



ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

The integrated response plan for refugees from Eritrea, Sudan,
South Sudan and Somalia

January — December 2018

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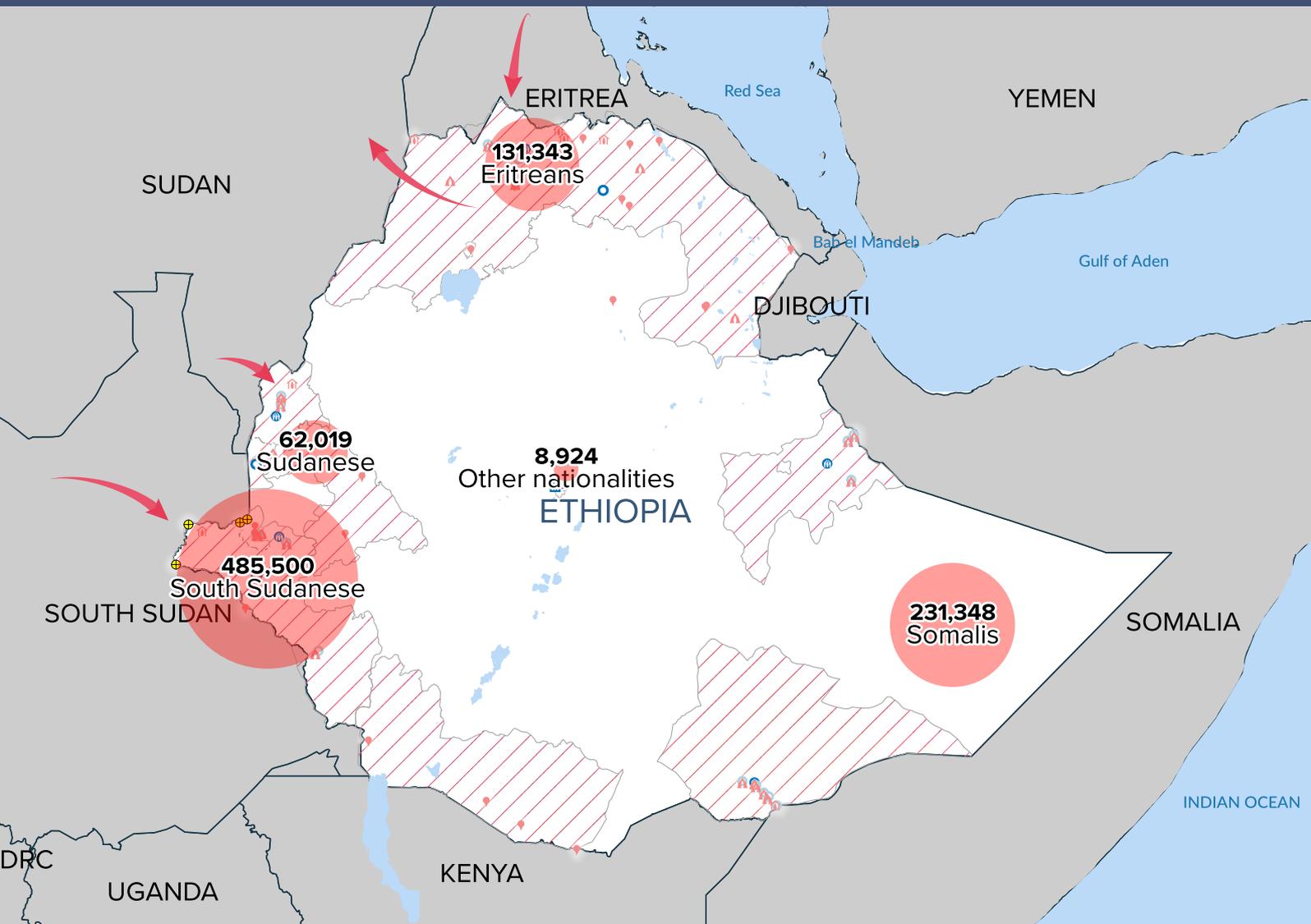
2018 PLANNED RESPONSE

892,555
REFUGEE POPULATION

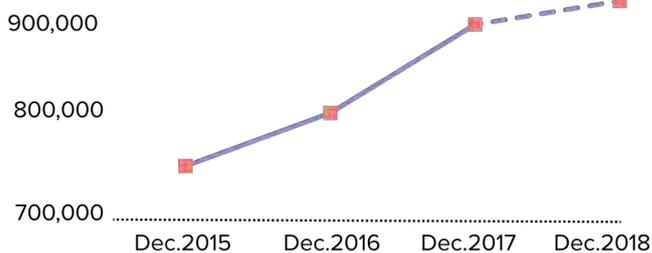
as of 31 december 2017

US\$ 618.5M
REQUIREMENTS

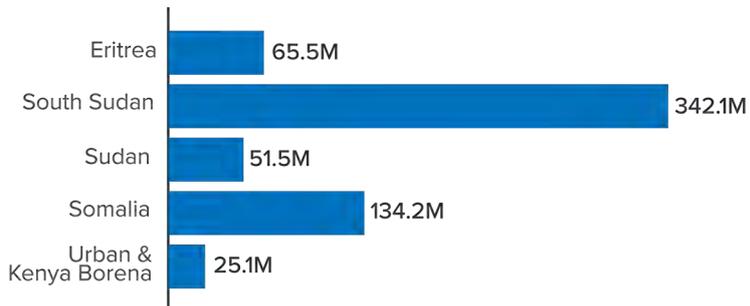
50
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends (Source UNHCR)



Requirements by Refugee Population | in USD



Country Overview

Background

Ethiopia has a long standing history of hosting refugees. The country maintains an open door policy for refugee inflows into the country and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. In 2004, a national Refugee Proclamation was enacted based on the international and regional refugee conventions to which Ethiopia is a party (1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention). Refugee protection in the country is provided within the framework of these international and national refugee laws as well as the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. Continued insecurity within neighbouring states has resulted in sustained refugee movements, either directly as a result of internal conflict and human rights abuses or as a result of conflict related to competition for scarce natural resources and drought related food insecurity.

Eritreans, South Sudanese, Sudanese, Yemenis and Somalis originating from South and Central Somalia are recognized as prima facie refugees. Nationals from other countries undergo individual refugee status determination. The refugee flow to Ethiopia continued during 2017, with 109,851 persons seeking safety and protection within the country's borders. At the start of 2018, the nation hosted 892,555 thousand refugees who were forced to flee their homes as a result of insecurity, political instability, military conscription, conflict, famine and other problems in their countries of origin. Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee asylum countries world-wide, and the second largest in Africa, reflecting the ongoing fragility and conflict in the region. Ethiopia provides protection to refugees from some 19 countries. Among the principal factors leading to this

situation are predominantly the conflict in South Sudan, ongoing political instability in Eritrea, together with conflict and drought in Somalia.

The majority of refugees in Ethiopia are located in Tigray Regional State and the four Emerging Regions of Ethiopia: Afar Regional State; Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State; Gambella Regional State; and the Somali Regional State. The Emerging Regions are the least developed regions in the country, characterized by harsh weather conditions, poor infrastructure, low administrative capacity, a high level of poverty and poor development indicators. The arid environment in Afar and Somali regions and the small and scattered nomadic populations make it more challenging to provide services. Many parts of the four regions are inaccessible with poor or no roads.

The South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totalling 421,867 persons at the close of 2017. Renewed violence in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States; that increasingly impacted border areas, has resulted in 75,447 new arrivals seeking asylum in 2017. The majority were accommodated through the expansion of Nguenyiel Camp in the Gambella Region, and in Gure Shembola Camp established in May 2017 in the Beneshangul Gumuz Region. Somalis constitute 28.3 percent of registered refugees, with 6,696 new arrivals during 2017, contributing to a total population of 253,889 individuals. Fleeing generalized instability and a third failed harvest, families were subsequently accommodated across five camps within the Somali region. The Eritrean caseload comprised 164,668 individuals at the end of the year, with 25,265 new arrivals received within the Shire and Afar Regions. Ethiopia also hosts an additional caseload of 52,131

individuals drawn from across the wider region; including from Sudan (44,386), Yemen (1,771), and other countries.

While continuing to respond to three concurrent emergencies, and mindful of the fluid socio-political context within the country, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has advocated for stable humanitarian financing, while promoting wider investments in refugees' self-reliance through an improved and sustainable response that goes beyond mere care and maintenance that combines wider support to host communities, furthering peaceful coexistence and the greater inclusion of refugees as part of broad national development plans. In November 2017, the Government formally launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia, effectively paving the way for the implementation of the nine pledges it made at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in September 2016 in New York.

Through the pledges, which serve as a vehicle for implementing the CRRF in the country, Ethiopia seeks to: expand its out-of-camp policy; provide work permits to refugees; increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education; provide access to irrigable land for crop cultivation; facilitate local integration in instances of protracted displacement; earmark a percentage of jobs within industrial parks to refugees; and provide access to vital events documentation to facilitate increased access to basic and essential social services. The planned amendment to the 2004 Refugee Proclamation, will enable refugees to become more independent, better protected and have greater access to local solutions.

Through the enabling environment created by the CRRF, the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan (ECRRP) envisages improved coordination mechanisms to ensure timely and effective protection and solutions. The collective engagement of the Government and development actors will help to ensure that the needs of refugees are actively considered in the development agenda, and that complementary services are provided to refugees and their host communities. Fulfilling these considerable and measurable government commitments to further its duty of care to refugees, relative to its existing national resource constraints, will inevitably be based on the scale-up of equitable responsibility-sharing between UN Member States.

