

ETHIOPIA: JOINT ASSESSMENT MISSION (JAM)

Final Report **December 2014**

Government of Ethiopia: Administrative for Refugees and Returnees Affairs
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
World Food Program

Addis Ababa

ARRA/UNHCR/WFP and Partners



ARRA



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Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
ARRA	Administration for Refugee & Returnee Affairs
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program
CMAM	Community managed Acute Malnutrition
CRI	Core Relief Items
CSB+	Corn-Soya-Blend plus
DICA	Development Inter Church Assistance
DRC	Danish Refugee Counsel
<i>DRC</i>	<i>Democratic republic of Congo</i>
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and development
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Office
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
Kcal	Kilocalorie
Kg	Kilogram
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCDO	Maternal and Child Development Organization
MCMDO	Maternal and Child Multisectoral Development Organization
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Counsel
PPM	person Per Month
PoC	Persons of Concern
RUSF	Ready-to-use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SeE	Save the Environment
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United State Dollar
USAID	United State Assistance for International Development
WASH	Water Sanitation and Health
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Executive Summary

Ethiopia is now host to over 643,010 refugees, with the largest population groups comprising South Sudanese (39% of the population) and Somalis, (38% of the population), followed by Eritreans (17% of the population) and Sudanese (6% of the population). In addition there are persons of concern from Kenya who reside in the Moyale region, and urban refugees from several other countries, including the *Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*, Yemen, Burundi, Djibouti, Rwanda and Uganda¹ (about 1% of the population). The Government of Ethiopia generally maintains an open border policy for refugees seeking protection in the country. Refugees and asylum-seekers are expected to reside in camps, although some are permitted with the out-camp-policy to reside in urban areas for medical, security, education or humanitarian reasons. Accordingly, UNHCR and ARRA established 24 Field-Offices located in five Regional States, namely: Afar (Semera: Aysaita and Berhale), Benishangul-Gumuz (Assosa: Bambasi, Sherkole, Tongo), Gambella (Gambella: Puyndio, Dimma, Tarkidi, Kule, Nyn-yang and Leitchor), Somali (Jijiga: Awbare, Sheder and Kebribeyah and Dollo-Ado: Melkadida, Bokolmanyo, Kobe, Hilaweyn and Buramino) and Tigray (Shire: Shimelba, Mai Ani, Adiharush and Estast).

After the 2012 JAM, much of the UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partners' interventions focused on stabilizing the emergency phases of their operations implemented to respond to the large influxes of Somali and South Sudanese refugees. From December 2012 through September 2014 about 267,547 new refugees entered Ethiopia, mainly from South Sudan and Somalia.

Many achievements were reached in 2013 and 2014 despite the massive arrivals from South Sudan, including the expansion of livelihood interventions focusing on vegetable production and poultry rearing, as well as the introduction of cash in food assistance, which have both led to an improvement in the food security situation of refugees. The introduction of cash is now operational in three locations reaching 47,000 refugees in the camps (Awbare and Sheder for the Somalis, Bambasi in Assosa for the Sudanese, and Aysaita for Eritrean Afars). In addition, the increased number of partners and of donor funding has contributed to the improvement of services delivery in many camps. In spite of punctual pipeline breaks in some commodities, WFP has overall managed to provide through its monthly food distributions the required 2100 Kcal per day and the needed macro and micronutrients.

Fulfilling domestic energy requirements has however remained a main challenge despite the many efforts made to improve the situation.

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted by UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partners from 13 to 22 October 2014. The JAM team was made of various agencies represented at both head and field office level, and with diverse expertise and specialty. A pre-JAM training was organized and conducted for participants in order to familiarize them with the JAM guidelines and clarify the 2014 JAM objectives and thematic areas.

¹ UNHCR Progress data as of 31 October 2014

The 2014 JAM aims to evaluate the impact of the food and non-food assistance provided to refugees, with an emphasis on food security, nutrition and livelihood, and to provide workable solutions to improve the assistance.

The JAM field teams visited refugee settlements in Shire, Afar, Assossa, Gambela, Jijiga and Dollo Ado.

This JAM focused on five thematic areas for assessment and recommendations: 1) Food assistance, livelihoods, self-reliance and market, 2) Logistics, warehousing, NFI and roads, 3) Health, WASH, nutrition, education and school feeding, 4) Environment, energy and shelter, and 5) Registration, relocations, new arrivals reception.

Recommendations from the JAM will be used to draft the UNHCR - WFP Joint Plan of Action for the period 2015-16.

II. Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations

The JAM identified key priorities to be addressed within the next two years.

a) Food assistance, livelihoods and self-reliance

- Provision of food assistance for camp-based persons of concern as per the 2012 JAM recommended ration remains an appropriate response and should be maintained.
- The introduction of cash in lieu of food assistance should expand in the areas where markets are functioning and where the local situation is favorable to the program.
- The provision of preferred cereals, where and when possible should continue to be pursued.
- As the refugees in all camps continue to sell substantial parts of their food ration in order to meet other needs, in particular for complementary food and non-food items, striving to meet those other needs is critical to ensure acceptable levels of food security.
- UNHCR, ARRA and WFP should explore means to strengthen the continuous registration and verification of refugees in camps, in order to have accurate population figures.
- The use of biometrics registration on a monthly basis at the time of food and non-food distribution should be implemented in order to ensure effective use of resources.
- The distribution facilities and procedures recommended by the 2012 JAM should be expanded to the newly established camps.
- Scooping tools and scales should be standard and available in all camps including in Gambella. The clustering of family sizes for ease of distribution in Gambela needs to be replaced by individual scooping, in order for each household to be provided with the quantity of food it is entitled to be based on the actual number of household members.

The livelihood programs in many of the camps have been focusing on vocational or skill trainings, on support to small scale trading, on provisions of seeds, tools and other agricultural resources to promote household economy and enhance the refugees 'self-reliance. Most of the interventions have direct linkages with household food security; however, their contribution towards reducing dependency on food assistance has remained limited.

- Livelihood programs should be expanded to additional camps, and on-going ones should be scaled up. ARRA, UNHCR and WFP should work together and support partners in availing financial and logistical support.

b) Health, Nutrition, WASH and School Feeding

Health:

Acute respiratory tract infections and malaria remain the leading causes of morbidity in most of the camps. Despite disparities of infrastructures and services in protracted and newly established camps primary health services are available for refugees in all areas and run by ARRA and health operational partner NGOs. Refugees and host community have access to health centers in either the refugee settlement or the host community. When medicines and health services are constrained, refugees inclined to traditional healers and buy medicines from alternate private sectors. UNHCR, ARRA and Partners coordinated effort is needed to renovate temporary health facilities in Dollo Ado, Gambela and Afar.

- Equipping health facilities to the level of UNHCR standard and improving services is needed. UNHCR and ARRA should strengthen referral linkages between the refugee health services and host community health facilities (health center and hospitals).

Nutrition:

Notable changes have been observed in the Assossa and Jijiga camps. Nutritional surveillance and screening reports indicate that Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates have reduced to below 10% over the last two years.

In the Dollo Ado and Afar camps however, GAM rates remain above the 15% emergency threshold in spite of the efforts made since 2011. The GAM rate for new arrivals in Gambella is also above the emergency threshold.

The anaemia level among children and women of reproductive age is high in most of the camps.

Selling of the food (including of the CSB+) to purchase other items; sharing of supplementary rations within the household; dependency on the monthly general food ration assistance; limited dietary diversity; inadequate caring practices; limited capacity for own food production; and lack of income to purchase food items from local markets seem to be the main challenges. However, there are discussions at country and regional level with regards to measurement of malnutrition rates using weight for height for pastoralist and semi-pastoralist populations.

- It is recommended that UNHCR, ARRA, WFP and partners should conduct an in-depth study in the Dollo-Ado and Gambella camps in order to understand the reasons for the persisting high malnutrition rates, and address the identified gaps.
- UNHCR, ARRA, WFP and partners should look for ways to reduce anemia levels in all camps. The provision of iron supplements for all women of reproductive age should be put in place.
- UNHCR, ARRA and WFP should support partners engaged in livelihood interventions in promoting vegetable productions, in particular where local conditions are favorable such as in Gambela and Assossa.
- Cooking demonstration to improve dietary practices are also recommended.

- In camps where malnutrition rates are low, and given the high selling rate of the expensive supplementary foods, UNHCR, WFP and ARRA should consider moving from distribution of the BSF ration to the provision of fresh and nutritious food.

WASH

Water delivery and sanitation facilities vary among camps. Although access to water in some of the camps is not fully addressed, in most of the protracted camps the water per capita is satisfactory, even if water storage at household level remains a challenge. More effort is needed to improve water supply in Afar and Jijiga camps. Most distribution centers lack water and sanitation facilities. UNHCR and ARRA need to closely work with partners and support WASH services in the camps.

- There is a need to reinforce the community-based water management system to strengthen the ownership of the refugees' own water supply.
- The expansion of latrine coverage and the maintenance of existing latrines requires continued funding.

Education and school feeding:

School feeding programs support children's attendance to schools both in protracted and new camps. School feeding is currently taking place in primary school and should, where possible, be extended to pre-schools.

- Continue school feeding and start where not yet in place; and extend to pre-school feeding where and when possible.

There is currently no official strategy to encourage the enrolment of girls in school; however, there has been some success with giving prizes to girls who excel in school (e.g., notebooks, stationery, and solar lanterns).

- Such encouragement to girl's attendance should continue and be expanded.
- Advocacy and promotion of girls' education inside the camps should also be undertaken by partners involved in education.

c) Logistics, warehousing, NFI and roads

Distribution sites do not all have updated ration sign boards or proper waiting shades for the refugees. Distribution is often centralized near the main warehouses.

- Additional food distribution chutes should be established to reduce spending on transportation costs (20-30 birr per household in many of the camps).
- UNHCR and ARRA should built the appropriate and shaded waiting areas, while WFP needs to ensure that sign boards clearly displaying the refugees entitlements in the refugees' language are set up in all camps.

The lack of non-food items has a direct negative impact on the food security of the refugees, who all sell part of their food rations to address their other needs. Refugees in protracted camps

expressed that core relief items were distributed to them some years back and there was no clear replenishment plan, except for the monthly soap distribution and blanket distribution which usually occurs every two or three years.

- Mosquito nets in malaria prone areas and jerry cans to collect and store water are the main items to be addressed as priority.
- UNHCR also needs to distribute core relief items to replace worn out ones.
- Regular distribution of other items such as clothes, shoes, etc, should resume.
- The JAM team further recommends that warehouses storing core relief items should be fumigated to be protected against rodents and pests.

Access roads within the camps require to be maintained or constructed. Movement in the camp during the rainy season, in particular, was reported as a main challenge.

- UNHCR and ARRA should work together and establish appropriate roads as per the settlement site plan.

d) Environment, Energy and Shelter

The pressure on the environment due to the refugees' dependency on wood for energy and shelter construction, as well as the clearing of land for habitation purposes are critical problems in most of the camps.

The three-stone fires using firewood are the most commonly used cooking method, and result in the loss of significant amounts of energy. Rapid deforestation is occurring in most areas. In addition, women spend a significant amount of their time travelling long distances in search of firewood, which creates protection related risks and is a source of conflict between refugees and host communities. The energy saving stoves that have been distributed by partners in many camps are inadequate, while the size of the stoves is not fit to cook large family meals. Kerosene stoves that have been distributed in the past are not replenished and most of them are now worn out. The pilot communal kitchen that exist in the Eritrean camps using the national electric gridlines are working properly, however it is not possible to expand such facilities to most other areas for lack of electric supply.

