

THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 4 781 600 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 3 050 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect management - Delegation Agreement with an EU Member State Agency - Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID)		
DAC-code	72010	Sector	Material relief assistance and services

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The action will **contribute to the objectives of the Trust Fund** (1) greater economic and employment opportunities, establishing inclusive economic programmes that create employment, with a focus on vocational training and creation of micro-and small enterprises; (2) and strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people, by means of providing food and nutrition security, health, education and social protection, as well as environmental sustainability (4) improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

The action is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domain (3)**: reinforce the protection of refugees and other displaced persons, uphold the human rights of all migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, support the integration of long term refugees and displaced persons in host communities and strengthen capacities of countries of first asylum, transit and destination and domain.

The action will contribute to the achievement of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**, especially: **Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.**

The **beneficiaries** are around 40 000 members of the host and refugee living in and around Adi-Harush, Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee camps.

Ethiopia currently hosts 883,546 refugees (UNHCR, 30 September 2017) - the second largest refugee population in Africa surpassed only by Uganda. Despite continued political and economic challenges of its own, including recurrent droughts, ethnic tensions, unrest and political discontent on the part of some groups, which led to the State of Emergency from October 2016 to August 2017, Ethiopia continues to maintain an open-door policy towards the increasing number of refugees seeking protection in the country. Last September the government reaffirmed the country's open door policy for refugees, highlighting the efforts

made in addressing the regional refugee crisis. Ethiopia hosts around 883,546¹ refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan, the second largest refugee population in a single African country, and one of the top-10 refugee hosting countries worldwide.

Communities that host refugees are usually located in remote areas, which are characterised as environmentally fragile. In these areas, basic social services and economic infrastructures are poorly developed. The dependence on firewood and water (for both humans and animals) adds strains on already degraded natural resources. Both host and refugee communities often contribute to rapid environmental degradation, thereby worsening the situation. In addition, many of these areas are fragile and vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, thereby exacerbating the situation.

Ethiopia has one of the lowest rates of access to modern energy services, whereby the energy supply is primarily based on biomass. Today, only 27 % of the population has access to energy through the electricity grid. This share is increasing, due to an extension of the national grid on the one hand, and an increasing number of stand-alone-systems and minigrids on the other hand.

The **overall objective** of this action is to improve the living conditions in the host and refugee communities by creating livelihood opportunities, enhance local capacity building and improve access to energy services. The **specific objectives** are (i) to improve the delivery of basic services such as healthcare, education, protection or cooking both for host communities and refugees through the connection of the communal services to the grid, the installation of street lighting and solar home systems; (ii) to enhance the capacity building of local entities, the Ethiopian Electric Utility (EEU), the host and refugee communities; and (iii), to create livelihood opportunities that allow host and refugee communities to promote income-generating activities, creation of employment and economic development.

The **intervention logic** is based on the fact that improved access to energy provides livelihood opportunities, which are an agent for change and can increase self-reliance. Additionally, improved access to energy will improve basic service delivery which enhances the quality of life in the host and refugee communities.

The **geographical scope** of the action will be in Shire district, Tigray Region. The action will involve the host communities living in Embamadre, Maitsebri and Hitsats woredas and the four refugee camps in this area Adi-Harush, Hitsats, Mai-Aini and Shimelba (identification phase), sheltering a total population of 38,309² refugees³.

The **Shire Alliance** partnership was formed in December 2013 with the goal of improving access to energy for host communities, refugees and displaced persons contributing to **SDG 7**. Shire Alliance unites the efforts of three leading private companies in the energy sector (Iberdrola, Fundación Acciona Microenergía and Philips Lighting Spain), a national development agency (AECID), with the support of a multilateral agency specialised in working with refugees (UNHCR) and an international NGO (Norwegian Refugee Council). The Innovation and Technology for Development Center at the Universidad Politecnica of Madrid (itdUPM) is the institution in charge of coordinating the implementation of the action.

UNHCR September 2017

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UNHCR. September 2017

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The overall population consists of 14,625 women: 3,724 in Adi-Harush, 4,491 in Mai-Aini, 3,925 in Hitsat and 2,485 in Shimelba.

The Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Shire Alliance approach is in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which promotes the use of innovative mechanisms and private sector partnerships to encourage greater international private participation in development. The PPP will draw from the technical expertise and know-how of private companies, complemented by the knowledge and experience in the ground of the other partners, while providing added value and alternative management and implementation skills to local institutions and partners, host communities and refugees, assuring the sustainability of the action thanks to the capacity building and knowledge transfer.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country and regional context, if applicable

Ethiopia is the second-most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa with a population of 99.4 million, and a population growth rate of 2.5% in 2015. It is also one of the world's poorest countries ranked 174th out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index of the UNDP. The main challenges for Ethiopia are sustaining positive economic growth and accelerating poverty reduction, which will require significant progress in job creation, and the continued implementation of improved governance practices. Large-scale donor support will continue to provide a vital contribution in the near-term to finance the levels of spending needed to meet these challenges.

Despite the enormous challenges the country has faced in recent years, Ethiopia has proven resilient and has achieved impressive economic growth averaging 11% of GDP in the last decade. During this period, there has been significant progress in key human development indicators. However, poverty remains overarching development challenges to be addressed in the next medium-term.

Due to its fast **economic growth the energy demand** is increasingly enormous. **In the Ethiopian Growth and Transformation Plan 2015-16-2019-20, (GTP II)** energy has a relevant role, in this regard. Priority focus is given to generate sufficient power for both domestic consumption and export. Ethiopia is endowed with renewable energy sources. These include first of all hydro, but also wind, geothermal, solar as well as biomass. Only a small portion of the potential is harnessed today. To this end, the Universal Electricity Access Program will continue to be implemented and decentralized off-grid solar energy supply will be promoted.

In Tigray region the last Growth and Transformation Plan 2010-11/2015-16 energy was also reflected as a priority in the Economic Development Plan. In this sense, developing resources of energy to improve the socioeconomic condition of the population (objective iv) was ensured by the introduction of modified stoves to save energy and the promotion of renewable sources of energy (solar, wind etc) in rural areas which are off grid rural electrification at both household and institutional social services.

Ethiopia hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa. Since January 2017, 100,034 refugees arrived in Ethiopia, mainly from South Sudan (over 73,000), Eritrea (over. 18,000) and Somalia (over 6,500). The Shire area in the north of the country currently hosts four refugee camps with a total population of 38,309⁴ refugees of which 14,625 are women.