With continued refugee arrivals, and in light of ongoing verification taking place as part of Level 3 registration throughout the year, it is anticipated that Ethiopia will host 919,134 refugees by the end of 2018, mainly from South Sudan (485,000), Eritrea (131,343) and Somali (231,348). Within a climate of decreasing humanitarian and development financing; that has led to critical shortfalls in food assistance, limited opportunities for third-country resettlement, together with only modest support to youth and a growing population of unaccompanied and separated children, bold financial commitments - for essential humanitarian services and a sustainable solutions-based response - will be needed to harness the CRRF's transformational agenda.

Refugee Population Planning Groups and Needs

REFUGEES FROM SUDAN

The Sudanese refugee population is currently supported in four camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, having arrived in successive waves in 1997 and from 2011 up to the present day. A total of 4,892 new arrivals sought refuge in Ethiopia in 2017, with additional caseloads expected to cross the border from Sudan during the course of the year, reaching a total population of some 60,000. All new arrivals will be individually registered and provided with core relief items; including sleeping mats, blankets, jerry canes, water buckets and kitchen sets, together with the regular distribution of hygiene and sanitary items.

In 2018, primary health care services will be strengthened through the provision of essential drugs, medical equipment and laboratory infrastructure to

reduce the current mortality rate from 5% to 0.9%.

Additional targets include an improvement in the primary education enrollment rate from 80% to 96% by the close of 2018, through the construction of additional classrooms, an investment in teacher capacity, the recruitment of additional staff and the provision of educational supplies. Access to sustainable energy and furthering environmental protection is a priority within all refugee camps hosting Sudanese refugees. The provision of energy saving stoves and the production of briquettes as an alternative source of household energy will be expanding from a pilot phase last year. Subject to available resources additional investment will be made in shelter maintenance, transitional shelter construction and durable water and sanitation infrastructure.





REFUGEES FROM ERITREA

- Since 2000, Ethiopia has received and hosted thousands of Eritrean refugees fleeing persecution. Testimonies of asylum-seekers arriving from Eritrea indicate that involuntary open-ended military conscription, arbitrary arrest and detention without trial, compulsory land acquisition by the state and other systematic human rights violations by the State remain prevalent. In addition, some Eritreans leave their home country to join relatives who have already fled the country and are now living in Ethiopia or further afield. Since 2014, the average monthly arrival rate of Eritrean refugees to the camps in the Tigray region has been 2,300 persons, with seasonal peaks during the Eritrean dry seasons in October and March.
- Of particular concern is the high number of unaccompanied and separated children arriving in Ethiopia fleeing impending involuntary military conscription, with a disproportionate impact on teenage boys. Children accounted for 39% of the total refugee population residing in the Tigray camps, of whom 25% arrive unaccompanied or separated from their families.
- A key challenge to providing protection and assistance to Eritrean refugees is the high number of persons leaving the camps to pursue onward movements. In 2016, approximately 80% of the Eritrean refugees left the camps in Tigray within the first 12 months after arriving in Ethiopia. Motivated by the desire to access better educational services, reunite with relatives abroad, and earn an income to support their families in Eritrea, many children and young adults consider that their sole option is to reach Europe. The onward movement of unaccompanied and separated children remains substantial with an average departure rate of 300 per month (as of December 2017). While a portion of this onward movement is to urban centres within Ethiopia, the majority are believed to leave the country.
- As part of efforts to provide alternatives to camps, the government implements an out of camp policy (OCP) benefiting Eritrean refugees who are able to satisfy to the authorities that without a right to gainful employment in Ethiopia, they have a reliable sponsor who is able to meet their basic needs while residing outside of camps. A total of 623 Eritrean refugees currently reside in urban centres within the Tigray region as beneficiaries of the OCP programme; an additional 13,000 Eritrean refugees benefit from the OCP elsewhere in the country.

REFUGEES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

Pending the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement in South Sudan, sporadic fighting and violence, as well as challenges in the delivery of humanitarian aid within the country, an additional 35,000 individuals are anticipated to seek asylum in Ethiopia where the extension of life-saving essential services will remain the most significant priority. The management of reception centres, timely registration and the transportation of refugees to locations collectively identified as favourable protection environments with safety and dignity; including sites identified as part of an expansion of the government's Out of Camp Policy will be prioritized. Despite ongoing informal cross-border movements, including traditional movements in tribal areas that traverse the border, refugees show no significant interest in voluntary repatriation, with the refugee population expected to peak at 485,000 by the close of the year.

Among the South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, almost 85% reside in refugee camps in the Gambella Region. The security situation in the region remains unpredictable; with past security incidents affecting refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers, which have included fatalities. The natural environment in the area is fragile and access to alternative energy for cooking and light is minimal, necessitating refugees to collect firewood. New arrivals are mostly of Nuer ethnicity, 91% based on current registration profiling, while Ethiopians in the Gambella region are drawn from both Nuer and Anuak populations. As a consequence, identifying land and the expansion of camps within areas inhabited by Ethiopian Nuer is essential as well as implementing peaceful coexistence, security programmes and the promotion of the respect for the rule of law.

Although a modest number of new arrivals have been relocated to the Benishangul-Gumuz Region to ease the pressure on Gambella, the trend of new arrivals traveling with livestock from the towns and villages close to border areas in South Sudan indicates that the Region will continue to host the majority of additional new arrivals. In 2017, several thousand South Sudanese from Nyangatom and Toposa communities arrived in the South Omo region in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State (SNNPRS), regional state, where a non-camp based approach is planned to ensure access to basic services and legal protection.

Based on the prevailing trend of new arrivals, approximately 86% are women and children, with women accounting for 62% of the adult population; many of whom are heads of households. 23% of the new arrivals are youth that have specific needs. The risk of epidemics remains high with low vaccination coverage among new arrivals, ongoing cholera outbreaks in South Sudan and poor WASH conditions within the camps. During protection assessments based on individual interviews and focus group discussions women reported rape, the killing of their husbands and the abduction of children during the flight. Among the large number of children (64% of new arrivals), there are many unaccompanied and separated children, many having experienced traumatic events leading to their initial displacement or during their subsequent flight, including the death of parents or forced recruitment by armed actors.

The identification of cases with specific protection needs will be prioritized at reception during Level 1 registration and appropriate referrals facilitated. This includes medical screening to assess the suitability for onward relocation, with those unfit to travel; including persons

with disabilities and those with chronic illness, transferred with additional support or transferred inland to receive necessary medical treatment prior to onward relocation.

Considering the high number of unaccompanied and separated children; at an average rate of 21% among new arrivals, child protection remains a high priority in the delivery of essential services; which include support for care-arrangement, psycho-social care at child friendly spaces, and if deemed necessary individual case

management to determine the need for additional specialized care following relocation. Assistance to the wider refugee population will be organized following Level 2 registration based on priority needs and availability of resources, which may include the provision of mobility devices, prioritization for enrolment to appropriate programmes and support, such as allocation of shelters, CRIs, food rations and supplementary feeding programmes.



REFUGEES FROM SOMALIA

The Somali refugee population in Ethiopia are currently supported in two location in the Somali Region; Jijiga (three camps) and Melkadida (five camps). Some of those residing in Jijiga have been based in Ethiopia for over twenty years, while the majority of individuals in Melkadida have been in the Region for eight years. A modest demographic increase is anticipated during the year as a result of natural population growth and small waves of new arrival into the Melkadida area due to the fluid security situation and the prevalence of drought in Somalia. New arrivals over the previous year showed alarming malnutrition rates with the

prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 74.1% and 37% among newly arrived children and pregnant and lactating women, respectively. The reduced food ration below the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per day threaten to worsen this situation further.

The IGAD Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia and the related Nairobi Declaration and the accompanying Plan of Action provides impetus for delivering durable solutions that while maintaining the protection space seeks to promote



the self-reliance and inclusion of refugees in countries of asylum. In this regard, the expansion of the government's Out-of-Camp policy, as well as national pledges concerning access to employment and work permits, education and other benefits to which a foreign national with permanent legal residence is entitled will be advanced. Pilot interventions will be defined to support access to the full range of legal, economic and social rights. Building upon the successful implementation of irrigation schemes to support refugee and the host community in crop production across 1,000 ha of land within the Melkadida. Further expansion is envisaged to begin in line with the Government's Pledge to make an additional 10,000 ha of irrigable land available for cultivation.

At the same time, while maintaining the current scope of existing essential camp based services; which include maintaining the current levels of

water availability (20 litres per person per day), nutrition interventions, sanitation and hygiene, health services and primary education; the integration of cash-based interventions will be prioritized for core relief items, together with incremental investments in durable shelter solutions. In addition, the identification of targeted investments in utility infrastructure; particularly in the provision of water, will be integrated within the Regional Government's Local Development Plans.

It is expected that the planned interventions will positively support opportunities for durable solutions, ensuring the quality provision of basic and essential services, while enabling a number of refugees to become self-reliant through increased household income, including through access to industrial parks and strengthening peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the host community.

URBAN REFUGEES AND KENYA BORENAS

The urban registered refugee population is composed of 21,732 individuals who were transferred from the camps on medical and protection grounds, Yemeni refugees, university students on sponsorship programs and beneficiaries of the "Out of Camp Policy" (OCP). While OCP refugees are expected to be self-reliant through the support of sponsors, they nonetheless have the right to access protection and basic services by virtue of their legal status in the country. The total urban refugee population in Addis Ababa is currently 21,109 individuals. The majority are Eritrean refugees representing 79.8% of the population, followed by Yemenis at 8.2%,

Somalis at 4.1%, Congolese at 2.3%, South Sudanese at 2.2%, in addition to a remaining 3.3% drawn mainly from the Great Lakes region.

