ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2026

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At a glance

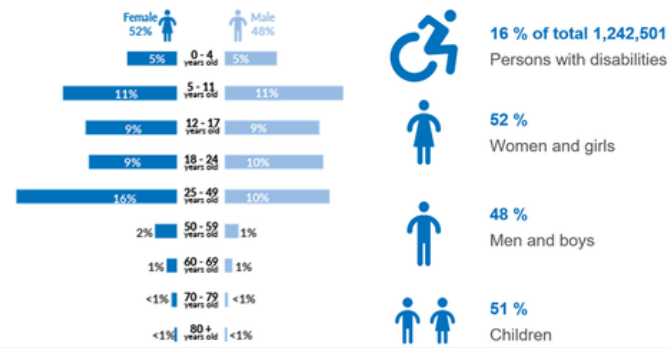
COUNTRY PLANNED RESPONSE

January-December 2026

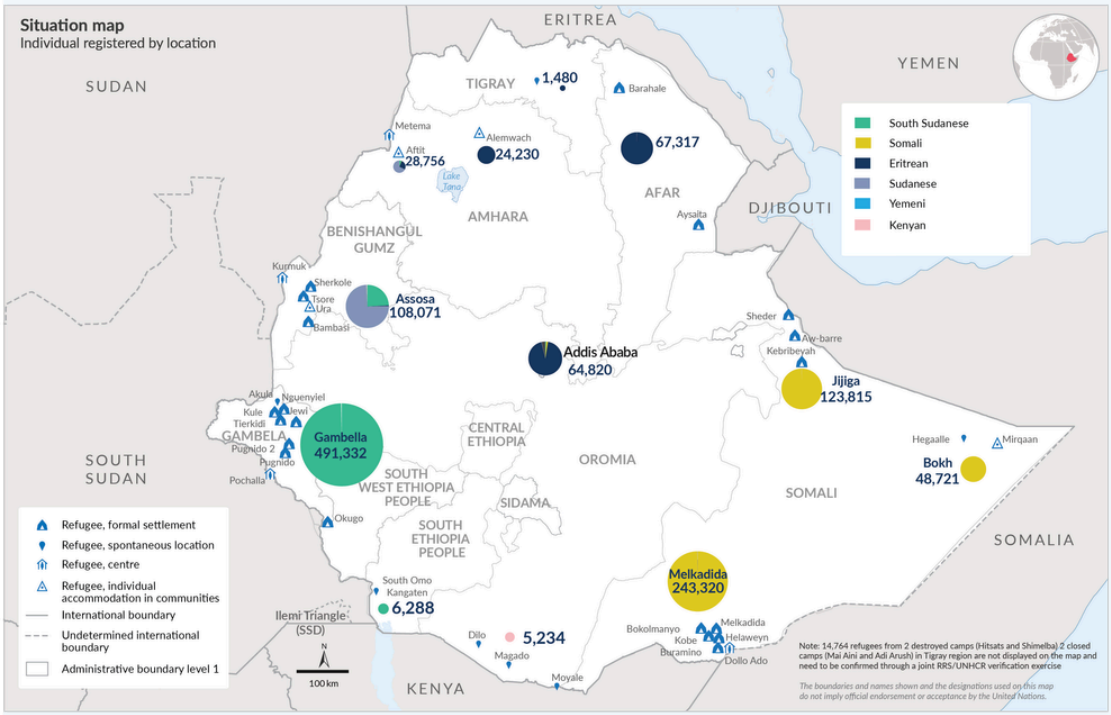
1.2M	29K	439K	577.8 M	38
Projected refugee population	Projected assisted refugee returnees	Projected assisted host-community members	Total Financial Requirements	RRP Partners

Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of end of 2025	Planned Population as of end of 2026
Refugee Population	1,124,246	1,213,385
Returnees	21,394	29,116
Total	1,145,640	1,242,501
Host Community	427,020	439,226
Total	1,572,660	1,681,727



Situation Map



Breakdown of refugee populations by nationalities

Refugee Populations	Planned Population as of the end of 2026
South Sudanese	520,896
Somali	390,603
Eritreans	183,967
Sudanese	106,259
Others	11,660
Total	**1,213,385**

Budget for Every Sector

Sector	Financial Requirements (in USD)	Critical Needs Budget (in USD)	Sustainable Responses Budget (in USD)
Protection	86,268,355	31,809,327	54,459,028
Child Protection	*16,502,307*	*6,511,930*	*9,990,377*
Gender Based Violence – GBV	*21,398,856*	*7,728,785*	*13,670,071*
Protection	*48,367,192*	*17,568,612*	*30,798,580*
Basic needs	39,028,560	16,334,955	22,693,605
Education	33,363,267	14,270,089	19,093,178
Energy & Environment	11,305,726	2,940,118	8,365,608
Food Security	184,410,543	182,430,543	1,980,000
Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	45,673,201	13,949,633	31,723,568
Logistics & Supply	8,685,727	2,940,119	5,745,608
Public Health & Nutrition	53,522,837	26,838,148	26,684,689
Settlement, Shelter & Housing	63,656,936	20,973,984	42,682,952
Telecommunications	2,886,420	926,668	1,959,752
WASH	49,089,476	19,301,260	29,788,216

Executive Summary

Eritrean refugee takes a bajaj to go back to her shelter in Aysaita, Afar region.

As of end-December 2025, Ethiopia hosted an estimated 1.12 million refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan, alongside increasing numbers of Ethiopian returnees fleeing conflict in neighboring countries. Continued arrivals from Sudan, increased arrivals from South Sudan into Gambella due to insecurity and renewed conflict, and new arrivals from Somalia contributed to sustained humanitarian pressures throughout 2025. This has placed additional strain on national systems already contending with internal displacement, climate shocks, economic pressures, and widespread food insecurity. Despite these constraints, Ethiopia has maintained its open-door asylum policy and continues to advance the progressive commitments outlined in the 2019 Refugee Proclamation and the pledges made at the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums, reinforcing the country's longstanding dedication to protection and international solidarity.In 2026, the interagency response will support 1,213,385 refugees and asylum-seekers, 29,116 returnees, and 439,226 host community members through a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach that strengthens national systems while addressing urgent needs. Guided by the Government of Ethiopia's leadership and the draft Makatet roadmap, the response continues to expand refugee inclusion in national services, including education, health, digital identity systems, and financial systems.

In 2025, meaningful progress was made in advancing refugee inclusion, with improvements in access to national education, digital identity systems, skills development opportunities, and digital connectivity across refugee-hosting areas. These milestones underscore Ethiopia's commitment to socio-economic inclusion, peaceful coexistence, and resilience-building for both refugees and local communities.

However, significant pressures persist. Funding constraints have resulted in reduced food rations, deteriorating shelter conditions, overstretched water systems, and limited access to essential health and nutrition services. Rising protection risks including child protection concerns, gender-based violence, movement-related risks, and barriers to documentation require urgent and sustained investment. Livelihood opportunities remain limited, with many refugees residing in remote areas with thin markets and high unemployment, underscoring the need for expanded access to employment, financial inclusion, and market-linked skills development. Climate-related hazards continue to impact settlements, intensifying environmental degradation and compounding vulnerabilities among displaced and host communities.

The 2026 CRRP sets out a coordinated, multisectoral plan that balances immediate humanitarian needs with long-term pathways toward inclusion and self-reliance. Priorities include safeguarding access to asylum and documentation; strengthening child protection, GBV response, and community-based protection; sustaining education and health services; improving WASH and shelter systems; expanding clean energy and climate-resilient solutions; and advancing durable solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and complementary pathways.

The response is coordinated through the Refugee Coordination Model, co-led by the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and UNHCR, uniting 38 partners and refugee-led organizations across national and field structures. Together, they require USD 577.8 million in 2026 to sustain essential services, reinforce national capacities, and promote stability, resilience, and opportunity for 1.68 million people. Continued international support remains critical to preserve Ethiopia's protection space, uphold shared responsibility, and enable refugees and host communities to thrive.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The 2026 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) serves as Ethiopia's inter-agency strategic planning, coordination, advocacy, and resource-mobilization tool for a solutions-oriented response to the refugee situation. Developed through collaboration between the Government of Ethiopia, represented by the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), and 38 humanitarian organizations including refugee-led organizations, the CRRP outlines both the needs and planned responses across all sectors for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. It emphasizes the integration of humanitarian and development programmes to strengthen refugee protection, assistance, community resilience, and durable solutions.

Ethiopia remains a State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and has ratified the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

The country's refugee law, Proclamation No. 1110/2019, continues to guarantee refugees' rights to freedom of movement, work, education, health services, and access to justice. The directive granting refugees the right to work remains a cornerstone of Ethiopia's approach to economic inclusion and self-reliance.[1]

In line with Ethiopia's pledges under the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) and the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019 and 2023, and to operationalize these commitments, the Government of Ethiopia through RRS and in collaboration with UNHCR, developed the draft Makatet ("inclusion" in Amharic) Roadmap. Makatet is Ethiopia's multi-sectoral inclusion approach aimed at integrating refugees into national systems and promote social cohesion, focusing on equitable access to education, healthcare, livelihoods/employment, and other essential services for refugees and host communities. The approach addresses barriers to inclusion, strengthens collaboration among stakeholders, and supports sustainable development while building a more inclusive society [2].

Building on Ethiopia's GRF pledges, the Government and partners have advanced refugee inclusion across key systems. Secondary schools serving refugees have been fully integrated into regional education systems; over 138,000 refugees have been enrolled in the national digital Identification; and more than 5,000 refugees and host community members have accessed expanded Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)[3] opportunities. Digital connectivity has improved across 22 refugee-hosting locations, enabling better access to registration, documentation, socio-economic e-services, and steps toward standardized travel documents. In parallel, camps such as Kebribeyah and Aysiata are being transformed into more sustainable settlement models, while private-sector engagement and climate-smart solutions have been strengthened to support inclusion and resilience. These results reflect Ethiopia's comprehensive, whole-of-society approach to protection, resilience, and durable solutions [4].

As of end-December 2025, Ethiopia hosted 1,124,246 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan. The South Sudanese population remains the largest group, totalling 482,821 refugees, including a new influx from March 2025, mainly from Upper Nile and Jonglei States into Gambella following renewed conflict in South Sudan. By the end of December 2025, an estimated 82,000 new arrivals had entered Ethiopia, of whom more than 49,000 were formally registered [5]. A total of 361,976 Somali refugees continue to reside mainly in the Somali Region (Melkadida, Jijiga, Bokh) [6]. Eritrean refugees number 169,813, concentrated in Afar, Amhara, and Addis Ababa. Sudanese refugees, located in Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz, have also increased due to the ongoing conflict in Sudan, reaching 98,808, including pre-existing refugees.

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1. Ethiopia, Ministry of Justice. (2024). Directive to Implement Recognized Refugees and Asylum Seekers Right to Work (Directive No. 1019/2024). Retrieved January 17, 2026, from https://www.justice.gov.et
2. It is also important to note that to fully include refugees into the government-led national system, strengthening the national system's capacity to effectively absorb and serve refuges is necessary. As such, full inclusion may not be immediately attainable and should be articulated as a phased, gradual process, aligned with system readiness, institutional capacity-building, and resource availability.
3. TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) provides skills-based, employment-oriented training for youth and adults.
4. ETHIOPIA - GRF 2023 Progress Report
5. The influx of new arrivals in 2025 is reflected in the population figures; however, their needs and the corresponding response are excluded from this CRRP, as they were covered under the Inter-Agency Emergency Response Plan for New South Sudanese Refugees in Gambella (October–December 2025) and will be addressed under a separate emergency plan in 2026.
6. In February 2023, more than 100,000 Somali refugees fled to Ethiopia's Somali region due to clashes and insecurity in Laascaanood, Sool region.

Ethiopia also received 21,394 returnees, primarily from Sudan. Many face significant reintegration challenges, with some joining internally displaced persons (IDP) settings due to insecurity in their areas of origin and limited access to services and livelihoods.

