

LOCAL INTEGRATION FOCUS: REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Ethiopia has a history of open door policy for refugees and is hosting one of the largest numbers on the African continent. Ethiopia provides protection to more than 890,000 refugees from some 20 countries, with the majority originating from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan respectively. Since the beginning of 2017, more than 100,000 new refugees have arrived in Ethiopia mainly from South Sudan (over 73,000) but also with continued arrivals from Somalia (over 6,500) and Eritrea (over 18,000).

On 19 September 2016, 193 Member States unanimously adopted the New York Declaration, a common plan for addressing large scale movements of refugees and migrants. The Declaration highlights the elements of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and requests UNHCR to engage with States and other stakeholders in its implementation with a view to inform the development of a Global Compact on Refugees to be adopted in 2018. The common objectives outlined in the CRRF include: ease pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third country solutions, and support conditions in countries of origin for voluntary return in safety and dignity. The day after, at the Leaders' Summit held in New York and co-hosted by Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia made nine pledges¹ to strengthen support to refugees. It released a formal "Roadmap for the Implementation of the Ethiopian Government Pledges,"² which lays out the preliminary details of implementation to shift from a 'care and maintenance' or camp-based model of refugee assistance to an approach which emphasises refugee self-reliance, refugee mobility in-country and the integration of refugees into regional and national development processes. This Roadmap will be a key component to the Government of Ethiopia's ten year strategy which is under development, to comprehensively respond to the multifaceted needs of refugees through the creation of strong linkages between humanitarian assistance, development interventions and peace building initiatives, moving away from its reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention and encampment practices.

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

- **The Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia and a Comprehensive Plan of Action** adopted by member states (including Ethiopia) at the 2017 IGAD Summit on Durable Solutions for Somalia refugees and returnees. This plan reflects regional leaders' commitments to implement a regional integrated approach to durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance in the countries of asylum, with the support of the international community. The Comprehensive Plan of Action is supported by an intergovernmental coordination structure.
- **An informal INGO group on refugee affairs (RINGO)** that strategies to engage with the government and the UN system as a single entity.
- Beyond the scope of the pledges, in February 2017, the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry further agreed to sign up to the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** that brings together humanitarian and development actors to discuss systematic and sustainable interventions at the national level. The CRRF will be supported by a national coordination mechanism, tentatively under the Office of the Prime Minister, and co-chaired by ARRA, UNHCR, and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC). Technical committees will be established for each pledge.

¹ In the rest of the report, "the Nine Pledges" refer to the "The Post-September Summit Nine Pledges made by Government of Ethiopia"

² Government of Ethiopia. "Roadmap for the implementation of the Ethiopian Government Pledges", 2016.

- Overall, donors have shown considerable commitment to link humanitarian – development funding strategies and make more multi-year funding available through projects such:
 - The EU Trust Fund for Africa “Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia” project
 - World-Bank/IGAD led Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) – Regional project
 - The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)
 - The DFID-funded UNICEF project Building self-reliance for refugees and vulnerable host communities by improved sustainable basic social service delivery (BSRP)

However, what legal components are associated with local integration remains unclear: informants report that the government is supporting “social inclusion”, which might include the authorisation to work in some key markets, or to move in some locations: not necessary as pathways to naturalization, but rather as transitional solutions.

From June to August 2017, the Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), commissioned Samuel Hall to conduct a local integration analysis in Ethiopia for refugees who have been in country for over twenty years and by comparing their situation to that of the host community. The analysis primarily focused on the situation in the Somali region (Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp) and the Gambela region (Gambela city and Pugnido Camp).

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

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

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

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

The analysis was conducted using the ReDSS Solutions Framework, which is a practical easy to use analytical tool that offers a snapshot in time to assess the extent to which durable solutions for displaced populations have been achieved in a particular context. It contains indicators in the following categories: physical safety (protection; safety and security; and social cohesion); material safety (access to basic services; access to livelihoods; and housing, land and property); and legal safety (participation in public affairs; access to justice; access to documentation; and family reunification).

