ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January - December 2024

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At a glance

COUNTRY PLANNED RESPONSE

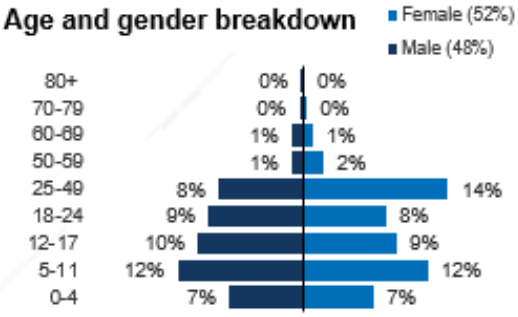
January-December 2024

			USD	
1.1 M Projected refugee population	**31,000** Projected Returnees	**445K** Projected assisted host-community members	**726.2 M** Total financial requirements	**42** RRP Partners

Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of end of 2023	Planned Population as of end of 2024
Refugee Population	1,043,602	1,142,285
Returnees	6188	31,000
Host Community	435,265	445,763
Total Population	1,485,055	1,619,048

Age and gender breakdown



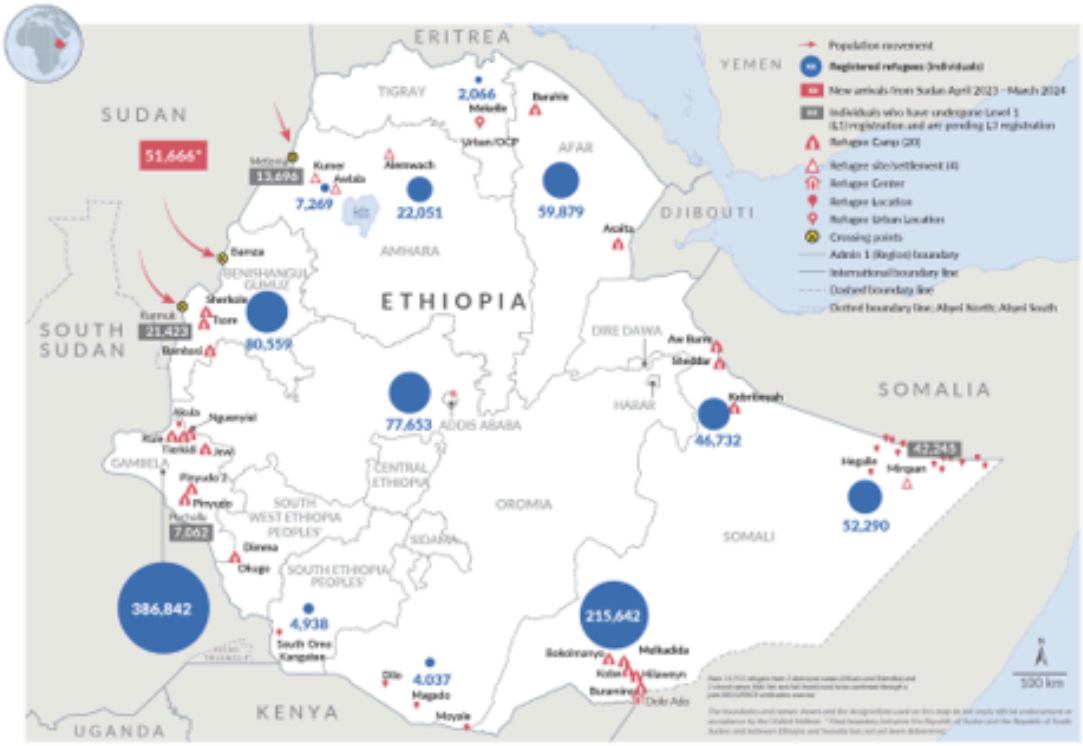
48% Male

52% Female

48% Female and Children

16% Persons with disability

2% Elderly



Executive Summary

Sudanese refugee woman and her children arrive at Metema Transit Center, in Amhara region after fleeing conflict in Sudan.

