

**COUNTRY OPERATIONS PLAN**

**Country: Ethiopia**

**Planning Year: 2003**

## Part I. Executive Summary

### (a) Context (Beneficiary Population(s) and Theme(s))

Although the refugee caseload in Ethiopia has decreased considerably in recent years from a high of some 400,000 Sudanese and nearly one million Somalis in the early 1990's, Ethiopia is still host to 153,492 Sudanese, Somali, Eritrean, Djiboutian and urban refugees. The political and civil unrest in Southern Sudan and Somalia, coupled with the aftermath of the Ogaden war of 1977/78 and the Ethio-Eritrean war of 1998-2000, are primarily responsible for the presence of UNHCR as well as the current caseload of refugees.

UNHCR Ethiopia's main program goal and principal objectives for 2003 will be as follows:

- Meet the basic needs of the Sudanese and Eritrean refugees and promote/implement activities geared towards local settlement and partial self-reliance.
- Implement plan of action in relation to the declaration of the cessation clause for the Eritrean refugees.
- Promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees to Northwest Somalia and facilitate dispersal from the camps of Ethiopian nationals (of ethnic Somali origin) to their communities of origin in Ethiopia.
- Mitigate environmental degradation and rehabilitate areas in and around the refugee settlements.
- Protect and assist urban refugees and help resettle refugees who are eligible.
- Improve the quality of life of refugees by providing better services.
- Promote the well being of most vulnerable refugees (women, children, geriatrics...)

The planning figures below therefore constitute the basis for Ethiopia's 2003 COP

Country of origin	2001	2002			2003		
	Pop end 2001	Expected influx	Expected repat	Pop end 2002	Expected influx	Expected Repat	Pop end 2003
Sudan	81,977	10,000	0	91,977	10,000	*500	101,477
Somalia	66,942	0	35,000	31,942	0	20,000	111,942
Eritrea	4,109	391	0	4,500	0	0	4,500
Urban	423	127	0	**550	0	*25	525
Total	153,451	10,518	35,000	128,969	10,000	20,525	118,444

\* Estimated number of refugees to benefit from resettlement opportunities.

\*\* This includes some 60 Djiboutians whose status, as urban refugees is yet to be determined.

Ethiopia has acceded to all the relevant international and regional refugee instruments. However, it did make a reservation on the right of employment of refugees, Article 17 (2) of the 1951 Convention thereby limiting prospects for their local integration. The Security, Immigration and Refugee Affairs Authority (SIRAA) determines refugee and asylum policies, SIRAA reports directly to the office of the Prime Minister. The Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) which is semi-autonomous within SIRAA is responsible for the implementation of all policies relating to refugees and returnees. ARRA is fully funded by UNHCR and implements 80% of the refugee programme.

While the Federal Government defines refugee policies, regional states are increasingly assuming significant responsibilities in the provision of security, protection, land, water and environment. This development is presenting new challenges in relationships, as agreement must be sought through lengthy negotiations from regional states prior to the implementation of projects. On the other hand, there is a positive side to this development since it allows UNHCR to work closely with the regional authorities who actually have sheltered refugees for a protracted period. Ethiopia has maintained in the past, a generous and open asylum policy and this is expected to be sustained in 2003. However, one area of concern is that the warming up of relations between Ethiopia and Sudan may have negative implications on the protection of Sudanese refugees which will have to be closely monitored.

Along with Ethiopia's accession to the relevant refugee instruments, the Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean of Kunama ethnicity refugees are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis under the OAU Convention, after a screening procedure to determine their identity and nationality. Somali asylum seekers also undergo a screening process. However, except for very few individuals, no influx of Somali refugees has taken place in recent years. In spite of the prevailing conditions in the South and Central Somalia, no major influx is anticipated in 2002 and 2003 unless US led coalition attacks Al-Queda targets in Somalia. All other asylum seekers, in Ethiopia undergo an individual status determination process, in which UNHCR participates as an observer. These developments are expected to continue in 2003.