Refugees and host communities across Ethiopia continue to face significant challenges, including food insecurity, malnutrition, limited access to clean water, inadequate healthcare, and overstretched education systems. Disease outbreaks, protection risks, and climate-related shocks further exacerbate vulnerabilities. The security situation remains volatile in Gambella and Amhara, while relatively stable in Benishangul-Gumuz, adding operational complexities. Recent influxes and ongoing instability have increased pressure on existing services and infrastructure. These conditions require sustained support from the international community to ensure life-saving assistance, strengthen essential services, and promote resilience among both refugees and host populations.

Beyond refugee and returnee movements, Ethiopia continues to grapple with internal displacement caused by conflict and climate shocks, which strain resources and services across the country. These overlapping crises exacerbate vulnerabilities among both displaced and host communities, increasing the need for coordinated humanitarian and development interventions.

In 2026, 38 partners require USD 577.8 million to assist 1.2 million refugees and asylum-seekers, 29,116 returnees [7], and 439,226 host community members in refugee-hosting areas.

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A South Sudanese baby gets nutrition support by UNHCR partner GOAL Ethiopia at the Tormorok Transit Center in the Gambella region of Ethiopia.

7. The total of 29,116 refugee returnees is a cumulative planning figure comprising arrivals since April 2023 and the 2026 projections (8,000 from Sudan; 100 from other countries). Those returnees who have already arrived in the country are included because they have not received meaningful support.

An elderly Eritrean Afari refugee man sits inside his shelter in Aysaita, Afar. After surviving torture in Eritrea, he now feels safe and expressed gratitude for no longer being hunted "like an animal."

ETHIOPIA: RISKS, NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES

The global refugee population is rising at an alarming rate, far outpacing the scale and effectiveness of international responses. This gap is most evident in the slow progress toward durable solutions, leaving millions without viable long-term prospects. Failure to meet basic needs perpetuates humanitarian suffering and heightens vulnerability, often forcing refugees into harmful coping mechanisms. This challenge is particularly acute in Ethiopia, where significant portions of the national population also face poverty, stretching the country's capacity to provide sustained assistance. A paradigm shift is urgently needed, one that moves beyond traditional aid to prioritize economic inclusion and job creation as central pillars of the response. This shift recognizes that humanitarian assistance alone cannot sustainably address protracted displacement and that development-oriented approaches are essential to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus.

This approach reflects Ethiopia's commitments under the GRF pledges and forms the core of the draft Makatet framework, which positions economic opportunity as the vital link for fostering self-reliance for refugees and host communities. By promoting access to livelihoods, skills development, financial services, and private-sector engagement, the framework seeks to create shared economic benefits that reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance while strengthening local economies. However, realizing these commitments will require sustained and predictable support. Insufficient and declining funding remains a risk that constrains the scale, continuity, and quality of essential services across sectors. This challenge is further compounded by competing global crises and shrinking humanitarian budgets, which place additional pressure on host countries such as Ethiopia that continue to maintain open and progressive

refugee policies. Without adequate resources, progress toward inclusion, resilience, and self-reliance will remain uneven and difficult to sustain. Financial contributions, technical expertise, and innovative partnerships are essential to translate pledges into tangible opportunities and ensure sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities alike. Strengthening collaboration among humanitarian, development, and private-sector actors will be particularly important for mobilizing new resources, unlocking market opportunities, and scaling up economic inclusion initiatives.

Child Protection: Child protection risks remain severe across refugee settings, particularly for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), who continue to face heightened exposure to trafficking, exploitation, and abuse during secondary movement. Barriers to education, child labour, and psychosocial distress persist. Recent field assessments (2024–2025) indicate that up to 72 per cent of children and nearly half of the adults report stress or trauma, with some adolescents expressing suicidal thoughts.

Recent country-wide assessments indicate that adult respondents identified child marriage (47 per cent), school dropout (35 per cent), child labour including hazardous work (22 per cent), and anxiety/stress (22 per cent) as the most common risks affecting refugee children. Host community respondents reported similar concerns, including lack of access to schooling (33 per cent), child marriage (26 per cent), and hazardous child labour (24 per cent). Additionally, 15 per cent of adults noted the presence of refugee children living without parental care within host communities, suggesting gaps in identification and alternative care. Children with disabilities face heightened risks due to stigma, limited assistive devices, and barriers in accessing essential services. [8]

Key needs include strengthened UASC identification and family tracing, expanded alternative care options, integrated Mental Health and Psychosocial Service (MHPSS), reduced access barriers, and more inclusive community-based protection systems.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): GBV remains a significant risk in refugee settings, disproportionately affecting women, girls, and children. Safety audits [9] and assessments consistently highlight overcrowded shelters without locks, inadequate lighting, and non-segregated latrines and water points as key risk factors. These conditions increase exposure to harm during firewood collection and when accessing distant services, with heightened vulnerability for women-headed households and adolescent girls.

Recent national evidence underscores the magnitude: nearly 1 in 3 young women (18–24) and 1 in 4 young men experienced sexual, physical, or emotional violence before age 18; 31 per cent of girls and 37 per cent of boys (13–17) faced violence in the past year; and female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM/C) affects 86 per cent of females (13–24). Harmful social norms further exacerbate risks, with more than 90 per cent of youth endorsing inequitable gender beliefs and over 60 per cent accepting wife-beating.[10] Closure of 26 women and girls' friendly spaces across 5 regions has significantly reduced safe access points for survivors. Urgent needs include improving site safety (locks, lighting, and safe, segregated WASH access), expanding survivor-centred GBV prevention and response services, and sustaining community engagement to address harmful norms and support safe access to services.

Education: Refugee children face increasing challenges in accessing education, risking school closures and reversing progress. Based on UNHCR ProGres database, of the total 1.1 million refugees, 38.1 per cent (428,439) are school-age, yet enrolment remains critically low with 43.7 per cent in primary and 14.4 per cent in secondary.

8. This analysis draws on indicative findings from 2024 country-wide assessments and 2025 field-level assessments conducted across multiple refugee locations. As some assessments remain unpublished, figures are presented as illustrative of key trends rather than nationally representative.
9. Safety audits are structured assessments used to identify protection risks, particularly those related to gender-based violence. They typically involve direct observation, key informant interviews, and community-based consultations to evaluate physical safety, access to services, and environmental factors that may expose individuals especially women and girls to harm.
10. Population Council. (2025). Ethiopia Humanitarian Violence Against Children and Youth Survey, 2024: Summary report. Retrieved January 17, 2026, from Refworld: https://www.refworld.org

Persistent barriers worsen gender disparities, with girls facing higher dropout rates and GBV risks. Urgent needs include expanding infrastructure, recruiting teachers, and implementing non-formal education programmes. Without immediate intervention, educational gaps and protection concerns will deepen, requiring strong advocacy, resource-mobilization, and innovative solutions such as partnerships and blended learning.

Food Security: In 2026, deepening food insecurity remains the most significant risk affecting refugees. Continued ration reductions, together with rising economic pressures and limited livelihood opportunities, are expected to further increase vulnerability, widen food consumption gaps, and elevate malnutrition levels. Evidence from 2025 reinforces these concerns: following ration cuts to as low as 40 per cent of the standard entitlement, malnutrition rates increased compared to 2024, as indicated in the Nutrition Dashboard and routine monitoring reports.

The 2025 Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) indicates a deteriorating situation across several refugee-hosting locations, with acute malnutrition increasingly linked to inadequate food assistance and limited livelihood opportunities. In Gambella, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate reached 16.1 per cent, while the Mirqaan settlement recorded an even higher GAM rate of 17.6 per cent. In the Jigjiga camps, the average GAM rate was 10.3 per cent, remaining above the UNHCR standard of less than 10 per cent for protracted settings. Overall, GAM levels in Gambella and Mirqaan surpass both UNHCR and WHO emergency thresholds of 15 per cent, underscoring how ration reductions and constrained household food access are driving nutrition deterioration.[11] Restoring adequate ration levels and expanding livelihood and self-reliance opportunities will be essential to improving food security outcomes and reducing malnutrition risks.

Health and Nutrition: In 2026, constrained operational resources pose significant risks to the availability, quality, and sustainability of health and nutrition services for refugees. Funding gaps may weaken disease prevention and surveillance systems, delay outbreak preparedness and response efforts, and limit the effective management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable populations. These risks are already evident, as limited resources and a shortage of health implementing partners contributed to major challenges during the cholera outbreak in the Gambella refugee operation, where containment efforts were prolonged.

Resource constraints have also severely affected the medical referral system, leaving many patients including those with chronic conditions on extended waiting lists. Follow-up visits to specialized health facilities have largely been suspended, with referrals prioritized only for the most critical and life-threatening cases. Rising malnutrition, combined with limited coverage for essential health and nutrition (curative and preventive) programmes, further heightens the risk of morbidity and mortality, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women. Newborn and under-five mortality remain 4.7 per cent in 2025 which is above acceptable thresholds. In addition, the burden of non-communicable diseases continues to increase, placing significant pressure on overstretched primary health care services. Service delivery challenges including staffing shortages, intermittent drug supply, limited diagnostic capacity, partner turnover, and inadequate follow-up further undermine treatment adherence and long-term disease control.

The 2025 SENS survey confirms a marked deterioration in nutrition status across multiple refugee sites, with several locations registering GAM rates well above WHO critical thresholds. Kule (24.4 per cent), Asayita (26.9 per cent), Berhale (25.3 per cent), Hilaweyn (23.9 per cent), Melkadida (26 per cent), and Buramino (21.2 per cent) all report levels indicative of an acute public health emergency.[12] Compared to 2024, most

11. GAM figures draw on indicative findings from the 2025 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) preliminary report for refugee camps. As the report is pending publication, results are presented as provisional and should be interpreted as indicative rather than final.
12. The refugee sites referenced in this section are located in the following regions: Kule – Gambella Region; Asayita and Berhale – Afar Region; Hilaweyn, Melkadida, Buramino, Mirqaan, and the Jigjiga camps – Somali Region.

sites show rising malnutrition trends, highlighting the urgent need for strengthened preventive and curative services, including community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), micronutrient supplementation, and improved maternal and child health interventions. The findings point to significant gaps in early detection, treatment coverage, and overall nutrition service capacity.

Without strengthened and predictable health and nutrition interventions, these gaps will continue to compromise refugee well-being, morbidity patterns, and overall resilience. Meeting these needs requires increased investment in nutrition programmes, improved access to essential health services, and integrated approaches to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion: Overlapping shocks such as conflict, economic instability and climate crises severely limit self-reliance for refugees and host communities. Rising prices, weak markets and poor infrastructure make it harder for households to meet basic needs. Most refugees live in remote areas with thin markets and minimal private-sector presence, while host communities face high unemployment and climate-vulnerable livelihoods. Recurrent droughts, floods, and resource degradation further undermine agriculture and pastoral systems central to local economies.

Findings from recent country-wide assessments show that significant barriers to economic engagement, including unemployment among adult refugees living in camp settings, where 59 per cent of women and 53 per cent of men reported being unemployed, while only 18 per cent reported being self-employed. Refugees identified debt burdens, climate shocks, informal fees at checkpoints when transporting commercial goods, and lack of capital as key constraints to sustaining or expanding small businesses.[13]

Despite Ethiopia's progressive legal commitments, including Article 26 of the Refugee Proclamation, the right to work remains underutilized. Recent measures such as Directive No. 1019/2024 and the new refugee ID with Fayda number have improved access to jobs and services, but implementation gaps persist. Refugees and hosts rely heavily on informal work, with limited access to finance, market-aligned skills, and tailored livelihood support.