Under the co-leadership of the Government of Ethiopia's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and UNHCR, the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) for 2024 is the inter-agency refugee response in the country which lays out the refugee coordination structure and the financial requirements to respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities in Ethiopia. It provides a platform for joint coordination and collaboration through transparent, respectful, and mutually beneficial partnerships in support of the Government of Ethiopia's refugee response. The CRRP is guided by the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), developed to ensure accountable, inclusive, predictable, and transparent leadership and coordination in responding to refugee situations. The key objectives of the Ethiopia CRRP are included in the Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) **[1]**, targeting 15.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia in 2024. The CRRP includes the needs and response to refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan and South Sudan reflected in the 2024 Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan **[2]**, and the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan **[3]** in dedicated country chapters.

1. The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is a planning tool within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. It is jointly prepared by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners coordinated by OCHA. It outlines the inter-agency response to humanitarian crises for IDPs and nationals of a country. UNHCR prepares the refugee chapter in the HRP. The 2024 HRP targets 15.5 million people with multi-sectoral assistance need, amongst whom are 4 million internally displaced persons. 3.2 billion is required to respond to the outlined needs.
2. Sudan Emergency Regional Refugee Response Plan 2024 (Ethiopia Chapter page 69-82)
3. South Sudan Regional RRP 2024

With almost 1 million refugees, Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa and in the world. Ethiopia has a long tradition of providing protection for refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring countries in the region, including South Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, and Kenya. The refugee population in Ethiopia consists of protracted groups and individuals who have remained in Ethiopia for more than three decades, while others have recently arrived and continue to cross the border into Ethiopia, following the outbreak of conflict in Sudan and Somalia in the first months of 2023. Following the eruption of conflict in Sudan, thousands of Ethiopian refugees have also returned, with the majority currently residing in the Tigray Region in Northern Ethiopia.

The refugee population in Ethiopia has diverse needs and vulnerabilities which are best addressed by multi-sectoral interventions, including the provision of immediate lifesaving interventions, access to basic and specialized protection services, long-term investments in the inclusion and self-reliance for refugees, and continued attention and support to maintain and ensure refugees have access to fundamental rights, including access to asylum space. This further includes prevention, risk mitigation, and response to gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection. In line with Ethiopia's Refugee Proclamation from 2019 and the pledges made by the Government during the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums (GRF), more investment is needed to strengthen the integration of services for refugees and host communities, including in the education, health, WASH, and energy and environment sectors, and work towards capacity-building of local services, systems and infrastructure to enable the necessary capacity to absorb needs of both refugees and host community members. Engagement with development actors and advocacy for investments capable of strengthening national systems further enable social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, benefiting refugees and citizens alike, and allowing both communities to thrive.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

As of 31 December, Ethiopia hosts 1,043,602 refugees and asylum-seekers and is one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa. The refugee population grew significantly in 2023, as Ethiopia welcomed close to 140,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, following the outbreak of armed conflict in Somalia and Sudan. The largest group of refugees residing in Ethiopia is from South Sudan (44 per cent), followed by Somalia (32 per cent), Eritrea (18 per cent) and Sudan (5 per cent).

Around 85 per cent of refugees reside in 20 camps and 4 sites and settlements across the country. The largest populations are hosted in the Gambella Region and the Liban Zone (Melkadida) of the Somali Region. Close to 79,000 refugees, mainly of Eritrean nationality, reside in urban areas, including the capital of Addis Ababa. The Government continues to demonstrate generosity towards individuals in need of international protection and maintains an open-door policy for those seeking safety and protection on their territory.