For the majority of the Sudanese refugees who have been in Ethiopia for almost three decades, the continuing military bombardment of southern Sudan and the violation of human rights which are primarily responsible for their steady flow into Western Ethiopia, pose major obstacles to the pursuit of voluntary repatriation as a durable solution. Against this background, UNHCR does not foresee any prospects for their return in 2002 and 2003. UNHCR Ethiopia will therefore, continue to provide international protection and material assistance to the Sudanese refugees sheltered in the five western camps of Bonga, Dimma, Fugnido, Yarenja and Sherkole in 2003. Consequently, greater emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of Sudanese refugees towards self-supporting, self-reliance activities. However, if the notion of self-reliance is taken as the ability to survive independently from UNHCR assistance, very little can be achieved due to the many constraints related to the policy of the government of Ethiopia and the regional authorities. The strategy is to equip refugees with skills, that can be utilised on return to their country of origin. Resettlement opportunities will be availed to those who are eligible.

Efforts will be made to promote self-reliance of the urban refugees. The plan of action designed to review the situation of urban refugees by redoubling RLO's efforts in the search for durable solutions in 2002 will be reinforced also in 2003. The physical presence of each urban refugee family will be checked, as some might have left the country without informing the authorities or UNHCR. RLO will re-assess, together with the government, the protection needs of the urban refugee cases in light of the 1951 Convention and 1969 OAU Convention. In addition, well-designed, implemented and monitored income generating projects will be promoted by UNHCR in collaboration with the ILO targeting urban refugees. Negotiations will be carried out with local authorities for full local integration of refugees married to Ethiopians.

It is envisaged that three Somali camps will remain at the beginning of 2003 with an estimated population of 32,000 refugees. Capitalising on the significant accomplishments registered from 1997 to date in repatriating and dispersing from the eastern camps, 187,545 beneficiaries including 175,788 Somalis and 11,757 Ethiopians of ethnic Somali origin, and taking advantage of the current relative peace in NW Somalia, UNHCR and ARRA will repatriate and disperse 20,000 Somalis/Ethiopians in 2003. This will be followed by the closure of Aisha camp in June and Hartisheik in September 2003. Some 10,000 refugees, who are unable to return home due to continuing insecurity in southern Somalia and the presence of land mines in their places of origin, will continue to be protected and assisted beyond 2003. An exit strategy on how to find durable solutions for the remaining Somali refugees will focus on nationality screening of persons who remain in the camp to ascertain whether they are Ethiopians or Somalis, protection screening of the persons who are found to be originally from Somalia to determine whether they are in continued need of international protection and identification of the most appropriate durable solutions for the Somali refugees who cannot return (local integration, resettlement).

In view of the fact that the Somali National Regional State (SNRS) is a semi-arid region predominately inhabited by pastoral communities with very poor socio-economic base, coupled with UNHCR's commitment to supporting the rehabilitation of areas that have hosted refugees for over a decade, UNHCR will embark on consolidation of camps, rehabilitation and hand-over of select infrastructure and other facilities in refugee affected areas after the closure of targeted camps. This is intended to improve local reintegration prospects and the capacity of a region which is characterised by recurrent drought and increasing scarcity of clean water, worsened by the arrival of significant numbers of refugees and returnees over the past decade who have placed considerable strain on host communities whose concentration has resulted in the depletion of the limited natural resources. It has to be noted that community life has deteriorated as a result of erosion of traditional support networks, economic decline/declining family resources and social mobility. There is an absolute need therefore to adopt an Area Development Approach in collaboration with sister UN agencies in particular UNDP, donors as well as international and national NGOs to concretely address problems in refugee-impacted areas. Consequently, select reintegration projects will be designed to cater to the needs of the local population composed of those dispersed from the closed camps and special attention will be given to the environmental rehabilitation of the entire refugee/returnee affected areas of the region, which have hosted refugees for almost 15 years.

