



# TIGRAY REGIONAL STATE ETHIOPIA 2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT

**JANUARY - DECEMBER 2019**

Based on the:

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

2019 Pledge Progress Report from Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia. (Version 2019/01 DRAFT)

Cover photo ©UNHCR/Helle Degn

Caption: A young Eritrean refugee girl in Shire

**TIGRAY REGIONAL STATE**

**SHIRE AREA OF OPERATIONS**

**ETHIOPIA**

**2019 PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT**

## DISCLAIMER

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

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

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

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

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

*UNHCR Ethiopia.*

*July 2020*



Eritrean Refugee, DAFI student ©UNHCR/Diana Diaz

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2. REGIONAL CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 REFUGEES .....	7
2.2 REFUGEE-IMPACTED COMMUNITIES .....	8
2.3 PARTNER PROJECTS SUPPORTING THE PLEDGES .....	9
<b>3. PLEDGE PROGRESS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 OUT OF CAMP PLEDGE .....	12
3.2 EDUCATION PLEDGE .....	12
3.3 WORK AND LIVELIHOOD PLEDGES .....	14
3.3.1 WORK PERMITS .....	14
3.3.2 IRRIGABLE LAND .....	15
3.3.3. INDUSTRIAL PARKS .....	15
3.3.4 OTHER WORK AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES .....	16
3.4 DOCUMENTATION PLEDGE .....	17
3.4.1 VITAL EVENTS REGISTRATION FOR REFUGEES .....	17
3.4.2 BANK ACCOUNTS FOR REFUGEES .....	18
3.5 SOCIAL AND BASIC SERVICES PLEDGE .....	18
3.5.1 HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION FOR REFUGEES .....	18
3.5.2 OTHER BASIC SERVICES PROVIDED TO REFUGEES .....	19
3.6 LOCAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE .....	20
<b>ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>ANNEX I: KEY ACTIVITY TABLES .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>ANNEX II: EXAMPLE OF L3/BIMS DATA FOR ADVOCACY AND AREA-BASED PLANNING .....</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>ANNEX III: INDICATIVE OVERVIEW: OPERATIONAL PARTNER INTERVENTIONS IN TIGRAY .....</b>	<b>XIII</b>
<b>ANNEX IV: CRRF TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS .....</b>	<b>XVII</b>





*Mai Tsebri secondary school: refugee children from Eritrea attend classes alongside local children © UNHCR/Elisabeth Arnsdorf*

# ACRONYMS

ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
BIAPIC	Ba'eker Integrated Agro-Processing Industrial Park Corporation
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CBO	Cooperative Bank of Oromia
CBE	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
CDD	Community Driven Development
CHDW	Community Hand Dug Wells
CIF	Community Investment Fund
CISP	International Committee for the Development of People
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
DEES	Digital Education Enrolment System
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DICAC	Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DRDIP	Development Response for Displacement Impacts Project
EOP	Economic Opportunities Program
EPP	Employment Promotion Package
ESAA	Education Statistics Annual Report
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FTC	Farmers Training Center
FS	Family Size
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate (Education)

GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit GmbH
ha	Hectares
IDA	International Development Association
IAIP	Integrated Agricultural Industrial Park
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPDC	Industrial Park Development Corporation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LEWG	Livelihood and Energy Working Group
LIB	Lion International Bank
LWG	Livelihood Working Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
QEP	Qualifications and Employment Perspectives Prog (GiZ)
REB	Regional Education Bureau
REST	Relief Society of Tigray
RBoPF	Regional Bureau of Planning and Finance (equivalent to BOFED)
RH	Reproductive Health
RTCs	Rural Transformation Centres
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SHS	Solar Home Systems
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
TB	Tuberculosis
TIPDC	Tigray Industrial Parks Development Corporation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UASC	Un-Accompanied and Separated Children
VIS	International Volunteer Service for Development
VST	Vocational Skills Training
WEO	Woreda Education Office
WFP	World Food Program
YEP	Youth Education Pack

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is based on Ethiopia's 2016 Leaders' Summit 'pledge commitments' as articulated in the 'Roadmap'<sup>1</sup> of 2017. Combined with the baselines expressed in the Roadmap, and follow-up reports drafted for 2018, information presented in this 2019 Pledge Progress Report for Ethiopia's Tigray Regional State is commencing to form a foundation for tracking and evidence-based follow up on the pledges. Nationally and in the regions, pledge implementation is clearly advancing, attesting to the impressive commitment of the people and the Government of Ethiopia (GoE), especially with support from various line ministries and bureaus, and the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA).

Compiled as a UNHCR publication, this report serves the wider stakeholder community pursuing and supporting the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia. Such data gathering, compilation and presentation is part of UNHCR's expected supportive and catalytic role in the GCR<sup>2</sup>.

## Ethiopia's Nine 2016 Pledges<sup>3</sup>

### Out of Camp Pledge

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

### Education Pledge

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

### Work and Livelihoods Pledges

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

### Documentation Pledges

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

### Social and Basic Services Pledge

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

### Local Integration Pledge

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

In Tigray, highlights are especially in documentation – particularly as regards to bank accounts - as well as with substantial potential demonstrated for agricultural productivity.



**Education:** Progress has been made overall in education with a nine percent (9%) increase in refugee student enrolment from 2018. The Regional Education Bureau (REB) has started supporting the education system in refugee schools. However, in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER), Tigray has alarming statistics for secondary education: GERs at only two percent (2%) in Adi-Harush and Hitsats refugee camps<sup>4</sup> – and seven percent (7%) overall, against the Roadmap target of 25%. In secondary education there was a 35% drop in

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

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/5b3295167.pdf> End para 33. Multi-stakeholder and partnership approach. End para 33. "While recognizing the primary responsibility and sovereignty of States, a multistakeholder and partnership approach will be pursued, ... UNHCR will play a supportive and catalytic role."

<sup>3</sup> Roadmap <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/62655>

<sup>4</sup> Needs investigation. Figures may not account for refugee students attending local schools.



enrolment figures recorded. There are factors to consider, including onward movement of youth. The Gender Parity Index (GPI)<sup>5</sup> for secondary Education is 0.46, according to the index that means less than one third of students completing high school are female.

GER for pre-primary (42%) and primary (64%) are better – yet still well below pledge targets. In 2019, 15 refugee students have enrolled in universities with 24 graduating. 2,247 refugees and host community members (197) have been graduated from TVETs in 2019.



## Work and Livelihood

**Irrigable land:** Refugees cultivate irrigable land with various arrangements with local landowners in the refugee hosting woredas. Refugees are also engaged in the livestock sector in poultry farms (government subsidized packages), dairy farming, rearing cattle and shoats. Almost 50 ha of land was made available for hosts and refugees (11 ha available for refugees, 43 refugees benefiting from it).

**Other work and livelihood opportunities:** Assessments were conducted and working groups established to provide livelihood opportunities for refugees. Start-up capital was provided to organized urban refugee youth in Shire town. A total of 178 livelihood opportunities were provided to host community (83) and refugees (95).



**Documentation:** 9,340 bank accounts were provided for refugees and 1,341 vital events were registered.



## Social and Basic Services

**Health:** Refugees have received primary health care, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services. Refugees were also included in routine and mass immunization campaigns. A total of 2,540 Refugees in Tigray accessed secondary and tertiary health services through the referral system. Prevention activities such as home-to-home awareness raising by community health workers, distribution of IEC material, environmental cleaning, and sanitation/hygiene campaign programs were conducted.



**Local Integration:** Refugees and hosts share culture, language and religion which contributes to the potential for socio-economic inclusion.



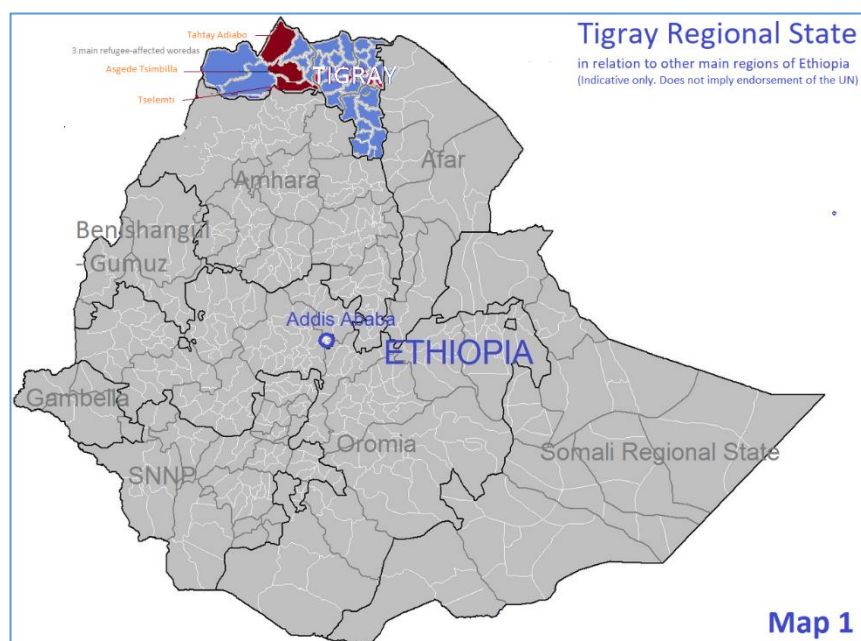
**Out of Camp:** In Tigray region 1,070 refugees were registered as living out of camp at the end of 2019 – just over one percent of the total refugee population in the region. However, nationally, many of the refugees in Ethiopia benefitting from OCP hail from the Tigray region as their first point in seeking asylum.

---

<sup>5</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/gender-parity-index-gpi>

## 2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Tigray Regional State is northernmost of nine regions (kililoch) in Ethiopia, with its capital (seat of regional government) in Mekelle, a considerable drive from the centre of refugee operations in Shire (NW zone). Tigray is the homeland of the Tigrayan, Irob and Kunama



people. The region covers 53,638 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population estimate (2018) of five (5) million<sup>6</sup>.

Bordering the south of Eritrea, and with a smaller border in the west with Sudan, Tigray has received asylum-seekers for many years.

At end 2019, 87,581 Eritrean refugees were accommodated in four (4) refugee camps and urban centres throughout the region.

With the July 2018 Ethio-Eritrea Peace Deal, the two governments reopened crossing points on the border on 11 September 2018. This led to a significant increase in the movement of Eritreans into Ethiopia, as recorded in the camps. The influx necessitated additional humanitarian assistance and resources to respond to additional needs.

Following Ethiopia's September 2016 Pledges at the *Leaders' Summit*, and the production of the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) Roadmap in November 2017, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) was officially launched in Mekelle in May 2018. It was launched in the presence of distinguished guests from federal and regional levels of Government, as well as various development and humanitarian actors, and representatives of the donor community.

The political commitment of the Tigray Regional State Government to support refugees has increased since the CRRF launch. The Regional Government reaffirmed its commitment to support refugees in creating an enabling environment, freedom of movement and life with dignity. During the 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration of the ruling party, senior officials noted "Eritrean brothers and sisters, you are not only supposed to live in refugee camps, but you are kindly allowed to work, move and feel at home throughout the Tigray region." This commitment is also echoed with local authorities. Woreda Agriculture Offices have started supporting refugee engagement in agriculture – with discussions around potential sharing of irrigable land. Similar support is evident in the education system in refugee schools – including material support (computers, plasma TVs, textbooks), inspecting and supervising refugee schools, and providing training to refugee teachers.