- UNHCR should consider expanding the grass pellets project which is currently carried out by ZOA in Gambella, whereby the South Sudanese refugees generate income from the manufacturing of pellets that are used as cooking fuel. The bio-gas project implemented in Bambasi by NRC is also a good model that should be replicated elsewhere.
- UNHCR, ARRA, WFP and partners should explore individual and community-owned woodlots in settlement areas, in order to create sustainable resources for shelter and fuel as well as to generate jobs.
- UNHCR and ARRA need to work together and support the energy needs in the areas where connecting the camps to the national electricity grid is feasible.
- WFP should as much as possible take cooking time into consideration when it purchases commodities.

e) Registration, relocations and new arrivals reception

The registration of refugees and the issuance of ration card allow refugees to access food assistance from WFP and ARRA. The registration process in all camps is clear and following standard procedures. However, some camps are hosting non registered people, who reside in the camp due to ethnic and family strings. These people are sharing the food, the resources and the services of the hosting refugees.

In addition, registration and relocation of new arrivals has often been challenging. In several occasions, new arrivals have been forced to stay for more than 72 hours at reception centers, with limited food and basic assistance.

Also, a discrepancy has been observed in some camps between the number of refugees actually residing in the camps and the number of people coming to collect the food assistance on a monthly basis.

Overall the discrepancy between the actual beneficiary figures and the ProGress database remains a main challenge to proper resource allocation and performance measurement.

- UNHCR, WFP and ARRA need to prioritize the strengthening of the biometric system to regularly update the population figures.
- WFP, UNHCR and ARRA should make use of the biometric data on a monthly basis at the time of food distribution, in order to ensure that the collectors of food assistance are the entitled beneficiaries.
- Continuous assessment and verification of the presence of refugees in camps need to be undertaken.

1. Introduction

The previous JAM in Ethiopia was carried out between the 10th and the 18th October 2012. The assessment targeted four locations and deployed teams to: the Eritrean refugee camps and settlements in the North (Tigray and Afar); the Somali refugee camps in the south (Dollo Ado); the Sudanese and South Sudanese refugee camps in Gambella Region (Pugnido camp); Sudanese, South Sudanese and Congolese camps and Beneshangul Gumuz (Sherkole, Tongo and Bambasi). The status of the refugees residing in the other regions were assessed through the review of secondary data. The 2012 JAM made above 100 key recommendations, some of which were cross cutting, while others were camp specific.

The overall situation in 2014 has changed compared to that of 2012 with 2013-2014, seeing a massive influx of refugees from South Sudan. The influx is expected to reach 240,000 new arrivals by the end of 2014, which means that additional resources are required to support refugees in Ethiopia. Eritrean-Afar refugees who previously resided among the host community are now being relocated to the camps due to security concerns as well as to improve their access to protection and assistance. Three new camps opened since 2012: Ashura was created as an extension to Sherkole, the new camp of Hitsats opened in Shire to host the increasing numbers of Eritrean refugees, and Tsore opened in Benishangul-Gumuz at the end of 2014. In the 23 year old Kebrebeayah

camp that hosts Somali refugees near Jijiga, services and facilities need to be significantly expanded to provide life-saving protection and assistance to the refugees. In the context of these recent changes and increased needs, a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) was conducted during 13-26 October 2014 to evaluate the impact of the food, nutritional and non-food assistance provided to the refugees, and to formulate workable recommendations for the 2015-16 operations.

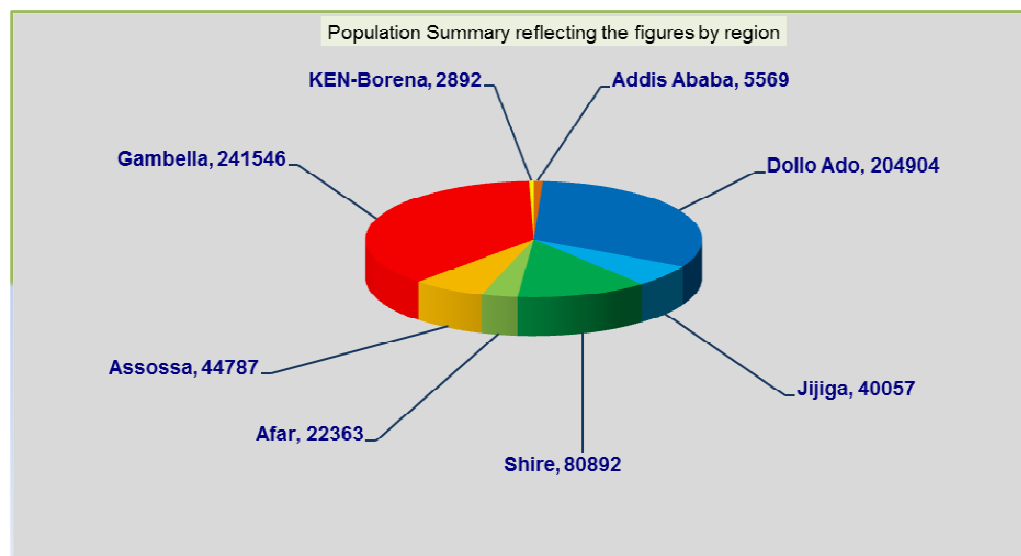
1.1 Refugee numbers and demography

Ethiopia is now host to over 643,010 refugees, with the largest population groups comprising South Sudanese (39% of the population) and Somalis, (38% of the population), followed by Eritreans (17% of the population) and Sudanese (6% of the population). In addition there are persons of concern from Kenya who reside in the Moyale region, and urban refugees from several other countries, including the *Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)*, Yemen, Burundi, Djibouti, Rwanda and Uganda (about 1% of the population) ².

Table 1: Person of Concern Population Statistics by country of origin as of October 2014

Country of origin	Total PoC	% PoC
South Sudan	250,528	39%
Somali	245,850	38%
Eritreans	106,859	16%
Sudan	35,410	6%
Other nationalities	4,3613	1%
G/Total	643,010	100%

Figure 1: % Population of Concern reflecting the figure by region



² UNHCR Progress data as of 31st October 2014

Table 2: Person of Concern Population by locations as of October 2014

Field Office	Camp/Site	Households	Individuals
Addis Ababa	Addis Ababa	2,887	5,569
	S/Total	2,887	5,569
Tigray/Shire	Adi Harush	27,678	32,355
	Mai-Aini	13,469	18,252
	Shimelba	2,946	6,040
	Hitsats	22,664	24,245
	S/Total	66,757	80,892
Afar/Semera	Aysaita	2,409	8,735
	Barahle	1,057	4,550
	Erebt * Dalool *	260	978
		1,687	8,100
	S/Total	5,413	22,363
Gambela	Pugnido	10,626	45,286
	Kule	12,110	46,017
	Leitchuor	12,259	47,806
	Okugo	1,929	6,109
	Tierkidi	12,193	48,771
	Gambella Main Entry Points**	8,349	33,395
	Other locations in Gam- bella**	3,541	14,162
	S/Total	61,007	241,546
Benishangul- Gumuz/Assossa	Sherkole	3,717	10,837
	Tongo	3,082	11,123
	Gizan and Ad-Damazin *	911	2,608
	Bambasi	3,920	14,145
	Ashura	2,463	6,074
	S/Total	14,093	44,787
Somali/Jijiga	Aw-barre	2,156	12,818
	Kebribeyah	2,097	15,032
	Sheder	2,594	12,207
	S/Total	6,847	40,057
Somali/Dollo Ado	Bokolmanyoo	8,892	41,101
	Melkadida	8,779	44,525
	Kobe	8,305	38,929
	Hilaweyn	8,221	40,504
	Buramino	8,241	39,729
	S/Total	42,467	204,904
Borana/Moyale	KEN-Borena	672	2,892
	S/Total	672	2,892
	G/Total	200,143	643,010

Table 3 : Gender and Age Breakdown of Refugees in Ethiopia

Camp/Site	Age Breakdown										Sub Total		Total
	0-4		5-11		12-17		18-59		60+				
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Addis Ababa	259	265	375	462	296	339	1,409	1,931	69	164	2,408	3,161	5,569
Shire	1,745	1,966	2,379	2,561	1,663	3,064	16,143	50,691	279	401	22,209	58,683	80,892
Afar	2,048	2,215	3,153	3,416	1,486	1,501	4,601	3,227	307	409	11,595	10,768	22,363
Gambella	22,924	23,150	27,762	28,720	13,592	14,879	43,408	16,337	2,407	810	110,093	83,896	193,989
Gambella not classified													47,557
Assossa	4,523	4,774	5,172	5,467	2,562	3,575	8,431	8,969	645	669	21,333	23,454	44,787
Jijiga	3,137	3,083	4,952	4,893	3,774	3,803	8,904	6,553	530	428	21,297	18,760	40,057
Dollo Ado	18,408	18,468	36,326	36,934	14,551	16,194	37,776	21,453	2,284	2,394	109,403	95,501	204,904
Ken-Borena	301	315	344	359	231	165	571	413	101	92	1,548	1,344	2,892
													G/Total 643,010

2. Joint Assessment Mission Overview

2.1 General context

The Government of Ethiopia generally maintains open borders for refugees seeking protection in the country. Refugees and asylum-seekers are expected to reside in camps, although some, thanks to the modified out-camp-policy, are permitted to reside in urban areas for medical, security, education or humanitarian reasons. Accordingly, UNHCR and ARRA have established 24 Field-Offices located in five Regional States, namely: Afar (Semera: Aysaita and Berhale); Benishangul-Gumuz (Assosa: Bambasi, Sherkole, Tongo); Gambella (Gambella: Puyndio, Dimma, Tarkidi, Kule, Nyn-yang and Leitchor);, Somali (Jijiga: Awbare, Sheder and Kebribeyah and Dollo-Ado: Melkadida, Bokolmany, Kobe, Hilaweyn and Buramino); and Tigray (Shire: Shimelba, Mai Adiharush and Estat).

2.2 Objectives

The overall aim of this JAM is to review the progress made on the 2012 JAM recommendations and provide an update on the food security, nutrition and non-food assistance situation of refugees in Ethiopia. Three levels of detailed objectives were set and are indicated as follows.

1. Provide an update on the food security and nutrition situation of refugees in Ethiopia, as well as on the non-food assistance as long as it relates to food security:
 - Assess household food availability, access and utilization in selected camps taking into account the wide range of factors that directly and indirectly affect food security.
 - Assess the public health, nutrition, water and sanitation situation, with particular reference to the impact on nutrition and food security

- Assess the protection risk/gaps impacting the food security status or created by the food security status
2. Review the quality and appropriateness of the ongoing food security and nutrition related interventions identifying good practices, principle constraints, lessons learned and areas requiring improvement
 - Review progress on food-related recommendations from the 2012 JAM
 - Review modes of interventions and assess the logistical and human resource capacity to deliver assistance in an effective and cost effective manner.
 - Evaluate the needs, priorities and plans of the refugees versus the current food and non-food assistance.
 - Review the current dynamics in terms of new arrivals and relocation of refugees.
 3. Identify effective food security, nutrition and livelihood interventions that will protect and ensure continued food and nutrition security with prospects for sustainable solutions for the 2014-2016 period:
 - Review the impact of the livelihood interventions and social services in place and identify effective responses that can further improve food security and self-reliance among refugees. This should include the review of the impact of the initiated cash based interventions, the possibility of expanding them to more camps as well as to use it for both food and non-food based assistance.
 - Assess ways of ensuring refugee community participation and the contribution of their capacities towards the achievement of better food security and nutrition outcomes.
 - Review the effect of the refugees' presence on the environment and the host community and make recommendations on sustainable rehabilitation/co-existence interventions.