In 2003, UNHCR in co-operation with the Ethiopian government will continue to implement a plan of action in relation to the "Ceased Circumstances" Cessation Clauses to Eritrean Refugees who fled their country either as a result of the war of independence or as a result of the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Mechanisms will be established to review the claims of Kunama refugees residing in Wa'ala Nhibi in the Northern Ethiopia and of groups of Eritrean refugees at risk. The outcome of the forthcoming decision of the Border Commission on the delimitation of the Ethiopia/Eritrea border and the reaction of the two countries involved may also impact on RLO's operational strategy in 2003.

Against the background of sexual violence against women and the emerging problem of sexual exploitation of refugee children in Western Africa, UNHCR will continue with the assessment and appropriate sensitization of refugees and all stakeholders through well-structured activities and workshops to be carried out in 2003. Preventive and remedial measures will be put in place as a result of the assessment. Established gender task-force groups will ensure gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the operations. Planned measures

to protect refugee women fetching firewood outside the camps will be promoted, reinforced and expected to result in a decrease of security incidents. The school-feeding programme jointly implemented with WFP, which has become an incentive for attracting girls to schools, will be actively supported. Additional efforts will be made to increase the enrollment of female students into higher education.

It is estimated that a maximum of 2000 persons/500 cases will be identified and referred for resettlement by UNHCR Ethiopia during the year 2002 and that a similar number or higher could be recommended in 2003. This will include refugees identified and submitted as individual cases and groups submitted as P2 to the United States. This will of course subject to the availability of adequate resettlement staff and the provision of the necessary support from HQs. Guidelines on the resettlement process in Ethiopia, which has been revised, will be disseminated to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the resettlement process in Ethiopia.

In 2003, existing linkages established between UNHCR Ethiopia and UNHCR Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia respectively would have been significantly reinforced through the sharing of country of origin information. This will enhance the implementation of activities in a situational context. UNHCR Ethiopia will continue to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of basic but quality assistance programmes in collaboration with government agencies, international and national NGOs. Co-ordination meetings will continue to be conducted at all levels to review progress in the implementation of planned activities in order to ensure better delivery of services to refugees and other persons of concern.

Although there are other local and international IPs that are involved in the Ethiopia programme, ARRA implements majority of the operational activities through a tripartite mechanism which does not always create room for the involvement of competent implementing partners with expertise in sectors. Efforts will be made to encourage ARRA to exercise flexibility in allowing other more competent IPs to take over some of the traditionally managed sectors under its jurisdiction such as community services in 2003.

UNHCR Ethiopia is an active participant in all the fora and mechanisms set up by the UN Country Team. This enables RLO to ensure that development and humanitarian issues of concern to refugees and host populations are carefully examined, and included in relevant agenda for follow up within the UNDAF framework. UNHCR Ethiopia works very closely with WFP on all food related issues including general food distribution, selective feeding programmes, school feeding, distribution of repatriation food packages and implementation of the family-head food distribution system. UNHCR and UNFPA implement joint reproductive health programme geared towards creating awareness about sexually transmitted diseases. UNICEF and UNHCR are collaborating in the water sector in the Somali Region. Co-operation with relevant UN agencies including WHO in the area of immunization, UNICEF in education and UNAIDS in HIV/AIDS will continue in 2003. UNHCR Ethiopia will work closely with the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) to fully exploit the New Partnership for Development NEPAD initiative and with the OAU/AU African Union to promote the protection of refugees and others of concern through the implementation of the OAU/UNHCR Comprehensive Implementation Plan.