The majority of registered urban refugees are not able to meet their basic needs with the current income that they receive either from informal work or remittances (average of 2,000 ETB a month). Due to resource constraints, cash assistance to cover basic needs, including as a form of rental subsidy will only be provided to approximately 50% of the urban refugee caseload. Nonetheless, they continue to be assisted to access basic services including health and education via

government institutions. In addition, a high level of undocumented movements to urban areas has led to protection risks, with many individuals adopting negative coping mechanisms, while residing in marginal parts of the city away from service providers.

While voluntary repatriation may still not be feasible for most of the urban refugee population, and resettlement is a very limited solution, an emphasis will be placed on facilitating local solutions, including access to livelihood opportunities via industrial parks. An emphasis will continue to be placed on refugees' access to alternative migration pathways, such as family

reunification, humanitarian visas including private sponsorships; scholarships for skilled refugees; and labour mobility schemes.

For the 3,924 Kenya Borena refugees hosted in the Megado and Dillo Settlements in Borena Zone of Oromia region, voluntary repatriation will be pursued as the best durable solution. For the refugees who decide to remain in Ethiopia, alternative legal status shall be sought with the Ethiopian government based on the prevailing legal framework. Until then, the refugees will continue to access the basic services accessible to the local communities, given their residence among the local population.



Response Strategy and Priorities

The Ethiopia operation will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective and sustainable ways to deliver basic needs and essential services, including life-saving activities. A comprehensive protection and solutions strategy has been developed for registered refugees in the country. While the strategic objectives are adapted to suit the specific situations and needs, core common objectives include: preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions for refugees and the promotion of peaceful coexistence; strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes; strengthening access to basic services; expanding labour opportunities; supporting the implementation of the GoE's Pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF); contributing to the development of linkages to local and national development interventions; and expanding access to solutions when feasible and legal migration pathways. Following the endorsement by the GoE, a whole of society approach, settlement options will be furthered that place an emphasis on the expansion of existing community facilities in health, education, WASH, environmental protection, social protection and gainful employment as part of the broad refugee response.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions of refugees including access to basic services, and promotion of peaceful coexistence with local communities;
- Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes;
- Strengthening access to inter alia education, WASH, health and nutrition, livelihoods, participation in market systems, energy, and to sanitary items;
- Supporting the implementation of the Government's Pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and its pilot implementation in Ethiopia;
- Contributing to the development of a strong linkage with local/national development related interventions; and
- Expanding access to solutions including resettlement opportunities, voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways as well as local integration.

Cross Cutting Themes

BIOMETRIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

First initiated in 2017, the integration of the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) within country-wide refugee registration infrastructure will conclude in 2018. This will entail the collation of individual biometrics within registration centres that include iris scans and 10-digit fingerprints. The associated transition to Level 3 registration data will allow refugees to record essential information on their educational and professional skills, as well as family members located in other countries against their individual

and family profile. It is intended that this improved data collection system will facilitate access to a greater range of complimentary services and opportunities for all refugees, including the right to live outside of the camp or to advance their education. In some instances, the data will be important in the reunification of family members abroad, while allowing humanitarian actors to increasingly tailor assistance to the specific needs of refugees.

OUT OF CAMP POLICY

In line with the government's Pledge to expand its Out of Camp Policy (OCP) to benefit 10% of the current refugee population, an additional caseload will be granted permission to reside in rural and urban non-camp locations. The Policy was first introduced in 2010 to provide Eritrean refugees with the opportunity to live in Addis Ababa and other non-camp locations of their choice. The eligibility criteria has included the availability of the necessary means to financially support themselves, either directly, or under sponsorship from relatives or friends who are able to act as

their guarantor. In light of the relative success of the OCP in furthering self-reliance and supporting freedom of movement, guidelines will be established building upon the existing policy to set a clear eligibility criteria that will be accessible by all population groups. As part of the expansion of the OCP, support to targeted beneficiaries will be aligned to other commitments made through the pledges, which will include the expansion of livelihood opportunities together with off-camp skills and vocational training opportunities.

CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS

The provision of cash to compliment the allocation of certain in-kind core relief items to cover essential needs will be progressively expanded, together with initial consultation on an increasingly targeted approach to service delivery as opposed to blanket assistance. The development of a common cash delivery mechanism accessible to all

humanitarian partners, to further reach and cost-efficiency will be prioritized. At present, there is nonetheless a limited number of financial service providers in Ethiopia and this presents a challenge when seeking to identify a single service provider that can service interventions nationwide, while

investments in the financial and technological literacy among the refugee population in camps will be a priority.

Four pilot locations have been identified Addis Ababa, Jijiga, Shire/Afar and Asossa. Feasibility studies which include market analysis, protection and financial and protection risk and benefits analysis, transfer mechanisms and delivery options and political feasibility analysis were conducted in Jijiga, Addis Ababa, Shire/Afar and Assosa in 2017, examining a wide range of service areas including CRIs, health, energy, protection, community services and education. In Jijiga, cash for shelter rehabilitation, education material and transportation and core relief items (mainly

sanitary items including soap and dignity kits) are considered feasible sectors for the use of cash. In Shire, Afar and Assosa, soap, sanitary materials and cooking energy are assessed as conceivable assistance to be monetized. In Addis Ababa, multi-purpose cash is being advanced subject to available funding for urban refugees, building upon an existing cash programme that supports urban refugees. During the year, a further analysis to identify and address protection risks associated with the use of fiscal cash transfers, which may include an increase in domestic violence and conflict with host communities will be undertaken together with a comprehensive cost-efficiency analysis. CBI feasibility assessments are planned for 2018 in the Gambella and Somali Regions.

SECURITY

All humanitarian partners are committed to the UN Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) across all administrative infrastructure and are routinely engaged in security information sharing through briefings and advisories, trainings, mobility and convoy coordination, and incident management. The adoption of specific risk mitigation measures in response to ongoing and emerging threats will be advanced. The most common threat continues to be road traffic accidents due to road conditions and high speeds. Recommended mitigating measures included the advancement of defensive driver trainings where possible, together with the delivery of UN Road Safety Campaigns. In addition, ongoing security trainings in the areas of personal security awareness and the delivery of the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments (SSAFE) course remains critical and ongoing for all humanitarian staff.

To further personnel safety within each of the 26 refugee camps, the existing security infrastructure will be upgraded through the establishment of HESCO protective structures in 15 selected camps and safe rooms within the remaining camp locations that includes the integration of metal window shutters and reinforced doors to provide protection during unforeseen security incidents. Moreover, the allocation of additional VHF radio handsets will take place to reinforce effective communication and coordination between humanitarian actors and local authorities in the event of an emergency.

Sector-Specific Needs, Strategies and Objectives

Protection

Child Protection

Child protection interventions seek to strengthen national child protection systems and services in line with the Ethiopia National Child Protection Strategy (2017-2019). At the beginning of the year, 55.81% of all refugees in Ethiopia were children, while 45,610 refugee children were unaccompanied or separated (UASC). In northern Ethiopia close to 25% of all children are separated from their primary caregivers. The onward movement of UASCs originating from Eritrea to urban centres and third countries is substantial with up to 60% leaving camps within a given year, exposing children to risks of smuggling, trafficking and SGBV.

The promotion of family-based care for unaccompanied and separated refugee children is a priority. Of those unaccompanied or separated, 65% are living in a semi-institutional or 'community care' due to limited options for family-based care, which is considered the preferred environment for the growth, wellbeing and protection of children. The GoE plans to increase access to family-based care to 50% in 2018 through the promotion of family reunification and supporting kinship and foster care arrangements. A pilot to provide foster families with cash support has proved beneficial in providing children with valued family-based support that more adequately caters for their needs. Approximately 1000 kinship/foster families are currently supported on a monthly basis, with plans to expand to 1,300 by the end of the year.

As part of early gains in the rollout of the CRRF, all refugee children born in Ethiopia are now able to obtain birth certificates in all refugee camps and urban centers. The approximately 70,000 refugee children born in the country over the last 10 years who have not received birth certificates can obtain these retroactively. The inclusion of refugees in the national civil registration and vital statistics system constitutes a significant milestone for domestic refugee protection and is anticipated to enhance access to services for refugee children within the national education, social services as well as the judicial systems.

Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

The National Strategy on Prevention and Response to Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (2017-2019) outlines the following objectives: to strengthen women and girls' empowerment programmes; address survival sex as a coping mechanism in a situation of displacement; provide a safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources; engaging men and boys; strengthen access to justice; and protecting children from harmful traditional practices. A community-based complaints mechanism for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse have been established within camps in the Melkadida area, Gambella Region and Addis Ababa, with an expansion to

all refugee hosting areas planned by the close of the year. In 2017, the CP/SGBV Sub-Working Group developed key intervention criteria for men and boys to support their integration by humanitarian partners into SGBV programmes and enhance their prevention and response role.

Significant challenges remain when seeking to respond to the underlying gender power imbalance and prevalent gender inequalities. They include: a significant disparity in school enrolment between boys and girls; high instances of domestic violence; harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation within the Somali refugee population, and early and forced marriage among of the South Sudanese refugee population; limited energy supply necessitating women and girls to travel long distances outside of the camps to collect firewood where some of the SGBV incidents occur; limited food assistance promoting the adoption of high risk survival strategies, including survival sex; and limited women and girls spaces, particularly for female youth where they can freely discuss sensitive issues that affect their lives, including SGBV.

Durable Solutions

The three traditional durable solutions that are advanced for refugees are complementary and are pursued together. They include: voluntary repatriation, in which refugees return in safety and with dignity to their countries of origin and re-avail themselves of national protection; resettlement, in which refugees are selected and transferred from the country of refuge to a third State which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status; and local integration, in which refugees legally, economically and socially integrate in the host country, availing themselves of the national protection of the host government.