2.3 Methodology

Although the needs and challenges facing refugees in Ethiopia vary considerably according to their nationality, geographical location and the longevity of their respective camps or settlements, some common issues and critical challenges can be identified that need to be addressed by partners involved in refugee assistance and protection. Some of these challenges are common to refugee settlements worldwide; others are related to funding shortfalls and/or lack of implementing capacity; while others are simple operational procedures that need to be adhered to or put in place. The Joint Assessment Mission assessed and made recommendations on the five broad thematic areas of:

- 1) Food assistance, livelihoods and self-reliance
- 2) Health, WASH, nutrition and school feeding
- 3) Logistics, warehousing, NFI and roads
- 4) Environment, energy and shelter
- 5) Registration, relocations, new arrivals reception

The JAM team was composed by UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partner agencies, and included experts from country offices as well as field staff with a variety of background, specialized skills, experience and knowledge relevant to the selected thematic areas.

a) Data collection methods

The assessment teams used a variety of data collection methods, reviewed available secondary data and collected information from primary sources through various techniques of data collection. Secondary data collection involved the review of the 2012 JAM recommendations and the collection of available information from the various sectors relevant to the 2014 JAM. Reliability of the consolidated data was checked and any information gaps identified were filled through an in-depth analysis (e.g. pending 2014 nutrition surveys in some regions) or JAM field visits. During the pre-mission phase, the team considered how to ensure appropriate and, to the extent possible, representative camps/sites, refugee members and stakeholders selection for the field visits and the interviews. In addition, triangulation of existing information helped to fill out information gaps and facilitated the investigation of refugee's views perceptions and opinions. Data collection was carried out through household visits, focus group discussions, community group discussions, key informant interviews and observations during the field visits.

b) Data collection tools

- Checklists on each thematic area prepared for the systematic collection of the required data.
- Refugee project documents, JAM 2012 documents, assessment reports and other relevant documents were used for the consolidation, organisation and the summarization of the secondary data.

A two-day pre-JAM training was organized and provided to the JAM participants from 13 to 14 October 2014. The training was aimed at:

- Familiarizing the participants with the 2014 JAM planning guidelines;
- Ensuring that the JAM field team leaders and members understood the JAM objectives, their roles and responsibilities, the data collection tools, the analysis plan, the debriefing process and the inputs required;
- Allowing time for the team to actively work together, plan field visits, test and finalize the data collection tools;
- Ensuring a common understanding of the situation prior to the field visit based on the secondary data review.

3. JAM Detailed Findings and Recommendations by Theme

3.1 Food assistance, livelihoods and self-reliance

3.1.1 Food Assistance

In Ethiopia, refugees have access to a full food basket (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB+, salt and sugar) provided by WFP on a monthly basis through the project implementing partner, ARRA. The general food ration received by refugees provides 2,100 kcal per person and per day in the form of take home dry food (refer to Table 5 below for the commodity breakdown). According to secondary data and information obtained from refugees, food assistance is the primary source of food security in all camps. Various studies and community discussions indicate that food is also, more generally, the major source of income. A substantial portion of the food is sold or bartered in order to cover other unmet needs. Post distribution reports, nutritional assessments and interview with refugees in most camps reveal that, as a consequence of the selling, the ration only lasts for an average of two weeks for single and small households, and three weeks for larger households. In order to cover the food gap, the main coping mechanisms reported are: borrowing of food or money from petty traders; reducing the number of meals from three to two per day; begging; sharing among refugees; income from casual labor in some camps; selling of firewood and grass to generate income. In some camps, some of the refugees receive remittances, run small businesses or are employed by implementing partners.

Following the main recommendation from the 2012 JAM, WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and ARRA introduced the distribution of cash combined with in kind food assistance as a pilot program in Jijiga, Assossa and Afar, reaching about 47,000 refugees by September 2014. WFP is planning to reach about 54,000 refugees with the cash and in-kind mix by early 2015, with the addition of Adi-Harush in Tigray, where a feasibility study and a market survey have already been conducted and where consultations with the refugees have indicated their willingness to adopt the new approach.

A community representative survey conducted in Sheder camp in late 2013, has indicated an improvement, after the introduction of cash, in the dietary diversity and the food consumption score of the refugees, as well as an increase in the number of days that the food ration lasts in a month. The introductions of mixed cash and food distributions are now being requested by refugees in many other camps, including Kebribeyah (Somali), Tongo and Sherkole (Benishangul Gumuz), the Dollo Ado and Gambella camps, and Mai Ani (Tigray).

The expansion of the cash pilot in 2015 as well as its future modalities will be further discussed after the final assessment that WFP is currently undertaking together with ARRA and UNHCR.

Table 4 : General food ration compositions in Ethiopia

General food ration scale

Per person per month without cash

Food Commodity	Ration scale ppm
Cereal (Sorghum)	16 Kg*
Pulses	1.5kg
CSB +	1.0Kg
Vegetable oil	0.93Kg
Sugar	0.45Kg
Salt	0.15Kg

General food ration scale

per person per month with cash

Food Commodity	Ration scale ppm
Cereal (Sorghum)	10 Kg
Cash	100 Birr/5USD
Pulses	1.5kg
CSB +	1.0Kg
Vegetable oil	0.93Kg
Sugar	0.45Kg
Salt	0.15Kg

*16 kilograms of cereal includes 20% supplement to cover milling costs

The distribution of red sorghum which has been donated since early 2014 by USAID “Food for Peace” to WFP has been met by some criticism from the refugees, mostly related to its low value on the market and the significant processing it requires, but also, and mainly on the part of Eritrean refugees, about palatability. Sorghum is part of the staple diet for Sudanese, South Sudanese and Somali refugee and during the 2010 JAM, refugees from the Sudanese camp requested to replace wheat with sorghum. However, given the economic value of wheat, most refugees now indicate that wheat has become their preference. It is to be noted that “preference” does not always mean “staple food”, and does not even mean that refugees eat what they indicate is their preferred food. Nevertheless, as long as it makes sense from an economical and logistical point of view, wheat can continue being provided by WFP. The introduction of rice during 2012/13 was highly appreciated mainly by the Somali refugees; however, it was halted after exhaustion of the available stocks donated by in-kind donors (given its high price, rice is not provided if it has to be purchased with cash contribution as it would result in WFP’s inability to provide full rations).

Table 5: Food Assistance Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Food assistance: Refugees lacks viable self-reliant options and will continue seeking assistance for the next two years	WFP to continue the monthly food assistance with the existing food commodity combination. UNHCR, ARRA and WFP to play advocacy role on government policy for refugees to access land and produce own food.	All camps
Food rations are bartered and sold for households to diversify diets, purchase household items, and other un met needs	WFP, ARRA and UNHCR to expand feasibility studies for the expansion of cash program and implement Cash and Food transfer modality wherever possible. UNHCR needs to ensure that the other needs of the refugees are met.	all camps where market conditions allow and refugees are willing to adopt the new modality
Food preference: Refugees in Ethiopia differ in nature	WFP to look for options to diversify preferences whenever a cash donation	All camps

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
and it is challenging to determine specific staple food commodity suitable for all.	<p>is made available and if logistically possible, and continue to provide wheat if it is cost efficient.</p> <p>The mixed in-kind and cash basket will help solve the preference issue and should be expanded as much as possible.</p>	

3.1.2 Livelihoods and Self-help

Overall, livelihood activities are unequal across camps. They are generally based on existing conditions in the area, on the presence of implementing partners and the availability of donor funding.

The on-going livelihood programs in many of the camps have been focusing on vocational or skill trainings, small scale trading, provisions of seeds, tools and other agricultural resources to promote household economy and enhance the refugees' self-reliance. So far, although most of the interventions are directly linked with household food security, their contribution towards reducing dependency on food assistance has been limited.

The topography, ecology and the government policy on land administration constitute hindering factors to implement agricultural and pastoral interventions. Most refugees are settled in arid areas where irrigation is very limited. When conditions are conducive however, refugees are growing some crops and vegetables in their small backyards and in the communal fields. Livestock rearing is also common among refugees of pastoral origin, although access to grazing field is challenging.

In Dollo Ado for instance, livelihoods interventions target a very limited number of beneficiary households. The refugees complain about inequalities in terms of livelihood opportunities and access to services. For example, donor support has been stronger for Kobe and Hilaweyn camps as compared to Bokolmanyo, Melkadida and Buramino, which now results in a very different degree of wealth among camps populations. Expansion of livelihood programmes is required, based on well thought-of targeting criteria. The JAM recommends an in-depth study to establish new targeting criteria that will take gender into account.

In Jijiga, five partners are currently engaged in livelihood activities in the three camps, namely DICAC, IRC, SeE, MCDO and LWF. Most activities taking place revolve around computer and entrepreneurship skills, plumbing, woodwork, metal work and uniform production. Poultry production, back yard gardening, beekeeping, animal fattening and drip irrigation (Aw-bare and Sheder camps only) are also taking place. Dyeing and printing training will also start soon. The main products from vocational skill training centers are school desks, tables, chairs, cabinets, poultry cages and school uniforms. A new vocational training center was recently constructed in Sheder and is about to open. Skills training leading to material production or service provision can boost income and are a good practice to be replicated in other camps. They

can also foster stronger links between refugees and host communities by encouraging business exchange and trade.

In the Shire camps, most adult refugees were engaged in agricultural activities back home. The refugees request access to skills training which they consider useful for self-reliance. They explained during the interviews that although many are graduates in different areas, most of them were never able to put their knowledge into practice due to a lack of market opportunities and compulsory conscription in Eritrea. At the moment livelihood activities in Shire are however very minimal.

Similarly, livelihood opportunities are lacking in the two Afar camps. NGO partners such as IRC, NRC, and OIC-E have engaged in various schemes aimed at enhancing capacity for self-reliance, though with limited impact up to now. In both camps, the limited employment opportunities and the lack of access to land has severely undermined the refugees' potential for self-reliance. At present, the skills training package offered by NRC is only open to people from 15 to 24 years of age.

Overall, supporting the initiatives taken by the refugees themselves to improve their own food security is a good approach as it encourages others to follow the same path, thereby promoting a stronger impact on food security and community empowerment. It is therefore recommended to explore the refugees' capacity and potential in order to design livelihood interventions based on already existing knowledge and strengths. For instance in Assayta and in the Sudanese camps, women are weaving mats and baskets that they sell on the local markets. Petty trading is very common in the Somali camps. The income that they earn helps refugee to improve their food consumption and diversify their diet. Such activities could be scaled up with the support from partners.

Livelihood support such as re-stocking, income generation activities, provision of farming tools and seeds need to take into account the geo-climatic situation of the camps. Finally, livelihood activities should ideally involve both refugees and host communities in order to foster stronger relationship between them.