Livelihood programmes remain fragmented and short-term, rarely linked to long-term economic transformation. Agriculture despite its potential for climate-smart value chains, is constrained by poor infrastructure, weak veterinary services, and low private-sector engagement. Key needs include full implementation of work rights, stronger institutional coordination, inclusive finance, skills development, climate-resilient agriculture, and improved infrastructure to reduce aid dependency and foster resilience.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing and Living Conditions: Living conditions of refugee families across the country are deteriorating and are expected to worsen further, particularly as above-average rainfall in most refugee-hosting locations continues to accelerate wear and damage. Recent assessment [14] and shelter monitoring findings, while not covering all locations, highlight shelter damage and overcrowding as major challenges, with only 47 per cent of families reporting they feel safe in their shelters. Currently, it is estimated that only about 30 per cent of refugees are living in habitable shelters, down from 38 per cent at the start of 2025. This decline is due to the predominance of emergency shelters (tents/plastic structures), limited maintenance and upgrades, and transitional shelters in protracted camps exceeding their intended lifespan.

In 2025, funding cuts have further constrained the response, with zero site-level works undertaken except for the South Sudan emergency, thereby exacerbating already poor living conditions. Although newer sites established since 2022 were designed with sustainability and inclusion in mind, resource constraints continue to keep emergency shelter as the dominant modality, and without scaled maintenance, upgrading, and investment in more durable shelter options, conditions are likely

13. National Participatory Assessment (2024), unpublished.
14. National Participatory Assessment (2024), unpublished.

to deteriorate further, with habitable shelter coverage projected to remain around 30 per cent by the end of December 2026.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Water systems in refugee-hosting locations are under increasing pressure due to aging and poorly maintained infrastructure. Declining borehole productivity driven by over-abstraction and low recharge combined with rising non-revenue water from leaks, unauthorized connections, and weak metering, is reducing the volume of water available for distribution. As a result, average water supply risks falling from the current 16 L/person/day toward 8 L/person/day, far below sector standards (20 L/person/day). Without timely rehabilitation and system optimization, service reliability for refugees and host communities will continue to deteriorate, while operational costs for fuel, maintenance, and emergency repairs will rise. Sanitation needs remain critical across the response. Only 32 per cent of households have access to functional latrines, compared to the standard of 85 per cent. Limited resources for latrine replacement, desludging, and hygiene promotion hinder safe facility use and compromise community health practices. If these gaps persist, the likelihood of open defecation, water source contamination, and outbreaks of water-borne diseases will continue to increase, posing significant public health risks.

Energy and Environment: The continued reliance on traditional biomass energy sources particularly firewood and charcoal in refugee-hosting areas is driving severe environmental degradation, social tension, and protection risks. Unregulated tree cutting to meet household energy needs has accelerated deforestation, degraded critical catchment areas, reduced biodiversity, increased soil erosion, and limited water infiltration. These trends undermine essential ecosystem services that support agriculture, livestock, and climate resilience for both refugees and host communities.

Growing scarcity of natural resources has intensified competition over land, forests, and water, heightening the risk of conflict and eroding social cohesion. These pressures are especially pronounced in ecologically fragile areas already affected by climate variability and recurrent droughts. Women and girls are disproportionately impacted: as nearby wood resources become depleted, many must travel long distances beyond camp boundaries to collect fuel, exposing them to heightened risks of gender-based violence, harassment, exploitation, physical strain, and lost opportunities for education and livelihoods.

Addressing these interlinked risks requires an urgent transition to sustainable and inclusive energy and environmental solutions. Priority actions include large-scale distribution of energy-efficient and clean cooking technologies; expanded access to renewable energy through solar mini-grids and grid connections; and strengthened investments in reforestation, landscape restoration, and community-based soil and water conservation initiatives. When jointly implemented by refugees and host communities, these measures can help reduce environmental conflict, restore ecosystems, strengthen climate resilience, and promote social cohesion.

Information Communication Technology and Digital Inclusion: Connectivity gaps at refugee sites hinder digital inclusion and partners response. Technical issues and delays from service providers, such as Ethio Telecom, have left areas like Melkadida without reliable internet, while Safaricom's planned rollout offers potential alternatives. High costs and infrastructure requirements for legacy systems like VSAT remain a challenge, making Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite solutions a cost-effective and practical option for low-infrastructure areas. Funding shortfalls for emergency IT setups and staffing further limit response capacity. Urgent action is needed to secure affordable connectivity, resolve provider challenges, and strengthen IT infrastructure and staffing to support refugee response and digital inclusion.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

The CRRP adopts a comprehensive, solutions-oriented approach that bridges humanitarian assistance with development interventions to address the needs of refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, and host communities. This strategy is grounded in Ethiopia's progressive legal framework, its pledges under the GRF, and the draft Makatet Roadmap, which positions socio-economic inclusion and resilience at the centre of the response.

The approach emphasizes protection, integration of refugees into national systems, expansion of access to rights and services including fair asylum procedures and timely documentation and promotion of self-reliance through economic opportunities, climate resilience, and digital inclusion. It also prioritizes durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and complementary pathways, while supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees.

Operationalizing this vision requires strong coordination among government entities, humanitarian and development partners, and the private sector, alongside sustained international support through financial contributions, technical expertise, and innovative partnerships. The strategy is underpinned by a humanitarian-development nexus and a people-centered approach that promotes accountability and community engagement.

In addition to the system-wide protection and solutions approaches outlined above, the CRRP also integrates the Routes-Based Approach. This approach focuses on delivering comprehensive protection services to people on the move along key mixed-movement routes. Through this modality, Multi-Purpose Hubs will be established at strategic points to provide timely assistance, information, and referrals. Effective implementation will require close coordination with national migration management initiatives, as well as strong collaboration with partners and Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs). These efforts aim to reduce the risks associated with dangerous journeys and to promote safe and regular pathways.

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New durable shelters allocated to South Sudanese refugees just arriving in Luakdong, Gambella region. [March 2026]

Role of the Government

The Government of Ethiopia leads and coordinates the refugee response, ensuring protection, inclusion, and durable solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. RRS oversees all refugee-related matters, including reception, registration, camp management, and administration. In partnership with UNHCR, RRP partners, and other actors, the Government co-leads a whole-of-government approach that aligns humanitarian and development efforts, facilitating coordination among UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and private-sector partners. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are being strengthened to track progress in refugee-hosting areas and ensure accountability in service delivery and policy implementation. Engagement with refugee and community structures remains central to promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Strengthening community participation and local governance mechanisms will further support inclusive decision-making and ensure that interventions respond to the needs and priorities of affected populations.

Ethiopia hosts over 1 million refugees and asylum-seekers as of the end of 2025. Recent influxes from South Sudan and Sudan have intensified pressure on resources and infrastructure in Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Amhara regions. Despite these challenges, Ethiopia maintains its open-door policy and commitments under the 2023 GRF pledges and the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, which grants refugees access to employment, education, financial services, and basic services. To operationalize these commitments, the Government is advancing the draft Makatet Roadmap, which focuses on including refugees into national systems and promoting socio-economic inclusion alongside host communities. This approach reflects Ethiopia's commitment to transitioning from a care-and-maintenance model toward a development-oriented response that promotes self-reliance and shared prosperity.

In 2026, the Government's priorities include strengthening refugee protection, expanding economic inclusion, and improving access to identity and civil documentation. A key initiative is the expansion of the National ID Program (NIDP) across all refugee locations, providing refugees with digital identity and civil documentation to enable access to essential services and financial systems. The Government is also committed to integrating refugees into national and regional development plans through the Makatet approach, aligning these efforts with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Private-sector engagement and job creation will be advanced through GRF pledges and the Makatet approach. Additionally, climate resilience and sustainable resource management will be scaled up to mitigate drought and flooding impacts in refugee-hosting regions, particularly Gambella and Somali. Digital connectivity and infrastructure development will also be prioritized to improve access to education, livelihoods, protection services, and third-country solutions.

These ambitious efforts require strong and sustained international support through financial contributions, technical expertise, and innovative partnerships to complement Ethiopia's leadership and ensure commitments translate into tangible outcomes for refugees and host communities alike. Continued support from humanitarian, development, and private-sector partners will be essential to scale up inclusive policies and sustain progress toward durable solutions.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Access & Documentation
Support the Government of Ethiopia to uphold access to territory, fair and efficient asylum procedures, and timely issuance of individual documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers, ensuring compliance with international protection standards.

SO2: Protection & Life-Saving Assistance
Strengthen timely, efficient, and quality protection and life-saving multisectoral assistance including education for refugees, asylum-seekers, and vulnerable host communities. This includes support for reception activities, integration of MHPSS across sectors, and enhanced access to inclusive child protection systems, GBV response services, and support for individuals with specific needs. Additionally, reinforce institutional, community-based, and refugee-led structures to improve service delivery and strengthen overall response capacity.

SO3: Inclusion & Social Cohesion
Advance refugees' socio-economic inclusion by integrating refugee and host community services, promoting solutions from the start, and fostering social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, supported by strategies for a phased and sustainable transition to national systems, including digital inclusion as an enabler.

SO4: Durable Solutions
Expand access to durable solutions by facilitating voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity and sustainable reintegration of returnees, prioritizing third-country solutions including resettlement for those at heightened risk, and strengthening complementary pathways such as education, labour mobility, family reunification, and humanitarian admission, while maintaining momentum on issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents.

HDP Nexus Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus is the guiding principle for addressing both emergency needs and protracted refugee situations in Ethiopia. The Government of Ethiopia, through the RRS, is advancing this approach by leveraging the draft Makatet Roadmap to create significant opportunities for inclusion and resilience. The draft roadmap strategically engages line ministries in the refugee response, aligning their capacities with national priorities under the Ethiopia 2030 Development Plan. The CRRP's nexus approach complements the UNSDCF 2025–2030 and advances Ethiopia's UN Common Pledge 2.0 by progressing refugee inclusion in national systems and services. This ensures that immediate humanitarian action is coupled with long-term objectives to strengthen resilience, promote inclusive economic growth, and expand access to essential services.

In practice, this government-led framework fosters sustainable solutions through integrated settlements that prioritize livelihoods, climate-smart infrastructure, and education for all. Active involvement of line ministries is critical to scaling these initiatives and ensuring sustainability. Local efforts such as those in Bokh, where host communities supported the establishment of the Mirqaan settlement and helped reinforce shared basic services demonstrate how community-driven initiatives strengthen social cohesion and the 'peace' dimension of the Nexus.[15]
This synergy between national leadership and local ownership is transforming aid into lasting protection, inclusion, and self-reliance. To fully realize this vision, strong international support through financing, technical expertise, and innovative partnerships is essential to scale Nexus-based solutions across refugee-hosting regions.

15. Bokh (Somali Region) became a key reception area during the 2023 influx from Lascanood. The Government of Ethiopia and partners established the Mirqaan settlement on 400 hectares of allocated land, where local communities mobilized volunteers and in-kind resources to support site preparation and expansion of shared services (including water, health, and education) for both refugees and host residents.
Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing-notes/thousands-newly-arrived-somali-refugees-ethiopia-relocated-new-settlement

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD)

In 2026, AGD considerations will continue to be systematically mainstreamed across all sectors to ensure equitable access to services and protection for all population groups. A unified AGD framework will guide disaggregated data collection, participatory assessments, and inclusive programme design, addressing the distinct risks and capacities of women, men, children, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities. Intersectional analysis will inform tailored interventions such as gender-sensitive WASH facilities, child-friendly spaces, targeted livelihoods support for female-headed households, and disability-inclusive health and education services.

Gender equality and GBV prevention will be strengthened through community engagement, including the active participation of men and boys, while inclusive referral pathways co-managed with government and partners will ensure access to timely protection services for women, girls, and male survivors. AGD risk screening at service entry points and sector-wide barrier assessments will guide actions to improve accessibility and reduce systemic obstacles. Protection efforts will be supported through safe spaces, specialized case management training, and tailored prevention initiatives for diverse groups.

