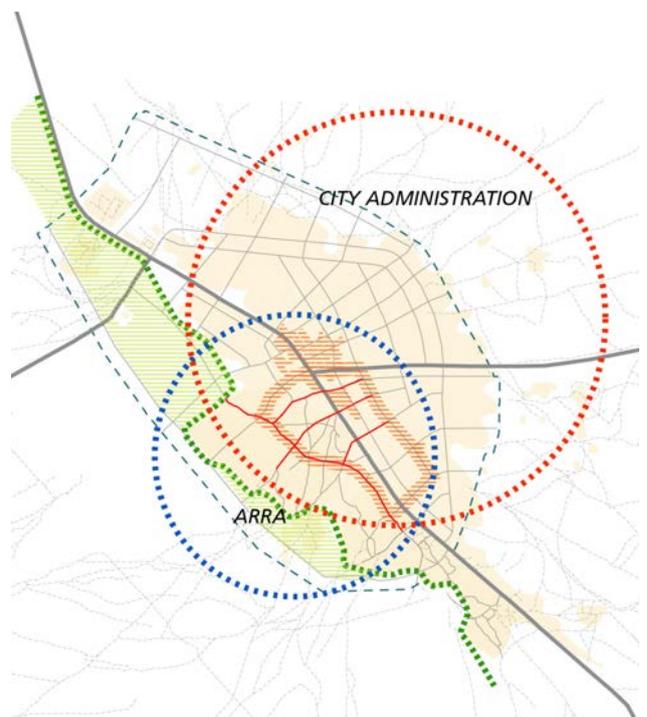
- 15 min walking distance
- Mixed-use
- Protected areas
- "Commercial loop"
- Priority roads
- Priority area

> SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION



- Host community movements
- Refugee movements
- Facilities
- Priority facilities
- Common agricultural activities

> INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION



- City administration responsibilities
- ARRA responsibilities

Fig.61: Potential Scenarios, Kebribeyah

5.3. DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO

- If no particular effort for coordinated spatial planning is undertaken, it can be expected that the current living conditions will continue to come under pressure and risk increased multi-sectoral vulnerabilities.
- The pressure on already strained household resources may increase due to the ongoing necessity to regularly repair shelters which has an additional opportunity cost.
- Whilst the national ban on the use of charcoal has provided much needed relief to the surrounding environment, the unreliability of alternatives has left refugees with limited choices and struggling.
- The lack of a consolidated waste management system for both the settlement and the town will continue to exacerbate the negative impact on the environment.
- Then low level of literacy and poor skillsets of refugees coupled with limited access to social infrastructure has the potential to lock in generational marginalisation of the refugees, leading to social segregation from the host communities undermining the strength of bonds through cultural similarities. The risk of becoming a marginalised degrading enclave is increasingly high
- The poor road access within the settlement will further deteriorate and further hamper accessibility to services, particularly affecting the most vulnerable physically challenged community members.
- Underusing or abandoning existing infrastructure in the settlement and not investigating strategies for re-use and integration within the revised structure plan is both unsustainable and not cost effective in a resource scarce response.