The starting point for the local integration analysis was a literature review. This information was supplemented with key informant interviews with government representatives, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs and academics, as well as Focus Group Discussions with refugees in a protracted situations and host communities in Jigjiga and Kebribeyah Camp (Somali region), and Gambela city and Pugnido Camp (Gambela region).

KEY FINDINGS

MAIN FINDINGS

With regard to **physical safety**, tensions between refugees and host community members in Gambela and Somali regions are documented in the media and widely reported by key informants and displacement-affected communities. Their roots are complex and multi-layered and relate to competition for resources, and long-standing ethnically motivated and clan tensions. In Gambela, tensions between Anuaks and Nuers are motivated by feelings of disenfranchisement from the Anuak majority. In Somali region, despite the assumption that integration is eased when refugees and host communities are of the same ethnic background, feelings of discrimination and instances of violence are reported by refugees, especially women in camps – with little recourse to justice. Yet, instances of intermarriage between refugees and host community are common – blurring the lines between host community and refugees.

Freedom of movement varies with the local context and the structural set-up. Overall, Ethiopia follows encampment practices, but refugees can leave the camp with a permit from ARRA to access specific services. How, where and when they receive such access varies between locations. Surprisingly, primary data collection for this analysis suggested that freedom of movement in the Somali region was more restricted for refugees living in Kebribeyah camp than for South Sudanese refugees living in Pugnido Camp, despite stronger existing tensions.

In both regions, interventions that might be perceived as disproportionately benefitting a group over another “would have to be reconsidered in light of possible impact on conflict”³. This means that actors involved in providing services to both refugees and host community members through the integrated approach must engage in further research to explore the different layers of tensions, to avoid fueling existing resource, ethnic, or clan-based tensions.

With regard to **material safety**, access to food, water, education and healthcare are shared across the regions in which camps are located. Some host community members argued that refugees have better access to services due to international support, which was supported by participants of the Civil Society validation workshop. Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) is the largest social protection program in Africa and a key driver of poverty reduction.⁴ Refugees are not beneficiaries of this program, although there are tentative talks at the donor level to include refugees in the next phase, depending on funding available. Further interviews with government officials and the host community are needed to explore whether this would not fuel tensions between refugees and host community members. Education, and specifically access to schools, was identified by partners as an entry point for an integrated approach. One tool that will support coordination for material safety targets for both refugees and host community is the inclusion of refugees on the 2017 national census, led by the Central Statistical Agency with support from the UNFPA.

Refugees are currently not allowed to work in Ethiopia, despite ongoing progress brought about by the Nine Pledges. Yet, they engage in the economy and interact with host communities through incentive work for local NGOs and UN agencies, the sale of rations on local markets, engagement in small business activities supported by livelihoods programming, informal trade and economic exchange with host communities, or work through informal agreements with local employers. Local economic integration strategies exist but remain informal, and under-explored. Given high levels of unemployment in Ethiopia and past dependencies of refugees that have led to low skill levels, donors and implementing partners should focus on training and livelihood programming in line with local markets and local contexts.

Housing standards are low for both host communities and refugees. The state owns all of the land in Ethiopia – which means it is not subject to sale or other means of exchange to individuals⁵, which limits programming related to access to land.

³ Springfield Center, “SHARPE – Scoping Report,” 2017.: 59

⁴ Amanda Lenhardt et al., “One Foot on the Ground, One Foot in the Air: Ethiopia’s Delivery on an Ambitious Development Agenda,” London: Overseas Development Institute, 2015, <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9843.pdf>.

⁵ Samuel Hall. “Thinking Forward about Livelihoods for Refugees in Ethiopia”, 2016.

With regard to **legal safety**, refugees can access justice through a referral system led by ARRA in camps. There is also an internal justice system, under ARRA, and led by the Refugee Central Committee and zonal leaders. However, as FGDs suggest, these are often used only once traditional mechanisms have been exhausted. In terms of access to courts for recourse to justice, both Somali and South Sudanese refugees, as well as host communities reported traditional justice mechanisms in the community as the first level of access and the courts only for more complex cases. Workshop participants from NGOs highlighted that, although beneficiaries from their programs were satisfied with their access to the police and justice, the main challenge remained quality of these legal services— especially for women and minorities.