**(b) Main Program Goal(s) and Principal Objectives**

<b>Name of Beneficiaries Population/Theme:</b> Local settlement for 90,917 Southern Sudanese Refugees	
<b>Main Goals</b> Provision of international protection, ensuring that refugees receive quality asylum, and basic humanitarian assistance in country of asylum while awaiting durable solutions with special focus on capacity building to help attain partial self-reliance.	
<b>Principal Objectives</b>	<b>Related Outputs</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that improved and quality assistance reaches the target beneficiaries with special focus on vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed refugee profile established, made available, and periodically updated to enhance delivery of appropriate assistance.</li> <li>Food and non-food items timely distributed to family heads.</li> <li>Self-evaluation exercise by the refugees and IPs on implementation process conducted twice a year.</li> <li>Skilled refugees and IPs in monitoring, reporting and evaluation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen refugee participation and promote programme ownership within refugee communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee community sensitised on roles and responsibilities, improved awareness and participation in activities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase their capacity as well as that of their leaders to maintain peace and to enhance various activities among refugees that would lead to partial self-reliance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees enrolled in peace education, conflict resolution activities and reduction of inter and/or intra clans fighting.</li> <li>Income generating activities established and adequate training provided.</li> <li>Increased crop production.</li> <li>Number of refugees using environmentally friendly agricultural inputs and modern technologies such as drip irrigation.</li> <li>Income generation activities supported by individuals and/or groups, and impact on those families.</li> <li>Increased and improved market outlets for products and services.</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Beneficiary/Theme:</b> Somali Refugees	
<b>Main Goals</b> 1. Provision of international protection, ensuring that refugees receive quality asylum and enjoy standard humanitarian assistance in exile while awaiting durable solution; 2. Promote the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees to NW Somalia; 3. Facilitate dispersal from the camps of Ethiopian nationals (of Somali origin) to their communities of origin in Ethiopia and close 2 camps.	
<b>Principal Objectives</b>	<b>Related Outputs</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate protection and assistance to all refugees with special attention to women, children and other vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic needs of Somali refugees based on minimum humanitarian standards are met in a timely manner.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mitigate environmental degradation and rehabilitate areas in and around refugee camps/settlements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The refugee- and returnee-impacted areas are restored/rehabilitated to the extent possible.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct a revalidation exercise in Kebribeyah camp to identify genuine refugees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate and credible refugee statistics to facilitate planning and program delivery for the remaining refugees.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote advocacy and donor support for development assistance for refugee affected areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better understanding and support by donors of rehabilitation projects in SNRS.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase the capacity of refugee and host communities, especially women, girls, adolescents and elderly to become self-supporting and contribute in the rebuilding/rehabilitation of their area of origin.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More active participation of refugee women, girls, adolescents, elderly and host communities in community life.</li> <li>• Available opportunities to refugees for skills training and income generating activities.</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Beneficiary/Theme:</b> Eritreans and Urban Refugees	
<b>Main Goals</b> Provision of international protection, ensuring that refugees receive quality asylum and enjoy standard humanitarian assistance in exile while awaiting durable solution.	
<b>Principal Objectives</b>	<b>Related Outputs</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rights of refugees are well protected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host government officials are made aware of the refugee law and trained.</li> <li>• Raised awareness of refugee communities on the existing laws of the host country.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Resettle victims/at risk refugees and others who are eligible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victims of insecurity and others meeting the selection criteria are resettled in third countries</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basic services such as health, education, etc. that will afford refugees a minimum acceptable standard of life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basic needs of Eritrean and urban refugees are met through implementation of self-sustaining activities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the capacity of refugee and host communities, especially adolescents and women, girls to become self-supporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugee women, girls, adolescents, and members of the host communities participate more actively in community</li> </ul>

in order to avert dependency.	<p>life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees and host communities have opportunities for skills training and income generating activities.</li> <li>• Peaceful coexistence of refugees and nationals in refugee hosting areas improved.</li> </ul>
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<b>Name of Beneficiary/Theme:</b> Sudanese, Somali and Eritrean Refugees	
<b>Main Goals</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support environmental mitigation activities in refugee/returnee impacted areas.</li> </ul>	
Principal Objectives	Related Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To mitigate environmental degradation in and around refugee-returnee impacted areas through reforestation, soil erosion control and community based environmental education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 450,000 tree seedlings of different species will be planted in a timely manner and protected.</li> <li>• At least 70,000 meters long terraces &amp; check dams will be constructed to curtail further erosion.</li> <li>• Increased community awareness and behavioural change amongst the refugees on environmental issues and mitigating measures.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the use of energy saving technologies and practices as an alternative solution to reduce deforestation, and at the same time reducing the burden of firewood collection for refugees mainly women &amp; children as well as reducing the risk of exposure to "abuse" (physical protection/sexual abuse).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 2,000 energy saving stoves will be produced and distributed for refugees and locals.</li> <li>• Solar cooking devices will be demonstrated in selected camps.</li> </ul>