> BUSINESS AS USUAL

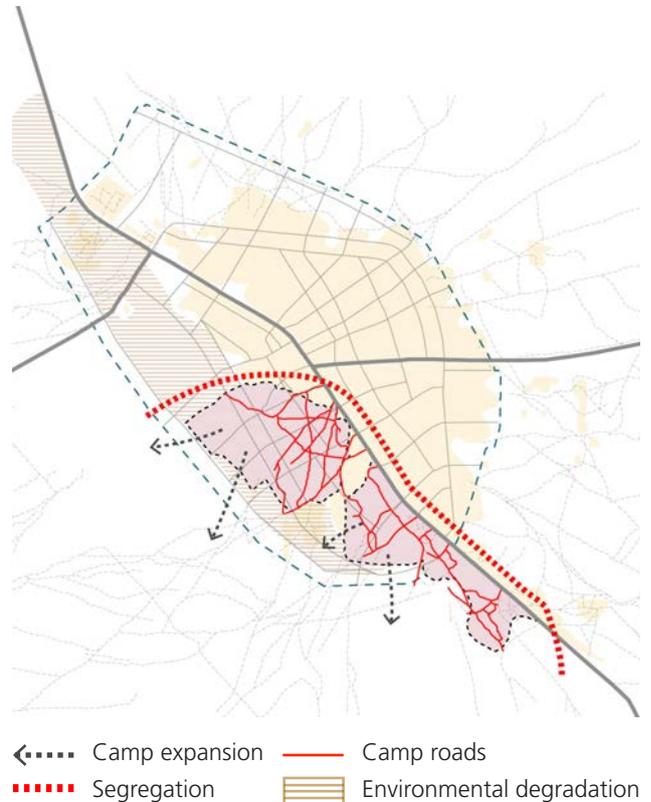


Fig. 62: Business as Usual Scenario, Kebribeyah

5.4. RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

Roles and responsibilities should be allocated between Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs, Urban Development and Construction Bureau, Kebribeyah City Administration with the support of UNHCR, UN-Habitat and other relevant UN Agencies and Development Actors.

STEP 1 - DATA & INFORMATION CONSOLIDATION

- Clarify the settlement boundary between ARRA and UNHCR
- Begin the process of demarcation (road and infrastructure corridors, facilities, child friendly spaces, durable structures, etc.)
- Carry out drone mapping of refugee settlement and peripheral area for up to date geo-tiff imagery;
- Carry out vacant land, existing land use, infrastructure (water and powers lines), detailed ecological area mapping within settlement;
- Carry out mapping of public facilities, capacity and qualitative information in both Kebribeyah settlement and surrounding host community areas to allow for more accurate gap analysis of per capita service provision;
- Prepare consolidated base map for dissemination and information sharing ensuring inclusion of layers that show durable structures, transport and infrastructure corridors;
- Ensure that all data is collected, and a database established with a clear custodian in local government identified to allow for regular updates and monitoring;
- Ensure that the data collected is shared with Urban Planning and Construction Bureau for starting the selection of the targeted neighborhood plans aiming for the spatial inclusion of the settlement into the Kebribeyah plan.

STEP 2 - VISIONING AND SCENARIO BUILDING

- In order to ensure all key actors are engaged in the process to define the future of the settlement, stakeholder analysis and their selection is an important first step in ensuring the validity of the visioning exercises;
- Hold kick off interactive and spatially focused visioning exercise with key institutional, humanitarian and development partners and community representatives to integrate local perspectives;
- Economic studies that encourage economic self-reliance for refugees should be reviewed and carried out in line with the outcomes if the visioning exercise with relevant stakeholders and implementing partners;
- The proclamations regarding durable solutions should be reviewed

- Consolidate visioning exercise information and align with regional and national priorities for endorsement by local, regional and national authorities.
- During the visioning the pilot area for interventions should be identified (to test the strategy) to be further translated into the detailed neighborhood plans.

STEP 3 - STRATEGIC PLANNING

- The plan for Kebribeyah town plan should be revised to include the settlement (parts of the settlement). The areas for the detailed neighborhood plans should be selected during the visioning exercise in a participatory manner with the stakeholders to ensure the plans contribute to the wider strategy.
- The development of the settlement plan should comply with national and regional planning frameworks. It is advised to conduct joint visioning workshops related to the development of the Jijiga special plan and Kebribeyah plan to ensure that the consolidated regional strategy and targeted investment strategy within the region are in place.
- Rather than focusing on a detailed plan for entire settlement it is advised to focus on the development of the neighborhood plan (s) for the priority area(s) for interventions (road and infrastructure upgrade, etc.). It is advised that the project area of the neighborhoods plans should cover the both the settlement and the town to ensure sectoral integration of the urban systems.
- It is advised to explore how the road infrastructure, water and electricity systems can be spatially merged. It is proposed to pilot the integration the water system between the settlement and the town, shifting the management of the water systems from UNHCR and ARRA to the City Administration. Joint fundraising should be carried out focused on the upgrade of the joint water system.
- The plan for the entire town should be revised at regular intervals e.g. 3-5 years depending on the implementation and selection of the new areas for neighborhood plans.

