

## IMPLEMENTING PARTNER REPORT, Part 2 – Narrative Reporting

Title of the Project:	[Environmental Protection, Rehabilitation and Education in Refugee Impacted Areas]
Partner Agreement No.:	[0000000265]
Implementer:	[Save the Environment Ethiopia/ 1073045L]
Reported by:	[Yonas Asibe]
Reporter title:	[Program Officer]
Operation:	[Ethiopia]
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### 1. Operational Project context - changes

*Kebribeyah area has been hosting Somalia Refugees since 1991 while Awbere was re-opened in 2007 and Shedder was opened in 2008.*

*The host communities in refugee settlement areas drive their livelihood from pastoralism. The existence of high grazing intensities had left a barren land causing soil erosion and subsequent formation of big gullies. Most of grazing lands in the Kebele are already degraded and unproductive which is affecting the main source of livelihood of the community- Livestock rearing. Moreover, there is high dependence on natural resources for Shelter construction, fencing, household energy, furniture, tools etc...*

*Except Shedder, Awbere and Kebribeyah areas have been hosting Somali refugees since 1988 during which the environment has been very much impacted in terms of deforestation and land degradation. Refugees in the three camps as well as the host communities around these camps are cutting the surrounding vegetation for firewood and construction resulting in further environmental degradation.*

*The refugee population in Kebribeyah is of rural origin with pastoral economic base while the refugees in Shedder and Awbere are mainly from Mogadishu. The refugees in the three camps have no direct access to formal employment apart from the few employed by UNHCR partners for refugee related projects. In addition, the refugees have no access to land other than the small plots they are given for erecting their tukuls.*

### 2. Changes in Population targeted by the Project

#### 2.1 [Somali Refugees & Asylum Seekers]

- a) *The beneficiaries of this sub-project are 41, 724 registered Somali refugees in Kebribeyah, Shedder and Awbere Refugee camps. The refugee population in these camps is composed of 47.5% male and 52.5% female while children constitute 60.3% of the total population. In terms of clan composition, the majority belongs to Darod, Hawiye, Asharaf, Dir followed by Bantu and Midgan/Gaboye. These clans originated from southern and central Somalia where insecurity is still a problem and will remain in Ethiopia until the situation there is stabilized. Homogeneity in clan composition, religion, language and culture with the hosting community has made refugees acceptance and continued refugee in Ethiopia relatively easy. The demographic breakdown of the Somali refugee at the end of June/2013 was as follows.*

- b) *Demographic Data by Population Planning Group at the end of June, 2013*

Name of Population Planning Group:						
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	3,406	8.2%	3,558	8.5%	6,964	16.7%
5-11	5,912	14.2%	5,777	13.8%	11,689	28.0%
12-17	3,395	8.1%	3,128	7.5%	6,523	15.6%
18-59	6,687	16.0%	8,914	21.4%	15,601	37.4%
60 and >	417	1.0%	530	1.3%	947	2.3%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19,817</b>	<b>47.5%</b>	<b>21,907</b>	<b>52.5%</b>	<b>41,724</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Project Sites:						

### **3. Implementation Arrangements - changes**

*On behalf of the government of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, the Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in collaboration with UNHCR is responsible for the overall coordination of refugee protection and assistance projects. Hence, overall program activities will be consulted, implemented, monitored and evaluated in coordination with ARRA and UNHCR.*

*Community involvement at all levels of the project phases (at planning, implementation and evaluation) is essential for sustainability of any program. Hence, meetings, briefing sessions and workshops for beneficiaries, landowners and stakeholder will be prepared before and during the implementation of this project.*

### **4. Related Inputs and Projects –changes**

*LWF in Awbarre and Shedder camps has environmental interventions through their own funding and this will reinforce the impact of environmental activities under this sub-project. As the responsible government body, the district Environment/Agricultural Bureaus in the respective locations will also provide necessary input to the project in terms of technical advice, monitoring and some inputs such as insecticides.*

*SEE has partnership with WFP for the implementation of SAFE project. WFP has funded Environmental Rehabilitation project in Shedder, Aweberi, and Kebribeyah, Beekeeping and cattle fattening project in the three camps. Hence, these projects are expected to contribute positively to the overall environmental rehabilitation efforts.*

*SEE has also a partnership with BC-CSSP to implement Promotion and Community Based Production of Biodiesel in Deneba and Elbahay Kebeles. Accordingly, it has been involved to pilot an integrated project with a primary goal of promoting bio-diesel from *Jatropha curcas* and Caster bean for household energy. It aims at small-scale production of bio-diesel to reduce removal of natural vegetation for cooking and lighting, improve income of beneficiaries, reduce health complications from indoor air pollution and reduce time spent by women and children to collect firewood.*