In 2023, Ethiopia continued to grapple with insecurity in parts of the country, a challenging economic situation with a rising inflation rate, and the devastating impact of climate change with prolonged drought and floods, which further exacerbated the scale of Ethiopians and refugees in need of humanitarian assistance. The prolonged drought had a severe impact on refugees and host communities living in the Somali, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP), Afar and Tigray Regions and significantly increased the number of food-insecure individuals in the country. Between October and November 2023, flooding and mudslides from heavy rainfall and river overflows affected thousands of people in the Somali, Afar, South Ethiopia and Gambella Regions. Insecurity in the Amhara, Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella Regions affected the delivery of humanitarian assistance and commercial supplies, including access to several sites where refugees are hosted.

While available resources for the refugee response in Ethiopia has declined in recent years, the refugee population in Ethiopia have grown exponentially. In February 2023, close to 100,000 refugees from Laascaanood in Somalia crossed the border into Ethiopia in search of safety and protection, following outbreak of the conflict. The refugees arrived in various locations across the Doolo zone of the Somali Region, an area severely impacted by prolonged drought. Humanitarian partners provided immediate lifesaving assistance to the refugees, including registration and other protection services, food assistance, WASH, and shelter interventions. Close to 50,000 refugees are currently hosted in the newly established Mirqaan settlement in the Eastern part of the Somali Region, while additional refugees reside within the host community.

Since conflict broke out in Sudan in April 2023, close to 41,000 individuals in need of international protection crossed the border into Ethiopia, as of 31 December 2023. Most of the refugees entered through border points in the Amhara Region (Metema) and Benishangul-Gumuz Region (Kurmuk), while a smaller number arrived via the border points of Pagak and Burbiey in the Gambella Region. Due to the continued escalation of fighting in Sudan, it is expected that more refugees will continue crossing the border to seek safety in Ethiopia in 2024. RRS and UNHCR, in close collaboration with regional and local authorities and other partners, established new refugee settlements in the Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions to provide protection and solutions services for the newly arrived refugees. Close to 20,000 refugees are hosted in the Kumer settlement and transit centre in the Metema area of the Amhara Region. Due to the high number of new arrivals, the Government provided another site in Amhara region called “Awlala” where essential infrastructure was constructed, and 1,770 refugees currently accommodated. In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, close to 17,000 refugees are hosted in the Kurmuk area, near the Sudanese border. The Government provided additional land in the Benishangul-Gumuz region called “URA settlement”, with a capacity to accommodate 34,000 individuals.

A ‘solutions from the onset’ approach is being pursued in the emergency response to the recent Sudan and Somali emergency in Ethiopia, where refugees have access to existing national services, including health and education. To accommodate the refugees, investments have been made to strengthen existing local facilities in support of both refugees and the host-community, including expansion of the local school and health facility in the Mirqaan settlement (Somali Region), as well as expansion of the local health center near the Kumer settlement (Amhara Region).

Moreover, an inclusion approach has been implemented, under the guidance of the Government of Ethiopia, in several locations across Ethiopia. In the Alemwach settlement (Amhara Region), hosting more than 20,000 Eritrean refugees, inclusion of refugees into the local host community has been piloted since 2022 with expansion of local facilities, as well as infrastructure enabling refugees to partake in economic activities within the host community. Likewise, in refugee camps in Afar region, inclusion of refugees into local systems and services are being implemented, as per the policy commitments and pledges by the Government of Ethiopia. To continue advancing inclusion achievements, CRRP Partners will continue to support the strengthening of existing national services and systems, to enable the necessary capacity to absorb large number of refugees, along with the national host population.

In 2023, following a country-wide review conducted in coordination with donors, humanitarian partners, and the Government, it was discovered that food assistance to refugees in Ethiopia was mismanaged, and consequently food assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons was interrupted from June to October 2023. Following the determination of collective efforts to improve the integrity of the delivery systems to get food to the intended recipients, the provision of food resumed. The pause and the resumption processes have exacerbated protection risks for affected people in the country and led to an increase in harmful coping mechanisms, including a rise in child marriages, child labour, theft, sexual exploitation, and other forms of GBV, as well as an upsurge in malnutrition rates.