Economic and digital inclusion will be advanced through improved access to skills training, financial services, and market opportunities for women and youth, complemented by targeted digital initiatives such as connectivity support, digital literacy, and mobile-based business facilitation for refugee women and young people. Participation and leadership will be reinforced through refugee-led committees and structured feedback mechanisms ensuring diverse voices shape planning and decision-making.

Accountability will be embedded through AGD-sensitive indicators integrated into monitoring and complaints systems, alongside partner capacity building and joint advocacy for inclusive national policies. By embedding AGD principles across all sectors, CRRP partners will ensure that no one is left behind in the pursuit of equitable, dignified assistance and durable solutions.

Disability Inclusion

The response adopts a rights-based approach to ensure the safety, dignity, and full participation of refugees with disabilities. Guided by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Ethiopia's forthcoming National Action Plan, and the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy, disability inclusion will be systematically mainstreamed across all sectors through a twin-track approach that combines integration into all programmes with targeted support for persons with disabilities.

Key priorities include identifying and addressing physical, communication, and attitudinal barriers to services; strengthening inclusive education, health, and livelihoods programmes; and expanding access to assistive devices and psychosocial support. Partners will work closely with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) and community structures to promote participation and leadership, while advocacy will reinforce alignment with national policies and equitable access to documentation and services.

Accountability will be ensured through disaggregated data collection, inclusive feedback mechanisms, and monitoring of disability-sensitive indicators. By embedding

disability inclusion across the response, CRRP partners aim to guarantee that persons with disabilities are not left behind in accessing protection, assistance, and durable solutions.

Youth

In 2026, the response will prioritize the empowerment, inclusion, and resilience of refugee and host community youth (aged 15–35) in line with Ethiopia's National Youth Strategy. Partners, including government entities), will strengthen youth engagement through platforms for participation, mentorship networks, and structured feedback mechanisms, ensuring meaningful involvement in decision-making and community leadership. Community-based structures such as Refugee Outreach Volunteers (RoVs) will continue supporting youth engagement in urban and camp settings.

Economic inclusion will be advanced through entrepreneurship training for at least 4,000 youth, mapping livelihood projects, and promoting market-relevant skills development, including opportunities in agriculture and the digital economy. Partners will also continue advocating for the progressive reduction of structural barriers that limit young refugees' access to formal employment, including challenges related to work permits, skills recognition, and mobility, in alignment with national policies and ongoing government-led reforms.[16] Low-cost, high-impact initiatives such as digital forums, youth-led campaigns, and peer networks will be leveraged to maintain engagement despite funding limitations. Education efforts will expand accredited TVET slots toward the government's 20,000 pledge, strengthen digital skills programming, and advocate for DAFI[17] scholarships to raise tertiary enrolment beyond the current rate of under 3 per cent.

To promote well-being and social cohesion, youth-friendly spaces will integrate MHPSS into recreational and peer-to-peer activities, supported through partnerships with local youth centres. Peacebuilding programmes will engage young people as mediators and connectors through dialogue, arts, sports, and community-based conflict resolution initiatives. Digital access and connectivity will also be improved to ensure equitable participation in learning, civic engagement, and economic opportunities.

Gender-responsive programming will address barriers faced by adolescent girls, young mothers, and youth with disabilities, ensuring equitable access to services and opportunities. Progress will be monitored through youth-led feedback mechanisms and inter-agency indicators, informed by stocktaking exercises and participatory assessments, to ensure accountability and continuous improvement.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

In 2026, the refugee response will embed AAP as a cross-cutting commitment across all sectors to ensure that refugees and host communities especially women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups can meaningfully influence decisions that affect them. Participation will be institutionalized through inclusive forums and refugee-led structures that co-design priorities, validate targeting, and monitor service quality. Accessible, two-way communication will be strengthened through multiple channels adapted to language, literacy, gender, age, and disability

16. World Bank. 2024. Expanding Development Approaches to Refugees and Their Hosts in Ethiopia. © World Bank. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/42023
17. DAFI (Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative) provides higher-education scholarships for refugee students.

needs, ensuring timely and transparent information on entitlements, service changes, and rights.

A joint feedback and complaints mechanism will be maintained to guarantee safe, confidential, and survivor-centred reporting and resolution. Standard operating procedures will define acknowledgement, referral, and closure timeframes, while data protection protocols will safeguard personal information. Clear links to protection, GBV, child protection, and legal pathways will ensure appropriate follow-up.

Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) will remain integral to AAP, with zero-tolerance policies, regular risk assessments, mandatory staff and volunteer training, and trusted community-led awareness initiatives that make reporting channels visible and accessible. Findings from the 2024 AAP Self-Assessment and the 2025 inter-agency feedback and response mechanism (FRM) pilot will guide harmonization of tools and strengthen consistent, inter-agency feedback management.

Localization and community ownership will be advanced by partnering with refugee-led and women-led organizations to co-facilitate outreach, engagement, and feedback processes in camps and urban settings. Staff, volunteers, and community representatives will benefit from joint capacity-building on participatory assessment tools, digital feedback platforms, and community-based communication approaches. Governance and quality assurance will be reinforced through harmonized AAP/PSEA indicators, routine joint field monitoring, and inter-agency review of feedback trends to drive corrective actions and close the loop through “you said, we did” communication with communities.

Each sector will integrate concrete AAP actions relevant to its services such as service charters and helpdesks in health and WASH, user committees in shelter and site management, grievance redress for cash and livelihoods, and parent–student councils in education ensuring that accountability is practiced consistently across the response and results in adaptive, dignified, and rights-based programming.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

In 2026, PSEA will remain a non-negotiable cornerstone of the refugee response. CRRP partners will enforce zero-tolerance policies and mandatory compliance with PSEA standards across all sectors. All personnel, including government staff, will complete training on SEA definitions, risk mitigation, and reporting obligations, ensuring that any suspicion or allegation is immediately reported through confidential, survivor-centred, 24/7 accessible reporting channels.

PSEA will be systematically integrated into health, education, child protection, GBV, and community-based programming to ensure that all assistance is free of charge and free from any form of coercion or abuse. Community awareness initiatives will be scaled up through regular sessions in camps and urban settings including during food distributions, community gatherings, and within women- and girls’ safe spaces using accessible formats and local languages to help refugees recognize, prevent, and report exploitation. Partnerships with refugee-led and women-led organizations will be strengthened to ensure culturally sensitive, trusted, and locally driven outreach.

Capacity-building for national systems will include technical support to CRRP partners to maintain effective referral pathways and harmonized reporting standards. Dedicated PSEA focal points will operate in all sites, supported by inter-agency coordination through the Ethiopia PSEA Network to uphold Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) core standards and strengthen investigative capacity. Compliance will be monitored through indicators tracking staff training completion, the functionality of reporting channels, and timely, confidential case management. By embedding PSEA into every aspect of the response, partners will safeguard dignity, prevent harm, and uphold accountability to affected people.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In 2026, the refugee response will systematically integrate MHPSS across health, protection, education, and GBV programming, while strengthening family and community support systems to promote resilience and positive coping. A twin-track approach will combine mainstreaming MHPSS into primary healthcare with targeted psychosocial interventions for individuals experiencing mental health conditions or severe distress. Health providers trained under WHO's mhGAP[18] Guidelines will deliver basic psychiatric care and focused psychosocial support, while GBV case management incorporates trauma-informed approaches to ensure safety, dignity, and recovery for survivors. In child-friendly spaces and schools, structured activities and peer support networks will foster psychological resilience and social connectedness, complemented by teacher training in basic psychosocial skills. Community-led initiatives including refugee-led organizations, faith-based groups, caregivers, and peer networks will be supported to reinforce social cohesion, promote communal healing, and ensure inclusive approaches for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

To enhance sustainability and equity, the response will strengthen linkages between camp-based psychosocial teams and Ethiopia's national health system, academic institutions, formalizing referral pathways which are critical in reducing risks of suicide, harmful substance use, where timely interventions remain lifesaving with support of public mental health facilities for specialized care. Coordination will be reinforced through MHPSS Technical Working Groups co-led with the Ministry of Health and relevant CRRP partners ensuring harmonized interventions, resource sharing, and operationalize support of inclusion of MHPSS services into the national systems and supporting community-based insurance schemes. By embedding MHPSS across sectors and systems, partners aim to reduce treatment gaps, improve well-being, and build scalable, inclusive support for refugees and host communities.

Localization

In 2026, the refugee response will advance localization as a core principle by strengthening the leadership and participation of organizations led by forcibly displaced and stateless persons (FDSP), including refugee-led and women-led organizations. Building on the nationwide mapping of 241 FDSP-led organizations, partners will formalize partnerships and support the development of a harmonized legal and policy framework to recognize and enable these entities to operate effectively within Ethiopia's humanitarian and development architecture.

The response will prioritize institutional capacity-building for RLOs and women-led organizations (WLOs) to lead protection, self-reliance, and community-based initiatives. This includes technical assistance, governance training, and resource-mobilization to ensure these organizations can deliver services, manage projects, and participate in coordination structures at camp, regional, and national levels. Localization will also be embedded in sectoral responses through community-led committees and mechanisms that guarantee representation of diverse groups in planning and monitoring.

To promote sustainability, partners will strengthen linkages between FDSP-led organizations and national systems, enabling their inclusion in government-led development programs and social protection schemes. Coordination will be reinforced through multi-stakeholder platforms that bring together government, donors, and local actors to align resources and accountability frameworks. By investing in refugee-led and community-based structures, the CRRP aims to deliver a more inclusive, equitable, and accountable response that empowers displaced communities as active agents of change rather than passive recipients of aid.

18. WHO's Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) equips non-specialist health workers to identify and manage priority mental health conditions.

Climate Action

In 2026, the refugee response will prioritize climate resilience and environmental sustainability in refugee-hosting areas, addressing risks such as flooding, drought, deforestation, and water catchment degradation. These climate-induced challenges threaten water systems, livelihoods, and shelter, particularly in ecologically fragile regions like Gambella, Somali, and Afar.

To mitigate these risks, partners will implement nature-based solutions, including soil and water conservation measures, riverbank protection, and reforestation through **Ethiopia's Green Legacy Initiative**. Community engagement will remain central, mobilizing refugees and host communities to restore degraded ecosystems and safeguard water sources. Energy interventions will align with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan and **Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2025**, focusing on solarization of boreholes and surface water systems and expanding national grid connectivity where feasible to reduce carbon emissions. Disaster risk reduction will be strengthened through collaboration with the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), enhancing early warning systems, contingency planning, and preparedness through regular training and simulation exercises.

Protection-sensitive approaches will ensure that climate action responds to the specific needs of women, children, and persons with disabilities, reducing risks associated with water and firewood collection. Gender equality and social inclusion will guide all interventions, promoting meaningful participation in decision-making processes. Partners will continue engaging national authorities to ensure refugee-hosting areas are reflected in Ethiopia's climate and environmental policy frameworks.

Five Green Digital Hubs will be deployed in Amhara, Afar, Somali, and Addis Ababa. Built with recycled materials and powered by solar energy, these hubs will provide services such as device charging, SIM sales, and agent banking, while creating livelihood opportunities for refugee entrepreneurs.

By integrating environmental rehabilitation, clean energy solutions, disaster preparedness, and inclusive governance, the 2026 CRRP aims to strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and contribute to Ethiopia's broader goal of achieving a climate-resilient green economy.

Use of Cash Assistance

In 2026, cash assistance will remain a core modality for meeting refugees' immediate basic needs and supporting protection outcomes. Multipurpose cash grants will be prioritized for the most vulnerable households to cover essential needs such as food, shelter, and hygiene items, reducing harmful coping mechanisms and enhancing dignity and choice. Locations with access to functioning markets will continue to receive assistance through a hybrid modality, combining in-kind food distributions with cash-based transfers. This approach ensures that refugees can reliably meet their essential food needs while also benefiting from the added flexibility, choice, and dignity that cash provides, and simultaneously supporting local market systems. Cash will also be applied as a sectoral modality where market conditions allow, including conditional transfers to support school attendance and reduce dropout rates, targeted assistance for water utility payments in urban areas such as Jijiga, and cash-for-work or business start-up grants to promote livelihoods and economic inclusion. These interventions will be complemented by digital payment systems and integration with Ethiopia's financial inclusion initiatives, including the NIDP, enabling refugees to access banking and mobile money services.