In the host communities close to Shire refugee camps, the access to electricity is also a challenge. For example, according to EEU figures, in Maitsebri woreda there are around 3,000 households connected to the grid, but still there are around 30,000 households without

access to electricity. The rural population depends on firewood and charcoal for cooking. For lighting and charging mobile services, the average monthly expenses of the rural population, according to a preliminary assessment, are 180 ETB in candles, batteries for lanterns and payments for charging in the closest urban centres.

In Shire refugee camps, there are energy needs at household, production and community levels. Although Adi-Harush and Mai-Aini are connected to the national grid and Hitsats will be after the RDPP project (see section), these connections only provide electricity for some communal services. For the rest of the communal services, running businesses and some household energy needs like lighting or charging mobiles, the populations relies on diesel generators, which leads to high expenses. In regards to households, the main source of energy for cooking is firewood (on average, in Adi-Harush, refugees need to walk more than 5 km to find this fuel). Summarizing, energy access in Shire host communities and refugee camps is a crosscutting factor linked to protection, food security, education, health and livelihoods, among other factors.

2.2.1. Sector context: policies and challenges

This Action builds on the EU approach to forced displacement adopted through the **EU Communication *Lives in dignity: from aid-dependency to self-reliance - Forced Displacement and Development***⁵ as regards the fostering self-reliance and enabling the displaced to live in dignity as contributors to their host societies, until voluntary return or resettlement⁶. The Action is also in line with the **Communication *A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries***¹ as it draws from the sector's potential for generating inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries. The Action is framed within the **renewed EU - Africa Partnership**, the Migration and Mobility Dialogue and the Khartoum process, as well as the Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMP) with Ethiopia, engaging on the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, and promoting the resilience of long-term forcibly displaced persons and their inclusion in the economic and social life of host countries. The Action will contribute to achieve the objectives of the EU - Ethiopia Strategic Engagement that has migration as one of its six pillars.

Regional context

The **Horn of Africa** is one of the most conflict prone regions of the continent and has been an epicentre of immense migratory and refugee movements. These migrations primarily take place in the form of refugee and irregular migration movements. The factors triggering them are political, ethnic, religious and gender-specific repression and persecution, civil wars and conflicts between states, environmental crises, poverty and the search for better prospects and opportunities in life.

National context

It is highly likely that refugee and migratory movements in Ethiopia will continue over the coming years, due to continuing instability in the region. Ethiopia is currently sheltering 883,546 registered refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and South

Brussels, 26.4.2016 COM(2016) 234final and the Staff Working Document accompanying the Communication (Brussels, 26.4.2016 - SWD(2016 - 142final)

Sudan, being the second largest refugee population in a single African country, and one of the top-10 refugee hosting countries worldwide. South Sudanese represent the highest

⁶ [Council Conclusions on the EU approach to forced displacement and development](#). 12 May 2016

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¹ *Brussels, 13.5.2014 COM(2014) 263final*

population of refugees in the country with 416,886 (47.2% of the total). Around 58% of the refugee population is below the age of 18.

The Tigray Regional State⁵, where the present action will be implemented is known as one of the richest areas in Ethiopia in mineral resources; however, centuries of erosion, deforestation and overgrazing have left the region with dry and treeless plains, hills and plateau. About 83 per cent of the population are farmers (teff, wheat, and barely are the main crops). However, the region is known for its poor vegetation with mostly rocky and little arable land.

The refugees are hosted mostly in four camps with some residing outside under the ‘Out-of-Camp’ Policy. The main focus is on the protection, provision of basic services and identification of durable solutions in all refugee camps responding to the influx of Eritrean refugees. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has allocated land for the 27 existing camps and for new camps to be opened as the majority of existing camps have reached their maximum capacity. The camps are managed by the Administration for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR, in collaboration with other partners and CSO.

Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush are connected to the grid but with frequent power interruptions. The refugees resort to harvesting fuel wood in the surrounding areas, with consequences of environmental degradation, sexual violence and conflict with the host community. Moreover, in Hitsats and Shimelba, there is no power supply from the national grid. Lack of alternative sources of energy is a big challenge in the Shire camps.

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)⁶

At the Summit for Refugees and Migrants hosted by the UN General Assembly in 19 September 2016, the UN Member States unanimously adopted the [New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants](#). This landmark political declaration is directed at improving the way in which the international community responds to large movements of refugees and migrants.

The Declaration gave UNHCR the task of building upon the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and in February 2017, Ethiopia accepted to be considered as a CRRF pilot country. The New York Leaders’ Summit on Refugees was co-hosted by Ethiopia, who made the nine pledges:

On 20 September 2016, Ethiopia made nine pledges at the Leaders’ Summit on Refugees⁷, relating to an expansion of out-of-camp policy, work permits and local integration (amongst others),

Many stakeholders and donors are also active, and all together will foster the **expansion of partnerships** with government actors - including leaders of regions and local districts - traditional and non-traditional donors, and international and national NGOs. This multi-stakeholder approach seeks to ensure a more effective response to the developmental needs and aspiration of host communities and refugees alike.

⁵ <http://www.ethiopia.gov.et/>

⁶ See <http://www.unhcr.org/ethiopia-592fd4854.html>

⁷ 1. Expansion of the Out-of-Camp policy to benefit 10% of the current refugee population

2. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with a permanent residence ID

3. Provision of work permits to refugees in areas permitted for foreign workers

4. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources

5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and host communities) to engage in crop production

6. Allow for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia

7. Building Industrial Parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees

8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services

9. Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses.

Through collaboration with private-sector organisations and foundations, on-going initiatives from international donors are currently taking place to expand opportunities in the areas of livelihoods, education, shelter, nutrition, energy and rehabilitation of the environment. Special attention will be paid to enhance relations between humanitarian and development actors with a view to ensuring the sustainability of current interventions and benefiting host communities and refugees alike.

Most of the refugee flows to Ethiopia are the result of armed conflicts and civil strife, ethnic intolerance, the abuse of human rights on a massive scale, drought and natural disasters, the monopolisation of political and economic power, refusal to respect democracy or the results of free and fair elections, resistance to popular participation in governance, and poor management of public affairs all play a part in forcing people to flee their normal places of residence.

The existence of large-scale refugee populations can have a severe impact on the social, economic and political life of host countries, including long-term effects to the environment.

The absorption capacity of hosting states is a significant issue. Protection and provision of basic needs and services continues to be a challenge for the governments.