<b>Name of Beneficiary/Theme:</b> Post-Primary Education Assistance (Urban and Sudanese refugees)	
<b>Main Goals</b>	
Provide refugees access to secondary education.	
Principal Objectives	Related Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide secondary education.</li> <li>• To increase enrolment of young girls in Secondary Schools.</li> <li>• To improve adult refugee involvement in distance learning and income generating activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of students (male/female) completing primary school receive support for secondary education.</li> <li>• Percentage of girls enrolled in secondary schools.</li> <li>• Ratio of students, teachers and teaching/learning materials provided.</li> <li>• Distance education and vocational skill provided to adult refugees (male/female).</li> </ul>



## Selected Programme Goals and Objectives

Based on the planning figure for January 2003, the principal beneficiaries of protection and assistance programmes of UNHCR Ethiopia are as follows:

1. 90,917 **Sudanese refugees** in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions: ensuring asylum, care and maintenance assistance and partial self-reliance.
2. 32,000 **Somali refugees** in the Eastern camps: ensuring asylum, care and maintenance assistance and voluntary repatriation of 20,000 in 2003 including **Ethiopian nationals (of Somali origin)** living in the eastern refugee camps will be dispersed and reintegrated into their local communities of origin in Ethiopia.
3. 4,500 **Eritrean refugees** in Wa'ala Nhibi in Tigray National Regional State: ensuring asylum, basic care and maintenance assistance pending transfer to a more secure site and voluntary repatriation following the implementation of the cessation clause.
4. 550 **urban refugees** and asylum seekers will receive basic assistance, counselling and post primary education where possible, while voluntary repatriation will be promoted to those applicable and resettlement opportunities will be pursued for those who are eligible, in particular, for women at risk.

## PART II: Beneficiary Population(s) and/or Theme(s)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide and improve medical care for victims of sexual violence, sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation (women, children etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved management of medical needs, including sexually transmitted diseases, counselling and physical trauma, of the victims.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of awareness sessions conducted and number of participants (male/female).</li> <li>Number and types of cases of sexual violence and/or exploitation reported and medically managed by health personnel.</li> <li>Availability of separate record for evidence.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To raise and update the awareness of refugees on mode of transmission, preventive measures, control, care and consequences of HIV/AIDS with special emphasis on the youth and women.</li> <li>To improve care and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual behaviour and attitude of target population improved.</li> <li>Improved STD management.</li> <li>People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) get appropriate treatment for opportunistic infections and care.</li> <li>Decreased AIDS related mortality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of refugees (male/female) reached during awareness raising campaigns.</li> <li>Changes observed in knowledge, attitudes, practices and behaviours</li> </ul>