*Moreover, SEE also involved to implement a project named ‘‘ Community Based Environmental Management, Livelihood Improvement and Solar Electrification of Deneba Kebele, Kebribeyah Woreda of Somali Region. The Goal of this project is to improve the livelihood of semi-pastoralist communities of Deneba Kebele through integrated environmental rehabilitation, livelihood enhancement and capacity building of the community for sustainable environmental management and utilization.*

*The already established partnerships with ZOA, Addis Ababa University HOAREC, Regional Environmental Protection Authority and other partners will contribute to this project.*

### **5. Overall impact of the Project**

*The rehabilitation of the much eroded land and the continuous and timely interventions in the environmental protection, soil and water conservation activities would minimize the damage that would be caused to the environment and would significantly reduce the cost and time to rehabilitate the area.*

*Therefore, this sub-project supports UNHCR’s multi-faceted environmental rehabilitation initiatives that aim to redress environmental degradations sustained as a result of prolonged presence of refugees in refugee hosting areas. It also will focus on improving the productive capacity of the land through reforestation including soil and gully control, provision of forest extension and education in the management and maintenance of forest resources*

## 7. Actual Progress Achieved towards Planned Results

**Population planning group:** Somali refugees and Asylum seekers

**Goal:** Protection and mixed Solutions

**Rights Group:** Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

<b>Objective: [ Natural Resources and Shared Environment Better Protected]</b>		
<b>Problem description:</b>	[High pressure of refugees on natural vegetation for household energy, shelter, fence, as source of income inadequate environmental rehabilitation efforts which responds to the degree of deforestation and soil erosion has resulted in environmental degradation which extends far beyond refugee settlement areas]	
<b>Intended impact:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement in vegetation cover and reduced area of degraded land. Some 55 hectares of degraded land (35ha in the three camps &amp; 20 ha. In Deneba kebele) rehabilitated by the end of 2013</li> <li>• Improvements in refugee settlement areas by planting more trees in camps</li> <li>• Soil erosion minimized and selected erosion prone areas protected</li> <li>• Increased refugee/locals involvement in the management of forest resources</li> <li>• Increased awareness of the community</li> </ul>	
<b>Actual impact:</b>	[even though it is not the appropriate time to measure the actual impact, the environmental risks associated with the operation are on mitigation]	
<b>Impact Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Data capture level</b>	<b>Actual ( _ or _/_)</b>
[Extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated]	[ Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	0

<b>Output:</b>	<b>Report on the progress achieved:</b>		
<b>1.1 Capacity building undertaken</b>	<p>[Environmental awareness rising was conducted on WED through distribution of 300 T-shirt, 200 Capes and 03 Banners and through Drama presentation, Environmental Panel Discussions and brief presentation on WED theme for the participants of the event at JJ town and in the three refugee camps.</p> <p>In order to improve the awareness level of the community towards sustainable utilization of natural resources, environmental education has been channelled through celebrations of the events of June 5, through IEC, exhibitions, music, drama, dances &amp; environmental awareness campaign. During the event of June 5, more than 4,000 persons were reached. Cleaning campaign and tree planting campaign were also organized with refugee and local communities and the different IPs.]</p>		
<b>Performance Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual progress ( _ or _/_)</b>
# of community awareness conducted	[ Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	06	01
WED celebrated		01	[01]

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Site (Optional)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Status</b>
community environmental awareness conducted	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	January/2013	December/2013	In progress
[celebration of WED]	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	[June/2013]	[June/2013]	Completed

<b>Output:</b>	<b>Report on the progress achieved:</b>
1.2 Forest protection undertaken	<p>[322, 400 (134, 000 in KB, 95, 200 in Awbere and 93, 200 in Shedder) seedlings were produced.</p> <p>72,000 different types of eco-friendly multi-purpose tree species seedling, fruits trees, and Jatropha seedlings were planted in the three sites.</p> <p>44 ha of land is covered with 70.4 km of soil bund established on degraded land (27 ha in Kebribeyah &amp; Deneba, 9 hectare in Shedder, and 8ha in Awbere. Out of these, 36 ha have been planted and being rehabilitated with 72,000 different types of eco-friendly multi-purpose tree species (27 ha in Kebribeyah, 9 hectare in Shedder and 0 hectare in Awbere/.</p> <p>164m3 check dam was constructed (100m3 in SH and 64 in KB). Aloae planted on soil bunds and in gullies to protect the gullies from erosion. Tree species such as Susbania, Luceania and Jatropha planted in gullies; gully control structures and soil bunds were maintained.</p> <p>To protect further deterioration of Aweberi bridge, 292m3 gabion retaining wall has been constructed in the bridge.</p> <p>About 70 beneficiaries have planted seedlings of Moringa (50 in SH and 20 in KB) with the necessary orientation.</p> <p>1,400 road side plantation pits have been dug (1,000 in SH and 400 in AW). About 1,000 protective shields for the road side plantation have been produced.</p> <p>Moreover, on the occasion of World Refugee Day and WED, about 300 different types of tree species seedlings have been planted on the road side pit of SH refugee camp. Until this reporting period, about 300 protective shields were placed on the planted pits at SH.</p> <p>About 190 beneficiaries from the host and refugee communities establish live fence with different multi-purpose and eco-friendly tree plant species that are suitable for fencing (130 in KB, 30 in AW).</p> <p>The rain water harvesting structures in Aweberi was fenced with wire mesh and angel iron.</p>