Due to continued instability in countries of origin, the majority of refugees in Ethiopia have no immediate prospect of voluntary return. However, under a comprehensive approach to solutions, spontaneous returns are tracked and intention surveys are administered to monitor the feasibility of voluntary returns, including through cross-border monitoring; and wider engagement in regional dialogue. The GoE continues to engage various stakeholders to establish the conditions necessary for the facilitation of voluntary return for over 3,000 Kenyan Borena refugees. This includes: information sharing on the progress of peace-building and reconciliation, cross-border meetings, and planned facilitation of “go and see missions” scheduled for this year. At present, while there remains limited prospects for durable solutions for Somali refugees, the launch of a programme to support the spontaneous return of Somali refugees is currently under review, in addition to local integration.

Ethiopia has pledged to facilitate local integration for refugees who have remained in a state of protracted displacement for over 20 years, and with limited opportunities for return or third country resettlement. It is expected that 13,000 persons currently residing in camps and identified by the government will stand to benefit. This process will be supported through detailed data collection concerning the individual circumstances of eligible refugees, together with the elaboration of a local integration strategy that will define the essential legal, socio-economic and cultural components. The strategy will inform the delivery of a sensitization campaign among targeted refugees outlining the process of local integration and its benefits in Ethiopia.



Resettlement is an invaluable protection tool addressing the specific needs of refugees who are vulnerable due to their experiences in their country of origin and/or whose safety, health or other fundamental rights are at risk in Ethiopia, by providing them an opportunity to rebuild their lives in a new country. Resettlement as a durable solution is available only to those refugees who meet very precise criteria, with a total of 65,000 individuals considered eligible. Nonetheless, the primary constraint on resettlement abroad is the quota provided by countries of resettlement, which is far too low to meet current need. At the close of 2017, a total of 2,680 refugees were submitted to resettlement countries, together with 2,115 departures. The target for 2018 submission is 2,000 persons.

While underlining resettlement as the primary durable solution available to refugees, the GoE actively promotes complementary legal pathways for refugees, including private sponsorship, family reunification and the establishment of humanitarian corridors. At the end of 2017, 500 refugees with family links in Italy as well as those with protection and medical vulnerabilities were identified for onward relocation during 2018 under an innovative humanitarian corridor programme undertaken with two faith-based organizations. During the year, it is envisaged that the programme will be expanded to additional third-countries. In addition, refugees will continue to be assisted with family reunifications. A total of 241 registered refugees departed to third countries for family reunification last year.

Education

Education services target all school-age children focusing on the provision of emergency education through temporary learning spaces during the first six months after arrival and the transition to formal education in established school structures. At the beginning of the year, there were a total of 352,498 school age refugee children (3-18 years old) in the country. 5,438 (9.5%) of 41,252 secondary school age children (aged between 15 and 18 years) are enrolled in seven camp-based secondary schools, 10 government-run schools near the refugee camps and 43 government and private-owned secondary schools in urban areas. In 2017, 44% of the school-age children

were out of school. The teacher to pupil ratio is high, at 1:80 for primary school and 1:63 for secondary school, while the standard is 1:40. The education enrolment rates in refugee camps in the Afar region remain particularly low at 30% for primary school age children and 3% for secondary school age children. Children with special educational needs have no access to education, with only a modest number of children with physical disability taking part in primary education.

The Ethiopia Refugee Education Response Strategy (2015–2018) seeks to enhance the organizational capacities and efficiency of school administration and management. Priority areas include improving the quality of education through enhanced teacher certification, expanding access through the construction of additional classrooms, together with the provision of school supplies, curricular and instructional materials. At present, 50% of the schools in camps do not meet safe learning environment standards. Targeted actions will also seek to stimulate and advance the participation of girls. The GoE has pledged to increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education; including adult literacy and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to refugees without discrimination and within available resources. This includes the specific targets to increase the enrolment of: pre-school aged refugee children from 46,276 (44%) to 63,040 (60%); primary school aged children from 96,700 (54%) to 137,000 (75%); secondary school aged refugees from 3,785 (9%) to 10,300 (25%); and for opportunities for higher education enrolment from 1,600 to 2,500 students.





Health



The health sector response aims to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among refugees as well as prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases. Comprehensive primary health care services are implemented in all camps including the provision of 24/7 clinical care and referral services. In newly established camps, these services are being gradually expanded. An essential part of the service is preventive and promotive activities through outreach workers and facility based programmes.

Overall, the health status of the population remained stable during 2017. The under 5 mortality rate remained at 0.2/1,000/ month and the health facility utilization rate remained stable at 1.2 (standard: above 1). More than 950,000 consultations were provided in camp health facilities in 2017, of which 11.8% were for host community members. Skilled attendance at delivery increased to 97% and HIV services were made available in all camps. The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) coverage was 83% compared to 48% in 2016. The risk of epidemic outbreak remains high throughout the year due to new influxes of refugees, low vaccination coverage among new arrivals and limited WASH services. Health facility coverage remains below the standard of one facility per 10,000 refugees in the Gambella and Melkadida regions, while two camps continue to be served through temporary health facilities.

In 2018, the health sector will focus on enhancing access to services through the construction of two health centres and scaling up services for non-communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases. The Ministry of Health and humanitarian and development actors will ensure joint medical screening and the vaccination of new arrivals, as well as emergency treatment and referral at border entry points. To enhance quality of services, balanced score card assessments will be conducted and followed up by action plans, capacity building will be conducted, and the new Health Information System will be rolled out to enhance data management. Community-based outreach activities are being reviewed to ensure the delivery of a united outreach workforce addressing topics in health, nutrition and WASH to reduce existing overlaps and enhance efficiency of programmes.



Nutrition and Food Security

The sector aims to improve the food security and nutrition situation of refugees, and to reduce the prevalence of undernutrition among refugees, especially women, young children and vulnerable groups including young people, the elderly and people with special needs. Nutrition surveys conducted in 2017 indicate that the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) varies from region to region with 58% (15 out of 26 camps) having a GAM prevalence below the emergency threshold of 15%. Only 50% of the assessed camps have a prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition below the 2% emergency threshold. To further understand the underlying causes of malnutrition in camps with persistently high GAM rates, Nutrition Causal Analysis studies were initiated in 2017. Results are expected in the first half of 2018 and will further shape the multi-sectoral nutrition response.

Curative services for the treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition are available in all camps. Preventive and promotive nutrition services such as awareness raising through outreach programmes, blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months (6-59 months in regions with GAM prevalence below 15%) and pregnant and lactating women are implemented in all camps while the promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes are fully implemented in only 14 out of 26 camps. To enhance food security, food assistance is provided monthly in the form of in-kind food or combined as an in-kind/ cash assistance. Food assistance aims to provide the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per person per day but reaches presently only 1,750 kcal due to funding shortfalls.

In 2018, the programme aims to further strengthen multi-sectoral linkages/synergies with nutrition sensitive sectors, including WASH, health, food security, protection, shelter and livelihoods through the roll-out of IYCF programmes to ensure the needs of the refugees are met within their respective interventions. New initiatives such as the Last Mile Mobile Solution will be piloted to enhance data management, accountability and reduce beneficiary waiting times. The possibility to expand the use of cash to replace part of the in-kind food basket will be explored. Pilot initiatives providing fresh food vouchers to enhance diet diversity will continue to complement the distribution of general food rations. These initiatives will be closely linked to small scale livelihood interventions to enhance the sustainability of fresh food provision.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Partners within the WASH Sector are committed to ensuring refugees' access to water in sufficient quality and quantity; ensuring refugees' access to quality sanitation services; ensuring that refugees have improved personal and environmental hygiene. Among the range of planned interventions: the optimization of infrastructure design to further efficiency; the use of alternative management models for water schemes supporting both host populations and refugees; the replacement of fuel powered pumping systems with solar powered models; the piloting of a community based management model in all refugee camps; the expansion of sustainable sanitation waste to value solutions; strengthening household water storage capacity, and the scaling of partnerships with the Regional Water Bureau and the Regional Health Bureau for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, will be prioritized.

In support of new arrivals from South Sudan into the Gambella Region, the provision of safe drinking water, emergency latrines and the dissemination of key messages on personal and environmental hygiene to refugees at reception centres and upon relocation is a priority as part of the effort to reduce morbidities from water borne diseases as well as the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. Emergency water supplies provided to new arrivals will be transitioned to permanent water systems, at all times seeking to link to, or reinforce, water systems of host communities. In parallel, family shared latrines and showers will be constructed to service each block within expanded camp locations which will be transitioned to latrines for each household over time.

At present, refugees receive, on average, 19 litres of water per person per day (lppd), with eleven of the 26 refugee camps meeting the minimum standard of 20 lppd. Of the average 11.5million litres of water is supplied daily, 6% is through harnessing solar energy for pumping, which is expected to increase with additional solar system being installed. The host population receives approximately 15% of the total daily water output. Refugees already benefiting from solarized technology receive more than 20 lppd, as generators can run for a longer period of time with a reduced unit cost of water delivery compared to full fuel dependent water schemes. Humanitarian partners intend to commission an additional 3 water sources with solar technology by the end of the year, achieving the 20 lppd minimum in a total of 16 camps. In addition, the piloting of the Utility Model for water provision began in 2017 in the Gambella Region, integrating service provision across the Itang host population and three nearby camps. Having been successfully piloted in the Dolo Ado area, a community based management model will be expanded to all regions to further community participation and ownership.

Family latrine coverage currently stands at an average of 31%. At present, there is a wide disparity between camps. More than 85% of families have access to shared latrines. This is in part due to improved community participation and increased behavior change communication initiatives in all camps. Community engagement in the management of water schemes and hygiene promotion activities will remain a key focus of the operation to ensure ownership, consistent utilization and management of facilities and a subsequent reduction in public health risks. In the Melkadida area and the Gambella Region, the use of Urine Diversion Dry Toilets (UDDTs) which benefited 3,000 refugee families last year will be expanded to support an additional 2,000 families in four locations. UDDTs are latrines whereby urine and faeces are collected separately and handled differently. Ash, soil or lime is added every time a person uses the latrine to hasten the drying process and eliminate pathogens.