Strong coordination with the RRS and financial service providers will ensure harmonized delivery, risk mitigation, and compliance with accountability standards. Impact will be monitored through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and community feedback mechanisms, with findings used to adapt programming. Cash assistance will be scaled up to reach families identified through vulnerability assessments, maintaining cash as the preferred modality where markets are functional and protection risks are manageable.

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Protection

In 2026, the protection response will prioritize mitigating risks, strengthening national systems, and ensuring refugees' access to rights and services through robust legal identity, documentation, and inclusion measures. Under the leadership of the RRS, with RRP partners, coordination at national and sub-national levels will focus on effective service delivery, protection mainstreaming across sectors, national capacity-building, and advocacy for the inclusion of refugees within national systems.

Building on the nationwide verification and documentation exercise (with inclusion in National ID programme) launched in March 2024, RRS and UNHCR in co-ordination with NIDP will work toward 100 per cent biometric verification of refugees and issuance of FAYDA numbers, enabling access to banking, SIM registration, employment, and business opportunities. Civil registration will remain a priority, with continued advocacy for streamlined birth registration under the Identification for Development (ID4D) project to prevent statelessness and strengthen legal protection.

The Ethiopian government's progressive legal framework, including Directive No. 1019/2024 operationalizing the right to work, will be further implemented to expand socio-economic inclusion. In 2026, partners will support scale-up through technical assistance to authorities, outreach to employers and financial institutions, and linkages with livelihoods programming helping translate documentation into jobs, enterprise development, and access to national services.

To complement and strengthen the national asylum system, the Government issued a new Refugee Status Determination (RSD) Directive and re-established an independent Appeal Hearing Council in 2025. In 2026, efforts will focus on enhancing the efficiency and fairness of asylum processing through capacity-building for RRS staff, digitization of case management, and harmonization of procedures with international standards.

Access to justice will be prioritized to address recurrent protection concerns, including restrictions on liberty, trafficking, smuggling, and civil and family matters requiring legal representation. RRP partners will expand free legal aid services across refugee-hosting areas through partnerships with legal aid providers, ensuring refugees can exercise their rights and seek remedies.

Community-based protection will be strengthened through inclusive structures and partnerships with RLOs and WLOs. Building on the mapping of 260 RLOs nationwide, partners will formalize partnerships, provide institutional capacity-building, and integrate these organizations into coordination and service delivery. Protection mainstreaming will continue across all sectors, including GBV and child protection, through inter-agency coordination platforms and rollout of GBVIMS+ [19] and CPIMS+ [20] systems with relevant RRP partners and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. Linkages with education will be maintained to safeguard access and continuity in line with the Ethiopia Refugee Education Strategy.

To address risks along movement corridors, the Routes-Based Approach will be operationalized through multi-purpose hubs for people on the move, protection monitoring, and safe movement pathways consistent with national law.

Durable solutions will remain central to the protection strategy. In 2026, CRRP partners

19. GBVIMS+ is a secure, web-based system used by authorized service providers to safely collect, store, and analyze Gender-Based Violence case data.
20. CPIMS+ is an inter-agency child protection case management information system that supports safe, confidential documentation and coordination of child protection cases.

anticipate facilitating the voluntary return of 8,000 Ethiopian refugees from Sudan. The provision of multi-purpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable returnees will be prioritized, with reintegration support provided where resource allows. CRRP partners will also continue engaging with the countries of origin and asylum to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the 4,993 Kenya Borena refugees in Ethiopia who have expressed their interest. Resettlement will continue as a vital pathway, with submissions planned for 1,600+ refugees, while advocacy for expanded quotas and complementary pathways including labour mobility, education, family reunification, and humanitarian admission will be intensified. Ethiopia will strengthen its ecosystem for complementary pathways through issuance of Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents (MRCTD)[21] and partnerships with third countries, leveraging refugee skills and education to unlock opportunities.

The response contributes to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through strengthened asylum, legal protection, and documentation systems (including legal identity/SDG 16.9); SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by improving equitable access to national protection and services; and, where relevant, supports SDG 1 (No Poverty/1.3), SDG 3 (Good Health/3.8), and SDG 8 (Decent Work/8.8) by enabling access to social protection, health coverage, schooling, and formal employment through recognized documentation. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector contributes to national priorities on governance and social inclusion by reinforcing institutional capacities and ensuring that refugee protection mechanisms complement broader efforts to enhance equitable public service delivery.

By embedding protection across all sectors and reinforcing national systems, the CRRP aims to safeguard rights, promote inclusion, and advance durable solutions that transform displacement into opportunities for resilience and social cohesion.

Child Protection

By the end of 2025, an estimated 575,000 refugee and asylum-seeking children representing over half of the displaced population will be in Ethiopia. Due to their age and circumstances, these children face heightened risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, trafficking, and forced recruitment into armed groups. Key challenges include child labor, gender-based violence, lack of documentation, limited access to education and basic services, and insufficient child-friendly spaces, all exacerbated by significant funding constraints.

In 2026, child protection partners will strengthen the capacity of the national system to gradually promote the inclusion of refugee children into a government-led child protection system, under the leadership of the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) and RRS. A core priority will be the nationwide rollout of CPIMS+, ensuring interoperability with the proGres v4 child protection module across all 26 refugee camps and five urban locations. This will be complemented by the certification of 500 para-social and refugee social workers through structured training and supervision in partnership with UNICEF and other stakeholders. Where gaps in government capacity persist, partners will continue to implement Best Interest Procedures (BIP) for children at risk, including UASC.

Community empowerment will be strengthened through the transition of child-friendly spaces to community ownership and promoting life skills and leadership programs for adolescents and youth aged 15–24. Child-sensitive RSD guidelines with mandatory child annexes will be applied, alongside joint sectoral child protection checklists in education, health, WASH, and livelihoods to ensure integrated responses.

Enabling actions in 2026 will embed child protection across programming cycles, including progress on refugee access to birth registration,

21. Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents (MRCTDs) are standardized, secure refugee travel documents issued under the 1951 Convention, designed in accordance with international civil aviation standards.

while a pilot digitization initiative in eight refugee camps in Afar and Somali regions will improve accessibility and efficiency, contributing to SDG 16.9 by expanding legal identity coverage for all children and supporting SDG 16.2 through strengthened systems to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, and abuse. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, these efforts advance national priorities on human capital development and social inclusion by reinforcing child protection systems, expanding access to foundational civil documentation, and enhancing institutional capacities that integrate children's rights and wellbeing into broader public service delivery frameworks.

By reinforcing national systems, empowering communities, and integrating child protection across sectors, the CRRP aims to safeguard the rights and well-being of displaced children while promoting resilience and inclusion.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In 2026, the GBV refugee response in Ethiopia will adopt a multi-layered strategy centred on prevention, risk mitigation, and survivor-centred response to safeguard vulnerable populations and strengthen protective environments.
Prevention efforts will focus on community sensitization and awareness campaigns addressing GBV risks, including harmful traditional practices and displacement-related stressors. Evidence-based interventions such as SASA![22] Together and Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) will engage communities, men, and boys to challenge harmful gender norms and promote positive behavioural change.

Risk mitigation will target contributing factors to GBV through regular multisectoral safety audits, vulnerability assessments in reception and transit centres, and integration of GBV indicators into broader protection monitoring systems. Partners will work closely with sectoral leads to address risks identified through these tools and ensure safe shelter protocols are upheld.

Response activities will prioritize survivor-centred services, including confidential reporting channels, clinical management of rape, psychosocial support, legal aid, and safe shelter options. The response will expand and strengthen Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and One-Stop Centres (OSCs), ensuring access to comprehensive care and integration of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, particularly for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and intimate partner violence. All services will be delivered through approaches that uphold dignity, confidentiality, and empowerment.

A key focus in 2026 will be localization, with deliberate efforts to work through national and community-led organizations. These entities will receive training, resources, and technical assistance to lead GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response initiatives, fostering sustainability and reducing dependency on external actors. Rapid risk and needs assessments will inform tailored interventions for new arrivals from emergencies such as Sudan, Somalia, and South Sudan, including mobile response teams, remote case management, culturally sensitive psychosocial support, and mass awareness campaigns.

To strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability, GBV programming will integrate life skills, vocational training, and linkages to livelihoods and income-generating activities for women and girls. Partners will collaborate with the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs and regional authorities to align with national GBV frameworks and reinforce existing health and psychosocial services through system strengthening. This includes staff capacity-building, provision of Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits, and improved referral pathways to avoid duplication and ensure continuity of care.

L1) by strengthening GBV prevention and

22. SASA! is a community-mobilization approach to prevent gender-based violence by addressing power imbalances; its name comes from Kiswahili ('now') and represents four stages of change: Start, Awareness, Support, and Action.

response systems and promoting equitable access to survivor-centered services and supports SDG 5.2 where relevant through efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on gender equality and social inclusion by reinforcing institutional capacities, expanding access to quality protection services, and supporting community-based mechanisms that uphold the rights and safety of women and girls.
Despite progress, GBV capacity remains constrained by funding shortfalls, requiring innovative resource-mobilization and sustained inter-agency coordination. By embedding GBV prevention and response within community-driven solutions and national systems, the 2026 CRRP aims to address immediate harms while building long-term protective environments, contributing to safer and more inclusive refugee-hosting communities.

Education

In 2026, education partners will build on foundational inclusion efforts to ensure equitable access to quality formal education for approximately 200,000 refugee and asylum-seeking children, despite persistent challenges in the national system. Under the leadership of the RRS and in collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MoE), the response will prioritize sustaining and expanding inclusive education opportunities through six core actions.

First, partners will intensify advocacy and resource-mobilization to maintain operational funding for schools serving refugee children, safeguarding uninterrupted learning despite funding constraints. Second, efforts will focus on monitoring and supporting the 11 secondary schools integrated into the national system, ensuring sustainability through regular assessments and addressing implementation gaps. Third, refugee-specific objectives will be defined and integrated within Ethiopia's 2026 Education Transformation Operation for Learning, aligning national reforms with inclusive policies for displaced populations.

Fourth, the response will strengthen community capacity-building initiatives to enhance instructional support for refugee learners, including emergency provisions for new arrivals from South Sudan and other conflict-affected contexts. Fifth, partners will collaborate with MoE to scale up school feeding programs for pre-primary and primary school children, recognizing their critical role in improving attendance and learning outcomes. Finally, education programming will expand access to higher education, vocational skills training, connected learning, and complementary pathways. These efforts will foster lifelong learning opportunities, strengthen refugee self-reliance, and expand life-skills support for adolescents. Regional Education Bureaus (REBs), with support from partners, will also continue administering placement exams for newly arrived learners.

The response contributes to SDG 4 (Quality Education) by supporting inclusive, equitable, and quality learning opportunities for refugee and host community children and youth. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on human capital development and social inclusion while strengthening education systems. These efforts also help bridge humanitarian and development agendas by aligning refugee education support with national systems.

Food Security

In 2026, food assistance for refugees will be guided by agreed caloric standards and projected resource allocations. Due to anticipated funding constraints, distributions are expected to provide approximately 60 per cent of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA), delivered through monthly rations based on the established food basket scale.

To complement emergency food assistance, the response will emphasize sustainable food security and livelihood support, engaging local authorities, communities, and humanitarian partners. Assistance will be delivered through a

combination of in-kind and cash-based modalities, informed by cash feasibility assessments to expand cash-based interventions where conditions permit. This approach aims to enhance flexibility, dignity, and local market engagement.