treatment of HIV/AIDS cases		<p>(KAPB).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot study on home based care done for PLWHAs.</li> <li>• Incidence of STDs.</li> <li>• Number of HIV/AIDS cases treated for opportunistic infections.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve knowledge, attitude and skill of health workers on general health service delivery, HIV/AIDS, sexual violence and/or exploitation, handling and utilisation of health information and other relevant topics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved ratio of community health assistants (CHAs) and traditional birth attendants (TBAs).</li> <li>• Improved care for HIV/AIDS cases and victims of sexual violence and/or abuse.</li> <li>• Quality health care provided to the refugees.</li> <li>• Reduce morbidity and mortality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of CHAs and TBAs per camp.</li> <li>• Number and types of training sessions conducted.</li> <li>• Number of health workers (male/female) enrolled in the training.</li> <li>• Change in KAPB study.</li> <li>• Morbidity and mortality rates.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To raise awareness of UNHCR staff and staff of IPs' on HIV/AIDS prevention and control, and on medical implications of Gender based sexual violence (GBSV) and/or sexual exploitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved attitude and awareness of staff towards PLWHAs.</li> <li>• Improved understanding of staff on causes, preventive mechanisms and consequences of sexual violence and/or sexual exploitation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of peer educators (male/female) trained and/or refreshed.</li> <li>• Number of staff (male/female) reached with information dissemination.</li> <li>• Number and types of materials distributed.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To engage the services of a competent community services IP with ARRA's agreement for all the camps. To strengthen IP's capacity through optimum use of human and material resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-agreement signed with IP and training workshops in programme for IPs' personnel.</li> <li>• Qualified IP personnel to manage areas of responsibility.</li> <li>• Involvement and out-sourcing to self-funded IPs with reduced financial involvement of UNHCR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of skilled manpower deployed for implementation of the programme.</li> <li>• Percentage of IP's financial contribution towards the project.</li> <li>• Expert no. of female staff monitoring</li> </ul>

		community services activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen the protection of refugees, refugee status determination procedure through information dissemination to refugees, interviews and provision of legal counselling to implementing partners through appropriate training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a proper registration system.</li> <li>Training of IPs and Government officials on refugee law and refugee status determination.</li> <li>Workshops on protection principles and on refugee determination for refugees and key government officials.</li> <li>Advocate enactment of the draft national refugee legislation, if not yet passed in 2002.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of camps with functional registration system.</li> <li>Number of government officials (male/female) trained in refugee law and effective application of acquired knowledge.</li> <li>Number of workshops organised on protection principles and number of participants (male/female).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that as many school age children as possible will attend formal school and provide training in different skills through vocational training programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased number of students attending schools; improve quality of education through refresher courses and workshops for teachers.</li> <li>Qualified and trained teachers at primary and Secondary school levels.</li> <li>Adequate teaching materials, classroom supplies and textbooks provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 60% of school age children would be enrolled and retention maintained throughout the academic year.</li> <li>Ratio of students/classroom/session.</li> <li>Number of qualified teachers (male/female) assigned in each class.</li> <li>Ratio of students, teachers, school materials and classroom supplies provided.</li> </ul>

**Section B:** Statistical and demographic information for the **Sudanese refugees**

Age Group	Male (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Female (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Total (in absolute numbers)	(in %)
0-4	<b>9,154</b>	50.8	<b>8,873</b>	49.2	<b>18,027</b>	22.0
5-17	<b>14,532</b>	46.4	<b>16,777</b>	53.6	<b>31,309</b>	38.2
18-59	<b>16,798</b>	52.6	<b>15,117</b>	47.4	<b>31,915</b>	39.0
60 and >	<b>345</b>	47.5	<b>381</b>	52.5	<b>726</b>	0.8
Total	<b>40,829</b>	49.8	<b>41,148</b>	50.2	<b>81,977</b>	100
Major Loc	Bonga, Dimma, Fugndo, Sherkole and Yarenja					

Most of the projected activities will be ongoing in 2003. The planning figure adopted is 91,977 taking into account the continued conflict in Southern Sudan and the steady influx.

Majority of Sudanese refugees have been in Ethiopia for almost three decades. Article Art 1(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention is the basis for granting asylum to this caseload. They are located in five camps in western Ethiopia, namely Bonga, Dimma, Fugnido (under Sub-Office/Gambella), Yarenja (under Branch Office) and Sherkole (under Field Office/Assossa). The refugees are predominantly Nuers followed by Anuaks, Uduks, Dinkas, Shiluk, Nuba, Lokoro, Murle, Meban, Funj and others. They come from mainly the Upper Nile, Blue Nile, and the Equatorial regions and are mostly farmers and pastoralists. They constitute 99.84% of the total population of the refugees in the west, with the remaining 0.16% being Ugandans.