



Refugee Coordination Group (RCG) *Quarterly meeting – 13 June 2018 – Agenda*

09:30-09:45: [plenary] Opening by UNHCR/ARRA Chairs.

09:45-10:00: [plenary] Overview of refugee demographic trends and Comprehensive Level 3 and Biometrics Identity Management System (BIMS) Registration.

Session 1: CRRF – operational rollout

10:00-10:30: [plenary] Achieving operational results in 2018; prioritized sectors, pledges and geographical areas. What were the challenges and opportunities emerging from the Regional Workshops?

To deliver a more predictable and sustainable approach to refugee management, respond more effectively to refugee emergencies and accelerate implementation of Ethiopia's pledges, the Government has implemented a governance structure in collaboration with UNHCR, which includes a Steering Committee comprising of line ministries, federal agencies, development actors, NGOs and donors. In January, a National Co-ordination Office was established to ensure the pledges are implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach. Regional CRRF Launches took place in April and May in Assosa, Jijiga, Mekelle, Gambella and Semera. This included a series of workshops, where comprehensive local integration in Jijiga and the countrywide focus on furthering gains in education and agriculture have emerged as key themes for the remainder of the year.

The CRRF in Ethiopia was launched November 2017 based on the nine (9) pledges of the Ethiopian Government made at the Leaders Summit in September 2016. The CRRF in Ethiopia encompasses mutually reinforcing pledges and covers support provided to refugees, host communities, the government and the countries of origin, as outlined by the CRRF's global objectives. The Government has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge, outlining key opportunities and partnerships that must be put in place, and is incorporating some of the pledges into a revised Refugee Proclamation anticipated to be in force in 2018.

Session 2: Access to energy – Safeguarding refugee women and girls

10:30-11:15: [Plenary/Group] Establishing a multi-sector approach to further access to comprehensive energy solutions for cooking and lighting and coordinated mitigation and response interventions in instances of SBGV amongst the South Sudanese refugee population.

The energy sector remains the most underfunded within the refugee response, and often considered distinct from an integrated protection response to SGBV. For the purposes of the RCG meeting, the South Sudanese population will be considered as a case study. The vast majority of the refugee households in Gambella collect firewood for cooking purposes. While this is a regular activity for the South Sudanese community, women and children bear the burden of firewood collection. 80% of South Sudanese refugee households are female headed; attributed to the separation of family members during displacement, the death of loved-ones as a result of conflict and instances of husbands and fathers opting to remain to safeguard family assets.

While incidents of SGBV remain under-reported, among those known, incidences of rape and sexual assaults remain high, accounting for 61% of all SGBV incidents in 2017 and 74% in Q1 2018. Women and girls collecting firewood or grass are at heightened risk of facing such SGBV incidents. This is compounded by the lack of electricity around the camps means that households and latrines are unsafe during night-time, having a negative impact on the safety and security of refugees. Medium and long-term solutions will be based on the engagement of all relevant stakeholders, and may include the expansion of community-driven response and mitigation measures; the strengthening of health and psychosocial interventions to support SGBV survivors, together with the delivery of sustainable energy solutions within camps.

TEA/COFFEE BREAK – 11.15-11.30

Session 3: Quarterly Situational Analysis – Integrated data gathering tool

11:30-12:00: [Plenary] Establishing an integrated data gathering tool to enable a regular analysis of the inter-agency response against sector strategic objectives. Key considerations and scope of regular reporting.

Following the adoption of the Country Refugee Response Plan for 2018, and the articulation of sectoral objectives and related performance indicators to support the engagement of working groups, the establishment of an integrated data gathering tool to support inter-agency coordination data analysis is considered a priority. The web-based tool will be presented to RCG members for their initial inputs. This will include a minimum data set to support ongoing reporting requirements under the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, which upon agreement, may be adopted by all working groups.

While supporting sector coordination, the tool will contribute to the preparation of a multi-sector quarterly situational analysis, to be reviewed during subsequent RCG meetings. The analysis will provide an overview of recent demographic trends, the status of sector response interventions against objective level targets, prioritized response interventions, operational gaps and funding needs.



12:00-12:45 [Plenary] Presentation of key findings emerging from Nutrition Causal Analysis studies initiated in the Gambella Region in 2017. While continuing to advocate for sufficient resources to ensure the minimum food basket of 2,100 kcal, a number of interventions have been prioritized to mitigate principal finding and direct a multi-sectoral response.

The Nutrition Causal Analysis sought to understand the underlying causes of malnutrition in camps with persistently high prevalence of GAM to shape the multi-sectoral nutrition response. Key considerations emerging from the study have highlighted; amongst others, limited possibility to diversify household income sources, limited household food diversity, and poor psychosocial well-being of women, men and children, and the work overload of women, inadequate access to WASH services, poor maternal care practices, early pregnancies and short birth spacing.

A multi-sectoral response will include the roll-out of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programmes within nutrition sensitive sectors, and the targeted use of CBI, to increase the time the main caretaker spends on feeding/care of their children, access to fresh food and other materials, and services to maintain basic health and nutrition; the provision of fresh food vouchers to enhance diet diversity and compliment the regular food basket, together with the expansion of small scale livelihood interventions to enhance the sustainability of fresh food provision.