Despite challenges, significant achievements were made in 2023 to advance protection and solutions for refugees in Ethiopia. A joint registration strategy for 2023-2026 was finalized and signed by RRS and UNHCR on 6 October 2023, to improve the protection environment for refugees allowing greater access to registration and documentation. In this regard, a documentation exercise for urban refugees in Addis Ababa commenced in November 2023 where 8,442 refugees received identity cards (ID) cards, 5,622 Proof of Registration documents, and 1,239 civil registration documents. Progress has also been made in integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into the National ID Programme. A tripartite data-sharing agreement was signed between RRS, UNHCR, and the National ID Programme in October 2023, along with the finalization of a Standard Operating Procedure for data exchange. To advance refugee's access to self-reliance and solutions, 8,052 work permits were issued in 2023, along with 5,239 resident permits and 304 business licences.

In 2023, efforts were made to further promote and strengthen disability inclusion in refugee locations. To improve staff knowledge on disability inclusion, the Ethiopia Disability Inclusion Learning Programme was held for staff from various agencies across the country. Projects such as training sessions and disability data assessments for verifying persons with disabilities and assessing the prevalence and types of disabilities were implemented in all refugee locations. Part of the outcome was an enhanced collection of statistics of people with disabilities and as a result, while in 2022, 9,228 people with disabilities had been identified, by the end of 2023, with active identification and registration, the number was 16,943.

South Sudanese refugee woman waits to receive monthly food distribution by WFP in Pinyudo 2 refugee camp, Gambella region - Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA: RISKS, NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES

The annual Participatory Assessment [1] conducted in all refugee-hosting locations in Ethiopia during the months of February and March 2024, indicate the major risks facing refugees in Ethiopia as food shortage, access to justice, GBV, lack of registration and threats to physical safety. Mental health also appeared as a key risk affecting the lives of refugees, with more than 40% of refugee respondents reporting that they are currently experiencing mental distress, while 18% reported that they have had suicidal thoughts within the last six months. The assessment found that female-headed families, single women, and people with disabilities were at higher risk of experiencing the above-mentioned, as well as other protection issues. A major key concern reported by children is lack of food and child marriage.

The security situation in Ethiopia, along with the impact of climate change, is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities among refugee children. Notably, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are disproportionately affected by these difficulties. Out of the total refugee children hosted in Ethiopia (586,735), UASC account for more than 32,000. The findings of the Participatory Assessment in 2024 showed a rise in the number of reported child school dropouts (14%), child labour (23%), child marriage (16%) and sexual/physical abuse (12%). The pause in provision of food aid contributed to the significant increase in such protection incidents, which was regarded as a coping mechanism for individuals and families to meet their basic needs. The host community children respondents in the assessment also reported facing similar challenges with child marriage (59%), school dropout (41%) and child labour (28%).

[1] 3,701 refugees and 1,052 individuals from host community participated in the annual 2024 Participatory Assessment across all refugee-hosting regions in Ethiopia.

Women and girls are at heightened risk of GBV and other human rights violations, including deprivation, insecurity, abuse, and neglect. These risks in addition to the existing health, livelihood, education, and security issues, hinder their ability to participate in peacebuilding and decision-making processes concerning their future. Women and girls are often excluded from formal conflict resolution and mediation platforms, and their marginalization and vulnerabilities are heightened during displacement. It is crucial to ensure their full and effective participation in all GBV prevention and response programmes and peace-building efforts, including the planning and management of durable solutions. Women and girls face particular difficulties when gathering firewood, with security being the biggest challenge at 53%, followed by the distance that leads to fatigue at 42%, and GBV at 40%. Approximately 20-30 per cent of respondents in Bokh, Gambella, Melkadida, and Gondar reported that being killed is a key risk and concern facing women while collecting firewood.