Whilst refugees and IDPs can present significant challenges for host countries and communities, *'the presence of refugees and other forced migrants can also result in new opportunities and benefits for national and local economies through refugees'* human capital, including by providing labour skills and creating demand for goods and services⁸. Measures to harness the potential of refugees to drive development improve their self-reliance, and thereby strengthen the quality of refugees' protection, also to the benefit of the host countries'.

The presence of refugees has an **environmental impact** in the regions where they are hosted. Refugees in the areas use the forest for their shelter construction and firewood consumption, creating a sudden and massive demand for scarce natural resources such as land, fuel, water, food and shelter materials with long-term implications on their sustainability. The use of firewood for cooking is progressively causing deforestation in the surrounding environment. Women and children, in charge of firewood collection must walk longer distances each time, being exposed to safety risks. Another impact of the refugees on the environment is the loss of biodiversity (wild animals and plants) on which the people rely on for food.

Lessons learnt

A number of ongoing projects funded by the EU and by other development partners address the needs of both refugees and host populations in Ethiopia in terms of i.a. better access to basic services, economic and employment opportunities and needs in relation to protection and access to justice. Common for these projects is the strategic approach in which they go beyond the short-term humanitarian assistance to refugees and address the longer-term development needs and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities. Another feature is the integrated approach to project activities in which sustainable development and protection solutions are being developed for both refugees and their host communities, hence seeking more efficient use of funding and planning and reducing tensions between refugees and host communities.

Lessons learned indicate that project activities and services that involve both refugees and host communities may have a positive impact on the relationship between refugees and hosting populations and can contribute to addressing the general perception among host populations that they are worse off than many refugees with regard to access to basic services. Training and support for small-scale livelihood activities have not always proven successful

⁸ EC Communication on 'Maximising the Development Impact of Migration'

in terms of subsequent employment or better self-reliance. Efforts will be made to ensure thorough assessments and matching of labour supply and demand and targeting of project activities towards economic sectors and skills where there is a demand.

Through the pilot project developed during 2016 and 2017 in Adi Harush by the Shire Alliance and the host community, the Shire Alliance has shown that this PPP approach has correctly tackled the energy problem in Adi Harush Refugee Camps where energy access-related problems were numerous. The results achieved are positive. The action considerably improved people's life and security conditions in the host communities and the camp (60% reduction in robberies during the night, according to preliminary assessment carried out by ARRA, UNHCR & NRC), improving the natural environment for habitation by avoiding the collection of 1,500 tonnes of firewood and reducing emissions of 2,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year. At the same time, in economic terms, it produced an approximate savings of 30,000 EUR in diesel consumption.

Lessons learnt at the operational level include that solutions of context-applied technology should be better adapted to the specific situation and available resources in the field, with regards to equipment, tools, materials and installations. Identification of solid solutions to be easily set up and simple to maintain and install is essential in order to guarantee the sustainability of a project with these characteristics; To guarantee the intervention's sustainability, it is important to train hosts and refugees to be able to repair the equipment and do maintenance work. It is crucial to involve all local partners from the identification phase to coordinate all stakeholders involved in the energy sector. Participation of all stakeholders ensures identification of context-adapted solutions, and the intervention's sustainability. A system for equipment supervision and impact assessment has been set up involving all relevant stakeholders.

2.4. Complementary actions

The **Regional Development Protection Programme (RDPP)** is being implemented to support host communities and Eritrean refugees in the Shire area by improving the living standards of host communities and refugees. The NRC, a collaborating partner of the Shire Alliance, leads the energy component of the RDPP programme in Shire. There has been constant contact with the UNHCR and NRC teams to coordinate all the activities that the NGO consortium is carrying out in the energy sector. The exact scope of the electricity activities under RDPP will be defined in the near future when the Regional Electricity Authority in Mekele provides the cost for equipment and materials. The experience and the technical background of the private sector partners of Shire Alliance pilot project in Adi- Harush camps, allows to prepare an accurate estimation of the costs of the remaining needs after the RDPP will be set up.

Other activities like street lighting for the three camps and joint business model development for both host communities and refugees are not included. The selection of households for the distribution of solar systems will be done in close coordination with all the stakeholders and the distribution of solar systems for businesses with a low energy demand (like small shops or cinemas) under the present action will complement RDPP activities.

This action will seek coordination with the work of ECHO in Ethiopia based on the **Communication 'Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance. Forced Displacement and Development'**¹², outlining a new development-led approach to forced displacement.

¹²

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/thematic/refugees_en.pdf

The Action is aligned with the **Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Strategy** by UNHCR, planned to facilitate a more coordinated, predictable, timely, and effective response to the fuel and energy needs of crisis-affected populations.

Ethiopia will benefit from a US\$100 million fund from the World Bank under the **Development Response Displacement Impact Program (DRDIP)** to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities as well as refugees.

The DANIDA-funded project "**Addressing the Onward Migration of Eritrean Refugees, especially Youth**" in Northern Ethiopia is implemented by the Danish Refugee Council. This recently approved project will focus on improving the livelihood of young Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia, ultimately addressing their onward migration.

The Shire Alliance project will be aligned with the local development plans on energy, education and all the in line sectors involved in the intervention. The new approach is applied in practice through joint analysis and programming, aims to harness the productive capacities of refugees and IDPs by helping them to access education, housing, land, livelihoods and services.

Some organisations (ZoA, UNHCR and NRC) have distributed solar lanterns in the camps in recent years. ZoA distributed more than 1000 D-Light lanterns in all Hitsats households last year. NRC also distributed solar lanterns for unaccompanied minors. The selection of households for the distribution of solar systems will be coordinated with the local authorities and organisations working in the camps.

The action will also be coordinated through the Humanitarian Resilience Donor Group (HRDG), which meets monthly.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

The coordination of the different international donors operating with refugee and host population in Ethiopia takes place at the EU+ migration coordination group, which meets regularly and coordinates activities. Additionally, the main coordinating body in the country, with whom the action will liaise, is the Development Assistance Group (DAG) which was established in 2001 and is composed of 30 bilateral and multilateral partners. The DAG was established to foster and catalyse policy dialogue and to coordinate and harmonise development partners' support to the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) of Ethiopia. Coordination will be also managed through several groups already established in the country⁹ and the CRRF secretariat where necessary.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of this action is to improve the living conditions in the host and refugee communities by creating livelihood opportunities, enhance local capacity building and improve the access to basic services using the cross-cutting impacts of the provision of energy services.