Coordination and collaboration efforts by Tigray's Regional Bureau of Planning and Finance (RBoPF) and other line bureaus in relation to data and planning has also advanced. Continuous discussions have been held in the region to establish CRRF coordination

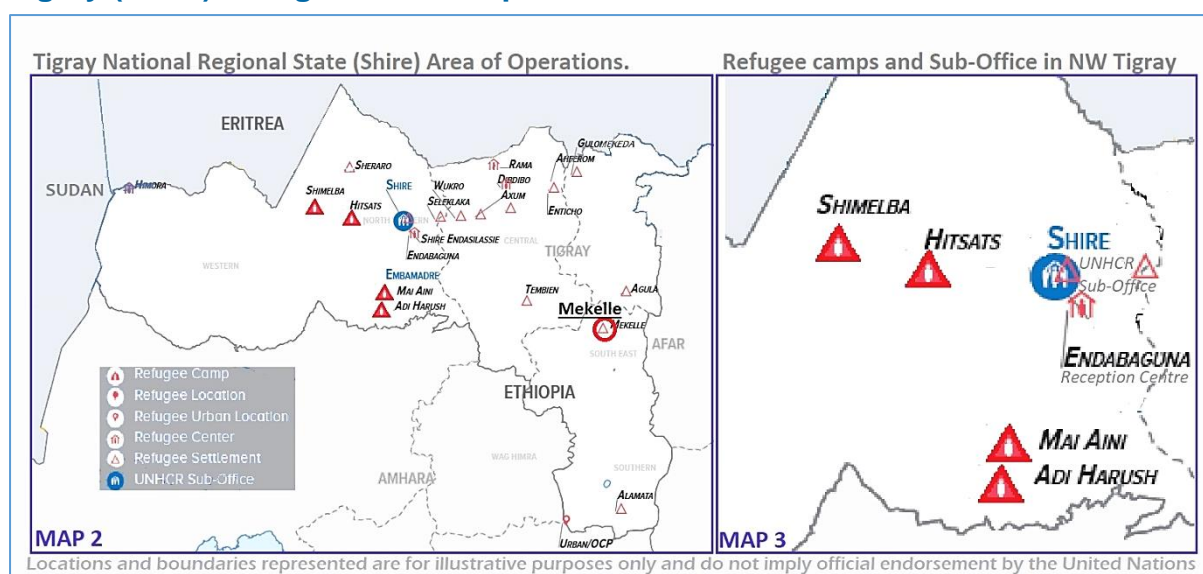
<sup>6</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tigray\\_Region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tigray_Region)

mechanisms. At the beginning of 2019, UNHCR, ARRA and RBoPF met to push forward the coordination mechanism. The three partners discussed and agreed to have a CRRF Steering Committee at regional level and Technical Committees at zonal level. Potential members for the Steering and Technical Committees were identified and draft ToRs for the two coordination structures were developed. It was also agreed that the co-chairs would be the RBoPF, ARRA and UNHCR. RBoPF distributed the draft ToRs to the identified members of the steering and technical committees for comments and feedback.

## 2.1 REFUGEES

As of December 2019, 87,581 refugees were registered by ARRA and UNHCR and residing in the four (4) refugee camps, including some OCP / Urban refugees in Mekelle and other, smaller urban areas (see map 2).

### Tigray (Shire) Refugee Area of Operations 2019



### Refugee camps and sites with corresponding refugee populations

Regional State	Refugee Camp / Settlements	Population (end Dec. 2019)
Tigray Regional State	Shimerba	8,130
	Mai-Aini	20,699
	Adi-Harush	31,799
	Hitsats	25,933
	Mekelle City / Urban (OCP)	1,070
<b>Total</b>		<b>87,581</b>

Source: UNHCR statistics as of 31 December 2019

87,581 Eritrean refugees, representing 55,168 families give an average family size (FS) of a mere 1.6 – attesting to the high number of individuals and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). 43% of the population is youth (15 to 25 years old). Nearly all (98%) of the population is now enrolled in the biometric system (BIMS). To date 84% have received the

individual Identity document. Few refugees in Shire have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more – but in one refugee camp, Shimelba, this number is near 20%<sup>7</sup>.

From the population-specific needs, the region is dominated by women at risk (9,977), UASC (9,191), and those recorded as having a serious medical condition (3,086). An intention survey conducted for the entire population showed 3% would like to return, 94% would not like to return, and 3% is undecided. The top area for return is Binbina (Eritrea), with 102 persons. The majority of the 94% not intending to return give the main reason as insecurity.

Humanitarian assistance, mainly food distribution, covers 51% of the refugee population in the region. In the new registration system, if refugees miss three (3) consecutive months of food distribution, this will trigger their inactivation from registration. It will also over time indicate the magnitude of spontaneous departures and onward movement. The implementation of such inactivation is pending WFP's review of related SOPs and ARRA's endorsement.

From the socio-economic perspective, 53,115 refugees over 17 years of age have been surveyed in the L3 exercise and continuous registration. The analysis shows that most (46,177 – 87%) do not partake in a regular economic undertaking, even if informal. 1,827 persons have relevant skills but do not participate economically. For the few economically engaged, the highest income recorded was ETB 12,000 (US\$375) per month, yet most earned around ETB 1,400 (US\$44).

The three (3) main (mostly informal) 'occupations' that refugees engaged in were: i. Housekeeping and restaurant workers (6,144 persons); ii. Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers (1,388); and iii. Students (13,690). The top three (3) skills noted were: i. Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related (249); ii. Market-Oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers (166) iii. Building frame and related workers (143). However, it should also be noted that there are significant differences between camps – especially considering the considerable livestock and agricultural skills and engagement in Shimelba refugee camp.

## 2.2 REFUGEE-IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

With new commitments expressed through the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR, December 2018), which includes the CRRF as a main component, ARRA and UNHCR along with bureaus and agencies of the GoE and partners, are increasingly addressing refugee needs within the context of inclusion in local Ethiopian hosting communities. Initial advocacy for development interventions in such communities is well underway.

In the Shire (NW Tigray) area of operations, the refugee population is 10% larger than the estimated directly impacted host community population. This places considerable demands on natural resources such as firewood, agricultural and grazing land. Considering all affected woredas, the refugee population in Tigray is 18% (about one fifth) of the size of the total hosting population.

The population statistics of host community woredas adjacent to refugee camps and surroundings indirectly impacted are presented below.

---

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR internal discussion paper, Sept. 2019. L3 data and combined data/information for GCR / CRRF advocacy and area-based planning in refugee-hosting areas.



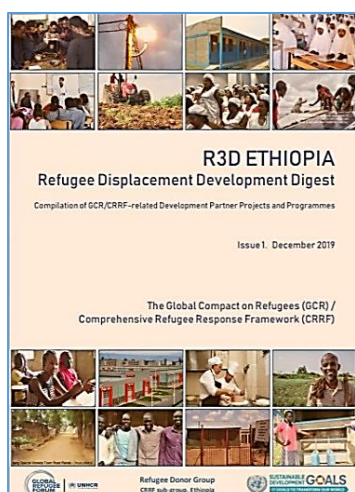
## Refugee populations with direct and indirectly impacted hosting communities

Region	Refugee Camp		Host Community adjacent camp (Direct Impact)			Woreda (Indirect Impact)	
	Name	Population	Names	town/village	Population	Name	Population
Tigray	May-Aini	20,669	Mai-Aini Kebele		13,164	Tselemti Woreda	183,536
	Adi-Harush	31,779	Wuhidet Kebele	Mai-Tsebri town 4 Kebeles	25,676		
	Hitsats	25,933	Hitsats Kebele	Includes town	7,563	Asgede-Tsimblla Woreda	189,288
			Endabaguna	Endabaguna	19,944		
	Shimelba	8,130	Mai-Kuhli Kebele	Village	12,049	Tahitay Adiabo woreda	108,754
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,511</b>			<b>78,396</b>		<b>481,578</b>

Source: Host: Woreda Plan and Finance 2012 E.C (2019/2020), projected by 4.5% for urban and by 2.6% for rural. Refugee: UNHCR Shire statistics as of 31 December 2019. Refugee total does not include 1,070 OCP beneficiaries in Mekelle.

## 2.3 PARTNER PROJECTS SUPPORTING THE PLEDGES

Coordination and partnerships with regional and local government authorities have been strengthened during 2019. Various partners are working with regional and woreda authorities towards inclusion of refugees in the government system. Local authorities have started to engage further in the CRRF approach - facilitating the inclusion of refugees in their regional and local development plans. Refugees have started to benefit from the locally available resources and services. In 2019, there has been gradual progress in linking refugee services to local systems. The shift in terms of approach has been achieved through a series of discussions, meetings, awareness campaigns and workshops around the CRRF.

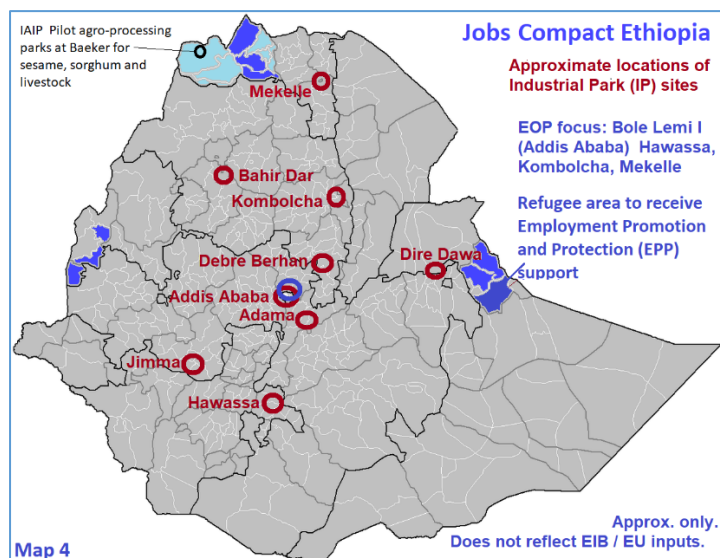


UNHCR and ARRA jointly conducted a CRRF consultation with regional bureau technical experts to collect inputs for the Regional Plan of Action in October 2019, in Mekelle. Needs for specific development projects were identified in refugee-hosting woredas to benefit both refugees and hosting communities. Priorities noted were in irrigation for agriculture, livestock and small-scale processing plants. Experts from respective regional bureaus of Agriculture and Rural Development, Water Resource, Labour and Social Affairs, RBoPF, Justice, Education TVET, TIPDC and Health participated. As a follow-up a multi-bureau team with ARRA and UNHCR conducted field work in camps and refugee hosting woredas to identify specific development project potential with woreda sector heads.

UNHCR's Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D)<sup>8</sup>, Issue 1 of December 2019, accounts for **eight (8) projects and programmes** of development partners that have

<sup>8</sup> <https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/R3D-ETHIOPIA-Refugee-Displacement-Development-Digest.pdf>

significant components ongoing or planned in the Tigray Regional State. Through a broad range of partners and funded via numerous sources, the projects serve to support the overall objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. Many projects directly target specific pledge areas (as summarised below).



**1. Jobs Compact: Economic Opportunities Programme (EOP) / Employment Promotion and Protection (EPP):** Tigray region hosts the Mekelle Industrial Park (IP), and is a location where a number of urban / OCP refugees are located – thus showing potential for the application of the EOP – refugee employment component. Tigray is also the planned third site of implementation of the EPP – planning to facilitate refugee access to economic opportunities through wage employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship.

Although not formally part of the EOP, it is worth noting that Western Tigray hosts the nascent Integrated Agricultural Industrial Park (IAIP) under construction at Baeker – with a hinterland / planned catchment that extends well into the refugee-hosting areas of Shire.

**2. Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP):** Funded through the World Bank DRDIP is designed to ease the pressure on host communities and the natural environment in the three refugee-hosting Woredas of Tigray region. Implemented by the Government (Bureau of Agriculture), the development objective of DRDIP is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities that host refugees. The program focuses on improving social and economic services and Infrastructure; Sustainable environmental management and livelihoods; Project management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E); and Regional support for coordination, capacity and knowledge. Community ownership and buy-in is ensured through a ‘Community Driven Development (CDD)’ approach, with refugee-hosting communities as primary direct beneficiaries.