In 2023, the increased GBV risks of the newly arrived displaced women/girls (from Somalia and Sudan), the drought and the food pause significantly affected the GBV programming and other protection responses. The latter also resulted in increased harmful coping mechanisms such as child marriage, transactional sex, forced marriage, and child labour that heightened exposure to GBV. While in 2024, despite the significant GBV risks facing refugees in Gambella, Tigray, Kurmuk, South Omo, and Kenya Borena, no partners were implementing GBV programming in these locations. Out of the nineteen camps, seven of them ceased to prioritize GBV prevention and response activities. Also, GBV programmes in Amhara and Somali Regions are severely affected.

The extrapolated food and nutrition risks will remain high if lifesaving humanitarian funding is not provided to CRRP partners. In addition to immediate lifesaving assistance, investments are needed for sustainable food and nutrition security for refugees and host communities, to move away from dependency on food aid.

The risk of food insecurity, malnutrition and the increase in admission of children into the nutrition treatment programmes remain high due to the dwindling of the food basket which met between 84% to 60% of the ration of the recommended dietary needs. This is coupled with impact of climate change, such as drought and floods experienced in previous years, insecurity and conflict leading to loss of livelihoods, lack of resources to meet family level needs, global economic shocks leading to inflation and reduced purchasing power, inadequate access to WASH, health services and core relief items (CRI), poor maternal child care practices and the limitations to complementary diets, and the pause in food aid from June to October 2023. An analysis of food security in all refugee camps/sites conducted between June and September 2023, showed that 75.5% to 98.2% of refugees employed severe negative coping strategies to cater for the family food and basic needs during the food aid pause. This figure is higher than what was recorded in 2022, pointing towards a worsening food security situation in refugee settings, further aggravated by a lack of sustainable food security options. The protection risks continued even post-general food resumption as many refugees found themselves in debt following the months long food aid pause.

The climate crisis threatens to exacerbate numerous climate-sensitive health risks, malnutrition from reduced crop yields, water- and vector-borne infectious diseases, and respiratory tract infections. The urgent need for action to mitigate climate change for health and wellbeing to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is crucial. Climate change is already having measurable effects on food systems around the world and the ability of refugees to access nutritious diets due to the impact on agricultural productivity, post-harvest losses and value-chain.

According to the analysis from the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) 2023 conducted by partners in 21 out of the 24 camps and sites/settlements, 1 out of 2 refugee children between the ages of 6-59 months in Ethiopia are undernourished (wasted, stunted, underweight and micronutrient deficient). The poor funding forecast for the newly arrived refugees from Somalia and Sudan means that nutrition will remain

a key challenge in the response to the new refugee influx in the country. The Weighted Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is 14.2%, which is high and severe, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification and below UNHCR target of <10% with no notable change to the weighted score from 2022 surveys where GAM prevalence was 15.5%.

At all 31 refugee distribution sites/locations, refugees are dependent on in-kind food assistance. In some locations, a hybrid modality involving cash assistance is being implemented. World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR and RRS have worked closely to reduce the risk of food aid mismanagement with the introduction of NGOs as cooperating partners to implement food distribution at all refugee locations. Partners will collaborate to scale up and strengthen protection monitoring of the general food distributions in 2024.

Of the refugee population in Ethiopia, 50% are school-going, and aged between 4 to 18 years. Ethiopia is one of the progressive countries that has enacted positive policy environments for refugees and asylum seekers to access to national education services. The revised Refugee Proclamation of 2019, the inclusion of refugees into the sixth series of Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP VI, 2020 -2025), and Djibouti Declaration on inclusion of refugee education into the national education system, are some of the key policy documents on education for refugees. Ethiopia has also made pledges to provide access to accredited and quality skills training linked to employment opportunities and inclusion of refugees into national systems.

In 2023 (2022/2023 academic year) 1,87,494 (106,915 boys and 80,579 girls) refugee students have been enrolled in schools in Ethiopia, ranging from pre-primary, primary and secondary education in refugee camps and settlements located in different regions of Ethiopia, where education for refugees are managed by NGO partners outside the national education system. This amounts to only 40% of the eligible school-going age while the remaining 60% of the refugee children and youth are out of school. The low enrolment rate and high number of out-of-school children and youth is mainly attributed to dwindling resources to run the schools, limited secondary school opportunities, limited number of learning spaces creating overcrowded classrooms, conflicts and insecurity, early marriage for girls and lack of targeted support for vulnerable families and children with disabilities.