Table 6 : Livelihoods and Self-help Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Linking livelihood and food security	UNHCR and WFP should seek funding or facilitate access to funding for partners in view of expanding viable livelihood activities focusing on income generating schemes and on the promotion of own production in order to reduce dependency on food assistance and ensure household food security.	All camps
Skill/vocational trainings are not linked with income generating schemes.	UNHCR and ARRA together with partners to revisit skill training types. Focus should be on how the trainings support refugees' self-employment and income generations.	All camps

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Limited partners and funding to support livelihoods and self-help activities.	UNHCR and ARRA to strengthen and effectively coordinate among livelihoods partners to scale-up the on-going livelihood activities.	All camps
	UNHCR and ARRA to invite potential partners to support livelihood and self-help activities.	Afar and Gambella camps
Little/minimal support on refugees self-help initiatives and focusing on traditional skill trainings and livelihood activities	Livelihood partners to avoid the duplication of training and business start-up initiatives across camps (i.e. diversify by reducing on tailoring, carpentry, and masonry).	All camps
Exploring and linking refugees traditional knowledge with livelihood and self-help interventions	Livelihood project implementing partners to conduct comprehensive community skill profiling and build capacity on available knowledge.	All camps

3.2 Health, Nutrition, WASH and School feeding

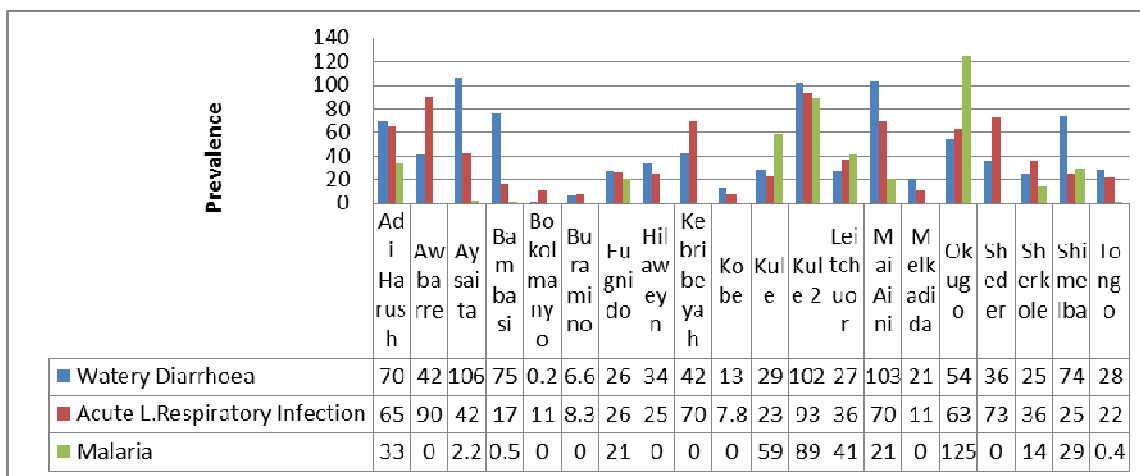
3.2.1 Health Services

It was observed that the majority of the health curative services are still provided partly in the temporary infrastructure and partly in unfinished permanent infrastructure in Dollo Ado, Afar, Assossa and Gambella. Despite efforts to provide all range of primary healthcare services in the camp, the temporary structures are, in general, sub-standard with insufficient space and light. Even essential facilities such as hand washing structures are lacking. Privacy of patients is minimal. Cold chain is inadequate and could possibly undermine vaccine efficacy. However, the healthcare service is rated as good by most respondents, particularly the child healthcare service. The respondents found that the outreach service was beneficial but cumbersome. They report that they are approached by the community outreach workers of different partners in the camp every month to receive various health and nutrition messages. Instances of unnecessarily high number of visits by different agencies are not uncommon. Yet some of the respondents could not remember the messages as expected. Messages on breast feeding were the most remembered. Messages on hand-washing could only be recited upon request. Detailed messages on immunization (type and timing) were the most difficult to remember. The next appointment dates were either incorrect or difficult to understand and not explained during household visits. The household assessment in the JAM also included inspection of the available health cards such as EPI and ANC. Areas mentioned by the respondents for improvement include waiting time in the health centers, availability of drugs, and availability of transportation for laboring mothers.

Prevalence of morbidity varies from camp to camp; acute respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhea and malaria remain the leading causes of morbidity in most camps. Despite disparities of infrastructures and services between protracted and newly established camps, primary health services are available to refugees in all areas, run by ARRA and/or health service partners (NGOs). Refugees and host communities have access to health centers in either the refu-

gee settlement or the host community. When medicines and health services are constrained, refugees are inclined to use traditional healers and buy medicines from the private sector.

Figure 2: prevalence of morbidity January-October 2014 per locations



Outreach service is part of the primary healthcare programme implemented in the camps. It has improved compared to the previous years. It is provided as home-to-home visits, mainly in the form of transmission of key healthcare and nutrition messages. The service is coordinated by an outreach supervisor under whom a number of community health workers are deployed to work on given number of households, usually 1 community health worker for 50 households. Depending on the weekly schedule, the outreach coordinator meets the community health workers and provides them with healthcare topics prepared by the health staff in the facility. The approach in refugee camps follows a modified national health extension model where some components such as model family training and recognition are practiced. Yet, there is no document explaining the contents of packages provided in the refugee camps, and there are no clear indications on the specific activities to be carried out or the specific healthcare and nutrition messages to be disseminated. Furthermore, there were no specific tools such as registration books, reporting templates to show details of activities (what, when, who, how) they are implemented. Mechanism for monitoring and supervision the activities of the community health workers does not exist. Though, ARRA and UNHCR have recently initiated an effort to standardize the outreach programme.

Correct messages will help the community to better preserve, utilize and share the food that is available in the household. Absence of a well-defined package for outreach programme that is designed to meet the needs of the community (culture, language, and contextual healthcare problems) has been found to be one of the main constraints for effectively carrying out community based health activities and disseminating key healthcare and nutrition messages. In fact, some agencies have independently developed their own manuals. Similarly, a functional system for recording, reporting, monitoring and supervision of community based activities is another area that should be addressed urgently to make the highest benefit out of the existing outreach programme.

3.2.2 Nutrition

Poor dietary diversity, which is linked to under-nutrition, is a result of weak dietary practices and limited access to fresh food items, mainly vegetables, fruits and animal source products. The lack of income to purchase food is the major challenge that preempts refugees to diversify their diet. Fresh food is available in most markets, although the distance between markets and camps is at times significant. Traditional dietary practices coupled with mothers' limited knowledge of the nutritional content of blended/fortified products resulted in improper feeding practices for infants and young children. The food sharing among relatives, means that commodities intended for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition (such as ready-to-use supplementary food and ready-to-use therapeutic food – RUTF/RUSF) are shared among all children in the household and sometimes with adults. The supplementary food is also often sold on the local markets at very unfavorable terms of trade. This impairs the effective treatment of malnourished children and the prevention of malnutrition. Cooking demonstrations need to be conducted as part of infant and young child feeding. This requires significant attention and the behavior change strategy should include cooking demonstrations of the BSFP ration.

New arrivals often reach reception centres in a poor nutritional and health condition. Efforts have been made by UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partners to decrease the high malnutrition rates among the most vulnerable groups (children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and chronically ill people), and notable improvements have been observed in the Assossa, Shire and Jijiga camps. Nutritional surveillance and screening reports indicate that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has been reduced in those camps to below 10% for the last two years. However, GAM rates in the Dollo Ado and Afar camps remain above 15%, in spite of the various efforts made since 2011. The malnutrition rate in Puynido camp, at 14.6%, is close to the emergency threshold. The recently conducted SENS survey in the three new Gambella camps (Lietchor, Kule and Terkidi) indicates high malnutrition rate with 25.8% in Lietchor, 30.3% in Kule and 28.0% in Terkiedi.

Figure 3: Average Prevalence of Malnutrition per locations during 2012-14



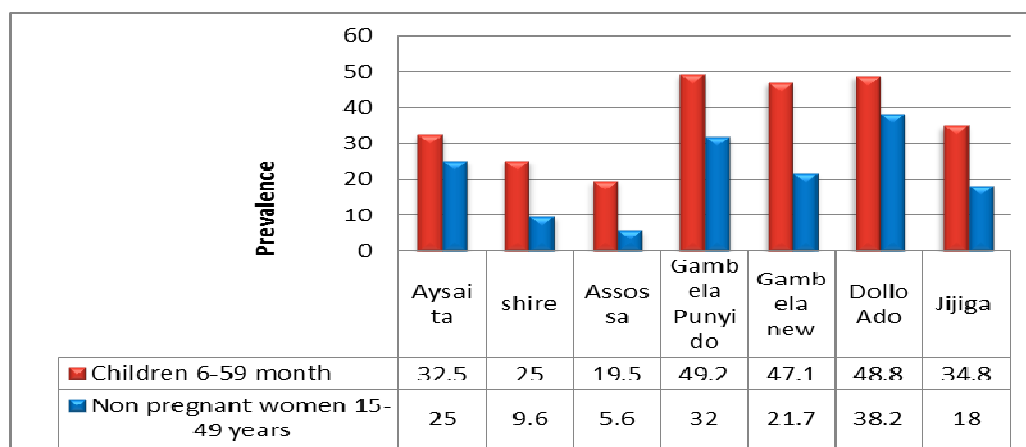
Note: Survey not regularly conducted per annum in all camps, some of the data are old and only for 2012/13 in Jijiga, Shire and Assossa camps

As per the joint UNHCR, WFP, ARRA, UNICEF and partners joint guideline for nutrition responses in the camps and in line with the WFP 1000 days' policy, in the camps where the GAM rate is above 15%, all children 6-59 months as well as pregnant and lactating mothers and chronically ill people are provided with blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) consisting in a take-home mixed dry ration (CSB++ or premix made of CSB+, vegetable oil and sugar). In camps where malnutrition rates are below emergency thresholds, BSF targets pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children aged 6 to 23 months and the chronically ill. WFP provided Super-cereal plus for children 6-24 months up to mid-2014, when the supply was interrupted due to funding constraints. Although no deterioration in the malnutrition rates has been observed since, this product is the most appropriate since it contains animal source products (milk) adapted to children's growth and development. Now that new funding has been received by donors, the supply will resume shortly. Donor support is required in order to make the essential commodities which promote linear growth and development of young children available all year round.

The treatment of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition is managed through the Community Managed Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) protocol. Therapeutic milk, Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) are the commonly used nutritional products for the correction of SAM and MAM respectively.

The anaemia level among children and reproductive age women is high in most of the camps. Limited dietary diversification, improper caring practices, poor knowledge regarding food utilization, limited capacity for own food production, and lack of income to purchase fresh food items from local markets are the main challenges. Nutritional anemia among children 6-59 months in Dollo Ado and Gambela camps has remained above 40%, while prevalence in Jijiga and Aysaita is still above 30%, and requiring preventive measures. Pre and post-natal care for women need to be improved. Family planning strategies need to address issues related to the high levels of anemia. Negative cultural practices (e.g., not eating nutritious food during the last trimester of pregnancy in order to "maintain a smaller fetus and avoid a painful delivery") need to be addressed holistically through outreach and targeted programming. Micro-nutrient supplement program is currently limited to the provision of Iron folate. The possibility to introduce micronutrient sprinkles or similar products will be assessed in 2015 through an acceptability study.

Figure 4: Average prevalence of Anemia per locations among children and non- pregnant women



Source: SENS survey 2012-14

Table 7: Health and Nutrition Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Health service infrastructures	ARRA to urgently complete and move to the permanent infrastructure and improve the service up to the standard.	Assosa: Tongo and Bambasi Afar: Aysaita/Berhale Dollo-Ado: Hilaweyn and Kobe Gambela: Terkidi and Kule
Quality of health services	UNHCR to undertake BSC assessment to measure the quality of the health service, make appropriate recommendations and closely follow up for improvement of the services over time on quarterly or bi-annually basis.	All camps
Knowledge, Attitude and Practices	UNHCR to coordinate with ARRA and partners the development of communication strategy at house hold level to make sure that key health and nutrition messages are well-understood and practiced by the household.	All camps
Nutritional Supplements	WFP and UNHCR to continue provision of curative and protective nutritional products to correct malnutrition and prevent from nutritional deteriorations for the most vulnerable groups. WFP and UNHCR to document the nutritional impact of the cash programme, and expand if appropriate. WFP, UNHCR and ARRA to consider moving to fresh/complementary food in lieu of BSF in camps where malnutrition rates are low. WFP to resume the distribution of CSB++ for TSF and BSF for the children under two, provided funding is available.	All camps

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
	UNHCR and WFP in collaboration with UNICEF to coordinate and introduce micronutrient supplements for pregnant and lactating mothers after acceptability study.	Dollo Ado and Aysaita camps
Integrated approach among IYCF, Nutrition, Health and Livelihood interventions.	Partners to use nutrition and health facilities for the cooking demonstration of GFR and vegetables produced in the livelihood programs for the mothers to improve dietary practices.	All camps

3.2.3 WASH

Considerable improvements have been made in most camps with regards to access to water since the 2012 JAM. Water facilities in the camps are utilized by both refugees and host communities.