**3. Building Self-Reliance Programme (BSRP):** Funded by the UK, this UNICEF-implemented programme aims to contribute to social inclusion and equal access to social basic services. Focused on improving delivery of basic social services within the existing government structures for refugees and host communities, the project implements activities such as rehabilitation and construction of health, education, water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure. The ongoing UNICEF-funded Serenta water supply project is expected to provide a sustainable solution for refugees and host communities in Adi-Harush and Mai-Aini. The overall progress of Serenta dam project stood at 51% at the end of 2019.

**4. Regional Development Protection Programme (RDPP):** RDPP is funded by the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) and aims to create evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees and their host communities.

Implemented in Shire through the international NGO IRC activities aim to improve social cohesion through improved access to integrated basic service delivery for refugees (in and out of camp) and their host communities. The program also focuses on improving livelihoods and employment opportunities, supports capacities of local authorities and multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to cooperate in developing an integrated approach for refugees, host communities and mixed migration flows.

**5. The Prospects Partnership:** Funded by the Netherlands with three objectives around livelihoods (economic inclusion), education and protection / enabling environment, Prospects will be implemented through UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, the World Bank and IFC. Initial assessments were carried out in February 2019, and full programming is under consideration.

**6. Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia Programme (QEP):** QEP is well commenced in Addis Ababa and scaling up in Tigray. Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), QEP is co-financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. With its two-fold focus on integrating refugees in national vocational training systems and strengthening the resilience of host communities, QEP is considered as a GCR/CRRF flagship in Ethiopia. Expected outcomes are improved employment prospects for refugees and host communities on: i. quality of vocational training; ii. expanded vocational training programmes for refugees and Ethiopians; iii. job orientation and entrepreneurship advice, with links to the private sector, such as businesses in the hotel and catering industry. QEP targets 5,500 refugees and Ethiopians nationally.

**7. The Shire Alliance:** "Alianza Shire, Energy access to refugees and host communities" works to improve the living conditions and create livelihood opportunities of the refugee population living in the Shimelba, Hitsats, Mai-Aini and Adi- Harush camps, as well as their surrounding communities, by extending access to the electricity grid, installing solar home systems (SHS) and street lighting, reaching around 40,000 people. All this will be achieved by focusing on two aspects: the capacity building and the design of joint businesses, both geared towards the refugees and the host communities. On-grid component: Electricity access in communal facilities and high energy demand businesses. Off-grid component: Electricity access through renewable energies in households and small businesses.

**8. Addressing Root Causes Fund (ARC Fund):** Funded by the Netherlands, ARC-HOPE contributes to the sustainable improvement of the lives of youth at risk of migration through facilitation of access to job opportunities, basic services and realistic information on the potential risks of migration. The project aims to benefit Ethiopian citizens and Eritrean refugees with a focus on knowledge on refugee legislation for increased freedom of exercising legal rights. It also aims at youth at risk of migration, market driven local economic opportunities that correspond with their aspirations, knowledge of and access to quality basic services, awareness of potential risks of migration, and access to trustworthy sources of information on opportunities in Ethiopia and possible destination countries – enabling them to make informed decisions. The programme also provides capacity building for ARRA.

Please see Annex III for a list of Operational Partners in Shire (NW Tigray).

## 3. PLEDGE PROGRESS

### 3.1 OUT OF CAMP PLEDGE

The Out of Camp Pledge aims for the “expansion of the ‘Out-of-Camp’ policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population”. After the peace deal between Ethiopia and Eritrea there are many refugees living in different towns of Tigray. Currently, in Tigray region, 1,070 refugees are registered to be living out of camp in Mekelle.

#### Number of refugees living Out of Camp

Region	Number of refugees	Refugees benefitting from Out of Camp policy	% of OCP beneficiaries
Tigray Regional State	87,581	1,070	1.2%

Source: UNHCR statistics as of 31 December 2019

### 3.2 EDUCATION PLEDGE

The education pledge aims to:

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

A comprehensive assessment was done by UNHCR to understand the critical gaps of refugee secondary schools in Tigray. It is expected that there will be additional improvements of secondary schools in Tigray in 2020. The effort to improve secondary school education is in line with the CRRF objective and aims to contribute to the inclusion of refugees in the National/Regional education system. The number of school-aged and enrolled refugees are reflected in the table below.

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

Camp	Pre-Primary (ECCE)			Primary (Grade 1-8)			Secondary (Grade 9-12)		
	Eligible Age 3-6	Enrolled	GER %	Eligible Age 7-14	Enrolled	GER %	Eligible 15-18	Enrolled	GER %
Shimelba	887	769	87%	1,566	1,407	90%	1,050	231	22%
Mai-Aini	2,367	1,081	46%	4,740	3,049	64%	3,408	539	16%
Adi-Harush	2,884	793	27%	5,805	3,274	56%	5,055	105	2%
Hitsats	2,150	824	38%	3,712	2,395	65%	5,149	82	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,288</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>14,662</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>7%</b>

Source: ECCE--IRC's annual report of December 2019; Primary--ARRA's annual report of December 2019; Secondary--DICAC's annual report of December 2019

Enrolment overall has increased by 1,242 (9%) from 2018 – although data shows a reduction in secondary enrolment for 2019. Overall, from the refugee population eligible for enrolment: 42% have enrolled in pre-primary, 64% in primary – but only 7% in secondary. This low statistic attests to a high degree of onward movement of refugee youth. However, it is believed that many students access national schools (positive and potentially attesting to a high degree of local integration) and are not separately recorded as refugees (thus giving a false low).



The Gender Parity Index (GPI)<sup>9</sup> for secondary Education is 0.46, according to the index that means less than one third of students completing high school are female.

### Number of refugee students enrolled in 2017-2018 Vs. 2018-2019

	# students enrolled 2017 - 2018	# Students enrolled 2018- 2019	% Change. from 2018
Pre-primary	2,067	3,467	+68%
Primary	9,778	10,125	+4%
Secondary	1,462	957	-35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,307</b>	<b>14,549</b>	<b>9%</b>

Source: ECCE--IRC's annual report of December 2019; Primary--ARRA's annual report / Secondary--DICAC's annual report Dec. 2019

The Regional Education Bureau (REB) and Woreda Education Offices (WEO) have started supporting education in refugee schools. Refugee children and host community children attend classes together and share resources. The Tigray REB donated 11 Plasma TVs to Mai-Aini Refugee Secondary School to improve education quality. Fifteen (15) desktop computers were also donated to Hitsats Refugee Secondary. WEOs extended supervisory support to refugee schools and school inspections, providing textbooks and training to refugee teachers.

In addition, with strong effort of DICAC, Camara Education Ethiopia provided 79 desktop computers to three (3) refugee schools; Mai-Ayni, Hitsats and Shimelba secondary schools. The provision of computers was supplemented by training to teachers of the three (3) refugee schools on IT and computer operation. All are refugee schools but have both refugees and host community students attending. The Digital Education Enrolment System (DEES) was launched in Shire camps end 2019. The platform is expected to provide accurate data on school enrolment and dropout and will be vital for reporting, planning and analytical purposes.

NRC, funded by Norway in Ethiopia, constructed one academic block with four classrooms in Hitsats local primary school. NRC handed over the construction to Asgede-Tsimbla Woreda education office and Hitsats Kebele administration on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019. This school is expected to promote peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities as well as reducing the pressure and congestion of refugee schools in Hitsats refugee camp. The support includes providing furniture to the academic block.

### Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

Woreda/Camp	# students Enrolled in 2019	# Graduated in 2019		
		Refugee	Host	Total
Tselemti/May-Aini	753 (257F)	728 (239)	19 (11F)	747 (250F)
Tselemti/ Adi-Harush	779 (269F)	603 (148F)	99 (56F)	702 (204F)
Asgede-Tsimbla /Hitsats	787 (286F)	719 (230F)	79 (47F)	798 (277F)
TahtayAdiabo /Shimelba	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,319 (812F)</b>	<b>2,050 (617F)</b>	<b>197 (114F)</b>	<b>2,247 (731F)</b>

Source: NRC end of 2019 Report

<sup>9</sup> A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/gender-parity-index-gpi>

NRC Shire under its YEP programme graduated 2,247 (731F) students in Hitsats, Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush camps. Of the total 197 (114F) are from the host community and graduated in 10 different market oriented vocational skills trainings. Refugees are expected to utilize new skills to secure future livelihoods. Of the total graduated, 286 youth (259 refugee and 27 host community) were supported from the RDPP project and others received support from Norway.

### Tertiary Education in Ethiopian universities

In 2019, only 15 refugee students entered Ethiopian Universities from the Shire refugee camps and 24 (4F) students graduated. UNHCR facilitated with transportation costs.

Woreda/Camp	Number of students enrolled in 2019		Woreda/Camp	Number of students enrolled in 2019
Tselemti (Mai-Aini)	13		Asgede-Tsimbla (Hitsats)	1
Tselemti (Adi-Harush)	1		Tahtay-Adiabo/Shimelba	-
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>



Refugees and host community youth, attending school together in the Tigray Region ©UNHCR/Helle Degn

## 3.3 WORK AND LIVELIHOOD PLEDGES

### 3.3.1 WORK PERMITS

Ethiopia pledged to provide work permits to refugees with permanent residence ID within the bounds of the domestic laws. Ethiopia also pledged to provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees. This cuts across the entire refugee populations both in camps and out of camps. This activity was not carried out in Tigray region in 2019.

### 3.3.2 IRRIGABLE LAND

Refugee hosting areas in Tigray have more than 10,000 ha of privately owned and communal irrigable land. There is 3,040 ha in Asgede-Tsimbla; 1,719 ha in Tselemti; and 2,585 ha in Tahitay-Adiabo woredas alone. However, these areas need investment for irrigation infrastructure such as dams, canals, and electromechanical works to increase productivity. The refugee hosting areas have Tekeze, Mai-Tel and Serenta perennial rivers.

Woreda Agriculture offices are supporting refugees to engage in agriculture. Refugees are encouraged to benefit from the local resources and irrigable land. In Asgede-Tsimbla Woreda (hosting Hitsats refugee camp), the Woreda agricultural office is supporting refugees to access communal irrigable land around the refugee camps and renting land for share cropping. Refugees are cultivating irrigable lands with various arrangements with local landowners in the refugee hosting woredas, as well as engaged in the livestock sector in poultry farms (government subsidized packages), dairy farming, and rearing cattle and shoats.

In Asgede-Tsimbla Woreda/ Hitsats refugee camp, 28 refugees are benefiting from irrigation. From the total 28; five (5) refugees inside the refugee camp are cultivating 2.5 ha of land using a motor pump. In Mai-Tel 12 refugees are cultivating 5.5 ha by renting from landowners using canals for irrigation. In Gele-Emni 11 refugees are cultivating 1.75 ha in sharecropping arrangement using motor pumps from a communal-well constructed by DRDIP. Similarly, host community farmers are benefitting from irrigation. In Mai-Tel 4 farmers are cultivating 10.78 ha of land. In Gele-Emni 8.75 ha of land is being cultivated by 37 farmers.

In Tselemti Woreda/ Mai-Aini refugee camp two refugees are benefiting from irrigation each 0.5 ha (in Meteat). There is 68 ha irrigable land but only 30 ha is cultivated; the number of host farmers benefiting from the irrigation are 85. In livestock there are 30 refugee beneficiaries in poultry from the agriculture package, subsidized by government. In addition, there are refugees benefiting from cattle, dairy farming and shoats.

In Shimelba, 13 refugees benefit from share-cropping agricultural arrangements and 24 are involved in livestock. The Shimelba area seems fit for some of the Government's 10,000-ha irrigable land for the agriculture pledge intended to support refugees and host communities.