NFI Non-Food Items

Non-Food Items (NFIs) are provided in-kind upon arrival, which include, kitchen sets, firewood and sanitary packages. The replacement of NFIs will take the form of partial or full cash transfer after expiration of the standard life cycles of the items. Feasibility studies for the expansion of cash has been conducted in pilot locations in 2017, across all sectors. Outcomes are informing considerations on cost effective and efficiency and any associated protection and security risks ahead of the planned expansion of the modality to cover basic needs.

Shelter

All new arrivals are provided with an emergency shelter, either as a shelter kit or a tent. However, these emergency shelters have a very limited life-span of about six months to one year, depending on the climate conditions, and need to be replaced by transitional or more permanent shelter solutions. Shelter provision across all camps is informed by the geographical, climatological and environmental context and regional traditional culture. While a standard package cannot be applied to address the shelter needs of populations of concern, the National Shelter Strategy (2017-2020) informs a collective and coherent response, based on available resources, to enable refugees to access shelter solutions that provide privacy, security and protection from the elements, emotional support, and a space to live and store belongings in a dignified manner. Based on the criteria outlined within the Strategy, a total of 153,088 households, equivalent to 62% of the total refugee population in the country are in need of transitional shelter solutions.



In support of new arrivals from Sudan and South Sudan, shelter provision includes emergency shelters, comprising of communal hangars and plastic sheeting and wooden poles, following household plot allocation of 3.5 m2 per person. Over the medium term, families are provided with the materials to construct tukuls, built with wooden poles, mud and thatch; with construction facilitated for vulnerable families; including persons with disabilities and the elderly. In support of Somali and Eritrean refugees, while plastic sheeting and wooden poles are provided to new arrivals, planned transitional shelters are outlined to include a structure of rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, with external walls with concrete hollow blocks or un-plastered mud brick walls, including a gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheeting. Under this approach, cash is provided to enable families to access construction materials and labour for the construction of transitional shelters.

Energy and the Environment

Investments in energy and the environment are informed by the global Safe Access to Fuels and Energy Strategy (SAFE) strategy which provides orientation and details the application of innovative approaches and technologies, including clean or fuel-efficient cookers, alternative and sustainable fuels, and solar-powered lighting. Improving access to a clean and sustainable source of energy can power health centres and ensure that life-saving medication is refrigerated; street lighting allows people to move around camps in greater safety at night, particularly women and girls. The solarisation of schools also facilitates the use of ICT equipment and the operation of laboratories; while classrooms can be used after nightfall for adult education and accelerated learning programmes. During 2017, a total 625 solar street lights were installed in all refugee camps, while 15,090 solar lanterns were provided to families. The solarisation of installations began in refugee camps in the Somali Region in 2017 covering two health centres, with plans to cover 50% of health and education facilities within all camps, together with the installation of 500 solar street lights and the provision of an additional 10,000 solar lanterns by the end of the year.

The GoE aims to provide 70% of refugee households in Ethiopia access to clean and reliable domestic energy for cooking and lighting by the end of 2018. While 56% of refugee households have access to lighting, only 17% are provided with alternative domestic fuel. The lack of alternative domestic fuel represents a major challenge, although ethanol, kerosene, briquettes and grid connected electricity has been provided in a number of camps. In 2017, 1.06 million litres of liquid fuel were distributed to refugee households. In response to energy supply and environmental protection objectives, the provision of alternative energy solutions for cooking; Wood-fuel remains the primary cooking energy in all refugee camps; and fuel saving stoves and the rehabilitation of land negatively impacted by the presence of refugees (313,472 tons of firewood is estimated to be collected annually) together with the effective management of natural resources. These two complimentary approaches seek to allow refugees to meet their cooking energy needs without fear or risk to their health, wellbeing and personal security while safeguarding the scarce natural resources of the host community.





Livelihoods

Traditionally livelihood activities implemented in support of refugees have been agriculture or livestock-related, consist in backyard gardening, poultry and small ruminant distributions to improve the nutritional status of households, together with a number of skills training opportunities provided to youth within traditional trades, including welding and carpentry. To ensure tangible gains from self-reliance and a reduction in interventions that foster dependency, improving linkages with local authority plans and policies and the private sector will be furthered to provide a basis for facilitating gainful employment opportunities for refugees over time. This is envisaged to include: the expansion of agricultural opportunities through increasing irrigation works; the extension of commercial and sustainable community-based animal health services to host community areas; agricultural product processing and promoting value addition for export; the promotion of fodder and commercial dairy and beef production; the consolidation of vocational training programmes based on labour market needs, and the expansion of financial access through village savings and loans associations in host and refugee communities to avail business finance and training to facilitate business start-ups and expansion.

In support of this process, the GoE has outlined the following objectives and commitments under the CRRF pledges related to work and livelihoods: to provide work permits to refugees with permanent residence ID within the bounds of the domestic laws; provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees; the provision of irrigable land to allow 100,000 people or 20,000 households (among them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production; and the construction of industrial parks to generate job opportunities both for nationals and refugees. In this regard, the GoE plans to open a total of six parks by the end of the year that could employ up to 100,000 persons, including 30,000 refugees in the future.





Partnership and Coordination

Ethiopia has well-established refugee response and coordination processes in place, based on the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), which are anchored in a solid framework of refugee law and procedure. An inter-agency Refugee Coordination Group comprised of the heads of agencies, and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response meets quarterly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and the Environment, together with a Child Protection/SGBV sub-working group who meet on a monthly basis. The Humanitarian Country Team also forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with UNDAF working groups that relate to refugees.

Under the CRRF, the existing coordination mechanism is being complemented by a specific CRRF governance structure; under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister, that includes a CRRF Steering Committee, a National Coordination Unit, and Technical Working Groups, that will be established during the course of the year. The technical committees are being organized around grouping of the 9 pledges into 6 thematic groups: out of camp policy, education, work and livelihoods, documentation, and other social and basic services. The structure will guide implementation of the GoE's nine Pledges, and seek to integrate the refugee response within national systems, include refugees in national development plans, the GoE's Growth and Transformation Plan II and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development over time. This will include the direct engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies and ministries, the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

Engagement with representatives of the international community will be expanded, in line with the commitment of UN Member States to the New York Declaration; who have already proven to be key partners in the refugee response by providing feedback and key insights to enhance the quality of protection and assistance, to foster more equitable burden sharing and responsibility for hosting and supporting large refugee movements. To strengthen oversight for the utilization of financial resources, the implementation of the Biometric Information Management System (BIMS), in line with a Multi-Year Registration Strategy will support improved operations management accountability.

The refugee response in Ethiopia brings together fifty operational partners, including the GoE's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), supported by UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency, in coordination with UN agencies, international and national NGOs.

[The South Sudan refugee response includes the following partners with planned budgeted activities:](#)

ACF, ADRA, AHADA, ANE, ARRA, CWW, DCA, DICAC, DCA, DRC, FAO, GAIA, GOAL, HAI, IMC, IOM, IRC, LWF, MCMDO, MF, MSF, MWW, NCA, NRC, NRDEP, OXFAM, PI, PRS, RaDO, RTP, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WVI, ZOA.

[The Somali refugee response includes the following partners with planned budgeted activities:](#)

ANE, ARRA, IRC, DICAC, GAIA, HUMEDICA, IMC, LWF, MCDO, MSF, NRC, IOM, JRS, PAPDA, PWO, RaDO, REST, RTP, SCI, SEE, UNHCR, Wa-PYDO, WFP, WVI.

[The Eritrean refugee response includes the following partners with planned budgeted activities:](#)

AHA, ARDO, ARRA, CVT, DCA, DICAC, DEC, DRC, EECMY, GOAL, IHS, IOM, IRC, HIS, JRS, MSF-H, NRC, OSD, UNHCR, WFP.



WIP

WIP

PLAN

PLAN

Table with 4 columns and 10 rows of data.

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Budget Requirements by Sector and Refugee Population

SECTOR	ERITREA	SOUTH SUDAN	SUDAN	SOMALIA	URBAN & OTHER REFUGEES	TOTAL
Protection	13,158,878	54,357,759	7,063,852	23,049,739	8,162,287	105,792,509
Education	7,203,863	31,986,679	4,930,816	20,452,785	3,471,128	68,045,272
Food	11,179,231	98,433,762	11,594,554	34,085,907	-	155,293,455
Health & Nutrition	7,727,353	42,054,317	8,426,482	12,948,869	2,732,441	73,889,462
Livelihoods & Environment	10,544,264	23,952,524	6,321,959	17,548,215	3,589,854	61,956,816
Shelter & NFIs	6,732,351	52,950,546	5,321,802	13,000,766	5,808,640	83,814,104
WASH	8,949,128	38,373,678	7,836,362	13,132,557	1,430,803	69,722,528
TOTAL	65,495,062	342,109,265	51,495,828	134,218,839	25,195,153	618,514,146

Annex

Annexes

2018

Indicators by sector and population group

IMPACT INDICATOR

These are signs of behavioural change in conditions or institutional practice that affect beneficiaries and their welfare. They are set at the Objective level.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

These are measures of performance towards the achievement of planned outputs that can be quantified and/or graded in terms of quality and readily revisited within a foreseen timeframe. They are set at the Output level.