The **specific objectives** are as follows:

- **Specific Objective 1:** To improve the delivery of basic services such as healthcare, education, protection or cooking for host communities and refugees through the

connection of the communal services to the grid, the installation of street lighting and solar home systems.

- **Specific Objective 2:** To enhance the capacity building local entities, EEU, host communities and refugees.
- **Specific Objective 3:** To create livelihood opportunities that allow host communities and refugees to promote income-generating activities, creation of employment and economic development.

3.2. Expected results and main indicative activities

1.1: The grid in the host community and refugee camps will be improved, anomalies will be corrected, protections will be installed and the communal services will be connected to the national grid in a safe manner.

Indicative activities

- A 1.1.1. Identification of the exact coverage of the RDPP intervention, pending of cost estimation in the moment of drafting this action plan. Once this information is available, the technical team of Shire Alliance will develop the plan to improve the grid and connect all the remaining communal services.
- A 1.1.2. Improvement of the grid and correction of anomalies in the host communities surrounding refugee camps and in the refugee camps: Installation of protections onto the transformers, installation of distribution boxes, installation of connectors and derivations for a better load distribution, installation of GPB (General Protection Boxes) in each service etc.
- A 1.1.3. Installation of electric meters in all communal services and support in designing a system managing the payment of the electric bill.
- A 1.1.4. Provision of spare parts and identification of local suppliers to ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

1.2: Street lighting is installed in host community areas, the roads that link the host communities and the refugee camps, the main roads in the camps and the latrines zones.

Indicative activities

- A 1.2.1. Identification of the exact roads where the street lighting will be installed. In addition, street lighting will be installed in some dark areas in Maitsebri town, the road from Maitsebri to Adi-Harush and in the road from Hitstats camp to Hitsats town. Shire Alliance will prioritise the installation of street lighting in some sensitive points like latrines or dark areas.
- A 1.2.2. Assembly of luminaires. The trainees will carry out serial assembly (luminaires to mounting arms and fuses installation).
- A 1.2.3. Installation of luminaires on the poles and connection to the lighting grid and installation of ground connections.
- A 1.2.4. Provision of spare parts and identification of local suppliers in order to ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

1.3: Businesses with high-energy demand in the camps will be connected to the grid with electric meters.

This result is focused on businesses in the camps because the businesses in the host communities have already the possibility to connect to the grid prior request to EEU, especially in urban areas.

Indicative activities

- A 1.3.1. Selection of around 150 businesses per camp with high energy demand that will be connected to the national grid, taking into account the amount of energy demanded.
- A 1.3.2. Support to the design of a system to manage the payment of the electric bill

with ARRA, UNHCR, EEU and the communities.

- A 1.3.3. Phase I. Connection to the grid of 20 businesses per camp, including protections (GPB, breakers and grounds) and an electric meter per business.
- A 1.3.4. Assessment of the payment system of the electric bill, lessons learned and readjustment of the system.
- A 1.3.5. Phase II. Connection to the grid of 180 businesses per camp, including protections (GPB, breakers and grounds) and an electric meter per business.

1.4: Connection to the grid of businesses and households in urban areas of the host community will be regularised.

The last assessment in September revealed that also almost all the households and businesses in the urban areas of the host community (Maitsebri and Hitsats) are connected to the grid, but household grid connections needs to be regularised.

- A 1.4.1. Identification of businesses and households in Maitsebri and Hitstats urban areas that currently are illegally connected to the grid.
- A 1.4.2. Sensitisation campaign to the owners of the households and the businesses about the relevance of regularising the connection.
- A 1.4.3. Support to EEU to for the regularisation of the connection of the businesses and households.

1.5: Solar home systems will be installed in households and businesses with low energy demand in the rural areas of the host community and in the refugee camps.

The basic solar home system (SHS) that will be installed includes a solar PV panel (from 20Wp to 50 Wp), one battery, one LED light and one connector for mobile charge and other accessories. Each SHS will cover the basic energy needs of one household for lighting and mobile charging. Furthermore, the SHS can cover the electric energy needs of some businesses, like small shops, restaurants, cinemas, etc. The systems will be delivered free of charge to the households, and will be property of the local communities.

Indicative activities

- A 1.5.1. Coordination with the solar component of the RDPP (still undefined) and selection of beneficiaries (650 households in the host community, 50 low-energy demand businesses per camp and 300 households per camp).
- A 1.5.2. Phase I. Installation of 50 SHS in each camp and host community.
- A 1.5.3. Assessment of Phase I, lessons learned and readjustment of business model.
- A 1.5.4. Phase II. Installation of 375 SHS in each camp and host community.

2.1: Host community, energy-related staff of local authorities and refugees will be trained in the installation and maintenance of electric grid and street lighting.

Indicative activities

- A 2.1.1. Selection of trainees. Camp representatives, together with the implementing partners and the experts from the companies will select 50 trainees from each camp and host community.
- A 2.1.2. Training Toolkit update. Iberdrola and Philips Lighting experts will update and adapt the training toolkit to the current needs and to be aligned to the TVET.
- A.2.1.3. Provision of training. Iberdrola and Philips Lighting experts will provide theoretical training to EEU and the trainees selected in A.2.1.1 and other interested individuals on the topics detailed in the Training Toolkit.
- A.2.1.4. The training toolkit will be aligned and included in the vocational training programme of the implementing partner and EEU internal training programme. In addition, the toolkit will be available for the TVET centres and the local authorities related to the topics described above.

2.2: EEU staff will be trained in both technical and managerial aspects of the electricity grid.

Indicative activities

- A 2.2.1. Selection of EEU staff (technicians and managers) that will be trained (50 from Maitsebri, Hitsats, Shire and Mekelle woredas).
- A 2.2.2. Designing of training material in managerial and technical aspects, including.
- A 2.2.3. Theoretical and practical training in the described topics to the selected staff.
- A 2.2.4. Provision of electric material to EEU in order to improve the grid in the surrounding areas of the camps.

2.3: Host community and refugees will be trained in business management, installation, maintenance and sensitisation for the provision and use of SHS.

Indicative activities

- A 2.3.1. Selection of trainees with the possible support of Don Bosco TVET Centre.
- A 2.3.2. Designing of training toolkit.
- A 2.3.3. Provision of training to the selected hosts and refugees.

2.6: Coordination with the local entities involved in energy and education will be promoted.

Indicative activities

- A 2.6.1. Identification of main local entities involved in energy and education.
- A 2.6.2. Periodical meetings where the local entities involved in energy and education can be coordinated with the humanitarian actors in the field, UNHCR and ARRA.