In pastoral zones, the influx of local pastoralists in search of water for their livestock and domestic uses whenever they face drought is a common phenomenon. The JAM found that as refugee and local community numbers increase in and around the camps, the bore-hole/people ratio becomes very high, mainly in the Jijiga, Shire and Gambela camps. Water supply in Berhale camp has also remained a challenge, with water trucking as the current source of supply. This system is costly and prone to contamination.

Water interruptions occur at times in Sheder due to electro-mechanical problems and irregular pumping hours. In Kebribeyah, the falling of the electric poles (electricity is main power source for the water pumping generator) and the clogging of water pipes due to salt deposit are recurrent issues.

Whenever refugees faces shortage of water, their dependency on unprotected water sources increases, which affects their health conditions, commonly inducing diarrheal disease on children and impacting on their nutritional status. In addition, the use of outside water sources increases conflicts with the host communities and leads to protection related risks mainly for women and girls.

Due to the shortage of water storage materials at household level, coupled with the insufficient quantity of water distribution (estimated 10 litter/person/day), the team observed that the utilization rate of the shower rooms remains low.

Household latrines and refuse pits are present in the camps, although the recommended distance of six meters between the house and the latrine and refuse pit is not always respected. Plot sizes should be ample enough to accommodate for the required distance in some of the camps. Sensitization on the importance of the distance should also take place.

The pit latrine coverage in most camps is still challenging despite having increased in some (for instance reaching 75% in Berhale). In the new camps, communal and family latrines are

available, however their amount is still generally too low for the population. The rocky nature of the areas where some camps are located contributes to the difficulty in reaching the recommended standards. Other types of latrines, more appropriate for those areas, should be designed. In some of the protracted camps, the existing pit latrines are full and proper renovation or replacement strategy does not exist. The old pits that have not been filled up and closed have become favorite sites for mosquito breeding, which increases the incidence of malaria in the camps.

The existing pit latrine constructions are supported by UNHCR and partners. The current material provided by UNHCR and partners includes a plastic/concrete latrine floor slab of 79 cm x 59 cm x 2 cm; four (4) treated poles of 2m length and 18-25 cm diameter to support the slab; and a 6 m long eucalyptus pole of 12 – 15cm diameter for the superstructure. This assumes availability of other local construction materials to use alongside the eucalyptus pole, to put up a superstructure which can provide adequate privacy. However this is not always the case as evidenced by the variable superstructures observed during the JAM assessment mission including mud and wattle, plants forming a ‘live’ fence, polythene papers, and pieces of plastic sheeting, blankets and other pieces of cloth in some of the camps.

Table 8 : WASH Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Water interruptions and inadequacy	UNHCR and WASH partners to finalize projects (boreholes and water delivery facilities), avail backup generator or connect electric water pump to the national power grid.	Shire, Histast Afar: Berhale Jijiga: Sheder , Gambela and Kenribeyah
Inadequacy of water storage facilities at household level and protection of water delivery centres/Tap stands	UNHCR and WASH partners to provide jerry-cans for water storage as per the standard and develop replenishment plan as the family size is not static and the life span of the existing Jerry cans type is short (most Jerry cans lasts for three to six months). NRDP, Food security and Environment partners to use the waste water at distribution center for raising fruit trees and vegetables, fencing of water points (such as using wire mesh) to protect plants and water delivery points from livestock are recommended.	All camps
Latrine coverage, design and usage main challenge	UNHCR and WASH partners take context into consideration when standards are drawn up and appropriate materials should be provided, where they are not locally available, to ensure correct use and durability of latrines. Ole latrine pits should be filled up and covered.	All camps

3.2.4 School Feeding

The JAM team visited schools in the camps. School-feeding programme is being implemented in the majority of the camps. Pre-school feeding is also implemented in some camps. The program is run through the collaboration of the three agencies, food resources supplied by WFP, kitchen facilities by UNHCR and implementation managed by ARRA. The programme is intended to improve concentration, to encourage attendance and reduce dropouts. UNHCR and ARRA indicate that primary school enrolment doubled across the Dollo Ado camps since school feeding (porridge during the morning break) was introduced in July 2012 in Bokolmanyo, and across all camps in April 2013.

Pre-school feeding should also, as much as possible, be expanded to the camps where pre-schools is implemented.

Also, there is currently no official strategy to encourage the enrolment of girls in school; however, there has been some success with giving prizes to girls who excel in school (e.g., notebooks, stationery, and solar lanterns).

The team also observed that some of schools visited were requiring improvements; for instance some primary schools had no tap water supply system. The numbers of latrines were sometimes insufficient, the latrines also had no or insufficient hand-washing facilities.

Table 9 : School feeding Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
School feeding aims to encourage school attendance and reduce dropouts due to hunger.	WFP, UNHCR and ARRA to strengthen collaboration and continue implementation of school feeding program in all camps in the next 2015-16, and to start in camps where it is not yet implemented once infrastructure are in place and partners identified.	All camps
Girls enrolment in school is low with compared to school age children in all camps	Sensitization should take place to encourage girl enrollment in school, and possibly encouragement such as distribution of small prizes should be encouraged.	All camps
School facilities such as water and latrines are not adequate	UNCHR and education partners to consider number of students, gender and disabilities in the design of toilet facilities, and implementations, in order to provide adequate facilities in all schools.	All camps

3.3 Logistics, Warehousing, NFI and Roads

All refugee camps are equipped with adequate facilities to store food commodities, including Rubhalls and Wiikhalls with a capacity of about 500 MT which are availed by WFP to centrally store food in each camp. Distribution facilities including distribution chutes shaded waiting

areas and scooping materials are supported by UNHCR. Some of the visited warehouses are however lacking basic equipment, such as fire extinguishers, pallets, ground scales. Scooping utensils are sometimes old and worn out. When storage facilities for non-food items are lacking, food and non-food items are stored together. The Rubbhalls in most of the old camps were found to be worn out and leaking during the rainy season. Pests and rodents can easily enter the stores and cause damage on stored items.

The distribution of food and nonfood items is centralized and carried out near the central warehouses. Additional food distribution chutes should be established in the camps where the distance between the warehouses and the refugees' habitations is high, in order to reduce the distance that refugees have to walk to get their food rations. This is for instance the case in Bambasi. The cost of the food transportation by porters to the refugee households is on average 20-30 birr per household. Refugee Central Committees participate in the distribution process but claim that they are not sufficiently consulted on its possible improvements. Distribution sites do not always have updated entitlement boards; proper shaded waiting areas are generally absent. Updated entitlement boards should be set up in all camps, while adequate waiting shades should be built to protect the refugees while they queue up to get their assistance.

Generally, internal access roads to the food distribution sites are well organized and properly designed, except in a few camps. The access road in Hitsats for instance, is not satisfactory. Similarly, the camp layout in Kebribeyah was distorted due to the expansion of habitations and fences, resulting in access difficulties inside the camp. The 10 km road segment that connects Bambasi town with the Bambasi refugee camp is badly damaged and needs to be upgraded to be usable under any kind of weather. In Bambasi again, the bridge connecting Zone C with zone A and B is not finalized; rendering access to the zones difficult during the rainy season.

In all of the visited camps, refugees stated that Core Relief Items (CRI) was only distributed to them on arrival or a long time ago. Most of them also reported that the household start-up kits they received were incomplete. Mosquito nets for children and jerry cans to collect and store water were the main items lacking. Soap (one bar per person per month) and sanitary items for women of reproductive age are the only NFIs being distributed on a regular basis. Most households do not have adequate water and food storage equipment, and rats frequently invade food sacks used for storage. The lack of non-food items generally results in the selling of the food ration to fill the gap.

Challenges to grind the cereals were also reported in several camps. The grinding mills that have been established are sometimes broken and not functional. Refugees from those camps are therefore travelling longer distances to access private milling facilities from the host community.

Table 10: Logistics, warehousing, NFI and roads Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Distribution centers found sub-standards and difficulties for crowd control, not protecting PoC from sun and rains	UNHCR and ARRA to renovate distribution centers in the protracted locations, and build new distribution centers at new locations, follow the distribution center design from cash program and avail with necessary latrine and water facilities. WFP should ensure that storage conditions are appropriate.	Assossa: Sherkole Afar: Berhale Gambela all locations Dollo Ado: Bokolmanyo and Melkadida camps Shire: Hitsats
Distribution centers centralized and additional cost for the transportation of food to home	Additional food distribution chutes should be established across far reaching parts of the camps to reduce transportation costs.	Gambella, Jijiga and Assossa camps
Access in and out the camp is main challenge	UNHCR and ARRA should upgrade the condition of the road using selected materials, finalize construction of bridge to connect Zone-C. UNHCR and ARRA to follow camp layout and bring awareness to community about not blocking access roads in the camp during fencing and while using lands in the camp	Assossa: Bambasi camp Jijiga: Kebribeyah Assossa: Sherkole camps best examples how community blocked in camp roads
NFI: Refugee's sell food to fulfil gaps, distribution made long time ago in most camps; distribution irregularities and inadequacy are the main challenges.	UNHCR and ARRA to distribute NFI as per the standards, invite partners to bridge the gap, look for options such as distribution of cash for the NFI in the area where markets are functional to reduce timing and bureaucracy due to central procurements.	All camps For the cash pilot in the camps where cash program is operational.
Milling: lack of milling facilities in some camps	UNCHR and WFP to review the existing milling facilities and come up with a comprehensive plan for all camps.	All camps

3.4 Environment, Energy and Shelter

Current energy needs vary across the camps, depending on the availability of natural resources and on the support provided by UNHCR and partners. Energy is needed mainly for cooking and lighting purposes. Kerosene and ethanol are the commonly distributed energy sources; however, refugees complain that they only use the kerosene/ethanol to boil tea, coffee and to cook sauces. To fill the gap they use a significant portion of the cash generated from the sale of the food ration in order to purchase firewood. The monthly expenditure on firewood ranges from 100 to 200 ETB, which is equivalent to 5 to 10 USD per family. The cost is much higher in the Afar refugee camps where availability of natural resources is very limited. Charcoal is also used in the Jijiga camps. One bag of charcoal costs about 100 birr and lasts for only 15 days.

Kerosene stoves have been distributed in several camps, and although kerosene and ethanol are also distributed there (albeit not always regularly), refugees use the kerosene stoves only partially. Sudanese and Eritreans for instance, use stoves of specific size and type to cook their traditional flat bread (chapatti, *Injera* or pan cake). Also, the kerosene stoves are too small to accommodate the large cooking utensils used by larger households. As a result, the use of traditional three-stone fires, which consume firewood, is common. Such stoves consume high amounts of fuel and have a negative impact on the environment. A study conducted by PAPDA, an environment and livelihoods partner, indicates that about 250 donkey carts of firewood are purchased each day in Bokolmanyu Camp alone. This does not take into account the firewood collected by the households who cannot afford to purchase their domestic cooking fuel. Moreover, the traditional stove can negatively impact the women's health due to the inhaled fumes.