In WASH, as of December 2023, the average safe water available per person per day is 14 liters against the required minimum 20l/p/d. household latrine coverage across the operation is about 24.7%, against a minimum standard of ≥85%. Emergency water provision has been through water trucking for the Somali and Sudanese emergency response in Bokh and Metema, respectively. High latrine usage ratios are a major concern especially for new refugee emergencies where this is worsened by inadequate water supply and inconsistent soap distribution.

At the end of 2023, 310,358 (35% of the total) refugees and asylum seekers are living in adequate dwelling across the 20 refugee camps and 4 sites/settlements. In 2023, immediate shelter responses were prioritized to respond to the Sudan and Somali refugee influx, especially in Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali Regions. Over 79,453 new arrivals and relocated refugees were provided with 9,086 emergency shelters in 2 transit centres and 3 refugee sites, including in Mirqaan, Metema, Pinyudo I and Kurmuk Transit. In other locations hosting refugees, 935 new transitional shelters were constructed, and 1,181 shelters were improved

and 979 families were supported by cash for shelter to improve their own shelters in Melkadida and Benishangul-Gumuz. The shelter gap is wide across all the refugee locations, with 65% of refugee families continuing to be accommodated in inadequate shelters. The lack of adequate shelter can lead to increased GBV and health risks.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Ethiopia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The Protection and Solutions Strategy in Ethiopia is aligned with the national 10-year Perspective Development Plan for Ethiopia, the Ethiopia Refugee Proclamation of 2019, and the United Nations Development Country Framework. The response and solutions strategy is also aligned with the pledges made by the Government at the GRF in 2019 and 2023. The pledges focus on creating employment opportunities for refugees and hosts; securing better access to education; strengthening protection and asylum systems; and enhancing access to renewal and clean energy for refugees and host communities. Moreover, the Government pledges to include refugees into existing national systems; transform selected refugee camps into sustainable urban settlements; address the environmental impact and provide alternative sources of energy; improve the enabling environment for private sector engagement; provide access to irrigable land through lease agreements; and enhance digital infrastructure and e-services in refugee-hosting areas.

The 2024 CRRP will focus on promoting and enhancing the provision of protection and solutions for and with refugees in Ethiopia.

Aklesia poses for a photo as her parents wait in line at Bole International Airport. in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Her Eritrean family was able to get a resettlement opportunity in the United States, along with 425 refugees.

The objectives will include preserving and enhancing the protection environment for refugees, including availability of fair protection processes and documentation, mitigation, prevention and response to sexual violence and exploitation, and strengthening of community-based protection systems and protection monitoring. For new arrivals, focus will remain on implementing non-camp and 'solutions from the onset' approaches, to avoid parallel humanitarian service delivery, where possible. At all times, CRRP Partners will prioritize lifesaving interventions, and maintain focus on prevention and risk mitigation of GBV, and the protection of children, older persons, and other persons with specific needs.

CRRP Partners will continue to promote and expand opportunities for durable solutions for the refugee population. When returns in safety and dignity is achievable, engagement in regional collaboration to support voluntary repatriation will be pursued. Aligned with the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), resettlement and complementary pathways will continue to be promoted and supported in 2024. Complementary pathways include refugees' access to scholarship opportunities and family reunification.

Labor mobility to Canada is expected to increase in 2024, while other refugees will have access to the Italian Humanitarian Corridor.

In 2023, the Government of Ethiopia has pledged to move towards issuance of Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents. CRRP Partners will continue to work closely with the Ethiopian authorities towards the implementation of the pledge, which will enhance travel for refugees who do find their own legal pathway out of Ethiopia through work or education. In the interim, support will be provided for the issuance of Convention Travel Documents for travel purposes. According to an analysis of resettlement needs, around 192,831 refugees will need resettlement in 2024. This estimate includes refugees who were transferred from refugee camps to urban settings, through an assistance program based on their critical specific needs. Advocacy with the international community will be maximized to expand access to resettlement and complementary pathways.