Advocacy with donors and key stakeholders will remain critical to sustain food security programming and mobilize resources for resilience-building initiatives. Targeted assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable groups, integrating protection considerations to safeguard their well-being and reduce harmful coping mechanisms.

CRRP food assistance partners, under the coordination of the sector lead, will oversee the comprehensive delivery of food assistance, applying revised procedures to enhance efficiency, transparency, and accountability. By combining immediate relief with longer-term strategies, the 2026 response seeks to strengthen food security and promote self-reliance among refugee and host communities.

The response contributes to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) by improving access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for refugee and host community households and, where relevant, supports SDG 1.3 through complementary safety-net and cash-based approaches that enhance household resilience. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on food security and human capital development by strengthening equitable access to assistance, supporting local systems, and contributing to long-term household stability in refugee-hosting areas.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

In 2026, refugees will continue to access lifesaving primary healthcare and nutrition services through camp clinics and nearby government health centres, while advocacy will promote inclusion in the national health system.

Secondary and tertiary healthcare will be provided at government hospitals under the same policies applied to the national population, ensuring equity in service delivery. Support will be extended to facilities serving both refugees and host communities. Critical health services including vaccinations and treatment for HIV, tuberculosis, and leprosy will remain integrated within the national health system, supported by CRRP partners. Preventive programmes and epidemic preparedness, including malaria control, immunization campaigns, and disease surveillance, will continue, alongside expanded access for urban refugees through the Community-Based Health Insurance scheme.

To address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, the health sector will strengthen prevention, early detection, and integrated management of major NCDs within primary health care, complemented by expanded mental health and psychosocial support. Key health facilities will be upgraded to meet service standards, including 24-hour service at major sites, while community health promotion and surveillance will be enhanced to improve early warning and rapid response mechanisms. Service delivery will be reinforced through outreach and mobile clinics in hard-to-reach areas, improved supply chain management, patient tracking, and stronger technical continuity and supportive supervision.

Nutrition interventions will focus on the community-based management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation for children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and targeted support for infants and young children. Maternal, Infant, and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) counselling will be expanded, coupled with emergency nutrition responses and routine surveillance for timely detection and treatment of malnutrition. Where feasible, cash-for-nutrition approaches will enhance flexibility and dignity, supported by advocacy for sustainable funding and strengthened coordination, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms.

The response contributes to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) through expanded access to

essential health and nutrition services and strengthened disease prevention; SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) through prevention and treatment of malnutrition and improved maternal, infant, and young child nutrition; SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) through equitable access to national systems; and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through coordinated implementation with government and partners. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on human capital development by strengthening health systems, improving equitable access to quality essential services, and supporting nutrition interventions that contribute to long-term wellbeing and social inclusion.

By reinforcing national systems, expanding preventive and curative services, and integrating nutrition-sensitive approaches, the 2026 CRRP aims to safeguard health, reduce vulnerabilities, and improve resilience among refugees and host communities.

Mental health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

In 2026, MHPSS will be fully integrated into primary healthcare to reduce treatment gaps and improve access for refugees and host communities. mhGAP[23]-trained health providers will deliver essential mental health care at camp and government facilities, supported by strengthened referral pathways to specialised services within the national health system. Dedicated MHPSS staff will strengthen case management for severe mental health conditions, provide suicide prevention and psychotherapy services, and support the integrated management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) across both camp and government health facilities.

Key health facilities will be upgraded to meet service standards, including 24-hour operations at major sites, while community health promotion and disease surveillance systems will incorporate mental health components to support early detection and response. These efforts will complement cross-sectoral initiatives under the CRRP, ensuring that MHPSS is embedded within health system strengthening and aligned with national strategies.

LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIC INCLUSION (LEI)

In 2026, the refugee response will advance economic inclusion through a comprehensive strategy aligned with Ethiopia's Pathway to Prosperity development plan and the Right to Work Directive (2024), which operationalizes GRF pledges and expands refugees' legal access to employment and enterprise opportunities. This framework underpins CRRP efforts to foster self-reliance, social cohesion, and shared economic growth for refugees and host communities.

Key priorities include skills development through expanded TVET programs, language training, apprenticeships, and job-matching services, particularly in urban and new settlement areas. Partners will support the implementation of the Right to Work Directive by streamlining administrative procedures, raising awareness, and ensuring gender-sensitive access to employment. Financial inclusion will be strengthened through improved access to banking, microfinance, and risk-sharing facilities, alongside harmonization of legal frameworks to enable market participation.

Livelihood interventions will promote climate-smart agriculture, livestock value chains, and productive safety nets in Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Somali regions, while urban areas will focus on digital skills and youth employment. Private sector engagement will be scaled up to create jobs, expand transportation and digital infrastructure, and stimulate investment in refugee-hosting areas. These efforts will

23. mhGAP (Mental Health Gap Action Programme) is A WHO initiative providing evidence-based protocols that enable non-specialist health workers to identify and manage priority mental, neurological, and substance use disorders within general health settings.

prioritize women, youth, and persons with disabilities, reinforcing national systems for long-term sustainability.

The response contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) through resilience-building, SDG 5 (Gender Equality) via targeted inclusion, SDG 8 (Decent Work) through expanded employment opportunities, SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure) via digital and transport investments, and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) through equitable access to markets and financial services. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on economic transformation and social inclusion by strengthening livelihoods, expanding access to productive opportunities, and supporting systems that enhance equitable participation in local economies.

By integrating livelihoods into national development plans and leveraging partnerships with government, private sector, and development actors, the 2026 CRRP aims to transform displacement into opportunities for economic empowerment and inclusive growth.

Settlement & Shelter/housing

In 2026, Ethiopia's refugee housing and settlement response will prioritize safe, dignified, and climate-resilient shelter solutions for refugees and returnees, guided by the 2022–2027 Sustainable Shelter and Settlement Refugee Response Roadmap. Participatory assessments in 2024 highlighted critical gaps, including inadequate roofing and walls, reliance on temporary materials, and heightened protection risks 36 per cent of respondents identified homes as high-risk areas for gender-based violence due to lack of privacy and security features. At the same time, 62 per cent expressed willingness to contribute to shelter construction, underscoring opportunities for community-driven approaches.

The 2026 response will focus on improving shelter quality, strengthening community participation, and aligning interventions with national and global frameworks and the GRF. Priority actions include comprehensive shelter assessments updating technical guidance, and implementing targeted support based on available resources. Cash-based interventions will be expanded to enable construction and maintenance, complemented by skills development for displaced populations to promote self-reliance.

The plan also supports the Human Settlement Pledge in Ayisaita and Kebribeyah, while fostering partnerships with government, development actors, and the private sector to leverage infrastructure projects for roads, drainage, and public facilities. Cross-cutting themes will be integrated throughout, including climate resilience through sustainable materials and low-carbon designs, protection measures to reduce GBV risks by improving privacy and security, and affordability through community-driven approaches. By embedding these principles, the 2026 CRRP aims to deliver durable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible shelter solutions that enhance safety, dignity, and resilience for refugees and host communities.

By combining life-saving assistance with sustainable, longer-term shelter and settlement solutions and by strengthening partnerships with development and private-sector actors the shelter and housing response will contribute to achieving SDG 11, specifically Target 11.1 on safe, adequate, and affordable housing, and Target 11.3 on integrated and sustainable human settlement planning. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector supports national priorities on resilient infrastructure and social inclusion by reinforcing settlement planning, improving access to adequate housing, and enhancing local systems that serve both refugees and host communities.

WASH

In 2026, WASH interventions will prioritize life-saving water provision across all refugee-hosting

locations, maintaining minimum service levels amid significant funding constraints. Efforts will focus on sustaining access to safe water while mobilizing resources to prevent further deterioration of services. In Gambella and Jijiga, where utilities exist, plans are underway for local government structures to assume operation and maintenance of water systems, promoting sustainability. In Jijiga, CBI will be introduced following vulnerability and affordability assessments to ensure equitable access.

Partners will complement WASH gaps through co-financing and resource-mobilization, including investments in green energy solutions for water infrastructure, rehabilitation of facilities, and construction of climate-resilient systems. Community engagement will remain central, ensuring meaningful participation in planning, design, and implementation to address diverse needs, particularly for vulnerable households. Communities will also be mobilized to maintain and construct sanitation facilities using recycled materials, reinforcing sustainability and ownership.

Aligned with Ethiopia's commitment to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), the response will work toward universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030. By combining emergency water provision with long-term strategies for sustainability, the 2026 CRRP aims to safeguard health, reduce vulnerabilities, and strengthen resilience for refugees and host communities.

Energy & Environment

In 2026, refugee and host communities will be supported to engage in reforestation, soil and water conservation, and watershed rehabilitation initiatives aimed at restoring degraded land, improving soil fertility, and enhancing water availability for domestic use and livelihoods. In 2026, refugee and host communities will be supported to engage in reforestation, soil and water conservation, and watershed rehabilitation initiatives aimed at restoring degraded land, improving soil fertility, and enhancing water availability for domestic use and livelihoods. Community woodlots and sustainable forestry practices will be introduced to reduce deforestation and promote environmental regeneration. To reduce reliance on biomass fuels and mitigate deforestation, the response will expand access to clean and efficient household energy solutions, including solar-powered systems, fuel-efficient stoves, and clean cooking technologies across refugee camps and settlements. Solar street lighting will improve safety and extend access to public services after dark, while cleaner cooking solutions will help reduce harmful smoke exposure and lessen the burden on women and girls who often travel long distances to collect firewood.

The response will also work to promote market-based energy solutions in locations where conditions allow, particularly where private service providers are available and interested in engagement. Efforts will further focus on expanding renewable electricity access through solar mini-grids and, where feasible, through extension of the national grid to refugee-hosting areas. In parallel, partners will implement large-scale reforestation and landscape restoration initiatives to strengthen environmental rehabilitation and build climate resilience. Coordination and policy alignment will be enhanced to better integrate refugee energy needs into national electrification and clean-cooking strategies.

All interventions will be guided by Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) frameworks. Where refugees and host communities are not explicitly included in these frameworks, CRRP partners will advocate for their inclusion to ensure equitable access to resources and benefits. By integrating environmental sustainability, clean energy solutions, and ecosystem restoration into humanitarian programming, the 2026 CRRP aims to reduce

climate vulnerability, promote resilience, and contribute to Ethiopia's green-economy transition.
The response contributes to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) by expanding access to renewable and energy-efficient solutions such as solar mini-grids, solar lighting, and clean-cooking technologies. It contributes to SDG 13 (Climate Action) through climate-resilient water systems and community adaptation, and to SDG 15 (Life on Land) via reforestation, watershed rehabilitation, and sustainable natural-resource management. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector advances national priorities on environmental sustainability and climate resilience by strengthening ecosystem management and integrating clean-energy access within local systems in refugee-hosting areas.

Basic Needs

In 2026, CRRP partners will continue to prioritize meeting refugees' immediate and essential needs through approaches that enhance dignity, choice, and efficiency. In line with inter-agency commitments, including Grand Bargain, cash assistance will remain the preferred modality wherever markets are functional and protection risks are manageable. Multipurpose cash grants will be scaled up for the most vulnerable households to cover food, shelter, hygiene items, and other essential needs, reducing harmful coping mechanisms and supporting protection outcomes.

Cash will also be applied as a sectoral modality where feasible, including conditional transfers to promote school attendance, targeted support for water utility payments in urban areas, and cash-for-work or business start-up grants to strengthen livelihoods and economic inclusion. These interventions will be complemented by digital payment systems and integration with Ethiopia's financial inclusion initiatives, such as the NIDP, enabling refugees to access banking and mobile money services.

Coordination between CRRP partners, the RRS and financial service providers will ensure harmonized delivery, risk mitigation, and compliance with accountability standards. Impact will be monitored through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and community feedback mechanisms, with findings used to adapt programming. Through these efforts, CRRP partners aim to maintain cash as the core modality for addressing basic needs while contributing to resilience and long-term development objectives.