	About 200,000 different types of multi-purpose tree species seedlings and fruits have been distributed to the different IPs such as GAIA, IRC, ARRA, UNHCR; and the different institutions and host communities(43,000 in SH, 108,000 in KB and 49,000 in AW). Orientation on land preparation and method of plantation was also given to each beneficiaries and institution during seedling distribution.		
	]		
Performance Indicator(s)	Site	Target	Actual progress ( _ or _/ _ )
# of tree seedlings raised and planted # of seedlings planted # of hectares planted Km of physical and biological SCs constructed Km of road covered with road side tree plants No of households planted moringa Number of households establishing live fences Rain water harvesting structure constructed Survival rate after planting (%)	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	330,000 seedlings raised 108,000 seedlings planted by SEE	[322,000/200,000]
		55 ha degraded land covered with new seedlings 52.50km of soil bund, 180m3 check dams, 600m3 gabion retaining wall constructed in Aweberi bridge. 24km of road side planted in the refugee camp. 200 households planted moringa 500 households engaged in live fences 01 water harvesting structures constructed	40 ha/70.4 km 292m2
		80% survival rate achieved	
No of seedlings distributed		225,000 seedlings	200,000

Activities	Site (Optional)	Start date	End date	Status
Production of 330,000 seedlings	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	Jan-13	Jun-13	[Completed]
Enrichment planting	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	Mar-13	Aug-13	In progress,
Soil & Water Conservation	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	Feb-13	Jun-13	In progress,
Greening Camps	Awebere, Shedder	Mar-13	Aug-13	In progress,
Biological /Live fencing	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	Mar-13	Aug-13	In progress,

Objective:2 [Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted]		
<b>Problem description:</b>	<p>[Deneba Hafir-dam was constructed by UNHCR in 2004 with a project cost of 6,000,000 ETB to supply water for the local communities of Deneba kebele (Kebribeyah district). It is the only source of water available for drinking and livestock for communities living in the nearby settlements. The dam is near to the main pipeline of refugee water supply and it has helped to reduce the pressure of the refugee water supply.</p> <p>The vegetation cover in the nearby areas of the dam was deforested exposing the soil to erosion and consequently to formation of big gullies. The depth of the dams has reduced because of the silt from the run-off; affecting the amount of water significantly. One of the gullies is only two meters away from the edge of the dam with 4 meter depth and 100 meters length. Unless an urgent gully control structure is constructed, the dam will be taken away by the run-off, damaging the only source of water to the community.</p> <p>SEE has secured fund from UNDP/GEF/SGP to implement overall development project aiming at improving the livelihood of semi-pastoralist communities of Deneba kebele through integrated environmental rehabilitation, livelihood enhancement and capacity building of the community for sustainable environment management and utilization. Solar electrification of Deneba Kebele, income generation activities and capacity building of the community for sustainable self-management of natural resource are components of the project fully funded by the project. One of the objectives of the project is to ensure sustainable water supply of Deneba kebele by saving Deneba hafir dam from damage through rehabilitation and protection of the 40 hectare of catchment. Some cost like seedling production, gabion retaining wall near to the dam will be covered by UNHCR while most labour cost will be covered by community participation (both refugee and host community)]</p>	
<b>Intended impact:</b>	[Sustainable water supply will be ensured through protection and rehabilitation of Deneba Catchment]	
<b>Actual impact:</b>	[in order to achieve the intended impact of ensuring sustainable water supply, the protection and rehabilitation activities at Deneba Catchment is continuing]	
<b>Impact Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Data capture level</b>	<b>Actual ( _ or _/_)</b>
Extent local communities support continued presence of PoC	[Kebribeyah]	0