3.1: Operators trained for the maintenance of the grid in the camps and the street lighting installation will be linked with EEU.

Indicative activities

- A 3.1.1. Selection of the operator trained (6 operators per camp and host community).
- A 3.1.2. Link of the selected operators to the EEU programme and activities in the camps. To ensure the sustainability of the intervention, the possibility to include the operators in a permanent structure like EEU will be explored.
- A 3.1.3. Remote monitoring system from Spain, the operators can get advice from the experts of the companies for the maintenance of the installations.
- A 3.1.4. Periodic monitoring of the performance of the operators and replacement of operators by other trainees if there is secondary movements.

3.2: Businesses (managed by host and refugees) for the provision and maintenance of the SHS will be created and employees will work for them.

Indicative activities

- A 3.2.1. Detailed market assessment to identify the key elements for the correct working of the businesses.
- A 3.2.2. Selection of 10 hosts and 10 refugees for the creation of 3 mixed businesses (two per camp and host) for the provision of SHS to the host communities and refugees. As far as possible, half of them will be women.
- A 3.2.3. Creation of 6 businesses run jointly by hosts and refugee, and will manage the installation, payments collection, spare parts, accessories & systems supply and investments for the extension of the model.
- A 3.2.4. Remote monitoring system from Spain, the entrepreneurs can get advice from the experts of the companies for the management of the businesses.
- A 3.2.5. The selected hosts and refugees will work for the business, installing the SHS

The main contributions of the members of the Partnership, based on their experience and know-how that will lead to the achievement of the objectives are:

- The itdUPM will coordinate all the members and contribute with its research and innovation capabilities on several areas.
- The humanitarian actors (AECID, UNHCR and NRC) will contribute with their specialized knowledge on the on humanitarian action and refugee context. Also, they will help to adapt the technical knowledge of the companies to the specificity of the context of this action.
- Companies will contribute mainly with their specialized knowledge on technological solutions and their management, maintenance and operation through senior technical experts:
 - o Iberdrola: electricity grids.
 - o Philips Lighting: street lighting
 - o Fundación ACCIONA MICROENERGÍA: solar energy and business models.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Some of the Eritrean refugees trained and promoted as operators and entrepreneurs of electrical grid, lighting and solar PV, leave the camps on secondary movements.	H	-Local authorities and host community will be involved from the beginning of the project to ensure that sufficient trainees are available longterm. -Link between operators trained and local market opportunities will be established specially with the Ethiopian Electrical Utility and local companies to allow for larger self-reliance, aimed at reducing the motivation to move on. -The trainings will be aligned with the TVET centres programmes and will provided with an easily replicable training toolkit that can extend the capacity building to a higher number of people to reach additional beneficiaries, hence reducing the potential negative impact of trainees leaving.
The approval by the Government of Ethiopia of the legally-binding Comprehensive Proclamation on	M	-Fluent communication and dialogue will be promoted with local authorities and ARRA in order to define the activities that should be prioritised until the proclamation is approved. -Training activities, installation of equipment,

refugees is delayed.		street lighting and solar systems delivered will not be affected.
Lack of coordination between humanitarian actors and local authorities responsible for host community activities.	L	-Periodic meetings between the local authorities involved in energy, health and education and Shire Alliance Stakeholders will be promoted to align all the activities within the local plans to allow for greater coordination.
The increase of the electricity supply and the increment of the electricity bill in the camps generate conflicts between stakeholders in the camps.	H	-Support to ARRA, UNHCR and EEU to design a system to manage the payment of the electric bill. After consultation with UNHCR a standard procedure will be created and designed by UNHCR, ARRA and all the implementing partners in the field. -Assessment of the payment system of the electric bill, lessons learned and readjustment of the system.
Joint business models between host community and refugees are not generating the expected economic flow.	L	-Local market assessment and identification of the local dynamics to enhance supply chains and maintenance systems will be adapted to the local needs. -Awareness campaign about the uses of solar energy to enhance visibility of activities. -Capacity building for refugees and host community entrepreneurs on solar PV.
Irregular electricity supply cause power cut during several hours per day in camps.	H	-Capabilities of EEU in grid planning and inspection and maintenance of electric facilities will be improved. -Assessment about the possibility to install backup systems will be done. -Provision of electric material to EEU to improve the grid in the surrounding areas of the camps.
Assumptions:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The GoE remains fully committed to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and pledges made in the New Yorks Leader's summit on Refugees. 2. The political situation in Ethiopia remains stable and the protests of different ethnic groups do not affect stakeholders working in the field/ host communities and refugees. 3. Access to the camps for the personnel on the ground, implementing partners and monitoring visits is assured by the Government. 		

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Gender

The Action will take into account the initiative '**Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies**' led by EU and **The EU Gender Action Plan for the period**

2016-2020 (EU GAP II) that stresses the need for the full realisation of women's and girls' full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

The 1995 Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia¹⁰, which is aligned with international legal instruments, guarantees the rights of women and equality with men. On the other hand, the National Policy on Women, formulated in 1993, was a landmark development as it was the first policy formulated on women. The revised Family Code of 2000 was based on the principle of gender equality. Equality between men and women, and boys and girls, is one of the central pillars of the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II - 2015 - 2020). The country is ranked 117th in the Global Gender Gap Index 2016 from among 135 countries surveyed, and 174th in the Gender Inequality Index 2017 of the UNDP.

The majority of the refugees of this region consist of young adult Eritrean males between the ages of 17 to 45 years of age. Women constitute approximately 25% of the total population while children make up 17% majority being unaccompanied and separated children. The key challenge identified in the Shire refugee camps is the discrimination against women, which makes it difficult to create lasting change, especially among the poor and marginalised. Women and children are at great risk of experiencing abduction, violence, and sexual assault when they leave the camps to collect firewood, which is needed for cooking. Within the refugee camps, gender-based violence and women's inequality remain prevalent. Women are facing multiple forms of deprivation¹¹: lack of protection of basic human rights, violence, lack of access to productive resources, education and training, basic health services, and unemployment are widespread.

