ETHIOPIA OPERATION – GONDER FO

REFUGEE SETTLEMENT PROFILE – ALEMWACH

Updated on: 31st December 2022

OVERVIEW

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. * Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan; and between Ethiopia and Somalia has not yet been determined.

The Tigrayan crisis led to difficult humanitarian conditions including limited access to basic social and life-saving services for refugees in the Mai Tsebri camps. Coupled with the security breakdown, many refugees opted to move from the Mai Ani and Adi Harush camps to Alemwach, Dabat in the Amhara region.

Prior to spontaneous movements, UNHCR had conducted an intention survey whereby, **90%** of refugees concerned about their security situation indicated their willingness to be relocated elsewhere.

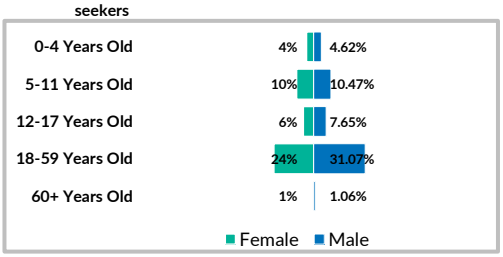
Over **15,000 refugees spontaneously relocated** from the Tigray camps to Alemwach between February and July 2022, going through difficult transit. Following the cessation of hostilities in November 2022 with improved access to Mai Tseberi, **UNHCR, RRS, and IOM relocated 7,080 refugees to Alemwach**.

UNHCR's response strategy in Alemwach is an integrated area-based approach with refugees and the host community sharing services such as WASH, education, and health. UNHCR plans on strengthening existing facilities instead of building new ones.

22,046 Refugees & Asylum seekers

8,295 Households

ERITREAN Main Nationality



GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Country	Ethiopia
Region	Amhara
Zone	North-Gondar
Woreda	Dabat
Responsible Office	Gondar SO

PARTNERS (9)

PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS	RRS	PLAN		
	DICAC	EECMY	IHS	
SHELTER & NFI	ANE	RRS		
WASH	IHS			
HEALTH	MTI	RRS		
FOOD	WFP	RRS		

INFRASTRUCTURES

Primary Health Centre	01
Early childhood care and Development centre	XX
Water Points	13
Security Post	01
Reproductive Health facility	XX
Vocational training centre	XX
Child-friendly spaces	01
Protection Desks	02
Number of latrines	427
Borehole	01

CHALLENGES

Health Centres running with limited capacity. Lack of medicines and ambulance.

WASH absence of a treatment plant and landfill for solid waste and sludge management

Early Childhood care and development not functioning

Women Safe Spaces not available

Documentation non-registration of newborns and ID renewals

The registration process on hold

KEY INDICATORS

	Target	Achievement	Status
EDUCATION			
• #Of boys and girls having access to safe protective learning environment	1,541	162%	🟢
• #Of students enrolled in secondary education (9-12)	1,000	42.1%	🔴
PROTECTION & SOLUTIONS			
• Proportion of children at risk supported by the best interest procedure (BIP)	1500	76%	🟡
• Proportion of at-risk persons and survivors supported with GBV services	>85	<50	🔴
SHELTER & NFI			
• # Of households receiving NFI's	100%	100%	🟢
• % Of HH living in an adequate dwelling (Transitional shelters)	125	1.5%	🔴
WASH			
• # Of litres of potable water per person per day	20L	10L	🟡
• # Of persons per toilet	<20	52	🔴
HEALTH			
• Under – 5 Mortality rate	<1.5death/1000/Month	0	🟢
• Prevalence of Global acute Malnutrition (GAM)	<10%	4.5%	🟡
FOOD			
• % Of households using no harmful coping strategies (Nutrition survey)	98%	73.68%	🟡
• Average # of Kcals distributed per person per day	2,100	1,050	🔴