There is little donor support in the field of rule of law and access to justice as the legislative environment constrains civil society interventions: according to the 2009 Proclamation for the Registration and Regulation of Charities and Societies only NGOs that receive at least 90 per cent of their funding from domestic sources are allowed to work on the promotion of conflict resolution or reconciliation; and the promotion of the efficiency of the justice and law enforcement services. A recent positive development allows refugees to request birth certificates under the newly implemented VERA system.

WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

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

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

At a sub-national programming level, a national level solutions planning will not suffice. What is needed is a sub-national solutions analysis and framework to guide action/coordination of action. The study found that local context determines the level of safety, security and freedom that refugees enjoy in Ethiopia. However, this is all circumscribed within legal restrictions on movement, employment, access to documents and land tenure that still exist in the country. Lack of access to land and to markets, which is closely linked to livelihood opportunities, and limited personal connection to the country due to restriction of movement appear as key impediments to integration. In addition, the situation of women and minorities deserves special attention, as certain customary rules discriminate against them, which could further limit their integration prospects. Investing in youth and education is crucial. Failing the children and youth risks creating a lost generation

and a path toward new conflicts and greater displacement in the future. The findings attest to the enormity of the challenge in front of stakeholders and bring to light the fact that no response will be adequate for all refugees, thus the need to be context-specific in the search for durable solutions and further explore pathways to intermediate integration, local integration and mobility opportunities that allow for residency and/or work permits.

The 2016 ReDSS study on Durable Solutions Initiatives in the East and Horn of Africa drew two key recommendations for local integration:⁶ that programming should be adapted to local needs and realities, and that refugee access to work should be enhanced. Even with better livelihood programming, refugees' ability to build successful, dignified lives hinges on their access to work⁷.

With the Nine Pledges, there is a window of opportunity to allow for economic integration and use that as a medium for social cohesion and local integration. This warrants integrated and contextualized approaches that inform strategies and programs for specific groups in close collaboration with local authorities and community leaders.

Any effort towards local integration for refugees must maintain legal, physical and material safety approaches and be context specific using durable solutions standards, principles, and frameworks. It is also essential to invest in a fully participatory process inclusive of refugees and host communities.

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

The recommendations presented in the table below are based on the core Solutions planning and programing principles:

- Creating durable solutions requires a **multi- stakeholder and sectoral needs based programming approach**
- The process must be viewed as a **collective action** rather than mandate driven based on an inclusive, participatory and consensus building approach
- The Government of Ethiopia, regional administrations and local authorities have the primary responsibility and they need to be supported to be able to play a leadership and coordinating role
- **Developing area based Solutions analysis** (localization of aid) is paramount due to limited absorption capacity, prevailing protection concerns, etc.
- **Community engagement** is critical to inform integration analysis and programing to make solutions lasting, locally relevant and supportive of social cohesion and to adopt a 'displacement affected communities' approach- inclusive of refugees and host communities
- Involve **development actors** from the start to inform medium to long term sectorial priorities complementing humanitarian interventions

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

⁶ s on Hold How Policy Influences the Migration Decisions of Eritreans in Ethiopia," 2017.

⁷ Ibid.L 29

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

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



SOLUTIONS FRAMEWORK LOCAL INTEGRATION IN ETHIOPIA

Refugees who have lived over twenty years in Ethiopia – **Gambela Level**



Protection

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

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

Safety and Security

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

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

Social Cohesion

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

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

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

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

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

Housing, Land & Property

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

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

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

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



Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

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

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

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

Participation in public affairs

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

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

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

Access to Documentation

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

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

Family Reunification

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

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

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

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

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



PHYSICAL SAFETY

Protection

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

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

Safety and Security

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

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

Social Cohesion

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

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

MATERIAL SAFETY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access to Livelihoods (Job creation and income generation)