Energy and Gender are recognised as key drivers for development and economic growth. Women's entrepreneurship is seen as an important source of growth, prosperity and poverty reduction with positive impact on families and children, health and nutrition, communities and the national economy at large. The Ministry and Local Authorities of Women Affairs will be consulted at the beginning of the intervention to improve the mainstreaming of gender in all the activities especially those that will help to promote income generating activities and the creation of jobs for women in the sustainable energy sector

Human Rights

The Ethiopian National Human Rights Action Plan (2013 - 2015) was the first of its kind. Ethiopia is party to the major international and regional human rights instruments, including the UN Convention on Status of Refugees (Article 33), which have been put in place to protect every individual including refugees, although Ethiopia has maintained reservations relating to refugees' right to work. Ethiopia has also further shown its concern to protect refugees through its constitution¹² which recognises certain rights of non-nationals and by adopting a Proclamation that specifically addresses refugees.

Refugees in the Shire region face serious human right challenges within and out of the refugee camp, specifically: food, health service, housing, education and their right to free movement. The action will contribute to the improvement of the human rights situation in the camps through the provision of energy. Thus, improving the security in the camps and reducing the risks of human rights violations. The Action will improve the living conditions in the camps and the host communities by creating livelihood opportunities, limiting the pressure on natural resources and preventing tensions with the host communities.

¹⁰

Article 35; The Rights of Women

¹¹ National Committee for Traditional Practices Eradication (NCTPE)

Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, 1994 proclamation No 1/1995

Climate change

In addition to the widespread poverty and population pressures, a number of socio-economic factors exacerbate the development challenges in Ethiopia, thus increasing the country's vulnerability to climate variability and climate change. Foremost amongst these burdens are the inadequately developed water resources; sparse availability of health services; inadequate road infrastructure (particularly in drought prone areas), and weak institutions to address these challenges. **Ethiopia has a long history of coping with extreme weather events** and has experienced countless localised drought events and seven major droughts, five resulting in famines. By the end of 2015, Ethiopia was suffering its worst drought in fifty years, **which many believe had been worsened due to climate change**. According to Ethiopia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the agricultural, water resources and human health sectors will be most negatively impacted by climate change. The NAPA additionally identifies the infrastructure sector as particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts.

According to the Refugee Study Center, **environmental degradation and climate change are important causes of migration**. Each year, 22.5 million people on average are forced to flee floods, storms, and other severe weather events. There is increasing evidence of the propensity of climate-related stress to exacerbate pre-existing social and ethnic tensions, thereby heightening the risk of civil unrest and even armed conflict. **Climate change affects the poorest and most vulnerable communities the hardest, amongst them the refugee camps in Ethiopia**.

3.5. Stakeholders

Host community: The action promotes the participation and development of both communities: the host communities being an essential part of all collaborative solutions in their diverse roles as users, clients, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. With the objective of ensuring the sustainability of the intervention, the equipment will be installed and maintained by refugees and hosts, through the creation of an operator's team linked with the Ethiopian Electrical Utility. Both, hosts and refugees will participate in the theoretical and practical training. In addition, the solar PV component will consist of a joint business model (host community and refugees) that provides solar PV energy to households or small business;

Refugee community): They will be active users, clients, entrepreneurs and decision-makers and active agents in their own development through trainings that will improve energy access and the basic service delivery in their own community and in the host community. Operators trained in electrical grid will be linked with the Ethiopian Electrical Utility and/or with be included under the livelihood programme of NRC in order to facilitate the establishment of communal business centres or their own business. The solar PV component will consist of a joint business model (host community and refugees) that provides solar PV energy to households or small businesses;

Refugee organisations: in line with the above, and to guarantee appropriation by local actors, and the sustainability of the Action, the participation of refugee community councils (RCC) in the design and implementation of the work plans and its concrete activities is foreseen.

Government authorities: The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Agency for Refugee and Return Affairs (ARRA), the main line-Ministries, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, the Ethiopian Energy Authority, the Ministry of Education, the Ethiopian Electrical Utility.

Local authorities: local governments will be a main stakeholder in the implementation of this action. All the activities will be implemented in close coordination with the local authorities like the woredas offices of Water, Mining and Energy or the Ethiopian Electrical Utility Offices, in

order to ensure their alignment and possible integration with the local development plans;

International organisations: involved in refugee issues and displaced persons in Ethiopia (UNHCR, UNICEF, etc.), with whom the action will be coordinating closely;

Civil society organisations (CSOs): the action may make use of existing relationships that the implementing partners have in place with CSOs (local, national and international), and make good use of their expertise and wealth of experience of the local context.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

No Financing Agreement is foreseen for this action.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 52 months. Whilst the overall execution period (including a liquidation phase of no more than 18 months) will not exceed 70 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

This Action will be implemented in indirect management (delegation agreement) with a Member State Agency, the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID), in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

A Steering Committee composed of the EU Delegation to Ethiopia (chair), ARRA, MoFEC, UNHCR and possibly other pertinent government institutions and representatives of refugee and host communities will ensure the joint oversight of the action and provide strategic guidance. An annual report produced by the implementing partner on the implementation of the action will be discussed in the Steering Committee.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Other Contributions	Amount in EUR EU
Delegation Agreement with AECID, including communication and visibility and administration costs (7%)		3 050 000
Co-financing AECID	636 000	
Other contributions from private sector	1 095 600	
Total		4 781 600

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows:

4.5. Monitoring, evaluation and audit

A monitoring system will be put in place during the first three months of the period of implementation. The Monitoring system will serve **two main purposes**:

- As an **accountability tool** the framework's key purpose will be to communicate to stakeholders the results that have been achieved, providing increased transparency;
- As a **management tool** the framework's main purpose will be to provide performance data which will inform management decisions, such as the allocation of human and financial resources.

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation, a **Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force will be set-up** by the implementing partner.

This action has to integrate the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System - MLS (T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28) for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, as well as to take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. The project implementing partners will be requested to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a specific format, which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

The projects implementing this action will at least have to report against a selected number of the EUTF output indicators existing at the present date (see list in annex). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the projects' M&E systems (in addition to all other indicators existing in the project's logical framework). As more output and outcome indicators are being developed by the MLS, the projects might be requested to include additional indicators in the course of implementation of the action".