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ANNEX 1 | STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

ETHIOPIAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ARRA Somali Regional Coordinators

ARRA Kebribeyah Coordinator

SOMALI REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Somali Regional Disaster Prevention Bureau

Urban Development and Construction Bureau

Environmental Protection Directorate

KEBRIBEYAH CITY COUNCIL

Kebribeyah City Mayor

Kebribeyah City Manager

Roads, Environment, Sanitation Line Ministry Representatives

Kebribeyah Woreda Chairman

REFUGEE COMMUNITY

Kebribeyah Refugee Central Committee

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

UN Resident Coordinators Office, Addis Ababa

World Bank Ethiopia, Addis Ababa

UNHCR Ethiopia Addis Ababa

UN-Habitat Ethiopia

UNHCR Jijiga

IOM Jijiga



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Fig.63: Local Shop, Kebribeyah

ANNEX 2 | COMMUNITY MEETING NOTES

FACT FINDING SESSION WITH RCC IN KEBRIBEYAH	
Challenges	Opportunities
<i>"Shelter conditions are very very poor, it is dangerous to live here because of snakes and rats"</i>	<i>"Peaceful coexistence"</i>
<i>"We have to repair our shelters once every 1 or 2 months with clothing and it is very expensive. The clothing can cost from 5,000 to 10,000 Birr"</i>	<i>"Warm reception by the host communities"</i>
<i>"Using clothing is also not hygienic"</i>	<i>"The Ethiopian government is reporting to international organisation on our situation"</i>
<i>"The access to shelter is not equal at all, some people don't even have a shelter and have to sleep in the streets"</i>	<i>"We have a strong community spirit, refugees help each other a lot"</i>
<i>"Some people build shelters from waste which they collect from the waste collection points"</i>	<i>"We need permanent shelters and skills to be able to find jobs here. Durable shelters is the only solution for us"</i>
<i>"There is no vegetation because we killed all the trees"</i>	
<i>"We don't receive water, so we have to buy it. When there is a dry season the situation is becoming very bad"</i>	
<i>"There is no water distribution, the only source is the private tanks. Zones 3 and 4 are not receiving water at all"</i>	
<i>"There are no feeder roads"</i>	
<i>"There are no roads, if the person dies there is no way to transport the body"</i>	
<i>"Because the shelters are so bad, fire is a big risk"</i>	
<i>"People with disabilities can't move and support themselves, they just don't get out from their plots because of the roads. That is the reason why they are not included in the participatory processes"</i>	
<i>"We don't have any privacy, all the family members live in one room, girls are not separated with boys and there is no place for a wife and a husband to be together"</i>	
<i>"All the religious and cultural principles were compromised because we don't have space, we have to live all together in a small room"</i>	
<i>"Blankets or mats, we don't even have that"</i>	
<i>"The land is not demarcated"</i>	
<i>"We have a feeling of being left behind. In 2016 there was a planning operational conference. We talked about all our issues and shelter condition, but from 2016 till now there are no investments"</i>	
<i>"Our families are growing but the facilities remain the same"</i>	
<i>"We receive just 8 Birr per day to cover everything plus we have food distributed"</i>	
<i>"The young people have nothing much to do here. Plus it is very difficult to get married because of the poor shelters, there is no place to live"</i>	
<i>"The shelters should be permanent with 3/4 rooms for the whole family, we need privacy"</i>	



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Fig.64: Community Consultations Kebribeyah



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