GAP = STANDARD - BASELINE

EXPECTED GAP = STANDARD - TARGET

 COORDINATION

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

1

OBJECTIVES

5

INDICATORS



OBJECTIVE 1:

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
	GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Extent cooperation among partners effective

-

90.0

10.0

100.0

% of sector working members regularly participating in sector coordination meetings

-

80.0

of inter-sector coordination meetings conducted

-

4.0

of information products shared with partners

-

24.0

of joint or harmonized inter-organizational data systems in which Refugee Coordination Group participates

-

3.0

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

4

INDICATORS



OBJECTIVE 1:

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
	GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively

-

80.0

20.0

100.0

100.0

Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented (e.g. camp has documented "Who Does What Where" Information for service provision) (yes/no)

-

100.0



OBJECTIVE 2:

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
	GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively

-

90.0

10.0

100.0

100.0

of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided

-

6.0

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

3

OBJECTIVES

7

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively	-	83.0 17.0	95.0 5.0	100.0
Roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers have been defined, agreed and documented (e.g. camp has documented "Who Does What Where" Information for service provision) (yes/no)	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

Extent cooperation among partners effective	-		100.0	100.0
# of actors regularly participating in UNHCR coordination meetings	-		35.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
# of monitoring visits conducted and recorded	-		8.0	
# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided	-		10.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA**

3

OBJECTIVES

6

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

Extent camp coordination mechanisms working effectively	-	0.0 100.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
A documented camp strategy/workplan, including steps for improvement, camp closure and contingency planning, has been developed and/or implemented (yes/no)	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

Extent cooperation among partners effective	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of actors regularly participating in UNHCR coordination meetings	-		24.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided	-		9.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS

2

OBJECTIVES

4

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent cooperation among partners effective	-	55.0 45.0	100.0	100.0
# of actors regularly participating in UNHCR coordination meetings	-		10.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
Other project management services and support established, maintained and/or provided (yes/no)	-		15.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1

OBJECTIVES

3

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent programme management mechanisms working effectively	-	95.0 5.0	100.0	100.0
# of international implementing partners with HQ overhead costs provided	-		5.0	
# of assets provided to partners	-		5.0	

 PROTECTION

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

12 OBJECTIVES

41 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

<i>Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance</i>	-	10.0	100.0	100.0
		90.0		
<i># of PoC receiving legal assistance</i>	-		1500.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

<i>% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate</i>	-	0.0	10.0	100.0
		100.0	90.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

<i>% of programme priorities identified by the community that are implemented</i>	-	60.0	100.0	100.0
		40.0		
<i># of community awareness and sensitization campaigns</i>	-		50.0	
<i># of community groups supported</i>	-		40.0	

**OBJECTIVE 4:**

Family re-unification achieved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

<i>% of identified UASC reunited with their families</i>	-	35.0	60.0	100.0
		65.0	40.0	
<i># of PoC supported with family reunification</i>	-		2400.0	

**OBJECTIVE 5:**

Level of individual documentation increased

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
--------	------------------	-------------------------	----------

Indicators

<i>% of persons of concern who have a valid identity document</i>	Gender	0.4	100.0	100.0
		99.6		
<i># of identity documents issued for PoC</i>	-		22096.0	

**OBJECTIVE 6:**

Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented	-		30.0	

**OBJECTIVE 7:**

Potential for resettlement realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-		680.0	

**OBJECTIVE 8:**

Protection of children strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of registered UASC in appropriate interim or long-term alternative care	-	40.0 60.0	60.0 40.0	100.0
# of reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation	Gender	78.0 78.0	100.0 100.0	0.0
% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed	Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0
Extent children of concern have non-discriminatory access to national child protection and social services	-	75.0 25.0	75.0 25.0	100.0
% of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.	-	90.0 10.0	100.0	100.0
# of children's committees, groups and other structures that are operational and facilitate children's participation	-		11.0	
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	-		1000.0	
% reported child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	-		100.0	
% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	-		100.0	
# of best interests assessments conducted	-		10000.0	
% of identified children with disabilities receiving specific support	-		100.0	
# of unaccompanied children identified	-		3500.0	
# of adolescents participating in targeted programmes	-		7500.0	
# of separated children identified	-		500.0	

**OBJECTIVE 9:**

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	-		31200.0	

**OBJECTIVE 10:**

Reception conditions improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards	-	60.0 40.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
# of PoC accommodated	-		31200.0	
# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained	-		6.0	

**OBJECTIVE 11:**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	-		30.0	
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling	-		300.0	
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive legal assistance	-		70.0	

**OBJECTIVE 12:**

Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of older persons of concern who receive services for their specific needs	-	56.0 44.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs	-	44.0 56.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	-		900.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

13

OBJECTIVES

39

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance	-	98.0 2.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	-		1700.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent border authorities refer asylum-seekers to competent authorities	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of border monitoring visits conducted and recorded	-		365.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate	-	100.0	100.0
Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (yes/no)	-	100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 4:**

Level of individual documentation increased

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern provided with individual protection documentation	Gender	0.0 100.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
# of identity documents issued for PoC	-		184694.0	

**OBJECTIVE 5:**

Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern	-	80.0 20.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented	-		12.0	

**OBJECTIVE 6:**

Potential for integration realized

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern opting for local integration who have locally integrated	-	0.0 100.0	25.0 75.0	100.0
Area-based or sectoral strategies adequately address the needs and rights of PoC (yes/no)	-		100.0	
Relocation support provided (yes/no)	-		80.0	
Local integration strategy established and endorsed by PoC, development actors, government and other relevant stakeholders (yes/no)	-		80.0	

**OBJECTIVE 7:**

Potential for resettlement realized

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement	-	78.0 22.0	100.0	100.0
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-		1100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 8:**

Potential for voluntary return realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Extent persons of concern able to make an informed choice concerning return	-	0.0 100.0	100.0	100.0
# of persons reached by mass information campaigns	-		15000.0	
# of cross-border coordination meetings held	-		2.0	
# of PoC receiving return packages	-		500.0	

**OBJECTIVE 9:**

Protection of children strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

% of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc.	-	89.0 11.0	100.0	100.0
% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed	Gender	73.0 27.0	100.0	100.0
% of identified children with disabilities receiving specific support	-		100.0	
% reported child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	-		100.0	
% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	-		100.0	
# of best interests assessments conducted	-		1200.0	
# of children's committees, groups and other structures that are operational and facilitate children's participation	-		68.0	

**OBJECTIVE 10:**

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of registration data updated during the last year	-		66.0	
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	-		263848.0	

**OBJECTIVE 11:**

Reception conditions improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards	-	70.0 30.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained	-		16.0	

**OBJECTIVE 12:**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	-	98.0 2.0	100.0	100.0
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling	-		550.0	
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	-		117.0	
# of survivors enrolled in income generating and occupational activities	-		50.0	
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive legal assistance	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 13:**

Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs	-	55.0 45.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	-		13000.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

13

OBJECTIVES

35

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance	-	0.0 100.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	-		100000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the authorities	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	-		15000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent persons of concern represented in leadership management structures	-	0.0 95.0	50.0 45.0	95.0
# of persons trained	-		1500.0	
# of community self-management structures strengthened	-		40.0	

**OBJECTIVE 4:**

Family re-unification achieved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern who have been reunited with family members with the assistance of UNHCR	-	69.0 31.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC supported with family reunification	-		1100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 5:**

Level of individual documentation increased

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern who have a valid identity document	Gender	100.0	85.0 15.0	100.0
# of identity documents issued for PoC	-		340000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 6:**

Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern	-	60.0 40.0	100.0	100.0
# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented	-		8.0	
# of local community members benefiting from projects	-		700.0	

**OBJECTIVE 7:**

Potential for resettlement realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement	-	0.0 100.0	3.0 97.0	100.0
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-		12000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 8:**

Potential for voluntary return realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	-	0.0 100.0	5.0 95.0	100.0
# of PoC provided with information on conditions of return and on return plans	-		21500.0	

**OBJECTIVE 9:**

Protection of children strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of identified children of concern with specific needs that are assisted	-	82.0 18.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed	Gender	9.9 90.1	50.0 50.0	100.0
# of community based committees/groups dedicated to child protection issues	-		36.0	
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	-		1200.0	
# of children's committees, groups and other structures that are operational and facilitate children's participation	-		30.0	
# of best interests assessments conducted	-		10000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 10:**

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Gender	90.0 10.0	75.0 25.0	100.0
% of registration data updated during the last year	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 11:**

Reception conditions improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards	-	90.0 10.0	100.0	100.0
# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained	-		11.0	

**OBJECTIVE 12:**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection	-	45.0 55.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
# of awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted	-		10.0	
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	-		80.0	
Interagency SOPs for SGBV response agreed upon and functioning (yes/no)	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 13:**

Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs	-	10.0 90.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	-		9000.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCs

12

OBJECTIVES

34

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent status determination procedure meets minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR	-	85.0 15.0	100.0	100.0
Extent applicants have access to status determination procedure	-	90.0 10.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
Capacity support provided to government status determination staff (yes/no)	-		75.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance	-	50.0 50.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent birth certs. issued in country of asylum recognized in country of origin	-		100.0	100.0
# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 4:**

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent persons of concern represented in leadership management structures	-	80.0 15.0	100.0	95.0
# of community groups supported	-		9.0	

**OBJECTIVE 5:**

Law and policy developed or strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent law consistent with international standards relating to refugees	-	65.0 35.0	100.0	100.0
# of events, workshops and seminars organized	-		5.0	
# of advocacy interventions made for PoC inclusion in local, national and regional development plans	-		10.0	

**OBJECTIVE 6:**

Level of individual documentation increased

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of persons of concern provided with individual protection documentation	Gender	85.0 15.0	95.0 5.0	100.0
# of identity documents issued for PoC	-		15000.0	
Agreement with government on provision & recognition of individual documentation concluded (yes/no)	-		80.0	