Mid-term and final evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through the grant/delegation agreement contracts. If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the procurement of contracts. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo on-line reporting platform will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all projects implementing this action. The logical frameworks of the projects will be encoded in their respective Akvo page and regular reporting of project's activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

Annex I: Mapping against EUTF strategic priorities, Valletta Action Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) <i>Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</i></p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) <i>Protection and asylum</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 7) <i>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</i> 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Annex II: Indicative Logframe Matrix of the Action

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
Overall impact: Objective	To improve the living conditions in the host communities and refugee camps by creating livelihood opportunities, enhancing the local capacity building and improving the access to basic services using the cross-cutting impacts of energy	[IGAD RF SO 3: Level of access to energy by refugees and host communities; Number of nighttime robberies; number of livelihood opportunities generated for refugees and host communities; level of new private sector investment flows into refugee hosting areas]		<p>25000 refugees living in Adi- Harush, Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee camp</p> <p>17000 (host community)</p> <p>700 business owners in the camps</p> <p>200 trainers in electricity and solar energy (refugees and hosts)</p> <p>20 employees in the solar businesses (10 refugees and 10 hosts)</p> <p>50 Ethiopian Electric Utility workers</p> <p>18 operators for the grid and street lighting</p>
Specific Objective(s): Direct outcome(s)	Oc 1: To improve the delivery of basic services like healthcare, education, protection or cooking for host communities and refugees through the connection of the communal services to the grid, the installation of street lighting and solar	Oc 1: Number of hours that the host community and the communal services in the refugee camps have electricity, Reduction in the number of robberies during the night, Savings in the expenditures of the implementing partners and refugees in fuel and % savings in CO2 emissions, number of businesses and households in	Oc 1: The energy supply from the national grid suffers many interruption and the service for both refugees and host community is unpredictable and unreliable. On average, the communal services have electricity for 6 hours per day. During the night, according to reports of the implementing partners, the situation is insecure due to the lack of light. The	Oc 1: 9 hours per day of electricitys, 50% reduction in robberies during the night, 40% reduction of expenditures in diesel and 40% reduction in CO2 emissions

	<p>home systems</p> <p>Oc 2: To enhance the capacity building local entities, EEU, host communities and refugees</p> <p>Oc 3: To create livelihood opportunities that allow refugees and host communities to promote income-generating activities, creation of employment and economic development</p>	<p>the host community with regularized connection and electric meters installed</p> <p>Oc 2: Number of people trained for the maintenance of the grid, Number of people trained for the maintenance of the solar home systems, Number of people trained for the management of the solar businesses, Number of EEU staff trained in technical and managerial aspects, Number of local entities workers trained, Number of businesses and households sensitized about the proper use of solar PV energy</p> <p>Oc 3: Number of people employed for the maintenance of the grid and the street lighting, Number of people employed for the maintenance of the solar home systems, Number of people employed for the management of the solar businesses</p>	<p>diesel costs for implementing partners (for communal services) and refugees (businesses and households), in total, is around 1 M€. In the camps and host community close to them, the CO2 emissions due to the diesel combustion is 1000 T CO2/year.</p> <p>Oc 2: There is a lack of capabilities related to electric grids in the camps and host community, there is a lack of capabilities in the woredas related to the electric grid and street lighting, there is a lack of managerial and technical capabilities in EEU, there is a lack of capabilities related to the management and technical aspects of solar businesses in the host community and refugee camps</p> <p>Oc 3: There is no any operator team in charge of the electric installations in the camps (only in Adi-Harush, from Alianza Shire pilot project), There is no any business related to the provision of solar home systems in the camps. The refugees and host community are not sensibilised in the use of solar energy for productive purposes</p>	<p>Oc 2: 200 trainers in electricity and solar energy (refugees and hosts), 50 Ethiopian Electric Utility workers trained, 1700 households and business sensitized about the proper use of solar PV energy</p> <p>Oc 3: 18 operators for the grid and street lighting, 3 businesses for the provision of solar home systems and its maintenance created, 20 employees in the solar businesses for the management and technical aspects (10 refugees and 10 from host community)</p>
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<p>Results</p>	<p>Op 1.1: The grid in the host community and refugee camps will be improved, anomalies will be corrected, protections will be installed and the communal services will be connected to the national grid in a safe manner.</p> <p>Op 1.2: Street lighting will be installed in some host community areas, the roads that link the host communities and the refugee camps, the main roads in the camps and the latrines zones.</p> <p>Op 1.3: Businesses with high-energy demand in the camps will be connected to the grid with electric meters.</p> <p>Op 1.4: Connection to the grid of businesses and households in urban areas of the host community will be regularized.</p>	<p>Op 1.1: Anomalies are reduced, protections are installed in host community and refugee camps and % communal services connected to the national grid and the anomalies are reduced</p> <p>Op 1.2: Number of km of street lighting installed in the host community areas, the roads that link the host communities and the refugee camps, the main roads in the camps and the latrines zones.</p> <p>Op 1.3: Number of Businesses with high energy demand in the camp connected to the grid with electric meters</p> <p>Op 1.4: Number of households and businesses with regularized connection to the national grid</p>	<p>Op 1.1: According to the baseline, the electricity supply is unreliable, there are a number of power cuts per day, there is a lack of protections in the electric installations of the host community and refugee camps and on average, only 40% of communal services in Adi-Harush, Mai-Aini and Hitsats are connected to the grid</p> <p>Op 1.2: According to the baseline, 4 km street lighting in Adi-Harush, no street lighting in Mai-Aini, Histats and main roads close to the host community</p> <p>Op 1.3: According to surveys conducted in 1000 businesses in the camps, 40% of businesses in the camps are not connected to generators, and the ones who are connected have insufficient energy and high price (700 ETB/month)</p> <p>Op 1.4: According to interviews in the host community, a high proportion of households and businesses in the urban areas are connected to the grid illegally, picking from the neighbours. This fact leads to unreliable data about the users and energy needs for EEU, which makes impossible a appropriate grid planning, equipment design and size and ultimately could be a reason for</p>	<p>Op 1.1: Anomalies are corrected and protections are installed in main electric installations in host community and 100% communal services in Adi-Harush, Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee camp</p> <p>Op 1.2: 30 km of street lighting in the host community areas, the roads that link the host communities and the refugee camps, the main roads in the camps and the latrines zones.</p> <p>Op 1.3: 450 businesses in the camps with high energy demand connected to the grid</p> <p>Op 1.4: 250 businesses and households in the host community with regularized connection and electric meters installed</p>
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overloading of the grid and power cuts