#### Provision of Irrigable land

Implementation Area/Woreda	Land made available for refugees (ha)	Number of refugees benefiting	Number of Host community benefiting	Irrigated hectare by host
Tselemti/Mai-Aini	1.00	2	85	30.00
Asgede-Tsimbla /Hitsats	9.75	28	41	8.75
Tahitay-Adiabo /Shimelba	-	13	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>38.75</b>

Source: Woreda Agriculture offices December 2019

### 3.3.3. INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The Tigray Region has varied agro-ecological zones that create favourable conditions for production of a wide variety of products including cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, apiculture, and cotton as well as livestock products.

The region has competitive advantage due to its proximity to Djibouti, Sudan, Eritrea ports and other developed infrastructures such as road network, electricity, communication and water supplies. The huge potential of the agriculture sector, availability of cost-effective work force, and the developed infrastructures make the Tigray region a suitable investment destination for the agro-processing sector. The investment opportunities include processing of cereals and pulses, production of edible oils, processing of a large variety of vegetables as well as livestock and apiculture products.

The Ba'eker Integrated Agro-Processing Industrial Park Corporation (IAIP) is anticipated to create various opportunities for refugees and host community farmers in the agriculture sector. The IAIP is located in the western zone of Tigray in Kafta-Humera Woreda, about 298 km from Shire town, 130 km from Sheraro Shimelba refugee camp, 165 km from Hitsats refugee camp and 378 km from May-Aini and Adi-Harush refugee camps – however growing and collection centres are planned within the refugee hosting area.

A network of Rural Transformation Centres (RTCs) that provide linkages to producers will serve the IAIP. RTCs are geographic clusters of infrastructures where farmers and farmer groups deliver their products and receive agricultural inputs. At the RTCs, agricultural produce is collected, sorted, stored and may undergo primary processing before onward transport to the IAIP. For most farmers, the RTCs are the main point of contact with commercial agricultural value chains. Apart from their primary functions, RTCs also offer small-scale financial services to farmers, as well as basic social services. As some of the RTCs are located either in or close to the refugee hosting woredas, this is a good opportunity for Eritrean refugees living in Tigray.

Tigray's IAIP is expected to create job opportunities, strong market chains between the producers and the park which in turn will improve productivity of farmers. When the park is fully constructed, it will create job opportunities directly and indirectly for 779,000 people along all related value chains. The park is expected to be completed and partially be productive by end of 2020. UNHCR has held a meeting with Tigray Industrial Park Development Corporation (TIPDC) to explore the involvement of refugees in regional plans to intensify agricultural production and value enhancement in the Western zone of the region – the refugee hosting areas. More intensive localized studies are planned.

### **3.3.4 OTHER WORK AND LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES**

NRC under its livelihood intervention program provided livestock support to refugees and host communities. In the reporting period 2,400 chickens (600 for May-Ayni, 600 for Adi-Harush and 1,200 for Hitsats) with 320 quintal chicken feed were provided. 20 cows for milk production with 60 quintal animal feed were distributed to 20 local female headed households in Hitsats Kebele. Similarly, more than ETB 2.5 million (US\$73,125) value star-up kit materials were distributed to organized YEP graduates. Following the start-up kit distribution, a total of ETB 6.2 million (US\$193,750); ETB 1.2 million (US\$37,500) from RDPP project and ETB 5 million (US\$156,250) from the ARC project was disbursed as a running cost for the organized self-help groups including urban refugees at Shire town.

Related to the Prospects partnership, the International Labour Organization (ILO) conducted an assessment mission with an objective of assessing and identifying labour intensive infrastructures that could potentially create wage employments for both the refugees and host community. Construction and maintenance of rural roads, construction of small dams and



irrigation channels and livestock interventions are the identified areas in which projects could bring medium to long term development benefits for both communities.

## Work and Livelihood Opportunities Provided to Refugees and Hosts

SN	Woreda	Livelihood Opportunities Provided		
		Refugee	Host	Total
1	Tselemti / Asgede-Tsimbla	95	83	178

Source: NRC January 2020

In 2019, the Livelihood Working Group (LWG) in Tigray was re-established by UNHCR and partners, including the energy sector, as energy and livelihood are interlinked. The new coordination platform, the “Livelihood and Energy Working Group” (LEWG) is conducting its coordination meetings on monthly basis since April 2019. Implementing partners and Operational partners including NRC, ZOA, IOM, Helvetas, DICAC, VIS and ARRA are members. The rationale for the LEWG is to improve coordination and share best practices, to avoid duplication of efforts, to develop SOPs and other tools that can help effective implementation of livelihood interventions in the Shire operation. Updating the TOR of LEWG and other common livelihood tools like standard beneficiary selection criteria are ongoing tasks. ZOA is assigned as a Lead Agency for the LEWG with the support of ARRA and UNHCR.

In general, the current livelihood responses are mainly limited to refugee camps. Poor market infrastructure facilities around refugee camps, limited socio economic and market integration of refugees and host communities, limited labour market and financial exclusion, limited freedom of movement to work out of camps are among the factors that negatively affect livelihood interventions. The overall objectives of the existing livelihood interventions are to ensure household level food security.

## 3.4 DOCUMENTATION PLEDGE

### 3.4.1 VITAL EVENTS REGISTRATION FOR REFUGEES

A total of 1,341 vital events were registered for refugees in Tigray in 2019, of which 649 were births.

#### Documentation Pledge: Types of registration / certification

Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce	Total
649	32	644	16	1,341

Source: UNHCR data December 2019

VERA staff should be prioritised for the next years to ensure adequate services in the camps. Refugee communities have repeatedly expressed their frustrations around waiting time and availability of the services. Links to the health services and RVER are currently inexistent, so death reporting is left at the sole initiative of the refugee relatives of the deceased person.

### 3.4.2 BANK ACCOUNTS FOR REFUGEES

Refugees having the new refugee IDs can all access bank accounts. There is very good progress in terms of refugees opening bank accounts with at least 9,340 bank accounts being opened to date, outlined in the table below.

#### Documentation Pledge: Bank Accounts

S. N	Woreda/Camp	Total Number of Refugees who opened Bank Accounts
1	Tahitay-Adiabo (Shimelba)	1,015
2	Tselemti (Mai-Aini + Adi-Harush)	5,175
3	Asgede-Tsimbla (Hitsats)	3,100
4	Shire	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,340</b>

## 3.5 SOCIAL AND BASIC SERVICES PLEDGE

In 2019, UNHCR and development partners performed regular maintenance/upgrade of water supply systems and daily water quality testing to ensure water quality met minimum standards. However, due to the high unit cost of water caused by fuel costs, low yielding boreholes, high frequency of repairs for electromechanical equipment and daily new arrivals of refugees, the quantity of potable water was below the standard. To overcome these challenges, about 200m<sup>3</sup> of water had to be hauled from Serenta dam to May-Aini, Adi-Harush and to host communities at May-Tsebri and Embamadre and 32m<sup>3</sup> of water to the reception centre at Endabaguna to address the need of the new arrivals.

Helvetas drilled two new boreholes at Hitsats camp which will serve both the refugee and host community. In addition, to overcome the shortage of water at Endabaguna Transit center, CISP is planning to drill and connect a new water supply system at Endabaguna town which will serve the host community population and the newly arriving refugees. To improve the supply of potable water to new arrivals, UNHCR donated one submersible pump with accessories to the Water Utility Office in Endabaguna town.

The ongoing UNICEF funded Serenta water supply project is expected to be a sustainable solution for refugees in Adi-Harush and Mai-Aini as well as for the surrounding host communities. However, due to the slow progress of the construction project, UNHCR is forced to supply additional water using water trucks from the temporary treatment plant at Serenta. The overall progress of Serenta dam project stands at 51% at the end of 2019. The plan will be revised, and it is hoped that by May 2020 the project will be completed.

### 3.5.1 HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION FOR REFUGEES

#### Health

UNHCR provided primary health care services to both refugees and surrounding host communities on a regular basis in all seven health centers located in the camps. The under 5 mortality rate and crude mortality rate in Tigray was 0.2/1,000/month and remained stable. Referral linkages were in place from the community to health centers. A total of 2,540 refugees in Tigray accessed secondary and tertiary health services through the referral system.

## Health Service Provision for Refugees

Camp	Woreda	# Health Posts in camp	# Health Centres in camp	# Health post in Woreda (excluding camp)	Refugees access woreda health posts (Y/N)	# Health Centres in woreda (excluding camp)	Do refugees access woreda health centres (Y/N)	#Referral hospitals in woreda and/or region
Adi Harush	Tselemti	0	1	25	N	7	Y	1
Mai Ani		0	1					
Hitsats	Asgede-tsimbla	0	1	17	N	7	Y	1
Shimelba	Tahtay Adyabo	0	1	18	N	7	N	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>3</b>

Source: UNHCR data, 2019

Prevention activities such as home-to-home awareness raising by community health workers, distribution of IEC material, environmental cleaning, and sanitation/ hygiene campaign programs were conducted. To prevent malaria, long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets were distributed to refugees, indoor-residual spraying and environmental management activities were conducted. All new arrivals were provided with basic health care services and children under the age of 15 received immunization against measles at the registration and reception center in Endabaguna. Routine immunization programs were conducted in all health centers. Ambulance service was made available both at camp and zonal level and drugs were procured through UNHCR and ARRA and distributed to the camp Health centers.

Different capacity building trainings were conducted for ARRA health staff in collaboration with the Regional Health Bureau, PCI-UK and UNHCR. Presence of comprehensive psychiatric care in Hitsats refugee camp has also seen several people from the host community coming in and benefiting from this service. As a result of various interventions by ARRA, UNHCR, MSF-H, - IRC and CVT most of the health indicators remained within standards.

### Nutrition

The nutrition program in all camps was managed in an efficient manner. Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) was applied for acutely malnourished children. Under 5 children were screened and enrolled in the nutrition programs while pregnant and lactating mothers were targeted for blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP). Social and medical cases were also considered for supplementary food distribution; and received additional food supplements. The annual nutrition survey was conducted in all camps in Tigray. In Tigray camps of Mai Aini, Adi-Harush, Shimelba and Hitsats, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition was 6.8%, 10.1%, 17.8% and 10% respectively. According to the WHO classification of severity of malnutrition, the current situation remains serious (10%-15%) in Adi-Harush and Hitsats and poor (5%-9.9%) in Mai Aini and critical (above the emergency threshold (15%) in Shimelba. Similarly, prevalence of chronic malnutrition ranges from 13%-33% in these camps (high in three camps>20% except Mai-Aini).

### 3.5.2 OTHER BASIC SERVICES PROVIDED TO REFUGEES

A World Bank and IFC team tasked by ARRA conducted a socio-economic assessment in Shimelba refugee camp and surrounding host communities in 2019. The overarching objective

was to assess the opportunities and challenges for service provision and socio-economic integration of refugees with the hosting communities in areas of education, health, water, sanitation, banking and finance, livelihoods and job opportunities. Support to both communities through interventions in irrigation, livestock and access to financial services were highly recommended as enablers for socio-economic integration.

### **3.6 LOCAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE**

The refugees and host communities in the region share the same culture and language which contribute to local integration. Completion and promulgation of directives of the new refugee proclamation are urgently awaited – along with support to local authorities. Further, competing priorities and delay in CRRF related development funding in the region has made it difficult for local authorities to be fully engaged on the CRRF agenda.