The response contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) by meeting essential needs and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) through equitable access to cash and essential services, and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through coordinated delivery with government and financial service providers. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector supports national priorities on social protection and financial inclusion by expanding predictable assistance, strengthening local delivery systems, and enabling more resilient and dignified household coping strategies.

Supply (Logistics and Procurement)

In 2026, CRRP partners will coordinate the timely and accountable delivery of core relief items, infrastructure materials, and other essential supplies to refugee and host-community locations. Efforts will focus on strengthening end-to-end supply-chain efficiency through coordinated procurement planning, transport and last-mile delivery, warehousing, inventory visibility, and environmentally responsible logistics practices.

National-level logistics collaboration will be conducted through inter-agency operations and supply-chain platforms, ensuring harmonized standards, shared services where feasible, and alignment with national procedures. Technical supply and logistics support will be provided to

the response as needed through established mechanisms.

At the sub-national level, partners will work together to enhance delivery capacity, strengthen contingency preparedness, improve warehouse management and stock visibility, and maintain uninterrupted support during emergencies and ongoing programming. Priority will also be given to engaging local suppliers and markets to improve responsiveness, value for money, and sustainability.

Overall, the response contributes to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by reinforcing reliable supply-chain systems and logistics infrastructure, and to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through coordinated multi-stakeholder delivery and shared operational platforms. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector supports national priorities on resilient infrastructure, efficient service delivery, and strengthened local market systems.

Telecommunications and digital inculsion

In 2026, CRRP partners will prioritize expanding digital connectivity and resilient infrastructure to enhance access to essential services, education, and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities. Efforts will focus on deploying masts and community Wi-Fi in Assosa (Tsore and Bambasi camps) and extending network coverage in other regions. These investments aim to bridge the digital divide and support inclusive development in line with Sustainable Development Goal 9.

To promote sustainability and financial inclusion, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) ecosystem will be launched, featuring a Pay-As-You-Go (PAYG) smartphone scheme for refugees and host communities. This initiative will incentivize financial service providers to offer non-collateral credit and facilitate digital financing for agricultural inputs and MSME growth. Technical onboarding for legal SIM registration via Fayda Digital IDs will further strengthen access to mobile and financial services.

Connectivity efforts will be supported through multistakeholder engagement facilitated by the Roundtable on Digital Inclusion and Connectivity for Refugees and Host Communities, co-led within the CRRP framework in partnership with the Government. Building on the 2023 GRF pledge, this platform will address policy and regulatory barriers, promote digital literacy, and foster innovation to ensure equitable access to digital services.

These interventions will be guided by findings from the 2025 Refugee Connectivity Assessment[24] and implemented through projects such as the Refugee Connectivity Project supported by the Prospects Fund. Additional initiatives, including the connectivity project in Assosa schools, will strengthen access to education and digital learning. Collectively, these efforts aim to create an enabling environment for digital inclusion, improve service delivery, and unlock opportunities for socio-economic resilience.

The response contributes to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by expanding digital connectivity and strengthening telecom infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas, and to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by promoting equitable digital access for refugees and host communities. In alignment with Ethiopia's Ten-Year Development Plan, the sector supports national priorities on digital transformation and social inclusion by improving network coverage, expanding access to digital services, and integrating refugee connectivity needs into national ICT and digital-economy strategies.

24. Connectivity Needs and Usage Assessment (CoNUA): Ethiopia (UNHCR & RRS, November 2025). Findings highlight major connectivity barriers for refugees and host communities, including affordability constraints, limited infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas, and gender disparities in smartphone ownership; see also the UNHCR press release for the public announcement of the report.

PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), UNHCR supports the RRS in leading and coordinating Ethiopia's refugee response in close collaboration with federal, regional, and local authorities.

The 2026 CRRP brings together 38 humanitarian and development organizations directly appealing for funds, alongside additional partners, including local NGOs, RLOs and working independently or as implementing partners of INGOs and UN agencies. The response plan promotes a multisectoral, inclusive approach, supporting refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, and impacted host communities while strengthening linkages between humanitarian, peace, and development actors.

Inter-agency sectoral and sub-sectoral working groups operate at national and field levels to ensure coordination across key sectors. At the national level, sector working groups cover Protection (including Child Protection and GBV), Health and Nutrition, Education, Food Security, ICT, Shelter and Site Management, WASH, Energy and Environment, and Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion. Cross-cutting groups for Cash, PSEA, AAP, and Information Management are also in place, co-chaired by UN agencies and NGOs. These structures are replicated and adapted at field level as needed, facilitating information sharing, timely response, and preventing duplication. Quality assurance measures, including regular field monitoring, uphold standards, while capacity-building efforts focus on national and local institutions, including refugee-led groups, to promote localization and meaningful participation.

In addition, coordination of the digital response will be spearheaded by the Connectivity and Digital Inclusion Working Group (CDIWG), ensuring alignment across inter-agency partners, government counterparts, and the private sector. Key workstreams for 2026 include a Roadmap Stocktake to identify bottlenecks in target regions, maintenance of a Digital Dashboard to track infrastructure milestones, and an annual partner-management exercise to assess the digital ecosystem's impact on stakeholders.

A national-level Inter-Agency Refugee Coordination Forum, comprising UN agencies and NGOs, meets monthly in Addis Ababa to discuss operational issues and align sectoral responses. Quarterly donor briefing meetings, chaired by the Director General of RRS and the Country Refugee Coordinator, engage donors on response updates, funding gaps, and priority needs. Ongoing inter-agency assessments, monitoring, and reporting ensure a coordinated, needs-based response.

CRRP partners support the Government of Ethiopia in fulfilling its Ethiopia Ten-Year Year Perspective Development Plan (2021-2030), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025 – 2030 for Ethiopia, its GCR commitments and Ethiopia's UN Common Pledge 2.0 under the GRF. Coordination efforts are aligned with the Makatet approach and GRF pledges, guiding refugee inclusion in national systems and promoting equitable access to education, healthcare, and employment. In 2026, efforts will continue to strengthen systemic capacity, foster peaceful coexistence, and advance community-led initiatives that enhance social cohesion and sustainability in refugee-hosting areas.
Continued engagement and funding from the international community are critical to maintaining coordination structures, scaling inclusive solutions, and strengthening resilience in refugee-hosting areas.

Country Coordination Structure

Refugee Response Coordination - Ethiopia

Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR

Inter-agency Coordination Forum

Refugee and Returnee Cash SWG
RRS/ UNHCR

PSEA Network
UNFPA/ RCO/ UNWomen

AAP WG
UNFPA/ RCO/ UNWomen

Health & Nutrition WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Education WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Food Security WG
WFP/ UNHCR

Shelter & Site Management WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Protection WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Energy & Environment WG
RRS/ UNHCR

WASH WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Livelihood WG
RRS/ UNHCR

Logistics WG
UNHCR/ WFP

Telecommunications WG
UNHCR/ WFP

Child Protection SWG
UNHCR

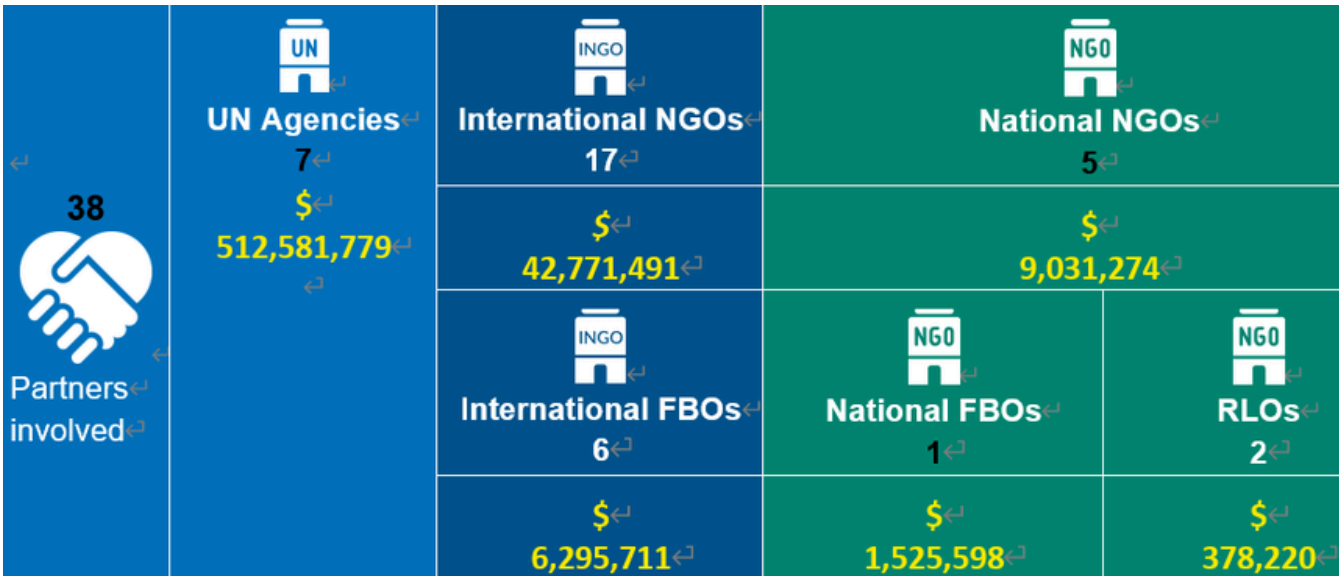
Gender-Based Violence SWG
RRS/ UNHCR

Information Mangement WG
UNHCR

WG - Working Group
SWG - Sub-Working Group
PSEA- Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
APP - Accountability to Affected People

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

The 2026 CRRP financial requirements aim to sustain life-saving assistance, expand access to rights and services, and promote self-reliance for refugees and host communities. Funding will support protection, health, education, WASH, shelter, livelihood, and other sectors while reinforcing national systems and advancing inclusion. The response emphasizes efficiency through cash-based assistance, joint procurement, and localization, and includes contingency measures to address shocks without disrupting core services. Detailed sector budgets and partner allocations follow in the Financial Requirements Table.



Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

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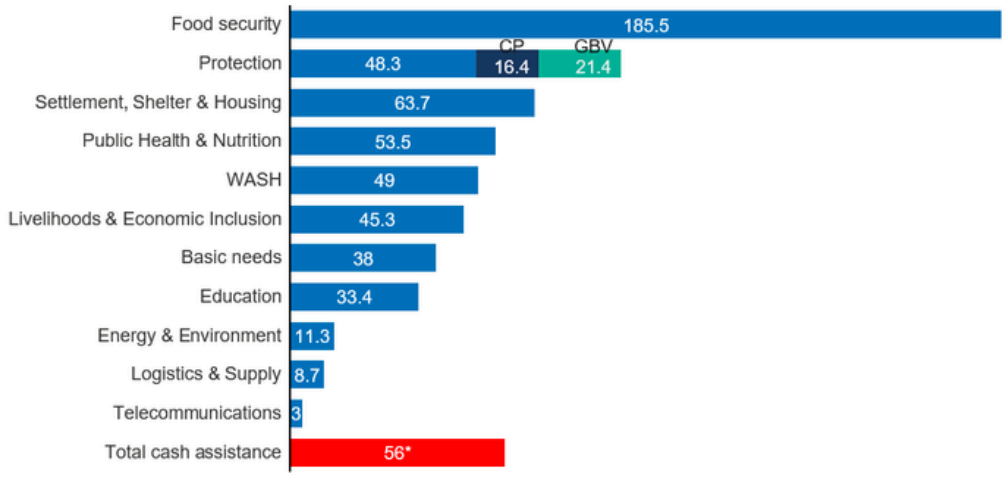
Budget summary by sector at Country Level