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

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

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

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

Housing, Land & Property

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

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

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

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

LEGAL SAFETY

Access to Effective Remedies & Justice

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

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

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

Participation in public affairs

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

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

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

Access to Documentation

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

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

Family Reunification

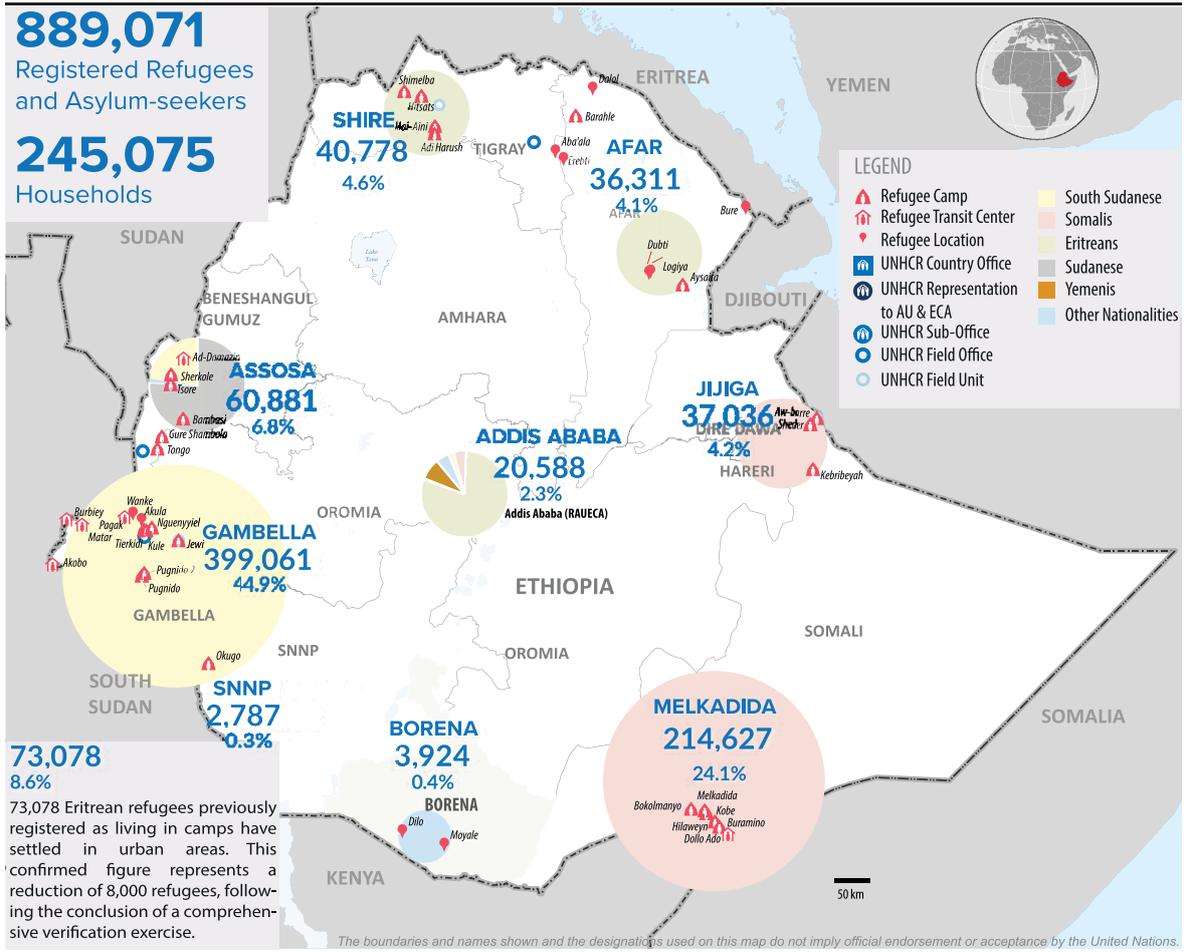
The number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination is needed but has not been conducted

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

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

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

- The indicator is well on the way to being achieved
- Some obstacles exist and the indicator has not been fully met
- The indicator is far from met
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Creation date: 08 November 2017 Sources: UNHCR, Registration Unit Author: UNHCR_ETHIOPIA, ODM Feedback: ethadodm@unhcr.org more info at <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>, <http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/regional.php>



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Funded by