Firewood collection is directly correlated to protection issues, especially as women and girls are generally the ones assigned with this task. Rape, violence, and harassment from the host community are under-reported as refugees know that firewood collection is illegal, but mostly due to the fear of stigma by the family and the community. Overall and even in the absence of rape or direct violence, conflict over natural resources is the main reason for tensions between refugees and host communities. Environmental degradation can be exacerbated by the distributions of specific commodities, as is for instance the case with the locally purchased red haricot bean which reportedly takes several hours to cook. Preference should be given to commodities which cook faster and require less cooking fuel, such as the black pulses.

Shelter coverage remains inadequate in several camps, which negatively impacts on the refugees' food security, as they are forced to sell part of their food ration to purchase plastic covers and construction materials. Inadequate and insufficient shelter also impacts on the environment, as refugees cut indigenous trees to construct and maintain their houses. Complaints from local officials and host communities in this regard are common. The cutting of live trees is illegal and can result in court penalties.

Environment, livelihood and food security are closely linked yet partners do not sufficiently coordinate efforts to reduce the pressure on the environment and generate income. The growing of fodder trees such as *Lucinea* and *Suspania* for instance, has the dual advantage of producing animal feed and of increasing soil nitrification. The provision of small livestock and poultry as well as bee keeping also supports the environment. In turn, the income generated from such livelihood interventions, or the direct consumption of honey, eggs, meat and milk, improves food consumption and diet diversification. Hence, this JAM team strongly recommends that UNHCR and partners should collaborate from project design through implementation, to better link livelihood interventions and environmental rehabilitation.

Table 11 : Environment, Energy and Shelter Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Domestic energy and protection concern	Protection partners need to engage the law enforcement structures more comprehensively to establish response mechanisms to this growing concern (as refugees travel further from camps each day to collect wood). UNHCR and partners involved in the provision of energy need to jointly assess the actual level sexual and gender based violence linked to illegal firewood collection	All camps
Alternative energy source and lessons from other operations	UNHCR and partners need to obtain more information from operations in other arid regions to determine their successful alternative energy strategies and means to access funding, which can be replicated and strengthened across the camps.	All camps
Refugees contribution on self-help initiatives minimal in many places	UNHCR and partners behavioral change communication strategies need to be used to promote self-reliance and livelihoods initiatives related to environmental protection.	All camps
Interrelations among livelihood, environment and food security	UNHCR, ARRA, WFP and partners to collaborate throughout project design and implementation of livelihood and environmental interventions to ensure a strong link.	All camps
Use of electricity as an alternate energy source	ARRA and UNHCR to work together and look for the option to connect camps to national electricity line in the area where feasible.	Shire: Adiharush and Maiayni Jijiga: all camps Afar: Berhale and Aysaita Assossa: Sherkole
Shelter: Emergency shelter to be replaced by transitional or permanent shelter	UNHCR and shelter partners to focus on environmentally friendly shelters made of locally available materials, such as stones and mud bricks engaging refugees	Afar and Somali camps

3.5 Registration, Relocations, New arrivals reception

Refugees are registered by ARRA and UNHCR at the reception centers located along the major entry points. The process involves the collection of basic biometric data (photo and fingerprints), medical and nutrition screening, as well as interviews to screen individuals and families for any specific requirements and credibility. The registration process results in the issuance of household identity papers and of food ration cards, which allows refugees to access food assistance and use services in the camp. From the reception centers, refugees are transferred to the refugee settlement/camps where they are given a shelter, a CRI kit, and a general food ration.

Reception centers are equipped with communal shelter, emergency nutrition centers, health and WASH facilities. Refugees generally stay there for about three days, following which they are relocated to settlements. The length of stay at the reception centers can however exceed a week, or even a month in some cases.

WFP through ARRA provides High Energy Biscuits (HEB) for three days to all new arrivals as an emergency response. In case refugees stay longer than 3 days at reception or transit centers, WFP provides a 15 day general food ration. This can be problematic as new arrivals often lack cooking fuel, access to grinding facilities, as well as cooking pots, and as a principle the time they spend on the pre-screening process should be as much as possible minimized.

In some instances, refugees skip the registration process and directly proceed to the camps. This is particularly the case of unaccompanied minors coming from Eritrea into Tigray, for which the registration process at entry point typically takes several weeks. Those un-registered refugees share the resources of registered refugees, resulting in the dilution of the food rations.

There are also people whose refugee status has not been granted, and who nevertheless live in the camps and share the resources of the refugees. UNHCR and ARRA would need to establish an appeal system whereby rejected asylum seekers can present their claims. ARRA should also put in place a system to record the rejected cases in order to better meet the internationally expected level of accountability with regards to refugee status determination.

On the other side, people who are actually registered as refugees have sometimes left the camps, either as they are Ethiopians who managed to get registered as refugees in order to get assistance, or because they have gone back home and sold their ration cards. In those cases the ration still gets collected on a monthly basis, but is not going to the intended beneficiaries, i.e. to actual refugees in need of food aid.

The discrepancy between the registration data base (ProGress record) and the actual numbers of refugees residing in the camps is one of the main challenges to proper programming and performance measurement. More importantly, it results in the allocation of assistance, more particularly food assistance, to un-intended beneficiaries in a context where resources are limited and already stretched. A comprehensive household addressing system linked to the ProGres database needs to be established and maintained for an easy detection of denominators. At least one revalidation exercise should be carried out each year to effectively update the whole population data.

Unlike most other camps in Ethiopia, the Eritrean refugee camps in Shire host large numbers of unaccompanied minors. They are supported either through kinship, foster care, or through group and community care system. Unaccompanied and separated children who have reached 18 years of age leave the group or community care arrangement since they are considered as adult. They collect their ration and access other services by their own means. However, complaints received indicate that the children are not being issued their ration card im-

mediately after they leave the group care. Due to the delay of the ration card issuance, they don't have access to the ration being provided in the camps. Additionally, Eritrean refugees have the privileges of freedom of movement based on the government out-camp policy. There are about 190 persons officially benefiting from the out camp policy in the Tigray Regional state while it is estimated that over 3000 Eritrean refugees from the refugee camps have spontaneously settled in Addis Ababa.

Table 12: Registration, Relocations, New arrivals reception Key Issues and Recommendations

Key issues	Recommendations	Locations
Discrepancy between number of camp resident refugees and ProGress data base	UNHCR, WFP and ARRA need to prioritize the strengthening of the biometric system to regularly update the population figures. This will require the creation of positions and hiring of skilled persons.	Pilot in Dollo Ado camps and rollout in all camps
Address system in the camp main challenge to understand settlements and numbers of PoC.	ARRA and UNHCR to consider a comprehensive household addressing system linked to the ProGres database and maintained.	All camps
Challenges related to length of stay at reception and/or transit centres	UNHCR and ARRA to strengthen on speed up of registration and relocation to minimize length of stay at reception and transit centers to minimize health and nutrition risks mainly for vulnerable groups.	All reception/transit centres

4. Conclusions and Summary of Recommendations

The analysis of secondary data and of the information collected during the present JAM indicate that while some key issues identified during the 2012 JAM have been addressed, some others have not. The renovation or construction of distribution facilities and the issue of energy, for instance, were already highlighted by the previous JAM. Although some were not implemented due to lack of funds, some others were simply not followed-up by partners. The JAM strongly recommends that field offices should conduct the agreed upon bi-annual meetings in order to follow-up on implementation of the recommendations.

Key recommendations of the present JAM will be translated into a Joint Plan of Action (JPA) between UNHCR and WFP covering the years 2015/16. Key recommendations will be divided between short and long term actions, based on financial requirements and agency capacity.

Key priorities of the 2014 JAM are summarized in the bellow table.

Table 13: Summary of Key Issues

Thematic areas	Key issues
Food Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees' food preference to be considered when possible: Somali refugees mentioned preference for white Sorghum rather than red Sorghum and some prefer wheat. USAID clarified that due the large scale of wheat sales by the refugees on local markets, they have no other option than to provide red sorghum. Therefore while WFP can purchase other cereals including wheat with the cash contributions it receives, maintaining sorghum is currently the only option with US in-kind donations. Combined (cash and food) assistance is a good option to address refugees' preference. The expansion of the program to areas where cash is feasible is recommended. Appropriate donor support is however required Expansion of school feeding program to pre-school children. To be decided by WFP and donors when partners are present and able to implement.
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integration of livelihood and food security interventions is needed. Partners should consider linking the two types of interventions during project design and implementation, in order diversify the diet and improve the food consumption (promote vegetable gardening, poultry production and IGA).
Core relief items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address CRI needs of PoC to minimize pressure on food assistance. Assess CRI needs beyond the UNHCR CRI list and address accordingly (such as clothing, shoes, traditional cooking plates, etc). Cash for CRI is an option that UNHCR is exploring through an assessment later in 2014. Donor commitment to fulfill such needs is required.
Environment and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote alternate domestic energy sources; connect the refugee's camps to the national electricity power grid when feasible. ARRA to discuss with gov-

Thematic areas	Key issues
	<p>ernment office and UNHCR to support. Eg: Kebribeya water supply connected to national electricity power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate environment and livelihood interventions: Environmental intervention can consider expansion of fodder trees, which can also be used for livestock feed. Small animal production can be promoted through cut-and-carry management system. • Land availed by regional governments can be used for environment and livelihood interventions, which can support both refugees and host communities.
Basic services (Health, WASH, Nutrition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services have improved in most locations, however scaling up services in new camps as well as in some protracted camps is needed in order to improve water delivery, shelter and access to health services.
Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrepancies exist between the ProGress database and the actual number of refugees residing in some camps. This affects resource allocation and performance measurement. Bio-metrics is needed to understand actual number of refugees in camps. • There are non-registered people residing in protracted camps claiming to be refugees. Assessment and registration of eligible PoC is needed, such as in Jijiga camps. Delivery of services and food assistance should be as per actual number of people residing in the camps.

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ANNEXES

Annex I : Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Joint WFP/UNHCR/ARRA Assessment Mission (JAM) in Ethiopia 2014

Context

As of 30 June 2014 Ethiopia was hosting 588,684 refugees from neighboring countries³. In 2014, the main groups of people of concern under the Ethiopia operation were: Somali refugees (41.5%), living in Dollo Ado and Jijiga camps (eight camps in total) and a small number in Addis Ababa, who sought protection in Ethiopia due to insecurity in Somalia or arrived as a result of the famine in Somalia in 2011; South Sudanese refugees (35.5%) in camps in the Gambella region or in host communities in Wanthowa Woreda and Raad, most of whom fled Jonglei State to escape inter-ethnic conflict; Eritrean refugees (16.4%) including unaccompanied and separated children, seeking asylum in Ethiopia. Eritrean refugees are mainly located in camps in Shire, Tigray region and Afar region; Sudanese refugees (5.9%) fleeing fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North and the Sudanese Armed Forces in Blue Nile State of Sudan who live in three camps in the Assosa area in Benishangul Gumuz region; while the rest are other nationalities, with a number of urban refugees in Addis Ababa and Mekele. The refugee operation in Ethiopia aims to address the core humanitarian needs of refugees seeking protection and life-saving assistance in Ethiopia. Activities include their physical and legal protection and basic needs such as shelter, water, sanitation, food and non-food items, and access to primary health care and education.