\*\*\*



## ANNEXES

ANNEX	Page
I Key Activity Tables	ii
II Example of L3/BIMS Data for Advocacy and Area-Based Planning	viii
III Indicative Overview: Operational Partner Interventions in Tigray	xiii
IV CRRF Trainings and Workshops	xvii

## ANNEX I: KEY ACTIVITY TABLES

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

### 1. Out of Camp Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Prepare a clear policy document for OCP and set clear eligibility criterion for refugees, with emphasis on facilitating opportunities for self-reliance.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applicable at federal level</li> </ul>
Increase access to education for the beneficiaries of the OCP, formalize and integrate government higher educational scholarship schemes within the OCP.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There were no related activities in 2019.</li> </ul>
Provide skills and vocational training [VST] opportunities; further open educational opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ZOA provided VST to 90 trainees (63 host) in Shire under the urban project.</li> </ul>
Enhance livelihood opportunities to OCP beneficiaries (enabling refugees to work, support themselves, and reduce dependency on Government or aid agencies).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NRC under its urban programming from ARC provided Business Development Service training and start up kits support to 39 beneficiaries (8 refugees and the remaining 31 host community) in spice preparing and selling, Block production, computer center and game zone.</li> </ul>
Enable refugees to increase their access to services which are not available within camps.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Refugees have started to benefit from services that are not available inside refugee camps like health service mainly in referrals to hospitals.</li> </ul>
Regularly verify data of OCP bens	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not implemented in 2019</li> </ul>
Address needs of OCP beneficiaries for self-employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arrange internships and apprentice opportunities;</li> <li>▪ Improve access to business, finance and start-up capital;</li> <li>▪ Skill training for business plan development,</li> <li>▪ Access to markets.</li> </ul>	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ZOA provided entrepreneurship training and seed money for refugee OCP beneficiaries /hosts. 100 beneficiaries (54 host) received entrepreneurship and financial management training. Accordingly, 17 business groups /cooperatives (5 refugees and 12 host) have been established in liquid soap production, hair dressing and food preparation.</li> </ul>

### 2. Education Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish new pre-primary centers, primary / sec. schools in camps as per minimum standard. Expand school facilities in existing schools.	2017-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Primary school in Hitsats was expanded work in 2019.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Review Nat. Strategy and Refugee Education Strategy (2015-2018) to ensure compatibility.	Continuous	▪ This activity is applicable at the federal level.
Procure student and school supplies.		▪ School materials for students was procured and supplied.
Recruit new qualified refugee / natl. schoolteacher facilitators for existing / newly constructed schools.	2017 – 2018	▪ No new recruitment was conducted in 2019
Provide special support for the inclusion of students with specific educational needs.	September 2017	▪ Activities were not carried out in the region in regard to this in 2019.
Support teacher training programs	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 97 ECCE facilitators received training on classroom management, continuous assessment and 'healing classrooms' - IRC's innovative learning opportunity space "a secure, caring and predictable place where children and adolescents living in conflict and crisis settings can learn, develop and be protected".</li> <li>▪ Camara Education provided training to sec. schoolteachers on IT /computer operation.</li> </ul>
Establish and build capacity of the Education Management Committee	September 2017	▪ 37 members of Parent Teacher Association (PTA) have been trained on their role.
Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools.	2017 – 2018	▪ This activity was not implemented in 2019.
Support/provide school feeding programs in all pre-primary and primary schools.	September 2017	▪ Provided to 3,467 ECCE children. School feeding provided in primary schools of all camps for 10,125 primary school children.
Implement educational planning, management, and monitoring through applying (EMIS) tools.	September 2017	▪ All schools use EMIS tools
Conduct yearly learning assessments at grade 4 and 8.	Starting Sept. 2017	▪ Primary Leaving certificate examination administered at grade 8.
Equip laboratory, library and pedagogical centers with the minimum requirements [sec.school]	Continuous	▪ Equipment was not provided in 2019.
Procure and install information and communication technology facilities and equipment	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The REB has provided 11 plasma television and 15 desktop computers to Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee sec. schools respectively.</li> <li>▪ Camera Education Ethiopia has donated 79 desktop computers to secondary schools.</li> </ul>
Implement targeted interventions to increase girl's enrollment and retention in schools	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School girl clubs established to create opportunity for girls to have their say and retain them in school.- established in sec. schools run by DICAC in camps Mai Aini, Hitsats Shimelba.</li> <li>▪ Efforts also made in collaboration with RCC, PTA and partners create awareness on girl's education and attract more girls into school.</li> </ul>
Strengthen partnerships with relevant govt. entities, academic institutions, donors / foundations.	Continuous	▪ Good partnership and collaboration were created with government bureaus, partners and TVET institutions
Enhance access to tertiary education [for refugees]		▪ 286 students are attending higher education.
Support higher public education institutes to strengthen absorption capacity of refugee students.	2017 – 2018	▪ Support was not given in this regard in 2019.

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Provide allowances to students on scholarship programme and organize graduation ceremonies	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR provided transport allowance to 15 new refugee entrants to Ethiopian Universities in 2019, and 24 students were graduated in 2019 from different universities in Tigray region.</li> </ul>
Facilitate refugee access and inclusion into <u>host community schools</u> through the expansion of existing schools when required.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Tselemti woreda Adi Harush refugees access host community sec. school. Access has been granted to host community students in Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee schools.</li> </ul>
Broaden and increase the supervisory role and extension services of REB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Woreda education experts have inspected the schools based on the MoE inspection checklist and provided constructive feedbacks to schools.</li> </ul>
Provide material support to local schools hosting refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Materials were not provided to local schools hosting refugees in 2019.</li> </ul>

### 3. Work and Livelihood Pledges

#### 3.1 Provision of Work-permits Pledge

Key Activities	Timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect, analyze and utilize data on graduate refugees (external certification and graduates from Ethiopian universities); through profiling of refugee skills for linkage with skills needed	2017 Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data not was not collected in 2019.</li> </ul>
Analyze the legal framework and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of the updated Refugee Proclamation.	October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Activity is applicable at the federal level.</li> <li>▪ Refugee Proclamation released – Gazetted Feb. 2019</li> </ul>
Advocate with the Main Department for Immigration and Nationality for refugee ID cards to be recognized as residence ID cards, for work permits.	2017	
Provide administrative and financial support to MoLSA for the issuance of work permits; negotiate lower fees for work permits for refugees; and eventually pay fees of first work permits.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is no progress made in 2019 regarding this activity.</li> </ul>
Engage educational partners & private sector & support educational and training programs linked to livelihood and work opportunities in Ethiopia.		

#### 3.2 Irrigable land pledge



Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Develop a legal and policy framework outlining the terms and conditions for Access to land by the refugees and sign a MoU on the implementation of the policy.	2017	▪ Activity is applicable at the federal level.
Allocate irrigable and cultivable land, not less than 10,000 ha, for the benefit of both the host / refugees.		▪ Reg./ Woreda authorities will support refugees in providing irrigable land if there is support in constructing irrigation infrastructure
Expand irrigation infrastructures (includes detailed study/ preparing the design & BoQ of irrigation mobilization / collecting const. materials, construction work of the masonry irrigation canals).	2017-2019	▪ This activity was not implemented in 2019.
Design 'Irrigated Agriculture Development' projects for refugees and host communities as well as formulate coops. /self-help groups.		▪ There were no activities in this regard in 2019.
Improve access to business finance and start-up capital.	2017-2019	▪ Some progress supporting refugees / hosts by traditional approach (not linked to the local economy/without value chain analysis).
Provide agricultural inputs and facilitate technical assistance.		▪ Some refugee hosting woredas like Asgede-Tsimbla has started supporting refugees in providing agricultural inputs / Tech. asst.
Prepare warehouses for post-harvest storage and create market linkages.		▪ There were no activities in this regard in 2019.
Clarify selection criteria of refugee benefitting from irrigable land.		▪ Refugees engage in cultivation in informal arrangements - woreda agricultural offices support.

## 4. Documentation Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish a mechanism of information sharing between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR on refugee's vital events registration	2017	▪ Information is shared and progress being made – yet the mechanism could be more rigorous.
Provide equipment to support ARRA in the vital event registration system	February 2017	▪ UNICEF was providing VERA equipment to ARRA in 2019.
Training for ARRA staff / Vital Event Registration, data collection, management, use of registration books /certificates.	June-December 2017	▪ Trainings were not conducted in 2019.
Provide access to bank accounts	Continuous	▪ All refugees having the UNHCR ID are able to access bank accounts. Over 9,000 refugees are accessing in Tigray.
Provide access for refugees who meet the requirements to acquire driving license		▪ Activity was not carried out in 2019

## 5. Social and Basic Services Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen primary health care, nutrition, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary health care services provided in all camp health centers to refugee and the hosting community</li> <li>Referral linkages in place from the community to health center. Refugees were also referred to the government secondary and tertiary hospital for specialized services.</li> <li>Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) was applied for acutely malnourished refugee children.</li> <li>A total of 745 refugee children aged 6-59 months were treated for severe acute malnutrition in OTP, while 1,731 were treated for moderate acute malnutrition in the TSFP center and 2,881 pregnant and lactating women received nutrition support from blanket supplementary feeding prog.</li> <li>Refugees access RH and HIV/AIDS services in camps.</li> <li>Health facility-based deliveries reached 99% in Tigray camps, all deliveries were attended at the health facilities by skilled health professionals. There were no maternal deaths reported in 2019 in Tigray camps.</li> </ul>
Ensure refugees continue free access to nat. and regional HIV/TB progs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees have free access to comprehensive RH and HIV/AIDS services in Tigray camps. TB and HIV medicines are received from woreda health office.</li> </ul>
Ensure refugees are included in routine & mass immunization campaigns.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees were included in routine and mass immunization campaigns through woreda health office. Vaccine supplies were received from the Woreda health offices on reg. basis.</li> </ul>
Conduct joint investigations / response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing</li> </ul>
Capacity building of health staff on health and nutrition key interventions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different capacity building trainings were conducted for ARRA health staff in collaboration with RHB, CVT, IRC (PRM funding), IGAD PCI-UK and UNHCR HQ</li> </ul>
Strengthen supervisory role/extension of RHB		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supportive supervision on refugee health centers were conducted by WHO and RHB</li> </ul>

## 6. Local Integration Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect and present refugee data for those in Ethiopia 20 years or more.	February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity was not conducted in 2019.</li> </ul>
Facilitate ARRA field study to country where LI practiced. Adapt to Ethiopian context –best practices from Uganda	January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WB and IFC team tasked by ARRA undertook socio economic assessment in Shimelba. Support to both communities through interventions in irrigation, livestock &amp; access to financial services highly recommended as enabler of socio-economic integration.</li> </ul>
Elaborate LI strategy & define comprehensive components – legal, socio-economic and cultural.	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity was not conducted in 2019.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal Component</b>		
Draft Ethiopia local integration outline following key actor workshop	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending national strategy and guidance.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap Timeline	Progress in 2019
Sensitize eligible refugees about local integration - benefits in Ethiopia.	Continuous	
Issue relevant documents to eligible refugees who opt for local integration.		
<b>Socio Economic Component</b>		
Facilitate and support the use of land to eligible refugees, for a longer term and provide support for shelter.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Will be supported in 2020 as directives become clearer. This activity was not conducted in 2019</li></ul>
Facilitate skills /entrepreneurial training / certification - & start-up kits	2017-2019	
Facilitate peaceful coexistence with host population through an increase of peace building projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ There are some existing practices and efforts that can promote peaceful coexistence of refugees and host communities.</li></ul>
<b>Cultural Component</b>		
Provide cultural orientation.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ As the Eritrean refugees in Tigray share the same language, religion and cultural orientations this will be supportive to local integration.</li></ul>
Support sporting and other cultural events.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ There were no activities in 2019 related to cultural events.</li></ul>

## ANNEX II: EXAMPLE OF L3/BIMS DATA FOR ADVOCACY AND AREA-BASED PLANNING

### Shimelba Refugee Camp, Tahtay Adiambo Woreda, NW Tigray, ETHIOPIA.

This Annex draws upon a paper for UNHCR Ethiopia's Information Management Working Group (IMWG) July 2019. Supporting the GoE in the context of the Global on Refugees (GCR) / Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), one example of UNHCR's 'supportive and catalytic' role is explored in data and information management. It reflects upon the information now at hand with respect to refugees (new L3 data), and other field-based observations and fact-finding. This paper commenced with questions: 1. What data fields are contained in UNHCR's new L3 data sets for the refugee camps in Ethiopia – and what could be of specific relevance to the GCR/CRRF approach and SDGs? 2. With the GoE's nine (9) Pledges of 2016 (2017 *Roadmap*) what can L3 data tell us? 3. How can L3 and other data / information sources contribute to evidence-based planning?