🔴 Below 50% of the target || 🟡 Below 80% of the target || 🟢 100% of the target

Sectors	Indicators
Protection and Resettlement	• The issuance of Proof of Registration has resumed for refugees in Alemwach but however, it is limited to family size one. RRS indicates commitment to resume registration activities as soon as possible. • Capacity building was provided for **35 local government official**s on basic Child Protection concepts, case management and best interest procedure. • Capacity building support and training on refugee protection and freedom of movement provided for RRS and local security and justice sectors to strengthen the safety and security of refugees and ensure their right to freedom of movement • Safety and access to justice services accessible on the site. Safety and other protection concerns on the site are monitored and addressed via protection desks and in collaboration with RRS and local authorities. • Feedback and response mechanisms established. • GBV case management is ongoing on the site with a total of **154 cases** receiving counselling, medical, psychosocial support, and cash assistance. Home-to-home GBV awareness is regularly conducted on the site. • **1,005 vulnerable refugees** are identified through the proGres database and profiled for resettlement consideration out of which **398 are submitted to the USA**. The remaining are at different stages of the resettlement process. In collaboration with IOM and RRS, medical screening for refugees accepted by Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA has resumed allowing future resettlement departures from Alemwach. Resettlement and antifraud training provided to UNHCR and partner staff, as well as interpreters • Antifraud messaging is embedded at each step of the resettlement processing
MHPSS	• Psychosocial support is provided by partner agencies to both children and adults. • **85 children were engaged in play** and art therapy which provided a free space for them to express themselves and engage with other children, hence strengthening their social support. • **38 caregivers** participated in group therapy that aimed at capacity building for positive parenting. • **6 community based psychosocial groups** were conducted reaching **240(180F, 60M**). Through the sessions, participants were educated on stress management, emotion regulation and positive coping skills • Suicide prevention and response activities were conducted. **11(1M,10F) cases** were responded to for exhibiting suicidal behaviour. • MHPSS interviews and referrals to UNHCR protection, Health and Resettlement and partner agencies for complementary services.
WASH	• Refugees have access to a daily supply of **10 litres of potable water** per person per day, with an extension to the host community. • **42 trained community hygiene promoters** engaged in hygiene awareness in Alemwach. • **427 sanitation facilities** have been constructed • Solid waste and sludge management is a major gap due to the absence of a treatment plant or landfill. Temporary areas have been identified for dumping waste in collaboration with the Dabat Woreda authorities.
Shelter	• **40 transitional hangars** and **2,623 emergency shelters** erected in Alemwach and the construction of **314 permanent shelters** is ongoing; **125 are completed** and already handed over to families.

	• **31 solar streetlights** have been erected in Alemwach site to serve the population and enhance security and 10 additional streetlights within the host community. • Grinding mill constructed to serve both refugees and host community. • 6km gravel road along with **10 drainage structures** has been constructed to improve accessibility and drainage within the Alemwach site
Education	• Through the Education Cannot Wait for (ECW) funding, UNHCR and Plan International have set up a temporal learning space for refugee children within the Alemwach site. • **1,700 refugee children** have been registered for primary education and **218 (67 female)** have been enrolled on high school. • Dabat Secondary school is supported with school equipment such as computers, benches, photocopiers and other stationaries.
Health	• Refugees have access to primary, secondary, and tertiary health care services in the existing government health facilities. • RRS, the UNHCR health implementing partner, supports medical referrals and nutrition services for refugees. • Expansion of the Dabat Health Centre by operational partner MTI to increase capacity for both refugee and host population.
Energy and Environmental Protection	• Considering the lack of alternative energy means for cooking, around 2500-meter cube firewood has been distributed for the entire refugees in Alemwach Site. Each refugee is entitled for 1 kilogram of firewood per day. • UNHCR and its partners have undertaken energy assessment mission to assess the possibility of connecting Alemwach Site with national electric grid including surrounding host community.
Core Relief Item (CRI) Distribution	• All refugees have been provided with CRI assistance upon arrival that constitute bedding items (mat, blanket, and mattress), plastic sheeting, kitchen set, bucket, jerrican, laundry soap, solar lights and sweaters and dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age.

Partnership

Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) – Protection, health, food assistance, CRI distribution and education

Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS) – WASH and child protection

World Food Programme- Food Assistance

Development and Inter Church Aid Commission (DICAC) – GBV, secondary education and community empowerment

Plan International Ethiopia- Primary education services

Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) – shelter/infrastructur

Medical Team International- Operation Partner- Health services.

Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus (EECMY-DASSC)- access to justice

African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency (AHADA)- warehouse management.