**OBJECTIVE 7:**

Potential for integration realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
Extent social and economic integration is realized	-	40.0 60.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
Area-based or sectoral strategies adequately address the needs and rights of PoC (yes/no)	-		60.0	
# of advocacy interventions made for realization of Convention rights	-		20.0	

**OBJECTIVE 8:**

Potential for resettlement realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-		155.0	

**OBJECTIVE 9:**

Potential for voluntary return realized

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of persons of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	-	40.0 60.0	60.0 40.0	100.0
# of PoC provided with information on conditions of return and on return plans	-		4000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 10:**

Protection of children strengthened

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of identified children of concern with specific needs that are assisted	-	8.0 92.0	20.0 80.0	100.0
% reported child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 11:**

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of persons of concern for whom data disaggregated by sex, age, location and diversity is available	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of PoC for which age disaggregated data is available	-		100.0	
% of PoC for which sex disaggregated data is available	-		100.0	
# of government staff trained	-		20.0	
% of registration data updated during the last year	-		80.0	
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	-		20000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 12:**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	-	60.0 40.0	100.0	100.0
# of awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted	-		5.0	
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling	-		100.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

12

OBJECTIVES

26

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent status determination procedure meets minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR	-	70.0 30.0	100.0	100.0
Capacity support provided to government status determination staff (yes/no)	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent persons of concern have access to legal assistance	-	85.0 15.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	-		10.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate	-	0.0 100.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC registered and issued documentation through procedure for late birth registration	-		10200.0	

**OBJECTIVE 4:**

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of active female participants in leadership/ management structures	-	20.0 30.0	40.0 10.0	50.0
# of community self-management structures strengthened	-		12.0	

**OBJECTIVE 5:**

Level of individual documentation increased

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern provided with individual protection documentation	Gender	90.0 10.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
# of identity documents issued for PoC	-		15371.0	

**OBJECTIVE 6:**

Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern	-	60.0 40.0	100.0	100.0
# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented	-		6.0	

**OBJECTIVE 7:**

Potential for resettlement realized

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of persons of concern identified in need of resettlement submitted for resettlement	-	53.0 47.0	95.0 5.0	100.0
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-		300.0	

**OBJECTIVE 8:**

Protection of children strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

% of UASC for whom a best interests process has been initiated or completed	Gender	80.0 20.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
% reported child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	-		100.0	
# of best interests assessments conducted	-		2062.0	

**OBJECTIVE 9:**

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of persons of concern registered on an individual basis	Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	-		61238.0	

**OBJECTIVE 10:**

Reception conditions improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent reception conditions meet minimum standards	-	35.0 65.0	50.0 50.0	100.0
# of reception centre buildings/ structures improved or maintained	-		1.0	
# of asylum-seekers that had access to UNHCR	-		3000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 11:**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Extent known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	-	90.0 10.0	100.0	100.0
# of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors are provided with a safe space	-		350.0	

**OBJECTIVE 12:**

Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of persons of concern with disabilities who receive services for their specific needs	-	40.0 60.0	100.0	100.0
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	-		700.0	

 EDUCATION

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **12** INDICATORS
**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has optimal access to education

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Gender	68.0 32.0	95.0 5.0	100.0
% of children aged 3-5 yrs enrolled in early childhood education	-	52.0 28.0	80.0	80.0
% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Gender	16.6 63.4	40.0 40.0	80.0
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	-		1600.0	
# of children enrolled in primary education	-		6500.0	
# of PoC enrolled in numeracy classes	-		250.0	
# of PoC enrolled in language classes	-		200.0	
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	-		750.0	
# of PoC enrolled in literacy classes	-		300.0	
# of active youth clubs or committees	-		50.0	
# of PoC who receive tertiary education scholarships	-		600.0	
# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	-		300.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **10** INDICATORS
**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has optimal access to education

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Gender	46.0 54.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
Extent persons of concern have access to national education systems	-	40.0 40.0	80.0	80.0
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	-		24688.0	
# of teachers with professional teaching qualifications	-		100.0	
# of teachers enrolled in on-going in-service training leading to teacher certification	-		100.0	
# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	-		1117.0	
# of children enrolled in primary education	-		41549.0	
# of PoC enrolled in numeracy classes	-		3500.0	
# of PoC enrolled in literacy classes	-		4000.0	
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	-		2385.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **4** INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has optimal access to education

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Gender	75.9 24.1	100.0	100.0
% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Gender	12.6 67.4	100.0	80.0
# of children enrolled in primary education	-		138120.0	
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	-		44972.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS****1**

OBJECTIVES

6

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has optimal access to education

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Gender	13.0 67.0	50.0 30.0	80.0
Extent persons of concern have access to national education systems	-	70.0 10.0	80.0	80.0
% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Gender	39.0 61.0	75.0 25.0	100.0
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	-		2454.0	
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	-		1540.0	
# of children enrolled in primary education	-		4174.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA****1**

OBJECTIVES

10

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has optimal access to education

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern aged 15-59 who are literate (survey)	-	20.0 60.0	30.0 50.0	80.0
% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Gender	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
% of secondary school-aged young people enrolled in secondary education	Gender	25.0 55.0	30.0 50.0	80.0
% of children aged 3-5 yrs enrolled in early childhood education	-	97.0	100.0	80.0
# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	-		106.0	
# of school communities receiving cash grants or vouchers	-		100.0	
# of PoC enrolled in literacy classes	-		1300.0	
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	-		8255.0	
# of children enrolled in primary education	-		15251.0	
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	-		427.0	


HEALTH AND NUTRITION

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA
3 OBJECTIVES**11** INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE 1:
 Health status of the population improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)	Gender	0.4	0.4	1.5
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 livebirths/ month)		4.1	5.0	5.0
# of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	-		14.0	


OBJECTIVE 2:
 Nutritional well-being improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)	-	9.7	9.0	10.0
Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) (6-59 months)		28.8 8.8	20.0	20.0
IYCF programmes targeting children 0-24 months established or maintained (yes/no)	-		80.0	
Recovery rate from severe acute malnutrition			75.0	
# of new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes	-		1235.0	


OBJECTIVE 3:
 Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel	-	96.0	100.0	90.0
# of PoC receiving ART			140.0	
Coverage of complete antenatal care (4 ANC visits)			90.0	


REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA
3 OBJECTIVES**12** INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE 1:
 Health status of the population improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)	Gender	0.11	0.1	1.5
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 livebirths/ month)		1.3	5.0	5.0
# of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	-		11.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Nutritional well-being improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) (6-59 months)	34.0 14.0	20.0	20.0
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)	13.0 3.0	9.0	10.0
# of new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes	-	17300.0	
IYCF programmes targeting children 0-24 months established or maintained (yes/no)	-	100.0	
Recovery rate from severe acute malnutrition	-	75.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel	94.0	100.0	90.0
# of maternal deaths	4.0 4.0	0.0	0.0
# of women receiving post-test counseling and testing in PMTCT	-	8400.0	
Coverage of complete antenatal care (4 ANC visits)	-	90.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

3

OBJECTIVES

14

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Health status of the population improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 livebirths/ month)	2.6	5.0	5.0
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)	1.0	0.0	1.5
# of health facilities per 10,000 population	-	1.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Nutritional well-being improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)	-	24.0 14.0	10.0	10.0
% of coverage of special nutrition product for prevention of undernutrition in young children (LNS/MNP/FBF)	-		75.0	70.0
Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) (6-59 months)		10.6	20.0	20.0
Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs)		32.0 12.0	30.0 10.0	20.0
Prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months)		26.6 6.6	20.0	20.0
IYCF programmes targeting children 0-24 months established or maintained (yes/no)	-		100.0	
# of new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes	-		26757.0	
Recovery rate from severe acute malnutrition			75.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel	-	97.0	99.0	90.0
Coverage of complete antenatal care (4 ANC visits)			90.0	
# of PoC receiving ART	-		2000.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS

2

OBJECTIVES

3

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Health status of the population improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

# of persons referred to secondary and tertiary medical care	-		2200.0	
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**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent persons of concern have access to comprehensive reproductive health services	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
PoC have the same access to maternal and newborn services as the local community (yes/no)	-		100.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

3

OBJECTIVES

11

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Health status of the population improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 livebirths/ month)		8.9	5.0	5.0
		3.9		
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)	Gender	0.3	0.5	1.5
# of health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated	-		8.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Nutritional well-being improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) (6-59 months)		31.6	20.0	20.0
		11.6		
Prevalence of global acute malnutrition (6-59 months)	-	8.3	6.0	10.0
IYCF programmes targeting children 0-24 months established or maintained (yes/no)	-		90.0	
# of new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes	-		441.0	
Recovery rate from severe acute malnutrition			75.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel	-	98.0	100.0	90.0
Coverage of complete antenatal care (4 ANC visits)			90.0	
# of PoC receiving ART	-		120.0	

 FOOD SECURITY

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES 5 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Food security improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of beneficiaries reporting acceptable Food Consumption Score		70.0 30.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
% of households using no harmful coping strategies (nutrition survey)	-		80.0 20.0	100.0
Average Diet Diversity Score among Refugee Population		5.0	5.0	7.0
Average number of Kcals distributed per person per day	-		2100.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES 4 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Food security improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of households using no harmful coping strategies (nutrition survey)	-		75.0 25.0	100.0
Average Diet Diversity Score among Refugee Population		4.5	5.0	7.0
% of beneficiaries reporting acceptable Food Consumption Score		65.0 35.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
Average number of Kcals distributed per person per day	-		2100.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES 4 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Food security improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of beneficiaries reporting acceptable Food Consumption Score		40.0 60.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
Average Diet Diversity Score among Refugee Population		4.0	5.0	7.0
% of households using no harmful coping strategies (nutrition survey)	-		100.0	100.0
Average number of Kcals distributed per person per day	-		2100.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES 4 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Food security improved