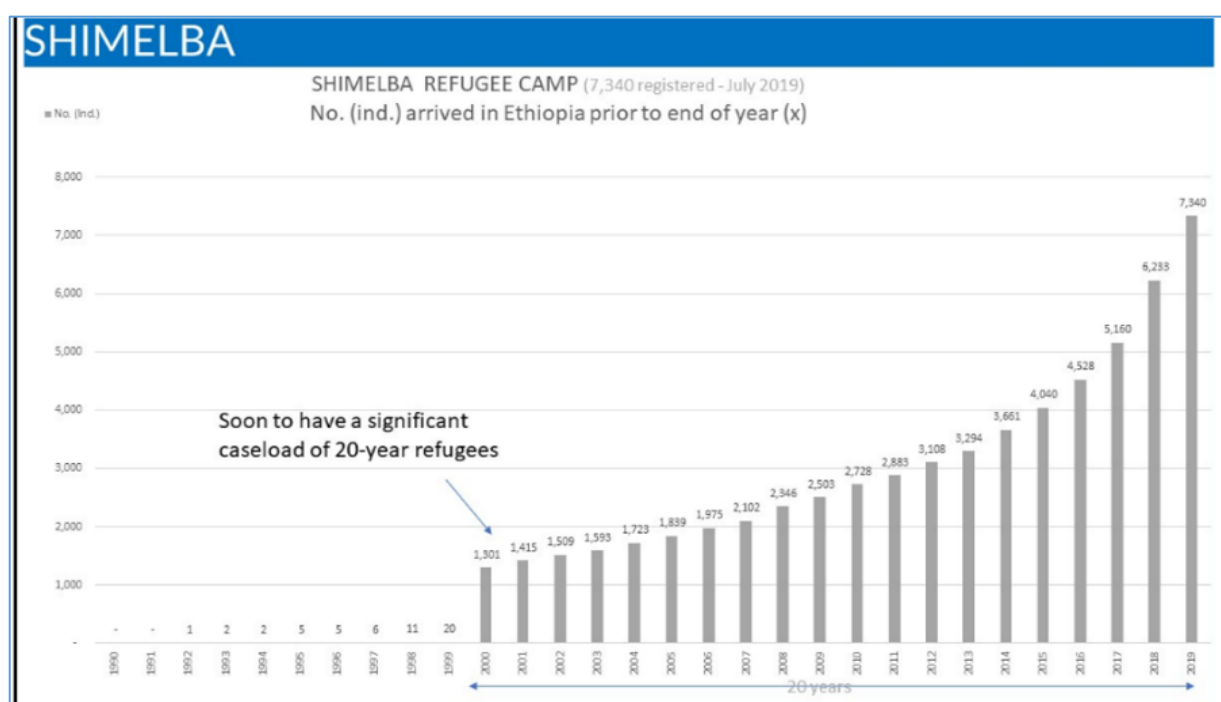


Fig. 1. Shimelba refugee camp (July 2019 registration figures, 7,340). Population by length of stay in Ethiopia

Fig. 2 Removed (MAP appears in main text)

At the time of writing there were 7,340 refugees registered in Shimelba – and 1,301 (18%) were in country for 20 years. Registration continued to 8,130 by end 2019. Twenty (20) year criteria was important for Ethiopia's local integration pledge. The Work and Livelihoods Pledge of 'making available irrigable land (10,000 ha.) to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production is also relevant in Shimelba.

Based on the refugee camp population profile (Fig. 1 above, not disaggregated) occupation and skills profiles were assessed in a tabular form, and cross referenced with other data fields (obscured for this note). Data fields: Arrival Date (in country), Registration Date; Nationality; Ethnicity; Religion; Sex; and Education levels. Individual names were never analysed (nor made available for this exercise). Other data is blurred for this paper.

In Fig. 3 below, the right of the table remains visible, and indicates four (4) fields that were additionally analysed for all Shimelba refugee camps residents: Those listing their profession as



### L3 DATA ON OCCUPATIONS / SKILLS

SHIMELBA CAMP

First filtered by date of arrival in Ethiopia

Secondly by Occupation / Skills

Then correlated

- L3 shows a high correlation of farming / agric skills in the stable population of 20-year refugees

Arrival Date	Registration Date	Nationality	Ethnicity	Date of Birth	Religion	Sex	Education Level	Farm (20 yr farm)	L/S	Occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	M	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox	F	High School	1	1	No occupation
2019-01-01	2019-01-01	Ethiopian	Amhara	2019-01-01	Orthodox					

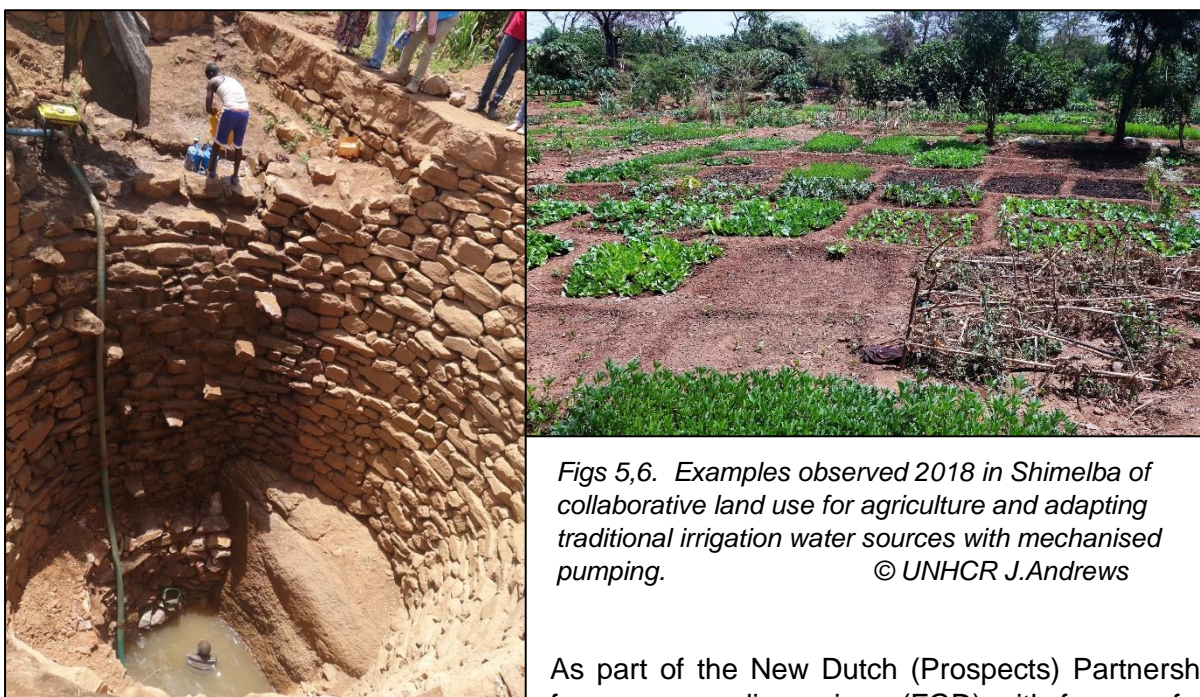
Main findings (Shimelba):

- ## Community collaboration as a basis for 'socio-economic inclusion'

<sup>10</sup> This could indicate that ‘livestock’ was not singled out as a data field in the initial survey. To be verified.



Fig. 4. Focus group discussions between refugee farmers and hosting community, NW Tigray (Shire AoO) Feb. 2019



Figs 5,6. Examples observed 2018 in Shimelba of collaborative land use for agriculture and adapting traditional irrigation water sources with mechanised pumping.  
© UNHCR J.Andrews

host communities and refugees were held in February 2019<sup>11</sup>. Reports from these discussions attested to a high degree of existing farming collaboration between refugees and host-communities – many of whom share religious and ethnic ties. This further collaborated observations and informal discussions from field missions in 2018, where refugees were observed adapting local water sources for irrigation and had secured the right to do this with local communities. Production from their efforts was also observed.

### Local Development Plans and Assets

With sufficient positive potential garnered from the exercises detailed above, and previous mission findings documented, there is also coherence in terms of local and 'area' development plans.

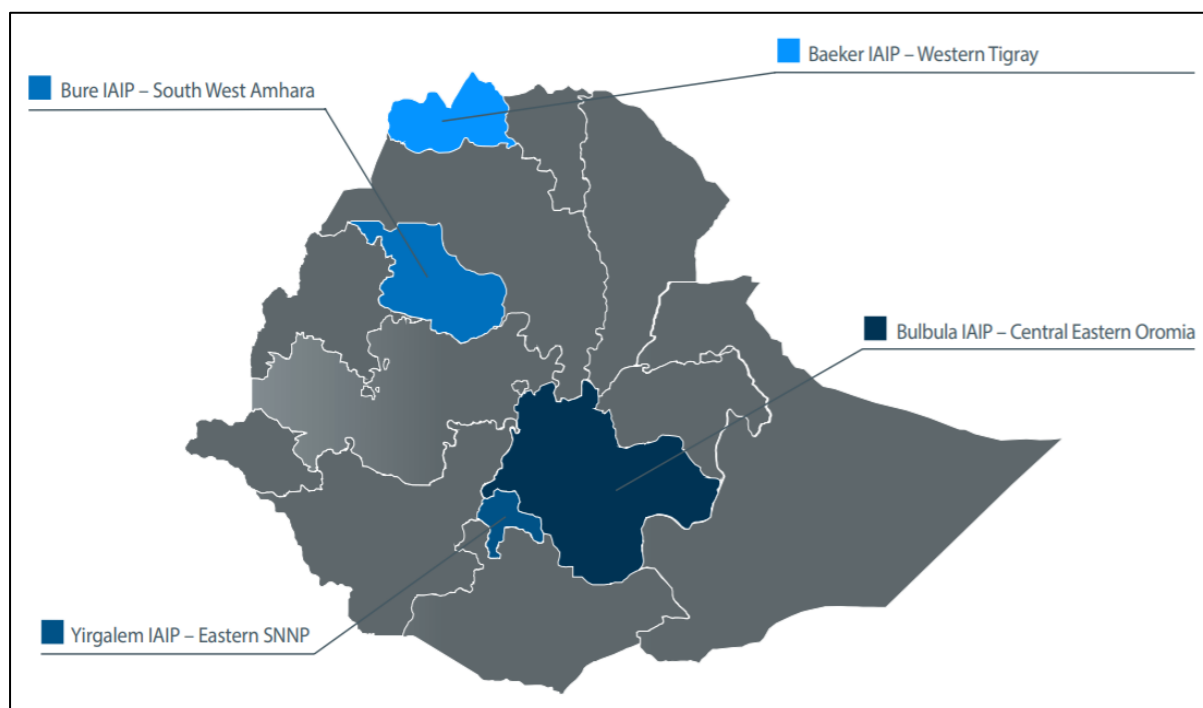
National and regional (state) develop plans: Agricultural production, modernization of agricultural methods, value enhancement and access to markets are key features of both national and Tigray Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP II). There is an additional effort in W and NW Tigray to create an Integrated Agricultural Industrial Park (IAIP)<sup>12</sup> – one of four (4) in

<sup>11</sup> Confirmation of the application of the Prospects in Shire is awaiting GoE confirmation (June 2020)