The overall situation in 2014 has changed compared to that in 2012 with 2013-2014 seeing a massive influx of refugees from South Sudan. The influx is anticipated to pass 350,000 new arrivals by the end of 2014 indicating the need for increased resources in country to take care of the large numbers. Eritrean-Afar refugees who previously resided among the host community are now being relocated to the camps due to security concerns and to improve their access to protection and assistance. In 2014, the 23 year old Kebrebeyah camp, hosting Somali refugees near Jijiga, has to be closed and refugees relocated to the two other camps. This is also the case for Buramino camp in Dollo Ado where the refugees in this camp have to be relocated into the other four camps due to security reasons. Services and facilities in the existing camps have to be significantly expanded to provide life-saving protection and assistance to the refugees being relocated.

In the context of these recent changes and increased needs, a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) will be important to evaluate the impact on the food security and nutrition situation of the refugees, and to provide recommendations for life-saving assistance.. The last JAM in Ethiopia was carried out between 10th and 18th October 2012 and was led by UNHCR, WFP and ARRA. The assessment targeted Eritrean refugee camps and settlements in the north (Tigray and Afar), the Somali refugee camps in the south (Dollo Ado) and Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees Gambela Region 5 (Pugnido camp) and Beneshangul Gumuz (Sherkole, Tongo and Bambasi). The status of the refugees residing in the other regions was assessed through the review of secondary data.

³ UNHCR Progress 30 June 2014

Objectives

4. Update the food security and nutrition situation in the Ethiopia refugee operation
 - Assess household food availability, access and utilization in selected camps taking into account the wide range of factors that directly and indirectly affect food security.
 - Assess the public health, nutrition, water and sanitation situation, with particular reference to the impact on nutrition and food security
 - Assess the protection risk/gaps impacting the food security status or is created by the food security status
5. Review the quality and appropriateness of the ongoing food security and nutrition related interventions identifying good practices, principle constraints, lessons learned and areas requiring improvement
 - Review progress on food-related recommendations from the 2012 JAM
 - Review modes of interventions and assess the logistical and human resource capacity to deliver assistance in an effective and cost effective manner.
 - Evaluate the needs, priorities and plans of the refugees versus the current food and non-food assistance
 - Review the current dynamics in terms of new arrivals and relocation of refugees
6. Identify effective food security, nutrition and livelihood interventions that will protect and ensure continued food and nutrition security with prospects for sustainable solutions for the 2014-2016 period
 - Review the impact of the livelihood interventions and social services in place and identify effective responses that can further improve food security and self-reliance among refugees. This should include the review of the impact of the initiated cash based interventions and possibility of expanding this to more camps and also to use it for both food and non-food based assistance.
 - Assess ways of ensuring refugee community participation and contribution of their capacities towards the achievement of better food security and nutrition outcomes.
 - Review the effect of refugees' presence on the environment and the host community and make recommendations on sustainable rehabilitation/co-existence interventions

Methodology

Although the needs and challenges facing refugees in Ethiopia vary considerably according to their nationality, geographical location and the longevity of their respective camps or settlements, some common issues and critical challenges can be identified that need to be addressed by partners involved in refugee assistance and protection. Some of these challenges are common to refugee settlements worldwide; others are related to funding shortfalls and/or lack of implementing capacity, while others are simple operational procedures that need to be adhered to or put in place.

The Joint Assessment Mission will assess and make recommendations on the five broad thematic areas of:

- 1) Food security and coping mechanisms;
- 2) Logistics, warehousing, non-food items and roads
- 3) Health, nutrition and education
- 4) Environment, water and sanitation, livelihoods and shelter
- 5) Refugee registration, numbers, new arrivals and durable solutions.

The JAM will be led by UNHCR in collaboration and coordination with WFP and ARRA. The assessment teams will include donor representatives, staff from government agencies (ARRA), UN (WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA and others) and NGOs. The participating staff should have the relevant technical skills and knowledge to conduct the assessment. It is recommended that further support be sought from the regional and headquarters level, as required.

Data collection methods

The assessment teams will use a variety of data collection methods to gather the secondary and primary data. Secondary data collection will involve the review of the 2012 JAM recommendations and the collection of available information from the various sectors that is relevant to the 2014 JAM. Reliability of the consolidated data will be checked and any information gaps identified will be filled either through an in depth analysis (e.g. pending 2014 nutrition surveys in some regions) or JAM field visits. During the pre-mission phase, the team will consider how to ensure appropriate and, to the extent possible, representative sampling in terms of the selection of camps/sites to be visited and stakeholders to be visited during the field work. The field visits will facilitate the triangulation of the existing information, help to fill out information gaps and facilitate the investigation of refugee views perceptions and opinions. Household visits, focus group discussions, community group discussions, key informant interviews and transect walks will be used as the data collection methods during the field visits

Data collection tools

- Checklists on each thematic area will be prepared for the systematic collection of the required data.
- Questionnaires will be prepared for random household interviews
- Refugee project documents, JAM 2012 documents, assessment reports and other relevant documents will be used for the consolidation, organisation and the summarization of the secondary data.

Required inputs

- Technical experts from all of the major units (WASH, health, nutrition, education, community services, protection, environment, livelihoods and shelter) from UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partners
- Members of the donor community will be invited to participate so that they can get the updated situation on the ground, participate in the recommendations provision and also for resource mobilisation efforts.

- Stationery , IT and communication equipment
- Transport to and from the camps
- Accommodation in the camps to be visited
- Secondary data documents
- JAM consultant/report writer
- UNHCR/WFP Regional and HQ technical support

Training

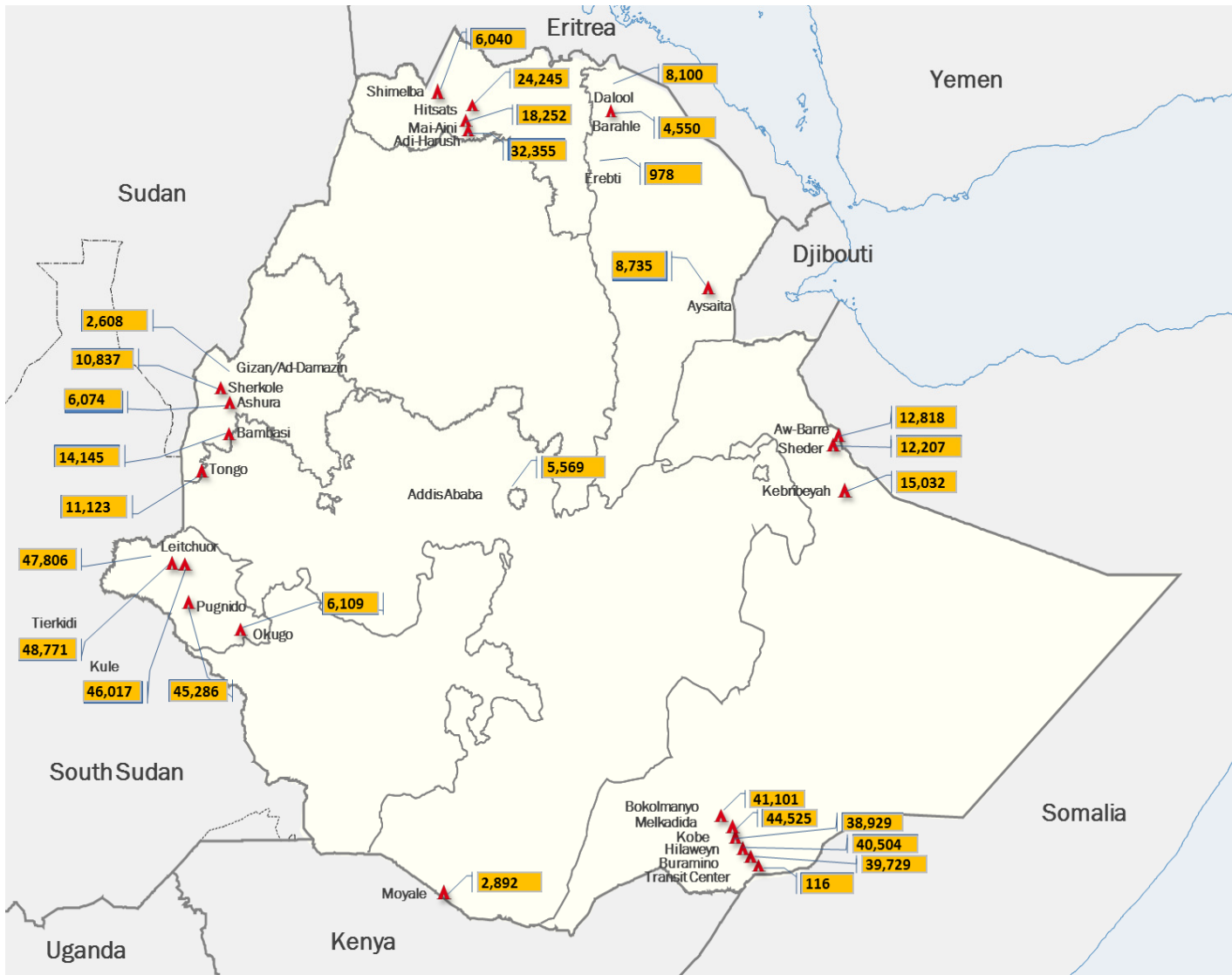
A two-day pre-JAM training will be provided to the JAM participants in October 2014. This will be aimed at:

- Ensuring that the JAM field team leaders and members understand the JAM objectives, their roles and responsibilities, data collection tools, analysis plan, the debriefing process and inputs required
- Allowing time for the team to actively work together, plan field visits, test and finalize the data collection tools
- To ensure a common understanding of the situation prior to the field visit based on the secondary data review.

Timeline

Activity	Timeline
Secondary data collection and organize for JAM team	1 st – 10 th October 2014
Pre JAM workshop	13 th 14 th October 2014
Field work	15 th -22 nd October 2014
Team technical meeting and reporting	23 rd October 2014
Post JAM debriefing for heads of agencies and donors	24 th October 2014
Draft report sharing	15 th November 2014
Final report sharing	30 th November 2014
Joint plan of action development	31 st December 2014

Annex II. Map of camp locations in Ethiopia



Annex III. Team composition (JAM team leaders)

S/N	Agency Name	Participant Name	Areas of expertise	Location
1	UNHCR	Samuel Tadesse	Nutrition and food security	Jijiga
2	UNHCR	Mulugeta W/Tsadik	Nutritionist	Assossa
3	UNHCR	Jose Barrena	Program	Gambela
4	UNHCR	Sileshi Tesema	Program	Shire
5	UNHCR	Stephanie Perham	program	Dollo Ado
6	UNHCR	Deribe Gurumu	Program/Environment	Assossa
7	UNHCR	David Githiri Njoroge	Program/WASH	Shire
8	UNHCR	Betel Getachew	Reproductive health	Shire
9	UNHCR	Dr Dejen Kebede	Public health	Dollo Ado
10	UNHCR	Allen Gidraf Kahindo Maina	Public health	Assossa
11	UNHCR	Anne Marie Defraye	RSH/Food security and Nutrition officer	Gambela
12	UNHCR	Daniel Teare	Protection/Registration	Shire
13	UNHCR	Arikew Gashaw	Community Service	Assossa
14	UNHCR	Kefeleng Ketyiblu	Program Officer	Semera
15	UNHCR	Blessing Mureverwi	Nutrition Officer	Gambela
16	UNHCR	Admassu Kebede	Program Associate	Shire
17	UNHCR	Dereje Bogale	Program Associate	Jijiga
18	UNHCR	Abdiwahab Aden Ali	Public health Associate	Dollo-Ado
19	UNHCR	Girma Kebede	Field Associate	Assossa
20	ARRA	Misrak mohammed	WFP focal person	Gambela
21	ARRA	Rahima Keder	Wash coordinator	Assossa
22	ARRA	Sara sisay	Protection officer	Jijiga
23	ARRA	Zeray Menkir	Public Health coordinator	Dollo Ado
24	ARRA	Workeneh Ayele	Resource inspector	Shire
25	WFP	Delphine Dechaux	Refugee Program Officer	Gambela
26	WFP	Yohannes Desta	Refugee Program Officer	Gambela
27	WFP	Tariku Alemu	Livelihood officer	Shire
28	WFP	Sofie Naesdorf	Cash Program Officer	Assossa
29	WFP	Francis Obote	Program Officer	Dollo-Ado
30	WFP	Osborne Sibande	Nutrition Officer	Gambella
31	WFP	Tadele Kassaye	Program Officer	Assossa
32	WFP	Muluberhan Atsbha	Food Security Officer	Addis Ababa
33	WFP	Mohammedamin Ahmed	Filed Monitor	Afar/Semera
34	WFP	Maria Suleman	Field Monitor	Jijiga
35	MCMDO	Endale Mamo	Project Coordinator	Gambela
36	ACF	Fitsum Tesfaye	Nutrition Program Manager	Gambela
37	GOAL	Ahmednur Mohamed	Project Manager	Dollo-Ado
38	Film Aid	Stella Suge	Film-Aid Team	Gambela
39	Film Aid	Mordecai Odera	Film-Aid Team	Gambela
40	Film Aid	Natasha Elkington	Film-Aid Team	Gambela
41	Film Aid	Kepha Kiragu	Film-Aid Team	Gambela