<b>Output:</b>		<b>Report on the progress achieved:</b>	
<b>Peace-full co-existence project implemented</b>		[15 ha. Of degraded land of Deneba catchment rehabilitated and covered with 32,000 seedlings. About 20 m3 Stone for check dam construction have been purchased and off-loaded in the project site. However, due to the insufficient budget allocated for the gabion retaining wall and for fencing the hafir dam, then the budget was relocated for Aweberi bridge gabion construction]. It is planned for the next quarter	
<b>Performance Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual progress (_ or _/_)</b>
Ha of land covered with seedlings # of HHs establishing live fence # of seedlings distributed	[Kebribeyah]	20 ha. Of degraded land of Deneba catchment covered with 32,000 seedlings 37.5m3 check dam, 30km soil bund constructed biological soil conservation measures integrated. Deneba hafir dam fenced with barbed wire. 300m3 gabion retaining wall constructed.	15ha 20m3
		30 HH establish live fence 30,000 multi-purpose seedlings distributed	

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Site (Optional)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Rehabilitation of 20 ha. Of Deneba catchment through area closure , enrichment planting, & SWCs	[Kebribeyah]	Jan-13	Aug-13	In progress
construction of Gabion retaining wall	[Kebribeyah]	Jan-13	Feb-13	[Not started /
maintenance of fence of the Hafir Dam	[Kebribeyah]	Jan-13	Aug-13	[Not started /
30 HHs establish live fence 30,000 multi-purpose seedlings distributed	[Kebribeyah]	Jan-13	Aug-13	In progress

<b>Objective:3 [Population Live in Satisfactory Conditions of Sanitation and Hygiene]</b>			
<b>Problem description:</b>	[The environmental, social and physical structures available to handle waste produced by the community are too weak. The landfill sites polluted with plastic materials in or around the town and refugee camp are affecting the community living nearby the site and easy to access for domestic and wild animals]		
<b>Intended impact:</b>	[Clean and healthy environment free from plastic pollution in refugee settlement and surrounding areas will be realised by collecting plastic waste for recycling and increasing community awareness on the negative impact of plastic waste. Moreover it will also contribute to improving livelihood for financially disadvantaged women and other vulnerable individuals in both refugee and local communities from selling collected plastic waste to recycling factories and producing/selling of eco-friendly bags and mats]		
<b>Actual impact:</b>	[]		
<b>Impact Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Data capture level</b>		<b>Actual (_ or _/_)</b>
[Area cleared from plastic pollution]	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]		[]

<b>Output:</b>	<b>Report on the progress achieved:</b>		
Community solid waste management services provided - continuation of plastic recycling	[Even though a lot of efforts made to continue the project, the development of it becomes motion less due to the following: the project was not supported by budget on the project agreement; the unattractive payments made for the project beneficiaries discourage them from collecting the plastic waste. This means that if more money is paid to the beneficiaries, then the existing market will not cover all the costs of loading/unloading, fuel and other costs; Unavailability of plastic waste compressor and crushing machine; and lack of market in JJ to handover the plastic waste at a reasonable price.]		
<b>Performance Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual progress (_ or _/_)</b>
[# of cooperatives organized for plastic recycling]	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	[4]	[no]

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Site (Optional)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Status</b>
plastic recycling continues to function	[Kebribeyah, Awebere, Shedder ]	Jan-13	Dec-13	Not started



<b>Objective: [shelter and infrastructure established , improved and maintained]</b>			
<b>Problem description:</b>	[Adequate shelter construction material is not provided for refugee that has leaded them to use wood sourced from natural vegetation contributing to deforestation. Refugee spend considerable amount of their income to purchase shelter construction wood. Moreover, it has resulted in tension with local farmers due to scarce forest resources]		
<b>Intended impact:</b>	[Refugee in Aweberi and Shedder refugee camps will be assisted to live in adequate dwellings]		
<b>Actual impact:</b>	[the actual impact will be assessed at the end of the project]		
<b>Impact Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Data capture level</b>	<b>Actual ( _ or _/ _ )</b>	
[% of PoC living in adequate dwelling]	[Awebere, Shedder]	[ ]	

<b>Output:</b>	<b>Report on the progress achieved:</b>		
Long term permanent shelters provided and sustained	[In Shedder refugee camp, the following criteria have been developed to select the qualified refugees. These are:-the willingness of the beneficiary; Financial and manpower capacity; greater than seven family size and female headed HHs; allocating equal Quota system for all zones; those refugee not belong to on other similar projects. These criteria's was developed by ARRA, UNHCR, RCC, and SEE]. Accordingly, we have constructed 02 stone houses in Shedder refugee camp.		
<b>Performance Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual progress ( _ or _/ _ )</b>
[# of permanent shelters constructed]	[Awebere, Shedder]	[50]	[2 stone houses]

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Site (Optional)</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Status</b>
Assistance Provided to construction of Durable Shelters	[Awebere, Shedder]	Jan-13	Dec-13	In progress