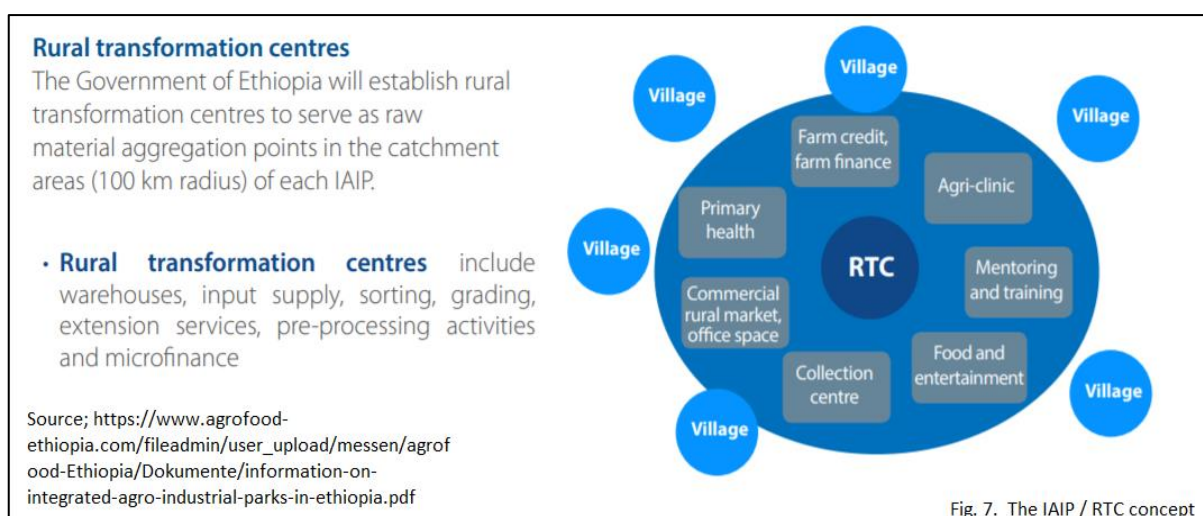
<sup>12</sup> [https://www.agrofood-ethiopia.com/fileadmin/user\\_upload/messen/agrofood-Ethiopia/Dokumente/information-on-integrated-agro-industrial-parks-in-ethiopia.pdf](https://www.agrofood-ethiopia.com/fileadmin/user_upload/messen/agrofood-Ethiopia/Dokumente/information-on-integrated-agro-industrial-parks-in-ethiopia.pdf)



Ethiopia. Considering all refugee hosting areas in Ethiopia (refer Map 2), this is the only area where refugee sites and IAIP catchment areas align.



**Map 2. IAIP hinterlands in Ethiopia**



Conceptually some of the eight (8) or so planned Rural Transformation Centres (RTCs) in W/NW Tigray, will be in refugee-hosting areas. In this case, refugee / host community agricultural projects could practically form the foundation of an ‘area-based’ plan involving services for several villages (see fig.7 above.)

Another advantage of encouraging refugees and hosts to participate in the IAIP / RTC concept is that it does not require refugees to travel far in order to work in regular ‘Industrial Parks’.

To further investigate the possibility of promoting the development of irrigable land in the AoO, the local agricultural bureau (Min. of Agriculture) was approached. Fig. 9 below summarises this data.

# SOURCING INFORMATION FROM WOREDA / ZONAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAUS

## Northwestern Zone of Tigray Proposed Irrigation Structures in refugee-hosting woredas

s/n	Woreda	Kebelle/Tabia	Specific location	Proposed structure	Potential irrigable land (hec)	Beneficiaries			Remark
						Male	Female	Total	
1	Tselemti	Tsaeda Kemi	Jemma	Medium Dam	1000	2100	800	2900	
2		Medhani-alem	Guwli	Mini Dam	140	300	110	410	
3		Wubdet	Mai-Kisad	Deep well	35	80	20	100	
4		Mai-Teklit	Mai-Tsebrosh	Deep Well	30	60	10	70	motorized pump is required
5		Tsaeda-Kemi	Shimako	Deep Well	25	58	15	73	
6		Mai-Ayni	Adi-Gebbru	Deep Well	30	50	15	65	
7		Tsaeda-Kemi	Mai-Sndi	Diversions	50				
8		Mai-Teklit	Mai-tewelwel	River Diversion	50				
9		Seqota silassie	Fafra	River Diversion	50				
10		Meyaml	Dengrasha	River Diversion	50				
11		Wubdet	Boroge	River Diversion	150				
12		Mizikil	Mai-Kancha	Reservoir	49	55	22	77	Reservoirs constructed but transformer and backup generators needed
13		Adi-wesene	Adi-Gobay	Reservoir	25	32	14	46	
14		Medhani-Alem	Guwli	Reservoir	35	43	18	61	
1	Tahtay Adiabo	Adi-Tsetser	Adi-Kite	Dam	200				
2		Badime	Biyara	Dam	250				
3		Gembalo	Sef'a	Dam	300				
4		Adi-Aw'ala	Aqbetsa	Dam	150				
5		Ziban Gedena	Dgub	Dam	400				
6			Kelawlo	Dam	200				
7		Shimblina	Gezazirmu	Dam	350				
8		Lese	Azho	Dam	200				
9		Adi-Teleom	Adi-Teleom	Dam	350				
10		Mai-Kuhli	Shimelba	River Diversion	40				
11		Mentebteb	Mai-Weyol	River Diversion	55				Miflah Bun
12		Atseraga	Tahtay Atseraga	River Diversion	90				Ruba segalu

## Irrigation potential

In Tahtay Adiabo woreda, in areas surrounding Shimelba camp and host communities, there is 2585 hectares of land potential for irrigation agriculture which in turn is believed to benefit 3400 HHs. In Tselemti woreda which hosts two refugee camps namely Mai-Ayni and Adi-Harush, there is 1260 hectares of land potential for irrigation which can support livelihood 3618 HHs. Similarly in Asgede Tsimbilla woreda which hosts Hitsats refugee camp there is a total of 3040 hectares of land suitable for irrigation activities which can benefit more than 3000HHs. These irrigation structures will require construction of medium/min dams, diversion of rivers and drilling of deep boreholes.

Fig. 9. Agricultural land and proposed irrigation sources – refugee-affected woredas, Shire AoA

Fig. 9. Agricultural land and proposed irrigation sources – refugee-affected woredas. Shire AoO.

### Irrigation potential

In Tahtay Adiabo woreda, in areas surrounding Shimelba camp and host communities, there is 2585 hectares of land potential for irrigation agriculture which in turn is believed to benefit 3400 HHs. In Tselemti woreda which hosts two refugee camps namely Mai-Ayni and Adi-Harush, there is 1260 hectares of land potential for irrigation which can support livelihood 3618 HHs. Similarly in Asgede Tsimbilla woreda which hosts Hitsats refugee camp there is a total of 3040 hectares of land suitable for irrigation activities which can benefit more than 3000HHs. These irrigation structures will require construction of medium/min dams, diversion of rivers and drilling of deep boreholes.

Further data was gathered from meeting with the local Agricultural Bureaus in Tahtay Adiabo and Tselemti woredas (Prospects mission of Feb. 2019), and observing the types of works the bureau can perform and manage. The bureau demonstrated significant capacity in assessments and water source construction management (eg. the 900 m Serenta Dam near Mai Tsebri town). What appeared to need support, however, was modernization of agricultural techniques, and the re-parceling of land from traditional one-crop per year, rain-fed systems, to more intensive irrigated agriculture, which could produce up to three (3) crops per year –potentially from smaller plots.

## Summary of Findings

Several levels of findings were developed during this exercise:

- SHIMELBA –. High correlation of occupation / skills to local community collaboration / local authority priorities around agriculture. High potential for livelihoods project for host communities / refugees.

L3 data is additionally relevant if collaborated with other data sources:

At this point in time, in Ethiopia, there has recently been a large boost in the availability of data for refugee camp populations. However, data availability on services appears mixed, and it is difficult to express the condition of refugees in SDG terms. Likewise, with about 50% of refugee assistance outside of the direct or UNHCR-funded partner implementation, the who, what, where, when, for whom (5W) records for refugees needs to be improved. SDG-based profiles of host communities – supporting capacities to monitor, analyses, plan and propose for evidence-based development funding at the field level.

## ANNEX III: INDICATIVE OVERVIEW: OPERATIONAL PARTNER INTERVENTIONS IN TIGRAY

No.	Implementing Organization	Project Title/Name	Donor	Total budget	Duration	Location	Project Description
1	<b>NRC</b> Consurtiuoum leader: IRC	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)	EU-Trust Fund	112,752.3 Euros	January 2017-December 2019	Hitsats Adi-Harush Mai-Aini	NRC to distribute 600 solar lanterns for UASC in the three camps and 1,200 for host community members around the camps. NRC's proposal is to provide the solar lanterns to host in Wuhdet kebele (around Adi-Harush), Mai Anbessa kebele (around Mai-Aini) and Selam kebele (around Hitsats). The project has two main components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power grid connection of three of the camps, and installation of communal services in the three camps</li> <li>• Solar lantern distribution in the three camps. 1,800 solar lanterns will be procured and distributed for both refugees and host communities.</li> </ul>
2	<b>NRC</b>	Youth Education Pack (YEP) Accelerated Education Programme	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA)	4,103,031, USD	01 March 2018 to 28 February 2021	Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush and Hitsats	The project is aimed at addressing the children and youth affected by displacement and vulnerable children from the host communities to have access to inclusive, equitable and quality basic education with a proportion of 70% for refugees and 30 % for host community.
3	<b>NRC and IHS</b>	Family-Based Care for Unaccompanied children	LUMOS	230,128.95 USD	May 1, 2019 to April 30, 2020	Four camps and Endabaguna Reception centre	These partners are implementing a complementary family-based care project for unaccompanied and separated children objectively planned to build up the protection and wellbeing of these children in all the Tigray camps.
4	<b>IRC</b>	Provision of Emergency Sanitation and Hygiene promotion	UNICEF/B SRP	573,243 USD	01/01/ 2019 to 30/04/ 2019	Hitsats Mai-Aini Adi-Harush	IRC secured funding from UNICEF will address some glaring gaps in the areas of WASH. IRC will work to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions through the provision of 600 household latrines with attached showers.
5	<b>IRC</b>	Access to reproductive Health (RH) and Education	BPRM	1,000,000 USD	September 1, to August 31, 2019		AIMS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensure girls and boys enroll in and attend safe, functioning and responsive education services through capacity building for teachers and other education personnel, measure to increase school</li> </ul>



No.	Implementing Organization	Project Title/Name	Donor	Total budget	Duration	Location	Project Description
		Services for refugees in Tigray region					<p>enrollment and retention rate for girls and enhancing the quality of early childhood care and development</p> <p>b) Improve access to and demand for quality comprehensive RH services through targeted approaches.</p> <p>Technical and capacity building support to ARRA who is primarily responsible for primary education in all four camps.</p>
6	IRC	Access to GBV Prevention and Response Services, RH, and Educ. Services	BPRM	1,250,000 USD	September 2019 to September 2020	Four camps	<p>AIMS - To enhance the health, safety, and psychosocial wellbeing of women and adolescent girls,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Girls and boys enroll in and attend safe, functioning and responsive education services, and</li> <li>▪ To increase awareness of and access to comprehensive quality reproductive health (RH) services making full-scale modern family planning (FP) methods and comprehensive prenatal care services.</li> </ul>
7	IRC	Improving Education and WASH in Schools in Refugee Communities	UNICEF/BSRP	89,961 USD	25/06/2018 to 30/06/2020	Four camps	<p>AIMS to improve access to education for host and refugee children. Its main objectives (a) increasing access to effective and efficient learning environment for refugees and host communities, (b) strengthening educational oversight systems and coordination mechanisms between refugee camp organizations and government structures, (c) increasing knowledge on programming for self-reliance within refugee contexts with adequate gender and social inclusion considerations, (d) institutionalizing social norms on good hygiene behaviour in schools, (e) ensuring schools offer full access to WASH for all students, including children with disabilities and (f) enhancing capacity and coordination on WASH services within schools/ communities, partners, and host/refugee education sector institutions through technical leadership support.</p>