Annex IV: Tools used (discussion guideline)

No.	Question	Available from existing secondary documents	To be collected from the Field
1	Who and where are the refugees?		
	<p>1.1. Country and area of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the traditional livelihoods of the refugee population? What is the food security and nutrition situation in their area of origin? • Are there any social and cultural factors which could influence food security and nutrition? • What is/are the language/s and ethnicity/ies of the refugees? • Are there different groups within the refugee population with potentially special needs (consider age, gender and diversity-related sub-populations)? • What are the traditional relations with the host population? 	X	
	<p>1.2 Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where are the refugees currently located? In camps? With or without 'old' refugees? In reception centres? With host families? In rented or informal housing? Are the sites formal or informal? • Is there any substantial difference in conditions among the different places that the refugees are living (e.g. camps vs. host families etc.)? • What are the conditions in and around the sites? • What are the main locations nearby (towns, villages, markets, port, roads etc.)? 	X	
	<p>1.3 Numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the total number of registered refugees (disaggregated by gender, age, groups with specific needs, location and type of 	X	

	<p>shelter)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the total number correspond to other estimates (demographics of the population in the area of origin, numbers from other sources, GIS estimates)? If not why? • What are the projections on how the refugee numbers might evolve? 		
2	The County of Asylum		
	<p>2.1 Legal status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is refugee status granted by the country of asylum? • Is their status recognised? • Have the major conventions and protocols been adopted in asylum country? • How do the above affect the food security and nutritional situation of the refugees? 	X	
	<p>2.2 Political environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the political and security situation in the country of asylum and in country of origin? • What are the reasons the refugees have fled? • What is the relationship between the country of origin and country of asylum? 	X	
	<p>2.3 Refugee assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which policies and programmes are in place in the country of asylum to support refugees? • What kind of assistance is provided by the various actors (governmental organisations, United Nations organisations, non-governmental organisations) to the refugees? • If food assistance is being provided, has a protection analysis been conducted? Have risks been mitigated? Has the community been involved in identifying how best to address protection risks associated with food assistance? What is being done at a community level to respond to protection issues? 	X	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there food and nutrition-related programmes in place in the hosting areas in the country of asylum that the refugees could benefit from? 		
	<p>2.4 Economic and social context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the refugees have access to natural resources such as land for cultivation, markets and transport, health and education facilities? • Do they have the right to work or to conduct commercial activity? • Do the refugees enjoy freedom of movement? • What is the perception of the local population towards refugees in general and this group of refugees in particular? • What is the economic, food security and nutritional situation in the areas hosting the refugees? • Is there any food production in the hosting area? Describe any types of food production and note the capacity of the producers and determine if this is enough to provide for the refugees. • What are the main sources of income in the hosting area? • Are there markets in the area? What is available at these markets (food, household items, building supplies?) Can they respond to an increase in demand? 	X	
3	Registration Process		
	<p>3.1 Type of registration process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the registration conducted? Is it a standardised process? • What tools are used for registration? • What is the level of registration? Level I (households) or level II (individuals)? • Who is responsible for registration? 	X	

	<p>32 Information on the registration process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What information is collected during the registration process? Is it available through ProGres? Could registration information be relevant to the food security and nutrition status of the new arrivals? • Have the refugees and/or refugees' representatives been involved in the registration process? • Is there any mechanism in place for the refugees to report incidents, challenges, needs and complaints? • What are the constraints in the registration process? What are the main causes of the constraints? What are/could be the likely consequences? • Are there any protection gaps in the registration process? Consider: who is registered, who holds the card, who is on the manifest? 	X	
4	REFUGEES' PERCEPTIONS, PLANS AND PRIORITIES		X
	<p>4.1 Needs and priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the needs and priorities expressed by the refugees? • Does this correspond to the current assistance and assistance strategies? • Does this correspond to other assessment findings? 		X
	<p>4.2 Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the refugees' plans regarding their movements and livelihoods strategies? • How will these plans affect any interventions? • Could specific interventions support the refugees with their plans? 		X
5	FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION		
	5.1 Nutrition		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the nutritional status of the refugees (prevalence of global acute malnutrition, severe acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies)? What population sub-groups are most vulnerable/affected the most with poor nutritional status? • What has been the evolution of the nutritional status of the refugees in the past few years? • Does seasonality play a role in nutritional status (e.g. does the prevalence of under nutrition vary seasonally?) If so, how? • What are the main causes of under nutrition (refer to the causal framework of under nutrition in Chapter 2 as a guide)? • Is over nutrition an issue amongst the refugee population? If so, amongst which sub-group (women, men, children)? • What is the nutritional status of the host population (prevalence of global acute malnutrition, severe acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies)? • What is the likely future evolution? Why? 		
	<p>5.2 Access to food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main sources of foods for the refugees? Own production? Hunting/fishing/gathering? Purchase? Bartering goods and services? Gifts/remittances? Assistance? Other? Estimate the proportion of their needs filled by each. • What are the food preferences of the refugees? What was the primary staple in the home country? • Do refugees contract debts for their food and related needs? Who in the household is responsible for the debts? What are the terms? Are they likely to affect household food security and nutrition negatively in the mid and long term? Are there protection issues around this? • What are the main opportunities/constraints and protection risks faced by the refugees to access food and basic goods and services? • Are the specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups, such as children under 2, pregnant and lactating women and people living with chronic illness, met? • Are there differences with regards to food access and consumption among households? Are there different levels of needs? 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there differences with regards to food access and consumption within households? Are there different levels of needs? • Are refugees able to work or gain income? If yes, who and which proportion? Are there seasonal variations in their ability gain income? Are there protection concerns related with working conditions or sources of income? If yes, what? • What are the coping strategies commonly used by the households? Are there seasonal variations? Are there protection concerns associated with the coping strategies? If yes, what? • What are the main external or internal shocks and trends which affect refugee's access to food? What are the likely future threats or ameliorating factors in the short and medium term? • How is access to food likely to evolve in the short and medium term? Describe. • Are there protection risks caused by food insecurity? Are there protection issues that increase food insecurity? • See also questions under legal status, political environment, and social and economic context above and livelihoods and self-reliance below, as these have a direct impact on household access to food. 		
	<p>5.3 Availability of food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there food available in the area? What are the sources (local production, markets/trade, in-kind transfers with food supplied by government and NGOs or other support groups)? • Do refugees produce any foods themselves? What? Who? When? How? • Is the food available through markets and local production sufficient for the needs of the host population and the refugees? Do refugees have access to this food or is their food supplied differently (e.g. in kind aid)? • Does the food availability vary seasonally? If yes, for which items? Describe how and why it varies. • What are the main opportunities and constraints on food availability in the area? Do these fluctuate? If so, how? 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is availability of food likely to evolve in the short and medium term? Describe. • If the refugee population is reliant on food assistance, are there any protection gaps in the food distribution? Consider who scoops, who receives, who monitors, and who controls the process. • See also questions under legal status, political environment, and social and economic context above and livelihoods and self-reliance below, as these affect the availability of food. 		
	<p>5.4 Utilization of food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do refugees have adequate means to appropriately store and cook food? • Is domestic energy readily available and accessible? Are water and cooking utensils available and accessible? • Are there any protection issues or risks around collection of water or firewood (is it far? Who collects? Is it costly?) • Are there any cultural food habits that need to be considered? • Do the food utilisation practices and conditions have an impact on food security and nutrition? How? • Are there any protection risks associated with food preparation and consumption? Who cooks the food? Who eats first/last? Who serves? What are the power dynamics? Is the food shared with neighbours, relatives, friends? Who delivers food to others? 		
	<p>5.5 Care and feeding practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the traditional infant and young child care and feeding practices (including breastfeeding)? How do these practices influence nutritional status? • Did displacement cause any disruption or changes to traditional infant and young child care and feeding practices? How have these changed? 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main constraints to maintaining adequate infant and young child care and feeding practices? • What is the traditional diet of pregnant and lactating women? Are there any specific dietary intake (or taboos) during pregnancy which may impact on nutritional status? • What are the perceived needs regarding care and feeding practices? What interventions would care givers recommend? 		
	<p>5.6 Health and hygiene conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there and/or has there recently been any epidemics and disease outbreaks that could affect/have affected food security and nutrition status of the population? • Do refugees have adequate access to clean drinking water? Do they have access to appropriate facilities to ensure good hygiene and sanitation? • Is the access to basic health care adequate? • What are the main constraints faced in maintaining adequate hygiene and health practices? • How do health and hygiene conditions vary through seasons? • Are any shocks that could affect the health and hygiene situation predicted? What is the likely future evolution? 		
	<p>5.7 Protection related to food & nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a protection analysis been conducted? If yes, have protection risks been mitigated and issues addressed? • Are there protection issues/gaps impacting on the food and nutrition situation of the refugees? Which groups are most affected? • Are there any protection gaps created by food insecurity? Are they exacerbated by greater food insecurity, malnutrition, loss of assets? Which groups are most affected? • Does (or could) food assistance delivery increase protection gaps/risks? 		

6	<p>LIVELIHOODS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-RELIANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the refugees’ traditional livelihoods? What skills do they bring with them? • What opportunities are there to sustain or promote these livelihoods in the current context? • What are the refugees’ plans regarding their asset management and their activities? • How can interventions promote the traditional livelihoods of the refugees and their plans? Are there opportunities to diversify livelihoods or create new livelihoods? • What are the hindering factors and future threats for livelihood support and promotion of self-reliance in the current context? • Which groups of refugees would benefit from livelihood promotion and activities to increase self-reliance? 		
7	<p>SERVICES TO ADDRESS FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION AND TO PROMOTE SELF-RELIANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the services available in the area to treat and prevent under nutrition? Does everyone have equal access? Is the quality adequate? What are the gaps? • What services are available to promote adequate infant and young child feeding practices and care? • What interventions are in place to address refugees’ immediate food security and access to food, including food assistance? Who is included? Is the quality adequate? Are there any gaps? How is the assistance used? • What interventions are in place to address refugees’ medium and long-term food security? Who is included? Is the quality adequate? Are there any gaps? • What livelihood interventions are in place to promote refugees’ self-reliance? Who is included? Is the quality adequate? Are there any gaps? 		