<p>Op 1.5: Solar home systems will be installed in households and businesses with low energy demand in the rural areas of the host community and in the refugee camps.</p>	<p>Op 1.5: Number of Solar home systems installed in households and businesses in the camps and households in the host community</p>	<p>Op 1.5: According to EEU, 30000 Households (mainly in the rural area) without access to electricity in Maitsebri Woreda. According to own assessment, in the refugee camps, only 10% of households (around 200 per camp) have access to electricity, paying a high price for lighting and charging services (200 ETB/month)</p>	<p>Op 1.5: 1700 households and businesses with low energy demand</p>
<p>Op 2.1: Host community, energy-related staff of local authorities and refugees will be trained in the installation and maintenance of electric grid and street lighting.</p>	<p>Op 2.1: Number of Host community, energy-related staff of local authorities and refugees trained in electricity grid and street lighting installation and maintenance</p>	<p>Op 2.1: There is a lack of capabilities related to electricity host communities and in the camps, only NRC trainees in indoor electricity have a basic level that need to be improved</p>	<p>Op 2.1: 200 trainees in electricity grid and street lighting installation and management</p>
<p>Op 2.2: EEU staff will be trained in both technical and managerial aspects of the electricity grid.</p>	<p>Op 2.2: Number of EEU staff will be trained in both technical and managerial aspects of the electricity grid.</p>	<p>Op 2.2: In the national electricity company (EEU) there is a need of training and capacity building in both technical and managerial aspects</p>	<p>Op 2.2: 50 EEU staff</p>
<p>Op 2.3: Hosts and refugees will be trained in business management for the provision of SHS.</p>	<p>Op 2.4: Number of hosts refugees trained in business management for the provision of solar home systems</p>	<p>Op 2.3: There is a lack of capabilities for running businesses related to solar PV technology</p>	<p>Op 2.3: 20 trainees in business management for the provision of solar PV systems</p>
<p>Op 2.4: Hosts and refugees will be trained in installation and</p>	<p>Op 2.4: Number of hosts and refugees trained in installation and maintenance of solar home</p>	<p>Op 2.4: Although there are many types of solar devices in the camps and the host community, the population is not</p>	<p>Op 2.4: 1700 families</p>

	<p>maintenance of SHS.</p> <p>Op 2.5: Families users of SHS will be sensitized.</p> <p>Op 2.6:Coordination with the local entities involved in energy and education will be promoted.</p> <p>Op 3.1: Operators trained for the maintenance of the grid in the camps and the street lighting installation will be linked with EEU.</p> <p>Op 3.2: Businesses (managed by hosts and refugees) for the provision and maintenance of the SHS will be created.</p> <p>Op 3.3: Employees will work for the solar businesses created.</p>	<p>systems.</p> <p>Op 2.5: Number of families sensitized in the use of solar home systems.</p> <p>Op 2.6: Number of coordination meetings</p> <p>Op 3.1: Number of operators for the maintenance of the grid in the camps and the street lighting installation</p> <p>Op 3.2: Number of businesses (each managed by hosts and refugees) for the provision and maintenance of the solar home systems are created</p> <p>Op 3.3: Number of employees working for the solar businesses</p>	<p>sensitized in the use, maintenance, risk prevention and good practices</p> <p>Op 2.5: There is not expertise in the camps and host community for the maintenance of the solar devices</p> <p>Op 2.6 Currently, there are not coordination meeting where the humanitarian actors and energy and education related local entities are involved</p> <p>Op 3.1: There is only a group of 4 refugees in charge of the maintenance of the electricity grid in Adi-Harush (from the pilot project of Alianza Shire), and none in Mai Aini and Hitsats</p> <p>Op 3.2: There is not any business related to the provision of solar home systems adapted to the specific needs of the refugees in the area</p> <p>Op 3.3: There isn't any team in charge of the maintenance of the solar devices in the camps and host community</p>	<p>Op 2.5: 20 trainees for the installation and maintenance of solar PV domestic systems</p> <p>Op 2.6: 18 coordination meetings</p> <p>Op 3.1: 3 operator teams for the maintenance of the street lighting and electricity grid in the camps</p> <p>Op 3.2: 3 businesses for the provision of solar PV systems</p> <p>Op 3.3: 20 employees for the installation and maintenance of solar PV domestic systems</p>
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Annex III: EUTF HOA indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

Annex - list of Output Indicators for EUTF HOA

Indicator ID	EUTF HOA proxy Indicators	Disaggregations: type of action										Target groups	
												Gender I	Type of beneficiaries
												Male	Female
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities													
1.1	Number of jobs created	Permanent	Short-term job	Cash for work	Incentives to civil servants	Self-employed	Unspecified						
1.2	Number of job placements facilitated												
1.3	Number of MSMEs supported	Access to finance	Business development	Training	Provision of equipment	Market access	Unspecified						Not relevant
1.4	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Funding	Business development service	Entrepreneurship programme	Financial education	Unspecified							
1.5	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Professional training	Skills development scheme	Entrepreneurship	Unspecified								
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved												Not relevant
2. Improving Migration Management													
2.1	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Unspecified				Not relevant
2.2	Number of people receiving one basic social service	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Nutrition	Unspecified			
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Social protection schemes	Technical training	Support to agricultural production	Cultural inputs	Land development	Unspecified						
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related												
2.5	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies												Not relevant
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural	Irrigation	Rehabilitation	Improved Management	Unspecified								Not relevant
3. Improving Migration Management													
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Protection measures	Medical and psychosocial assistance	Shelter	Food	Legal assistance	Unspecified						Not relevant
3.2	Number of migrants in transit protected or assisted												
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration												
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Transportation	Pre-departures counselling	Assistance to obtain travel documents	Return ticket	Travel escorts	Unspecified						
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration packages	Used for income-generating activities	Used for medical	Used for education	Used for housing support	Unspecified							Not relevant
3.6	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from reintegration process												Not relevant
3.7	Number of institutions (National and local) and Non-state actors directly supported through capacity building on migration management	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified									Not relevant
3.7 bis	Number of individuals trained on migration management	State actors	Non State actors										Not relevant
3.8	Number of early warning systems created												Not relevant
4. Improving Migration Management													
4.1	Number of staff from government and internal security forces trained	Ministry workers	Judges	Justice actors	Policemen	National guards	Unspecified						
4.1 bis	Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building on security, conflict prevention and human rights	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified									Not relevant
4.2	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Community dialogue	Civilian mediation	Peacebuilding actions	Awareness raising activities	Unspecified							
4.3	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to	Medical assistance	Psycho-social assistance	Counselling	Accommodation	Legal counselling	Family tracing	Support to travel documents	Assistance to voluntary return	Unspecified			
4.4	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported												Not relevant
4.5	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Geographical Scope			Nature of the output				Type of support				Not relevant
4.6	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp												Not relevant
5. Improving Migration Management													
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning	Types of actors			Goal of the group/platform	Reporting and Statistics Systems	Unspecified						Not relevant
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	Studies	Needs assessments	Market/skills assessments									Not relevant