No.	Implementing Organization	Project Title/Name	Donor	Total budget	Duration	Location	Project Description
8	IRC	Women's Integrated Sexual Health Access, Choice, Together, Innovation /Ownership	DFID	ETB 25,866,356	September 2018 - August 2021		<p>AIMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote and increase community demand for sexual and reproductive health (SRH),</li> <li>To strengthen the capacity of the health facilities to provide quality, integrated FP/SRH services, and</li> <li>To reach underserved populations with quality FP/SRH services in their communities.</li> </ul>
9	IRC	Access to Education Services: The Joy of Learning through Play	Bainum Foundation	150,000 USD	November 2019 - 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2020	Four camps	With this funding IRC will support the operation to bridge the prevailing resource gaps by assisting young children to have cognitive and social-emotional skills for future academic success and well-being according to their developmental potential.
10	<b>ZOA</b> Main Coordinator: AECID	Alianza Shire: Energy Access for Refugees and Host communities	EU-Trust Fund	500,000 Euros	July 2018-May 2021	All camps and their HCs	Alianza Shire project to target Villages which are not targeted by RDPP, and villages which are not part of the grid extension plan of the government for the next five years. Alianza Shire to share the business model of the microbusiness to be established.
11	<b>ZOA</b>	Education/Construction of classrooms in elementary school	ZBA, Netherlands Business Ambassador	50,000 Euros	01/02/2019 - 31/12/2019	Hitsats Refugee Camp	ZOA will work to enhance the quality of education in Hitsats refugee camp through producing additional educational facilities such as constructing school classrooms to balance the classroom/student's ratio of the school and constructing school toilets to enable school children have access to latrine.
12	<b>ZOA</b>	ARC: Hope and Opportunity for People in	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,959,681 Euros	01/09/2016 - 31/08/2021	Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush and Hitsats	The project is mainly aimed at addressing the root causes of migration through creating access to legal status of refugees and improving the local economic opportunities for youths at risk of migration and increasing the awareness level of the refugees and the surrounding host communities in Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush and Hitsats camps.

No.	Implementing Organization	Project Title/Name	Donor	Total budget	Duration	Location	Project Description
13	<b>DRC-Tigray</b>	Supporting Eritrean Refugees to Access Alternatives to Irregular movement	Danish Embassy	10,000,000 USD	01/01/ 2019 - 30/06/2020	All Tigray camps	DRC and partner DCA - funding from Danish Embassy to address gaps in areas of protection, secondary migration, education and livelihood. AIMS to promote protection of refugees from risky irregular movement and to enhance their access to relevant services and livelihood opportunities, while further contributing to the knowledge of and thinking around the Eritrean displacement and solutions.
14	<b>JRS</b>	Improve the physical and mental wellbeing of refugees	Aexcid & GHR, CAM, and Ayuda en Accion & GHR	295,505.42 USD	01/01/2019 - 31/12/2019	Mai-Aini Adi-Harush	JRS Mai-Aini project aims to ensure its interventions are in line with needs and interest of both men and women refugees living in the camps. Overall contribution -reducing secondary migration - highly recognized as post emergency intervention. Since population of both camps is dominated by youth the recreational activities are valuable support
15	<b>MSF-H</b>	Health Care for Refugees from Eritrea	different sources including MSF-H	1,081,503 euros	January 2019 – December 2019	Hitsats	MSF-H will provide quality mental health, psychiatric care(facility and community based) for refugees from Eritrea in selected refugee camps & reception centre of Tigray Region. Overall MSF-H To reduce morbidity / mortality & restore dignity
16	<b>FHE (Food for Hungry Ethiopia)</b>	A joint lifelong sport and recreation holistic education assistance	KFHI (Korea Food for the Hungry Intl	46,577 USD	October 2018 - September 2020	All Tigray and Afar camps	FHE project is to help refugee children have a positive impact on themselves, and their families, host communities and countries (Ethiopia and Eritrea). The project intends to link the recreational sport activities with income generation activities such as raising sheep and goats, and honeybee business to ensure ownership and sustainability.
17	<b>HELVETAS</b>	Emergency initiative for camps and host communities	Agenzia Italia per LAcooperazione Allo Sviluppo (AICS)	15,586,624 ETB	January 2019 - June 2020	Hitsats Shimelba	HELVETAS will address some of the glaring gaps in WASH, livelihood and environmental services in Hitsats and Shimelba refugee camps and host communities residing around these two locations.
18	<b>VIS</b>	Emergency initiative for Eritrean refugee camps	AICS (Italian Agency for Coop on Dev.)	1,093,133 USD	September 2018 - October 2020	Mai-Aini Adi-Harush Hitsats	The programme aims to support Eritrean refugees in Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush and Hitsats camps and host communities in Tselemti, Asgede-Tsimbla and in Shire Hospital. The project includes Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo (VIS) as a lead applicant, with CCM, CIAI, CISP and ECCSDCO as co applicant.The VIS will work to contribute to the prevention of irregular migration in the most vulnerable areas.

## ANNEX IV: CRRF TRAININGS AND WORKSHOPS

### CRRF-related trainings and workshops conducted in 2019

S. N	Training/workshop conducted by	Purpose of Training/Workshop	Woreda/City	Participating bureaus/agencies	Remark
1	Woreda DRDIP	Discuss achievements, challenges and ways forward of DRDIP project in the woredas and to seek coordination and collaboration from both host and refugee communities.	Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North-western Zone Administration</li> <li>• Asgeda-Tsimbla woreda authorities</li> <li>• Hitsats refugee camp representatives</li> <li>• DRDIP project staff</li> </ul>	20 June 2019
2	Third RDPP Coordination Meeting	To support multi-stakeholder coordination platforms to promote integrated programming with a focus on services, livelihood, protection, migration mgmt. & employment.	Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woreda / sector office heads</li> <li>• ARRA, UNHCR and</li> <li>• Zonal Administration</li> <li>• Community representatives</li> <li>• Implementing partners of RDPP</li> </ul>	30 May 2019
3	Woreda DRDIP	Explore achievements, challenges and ways forward of DRDIP project in the two woredas and to seek coordination and collaboration from both host and refugee communities.	Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North-western Zone Administration</li> <li>• Tahitay-Adiabo woreda authorities</li> <li>• Shimelba refugee camp representatives</li> <li>• DRDIP project staff</li> </ul>	26 June 2019
4	UNHCR CRRF	Align NGOs interventions towards new approaches to contribute to pledges.	Dejena Hotel Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs and partners in Shire operation</li> </ul>	10 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2019
5	UNHCR CRRF	Develop common understanding of the Global, Regional and National initiatives of the CRRF as well as on the UNHCR's role in the NWoW.	Dejena Hotel Shire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal UNHCR staff</li> </ul>	10 <sup>th</sup> Dec.2019
6	ZOA RELIEF	Awareness raising on CRRF, OCP and the new refugee proclamation.	Shire, Africa Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ARRA (Zonal and camp level),</li> <li>• UNHCR CRRF,</li> <li>• Refugee representatives</li> <li>• Kebele administrators from host communities</li> </ul>	12 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2019
7	UNHCR CRRF	CRRF Consultation meeting with three Woreda Authorities to get inputs from the Woreda sector heads for preparing 'Regional Plan of Action'	UNHCR Sub office Shire conference room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector heads three refugee hosting Woreda authorities in Tigray</li> <li>• UNHCR Shire Head of Sub office</li> <li>• UNHCR Shire CRRF Associate</li> <li>• ARRA CRRF focal person</li> </ul>	4 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 2019

S. N	Training/workshop conducted by	Purpose of Training/Workshop	Woreda/City	Participating bureaus/agencies	Remark
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mayor advisor / Sector heads of Shire city administration</li> </ul>	
8	UNHCR CRRF	CRRF Consultation meeting with regional bureau technical experts to collect inputs for the Regional Plan of Action and identify specific Dev. Projects for intervention	Mekelle Zemarias Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and Rural Development</li> <li>• Water Resource</li> <li>• Labor and social Affairs</li> <li>• BoFED, Justice, Education</li> <li>• TVET, IPDC and Health</li> </ul>	15 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2019
9	UNHCR with ARRA and regional bureaus	Field visit regional bureau technical experts to Camps and Woredas to verify selected dev. projects for intervention	Field visit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and Rural Development</li> <li>• Water Resource</li> <li>• Labor and social Affairs</li> <li>• BoFED</li> </ul>	25 <sup>th</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2019
10	UNHCR CRRF	Discussion to establish CRRF coordination mechanism in Tigray regional state	Mekelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BoFED including deputy head</li> <li>• UNHCR CRRF team</li> <li>• ARRA program head / CRRF FP</li> </ul>	17 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2019
11	DRDIP Regional coordination	Conduct stocktaking progress of DRDIP project activities in the five refugee hosting regions for 2017-2018 and to discuss on planned activities for 2018-2019	Axum Hotel Mekelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WB staff from New York /Addis</li> <li>• DRDIP staff from federal and refugee hosting regions; Tigray, Afar, Benshangul Gumuz, Gambella and Somali.</li> <li>• Three refugee hosting Woreda Administration and Sector Heads</li> <li>• UNHCR CRRF staff</li> </ul>	13 Jan 2019
12	UNHCR and partners	Netherlands' fact-finding mission meeting to Tigray to assess the feasibility of the Tigray region and its refugee hosting woredas for the implementation of area-based intervention advertised by the Netherlands Government's call for proposal.	Mekelle, Shire and Woreda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Netherland Embassy in Ethiopia</li> <li>• UNHCR, UNICEF, WB, IFC and ILO</li> <li>• ARRA Zonal Office,</li> <li>• UNHCR / UNICEF staff from Tigray</li> <li>• Heads of regional Bureaus: BoFED, ANRD, Education, Water Resources, BoLSA, REST, BIAPIP</li> <li>• Woreda authorities; three woreda heads, WPF, ANRD, Education, Water Resources, LSA</li> <li>• Regional and woreda DRDIP</li> <li>• Refugee / Host representatives</li> </ul>	04-08 Feb. 2019



S. N	Training/workshop conducted by	Purpose of Training/Workshop	Woreda/City	Participating bureaus/agencies	Remark
13	Government and Universities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Discuss root causes of migration and mitigation measures; Skill building of youth, Employment opportunities and Livelihoods</li> <li>2. Launch of two latest books: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Mobile Africa: A Social Analysis of Migration, Human Trafficking, and Resilience</li> <li>• “Roaming Africa: Migration, Resilience, and Social protection” and “trajectories in Digital Mobile Africa: gate keeping and the Trade in persons”</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Launching Mereb Institute for P.building, Rehabilitation, Dev.</li> </ol>	Aksum; Aksumite Heritage Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government Authorities: including deputy president of Tigray regional State and other Senior Government officials</li> <li>▪ Pan African Parliaments</li> <li>▪ Academia and Universities: Great Zimbabwe, Tilburg/Netherlands, Mekelle, Axum, Erasmus, Adwa Pan-African University, Admass University</li> <li>▪ Shire Refugee Operation: ARRA, ZOA, MSF Holland, UNHCR CRRF</li> <li>▪ Local NGOs like: REST, Trans Ethiopia,</li> </ul>	9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2019
14	UNHCR CRRF team	Meeting with Tigray Industrial Park Development Corporation in Mekelle; on exploring involvement of refugees	Mekelle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNHCR CRRF team</li> <li>▪ TIPDC heads</li> </ul>	19 Dec. 2019

**UNHCR Ethiopia July 2020**