Million in USD



** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Refugee Population	Agency Name (Short)	Sector	Financial Requirements (in USD)
Eritreans	DCA	Food Security	1,400,000
Eritreans	DCA	Protection	400,000
Eritreans	DRC	Protection	400,000
Eritreans	EDUKANS	Education	450,000
Eritreans	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	700,000
Eritreans	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	635,760
Eritreans	RaDO	Protection	200,000
Eritreans	UNHCR	Basic needs	1,953,507
Eritreans	UNHCR	Education	1,900,207
Eritreans	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	651,169
Eritreans	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,349,262
Eritreans	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	651,169
Eritreans	UNHCR	Protection	5,686,020
Eritreans	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	2,342,337
Eritreans	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	4,297,248
Eritreans	UNHCR	Telecommunications	473,906
Eritreans	UNHCR	WASH	2,562,753
Eritreans	UNICEF	Basic needs	500,000
Eritreans	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	582,462
Eritreans	WFP	Food Security	14,834,522
Eritreans	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	994,603
Ethiopian refugee returnees	IOM	Basic needs	1,100,000

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNHCR	Basic needs	2,901,600
Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNICEF	Basic needs	500,000
Somalis	DRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	800,000
Somalis	DRC	Protection	400,000
Somalis	HI	Public Health & Nutrition	500,000
Somalis	IRC	Protection	356,494
Somalis	JRS	Education	93,785
Somalis	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	73,969
Somalis	JRS	Protection	68,068
Somalis	LWF	Protection	140,000
Somalis	MC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	5,000,000
Somalis	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	760,000
Somalis	NRC	WASH	730,000
Somalis	OWS DF	Education	300,000
Somalis	OWS DF	Protection	400,000
Somalis	RaDO	Protection	250,000
Somalis	SEE	Energy & Environment	2,000,000
Somalis	UNHCR	Basic needs	8,848,238
Somalis	UNHCR	Education	9,143,448
Somalis	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	2,949,412
Somalis	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	6,647,989
Somalis	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	2,949,413
Somalis	UNHCR	Protection	26,290,948
Somalis	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	10,609,406

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Somalis	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	19,208,255
Somalis	UNHCR	Telecommunications	792,378
Somalis	UNHCR	WASH	11,607,765
Somalis	UNICEF	Basic needs	1,000,000
Somalis	UNICEF	Education	2,277,000
Somalis	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	1,461,488
Somalis	WFP	Food Security	67,431,067
Somalis	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	2,373,685
Somalis	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,000,000
South Sudanese	DEC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	5,098,114
South Sudanese	ACF	Public Health & Nutrition	2,000,000
South Sudanese	ACF	WASH	300,000
South Sudanese	ASDEPO	Protection	162,310
South Sudanese	ASDEPO	Public Health & Nutrition	396,400
South Sudanese	ASDEPO	WASH	271,950
South Sudanese	CUAMM	Public Health & Nutrition	2,300,000
South Sudanese	DCA	Food Security	1,000,000
South Sudanese	DCA	Protection	500,000
South Sudanese	EFFR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	70,000
South Sudanese	EFFR	Protection	30,000
South Sudanese	EFFR	Public Health & Nutrition	3,000
South Sudanese	FAO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	12,000,000
South Sudanese	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	1,500,000

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

South Sudanese	HI	Public Health & Nutrition	500,000
South Sudanese	IHS	Protection	30,000
South Sudanese	ITU	Telecommunications	150,000
South Sudanese	LWF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	200,000
South Sudanese	MC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	800,000
South Sudanese	NCA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	150,000
South Sudanese	NCA	Protection	100,000
South Sudanese	NCA	WASH	400,000
South Sudanese	Oxfam GB	WASH	2,914,961
South Sudanese	PIE	Education	1,200,000
South Sudanese	PIE	Protection	450,000
South Sudanese	RaDO	Protection	250,000
South Sudanese	UNFPA	Protection	1,500,000
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	7,296,012
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	7,539,434
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	2,432,003
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	5,481,747
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	2,432,003
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	21,270,429
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	8,748,221
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	16,491,967
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Telecommunications	408,358
South Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	9,571,441

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

South Sudanese	UNICEF	Basic needs	1,000,000
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	1,644,977
South Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	1,300,000
South Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	79,373,594
South Sudanese	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	2,705,357
South Sudanese	WHO	Public Health & Nutrition	50,500
South Sudanese	WVI-E	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	75,950
South Sudanese	ZOA	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	1,000,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	3,000,000
Sudanese	ANE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	402,500
Sudanese	CISP	Energy & Environment	620,000
Sudanese	CISP	WASH	1,840,000
Sudanese	DRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,000,000
Sudanese	DRC	Protection	301,000
Sudanese	DRC	Public Health & Nutrition	15,000
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Basic needs	50,000
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Food Security	60,000
Sudanese	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	1,200,000
Sudanese	IHS	Food Security	90,000
Sudanese	IOM	Protection	1,500,000
Sudanese	IOM	WASH	1,000,000
Sudanese	IRC	Protection	282,171
Sudanese	IRC	WASH	904,219
Sudanese	MTI	Protection	67,461

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	340,661
Sudanese	MTI	WASH	27,555
Sudanese	NRC	Basic needs	5,339,250
Sudanese	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,500,000
Sudanese	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	750,000
Sudanese	NRC	WASH	1,600,000
Sudanese	PIE	Education	923,935
Sudanese	PIE	Protection	600,000
Sudanese	UNFPA	Protection	1,500,000
Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	5,993,152
Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	6,193,106
Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	1,997,717
Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	3,601,264
Sudanese	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	1,997,717
Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	16,686,007
Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	7,186,040
Sudanese	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	12,046,973
Sudanese	UNHCR	Telecommunications	621,568
Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	7,862,255
Sudanese	UNICEF	Education	1,245,000
Sudanese	UNICEF	Food Security	1,000,000
Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	1,260,078
Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	16,982,520
Sudanese	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	1,041,740

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Sudanese	WVI-E	WASH	617,074
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	CACH	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	500,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	DRC	Protection	100,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EFFR	Basic needs	13,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EFFR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	130,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EFFR	Protection	60,700
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EFFR	Public Health & Nutrition	7,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,215,598
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Protection	200,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Basic needs	67,526
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Education	65,477
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	139,471
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Protection	237,914
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Public Health & Nutrition	66,477
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	TIP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	58,120
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	TIP	Protection	6,400
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Basic needs	1,966,275
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Education	2,031,875
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	655,425

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,477,331
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	655,425
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Protection	5,842,433
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	2,357,645
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	4,004,379
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Telecommunications	440,210
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	WASH	2,579,503
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNICEF	Basic needs	500,000
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	WFP	Food Security	2,238,840
Grand Total			577,891,048

Population Group - Financial Requirement

Population Group	Financial Requirements (in USD)
Eritreans	42,964,925
Ethiopian refugee returnees	4,501,600
Somalis	187,462,808
South Sudanese	206,098,728
Sudanese	109,245,963
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	27,617,024
Grand Total	577,891,048

Annex 2 - Country Monitoring Framework/ Performance Indicators

Sectors	Indicators	Targets
Protection	# of people registered on an individual basis	108,376
	Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	100%
	# of people who received protection services	204,175
Child Protection	% UNAM receiving CP services*	10%
	# of children and caregivers who received child protection services	25,755
Gender Based Violence	# of identified GBV survivors assisted with appropriate support (including dignity kits, life-saving services, psychosocial support, case management, referral)	134,204
	# of people reached with GBV risk mitigation and prevention activities	126,789
Basic needs	# of individual who received multipurpose cash grant	392,128
	# of individual who received NFI/CRI	173,867
Education	Proportion of children enrolled in primary education	20%
	Proportion of children enrolled in secondary education	5%
Energy & Environment	# of refugee HH having energy saving stove and equipment	65,038
Food Security	# of children assisted in school feeding	174,736
Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	# of people who received livelihood support (productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind)	160,982
Logistics & Supply	# of warehouses managed	7

Annex 2 - Country Monitoring Framework

Sectors	Indicators	Targets
Public Health & Nutrition	# of individuals received primary healthcare consultations	1,054,249
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health workers	100%
	# of children admitted to therapeutic feed program (TFP)	16,000
Shelter/ NFIs and Settlements	# of emergency shelter provided/maintained	27,759
	# of people who have received shelter and housing assistance	76,000
Telecommunications	# of ICT services/ interventions provided to the Humanitarian communities and Refugees	10
WASH	# of individuals per communal latrines	42
	Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	18

Annex 3 - Implementing Partners' List

UN Agency	Sector	Sub Sector	Implementing Partners
WFP	Food Security	General Food Distribution	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) International Medical Corps (IMC) OWS Development Fund (OWSDF)
	Public Health & Nutrition	Public Health & Nutrition	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE), Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE), International Medical Corps (IMC), Medical Teams International (MTI)
	Education	School Feeding	World Vision Ethiopia (WVE) Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) International Medical Corps (IMC) OWS Development Fund (OWSDF)
UNFPA	Protection	GBV	Medical teams international (MTI)
	Health	SRH	
UNHCR	Education	Education	Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOTC-DICAC) Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) SRS - Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance
	Energy & Environment	Environment	Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection (NDREP) Assosa Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection (NDREP) Gambella
	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	Caritas Ethiopia (CARITAS) Organization for Sustainable Development (OSD) Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) Bokolmayo Woreda Capital Budget (BWC) Dollo Addo Woreda Administration Office (DAWA)
	Logistics & Supply	Logistics & Supply	Action Africa Help International (AAHI)
	Protection	GBV	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
	Protection	Protection	Addis Ababa University (AAU) Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO) Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOTC-DICAC) Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (EHRC) Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (HIS) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) Organization for Social service Health & Development (OSSHD) Plan International Ethiopia (PIE) Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) Liben Zone High Court (LZHC) Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance (SRS)
	Protection	Registration	Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS)
	Public Health & Nutrition	Health	Action Against Hunger Ethiopia (AAH) Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO) Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (EOTC-DICAC) Development for Peace Organization (DPO) Medical Teams International Ethiopia (MTI) OWDA Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance (SRS)

Annex 3 - Implementing Partners' List

UN Agency	Sector	Sub Sector	Implementing Partners
UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	Shelter/ NFIs and Settlements	Organization for Sustainable Development (OSD) Save the Environment Ethiopia (SEE) Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance (SRS)
	WASH	WASH	Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO) Caritas Ethiopia (CARITAS) Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (HIS) International Rescue Committee (IRC) Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) OXFAM Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance (SRS)

Annex 4 - Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
RRS	Refugees and Returnees Service
CRRP	Country (Ethiopia) Refugee Response Plan
RCM	Refugee Coordination Model
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
PA	Participatory Assessment
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
BIMS	Biometrics Identity Management System
RLO	Refugee Led Organizations
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychological Support
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
IDA	World Bank's International Development Association
WFP	World Food Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
CRI	Core Relief Items
WHO	World Health Organizations
CBI	Cash Based Interventions
AAHI-Ethiopia	Action Africa Help International - Ethiopia
ACF	Action Against Hunger
AEEG	Association of Ethiopians Educated in Germany
AHADA	African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
ANE	Action for the Needy in Ethiopia
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
CISP	Committee for the Development of Peoples)
CUAMM	Doctors with Africa CUAMM
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DEC	Development Expertise Center
Edukans	An international NGO with headquarters in the Netherlands
EOC-DICAC	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GOAL	Ireland-based humanitarian response agency
HAI	HelpAge International
IHS	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuits Refugee Services
LWF	Lutheran World Federation

Abbreviation	Definition
MC	Mercy Corps
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OSD	Organization for Sustainable Development
OWDA	Organization for Welfare and Development in Action
OWS DF	OWS Development Fund
OXFAM	British founded Organization
PAPDA	Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association
PIE	Plan International Ethiopia
RaDO	Rehabilitation and Development Organization
RTP	Right to Play
SCI	Save the Children International
SESEDA	Somali-Ethiopian Social & Economic Development Association
SP	Samaritan's Purse
UNFPA	United Nations Population's Fund
Wa-PYDO	Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization
WVI	World Vision Organization
ZOA	An international relief and recovery organization