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
	GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Average Diet Diversity Score among Refugee Population		5.0	5.0	7.0
% of beneficiaries reporting acceptable Food Consumption Score		65.0 35.0	80.0 20.0	100.0
% of households using no harmful coping strategies (nutrition survey)	-		98.0 2.0	100.0
Average number of Kcals distributed per person per day	-		2100.0	

 WASH

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

5

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	-	70.4 14.6	80.0 5.0	85.0
# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	-		1385.0	
# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	-		47500.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	-	18.0 2.0	20.0	20.0
# of water management committees established	-		6.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

5

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	-	25.2 59.8	43.0 42.0	85.0
# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	-		26760.0	
# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	-		190000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	-	18.5 1.5	20.0	20.0
# of water management committees established	-		125.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

5

INDICATORS

 OBJECTIVE 1: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators				
% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	-	30.1 54.9	85.0	85.0
# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	-		45600.0	
# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	-		280000.0	

 OBJECTIVE 2: Supply of potable water increased or maintained	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators				
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	-	15.7 4.3	20.0	20.0
# of water management committees established	-		281.0	

 **REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS**

2 OBJECTIVES 4 INDICATORS

 OBJECTIVE 1: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators				
# of persons of concern per hygiene promoter	-	231.0	500.0	500.0
# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	-		3842.0	

 OBJECTIVE 2: Supply of potable water increased or maintained	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators				
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	-	20.0	20.0	20.0
# of PoC served by water system	-		3842.0	

 **REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA**

2 OBJECTIVES 6 INDICATORS

 OBJECTIVE 1: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators				
% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	-	48.1 36.9	100.0	85.0
# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	-		8610.0	
# of PoC reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns	-		55000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
	GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
		GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	-	18.7	20.0	20.0
		1.3		
# of water management committees established	-		127.0	
# of interventions in the water system	-		4.0	

 SHELTER AND CRI

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA

2 OBJECTIVES

8 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of women with sanitary supplies	-	67.0 33.0	100.0	100.0
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	-	75.0 25.0	100.0	100.0
# of households receiving core relief items	-		32064.0	
# of women receiving sanitary materials	-		24048.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

# of persons of concern per shelter	-	8.0 3.0	5.0	5.0
% of households living in adequate dwellings	-	60.0 40.0	70.0 30.0	100.0
# of transitional shelters provided	-		1000.0	
# of PoC receiving transitional shelter	-		5000.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

2 OBJECTIVES

8 INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern receiving >=450 grams of soap/person/month	-	55.0 45.0	100.0	100.0
% of women with sanitary supplies	-	48806.0	65000.0	100.0
# of households receiving core relief items	-		40000.0	
# of women receiving sanitary materials	-		65000.0	
# of households receiving cash grants	-		41000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households living in adequate dwellings	-	40.0 60.0	67.0 33.0	100.0
# of structures repaired (excl. shelters)	-		1.0	
# of transitional shelters provided	-		3000.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

8

INDICATORS



OBJECTIVE 1:

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of persons of concern receiving \geq 450 grams of soap/person/month				100.0
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	-	11.0 89.0	100.0	100.0
# of women receiving sanitary materials	-		169114.0	
# of households receiving core relief items	-		97403.0	



OBJECTIVE 2:

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of households living in adequate dwellings	-	48.0 52.0	100.0	100.0
# of kilometers of access road constructed	-		30.0	
# of emergency shelters provided	-		10000.0	
# of transitional shelters provided	-		29000.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS

1

OBJECTIVES

2

INDICATORS



OBJECTIVE 1:

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

INDICATORS VALUES

Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
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Indicators

Indicator	Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
% of targeted households whose basic needs are met with multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers	-	88.0 12.0	100.0	100.0
% of targeted households whose basic needs are met with multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
# of households receiving cash grants	-		1100.0	
# of households receiving cash grants	-		1100.0	



REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

2

OBJECTIVES

9

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
		GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	
% of women with sanitary supplies	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	-	21.0 79.0	100.0	100.0
# of households receiving core relief items	-		15067.0	
# of women receiving sanitary materials	-		15210.0	
# of households receiving cash grants	-		6000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	BASELINE	TARGET	STANDARD
		GAPS	EXPECTED GAPS	
% of households living in adequate dwellings	-	93.2 6.8	100.0	100.0
# of transitional shelters provided	-		2000.0	
# of kilometers of access road constructed	-		26.0	
# of households receiving cash grants for construction materials for shelter	-		6899.0	


LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM ERITREA IN ETHIOPIA
3 OBJECTIVES**11** INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE 1:
 Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated	-	45.0 55.0	55.0 45.0	100.0
# of hectares of terraces constructed	-		75.0	
Survival rate after planting (%)	-		75.0	
# of tree seedlings planted	-		120000.0	


OBJECTIVE 2:
 Population has sufficient access to energy

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with access to sustainable energy	-	36.6 63.4	50.0 50.0	100.0
% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)	-		50.0	
% of public places with access to electricity/lighting	-		40.0	


OBJECTIVE 3:
 Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern using banking services (e.g. savings, loans, transfers)	-	8.0 67.0	30.0 45.0	75.0
% of youths aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	-	19.1 80.9	35.0 65.0	100.0
% of technical skills training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	-		100.0	
# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training	-		3000.0	


REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA
3 OBJECTIVES**13** INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE 1:
 Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated	-	30.0 70.0	50.0 50.0	100.0
Survival rate after planting (%)	-		80.0	
# of hectares of terraces constructed	-		72.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Population has sufficient access to energy

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with access to sustainable energy	-	63.0 37.0	100.0	100.0
% of households trained on energy saving equipments	-		70.0	
% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)	-		14.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of youths aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	-		15.0 85.0	100.0
% of targeted PoC who self-report increased income compared to previous year	-	6.0 94.0	35.0 65.0	100.0
% of persons of concern using banking services (e.g. savings, loans, transfers)	-		15.0 60.0	75.0
% of persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months	-	21.0 79.0	52.0 48.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	-		3000.0	
% of technical skills training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	-		80.0	
# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training	-		6500.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA**

3

OBJECTIVES

9

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated	-	78.0 22.0	100.0	100.0
Survival rate after planting (%)	-		85.0	
# of tree seedlings planted	-		462000.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Population has sufficient access to energy

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with access to sustainable energy	-	22.0 78.0	100.0	100.0
% of households with access to electricity/lighting	-		80.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of youths aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	-	3.0 97.0	25.0 75.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	-		35000.0	
% of technical skills training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	-		70.0	
# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training	-		2000.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS****3**

OBJECTIVES

8

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated	-	0.0 100.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
Survival rate after planting (%)	-		90.0	

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Population has sufficient access to energy

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of households with access to sustainable energy	-	50.0 50.0	100.0	100.0
% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)	-		100.0	

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Indicators	Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		STANDARD
		BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	
% of persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months	-	14.0 86.0	25.0 75.0	100.0
# of PoC provided with guidance on business market opportunities	-		120.0	
# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	-		100.0	
% of vocational training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	-		65.0	

**REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA****3**

OBJECTIVES

13

INDICATORS

**OBJECTIVE 1:**

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated	-	85.0 15.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
# of tree seedlings planted	-	2500000.0		
Survival rate after planting (%)	-	90.0		

**OBJECTIVE 2:**

Population has sufficient access to energy

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of households with access to sustainable energy	-	3.0 97.0	55.0 45.0	100.0
% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)	-	55.0		
# of PoC receiving cash grants or vouchers for fuel	-	12248.0		
% of households with access to electricity/lighting	-	20.0		

**OBJECTIVE 3:**

Self reliance and livelihoods improved

Disag#	INDICATORS VALUES		
	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD

Indicators

% of persons of concern using banking services (e.g. savings, loans, transfers)	-		10.0 65.0	75.0
% of youths aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	-		10.0 90.0	100.0
% of persons of concern (18-59 yrs) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months	-	24.0 76.0	40.0 60.0	100.0
# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	-	1000.0		
% of vocational training students who graduate (successful completion and receipt of certification)	-	35.0		
# of PoC provided with entrepreneurship / business training	-	700.0		

 LOGISTICS

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOMALIA IN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **3** INDICATORS

	OBJECTIVE 1: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	INDICATORS VALUES			
		Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators					
	Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively	-	60.0 40.0	100.0	100.0
	# of warehouses maintained	-		1.0	
	% of vehicles insured	-		100.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM SOUTH SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **2** INDICATORS

	OBJECTIVE 1: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	INDICATORS VALUES			
		Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators					
	Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively	-	90.0 10.0	100.0	100.0
	# of warehouses maintained	-		2.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS IN URBAN AREAS, KENYAN BORENAS AND OTHER POCS

1 OBJECTIVES **3** INDICATORS

	OBJECTIVE 1: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	INDICATORS VALUES			
		Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators					
	Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively	-	80.0 20.0	100.0	100.0
	# of warehouses maintained	-		3.0	
	% of vehicles insured	-		100.0	

 REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS MAINLY FROM SUDAN IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA

1 OBJECTIVES **2** INDICATORS

	OBJECTIVE 1: Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	INDICATORS VALUES			
		Disag#	BASELINE GAPS	TARGET EXPECTED GAPS	STANDARD
Indicators					
	Extent logistics management mechanisms working effectively	-	75.0 25.0	90.0 10.0	100.0
	# of warehouses maintained	-		7.0	