Support will also be provided to the Government to implement pledges made at the GRF in 2023 and 2019. This includes supporting the inclusion of refugees into national systems and services, including health and education, as well as enabling refugees to gain greater access to livelihood opportunities to enable self-reliance and reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance. To support inclusion and self-reliance of refugees hosted in Ethiopia, CRRP Partners will continue to implement an 'solutions from the onset' approach to new refugee influx in the country. This entails expansion and investment in local health facilities, schools, and other services, to benefit both refugees and the local host community and promote peaceful co-existence. Investing in the self-reliance of refugees will significantly reduce aid dependency and negative coping mechanisms in the long term. It can empower refugees to meet their needs in a safe, sustainable, and dignified manner and can also contribute to the growth of local economies. CRRP Partners will continue to cooperate with development organizations, such as the World Bank, EU, and other multilateral and bilateral partners to building long-term support and advance durable solutions for people forced to flee.

Community-based protection approaches across all sectors, especially to prevent GBV by engaging men and boys and challenging harmful social norms and attitudes, will be pursued. CRRP Partners will continue to mitigate and address GBV risks through a multi-sectoral approach across the sectors of child protection, education, shelter, health, nutrition, cash-based intervention, livelihoods and energy. Gender equality will continue to be promoted by engaging women, men, and boys in activities and response across sectors. This also includes advancing access to reproductive health, menstrual health and hygiene services, retention of girls in education, and initiatives for girl-child education, including scholarships.

Furthermore, communities will be empowered to prevent and respond to conflict through support to structures of community dialogue, capacity-building of youth and other community members to resolve tensions peacefully, community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict, and activities to bring together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion. Emphasis will be put across the refugee response on youth-led community projects bringing together members of refugee and host communities to strengthen social cohesion.

Country Strategic Objectives (SO)

SO1: Ethiopia' asylum space is maintained, access to territory and availability of fair protection process and documentation is preserved and international standards are adhered to so refugees can live in safety and dignity.

SO2: Preserve and enhance the protection environment for refugees, including mitigation, prevention and response to sexual violence and exploitation, child and legal protection and other life-saving interventions, and strengthening of community-based protection systems and protection monitoring.

SO3: Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees through an inclusive approach aimed at investing in and strengthening existing services and capacities in host communities, with the aim of refugees obtaining greater levels of self-dependency and self-reliance.

SO4: More people benefit from a wider range of durable solutions.

SO5: Forcibly displaced people and host communities have increased access to clean, affordable, sustainable energy in an inclusive manner with better protected, managed, and rehabilitated natural resources.

Sectoral Responses

Protection

Ethiopia hosts 1,043,602 refugees and asylum-seekers as of 31 December 2023. Out of this population, approximately 97% who are eligible to have valid refugee ID cards (aged 14 years and above) either do not have ID cards issued to them or the validity of their ID cards have expired. The plan for 2024 is to continue with the documentation exercise in Addis, and also to conduct the exercise in all field locations in Ethiopia with a priority of verifying the documentation at Alemwach refugee site in Amhara Region and at Tsore camp in Benishangul-Gumuz Region in the first half of 2024.

In 2024, CRRP Partners will continue to conduct joint registration activities, which includes new births, updates of basic biodata, clearing of inconsistencies and Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) adjudication cases. In 2024, efforts will be made for the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national digital ID programme and all ID cards and proof of registrations issued to the people we serve (upon seeking their consent) will contain the Fayda number and QR code issued by the national ID programme. This will enhance protection, self-reliance, and socio-economic integration opportunities for refugees, including access to various services offered by private and public entities in Ethiopia.

To enhance community engagement, priority is given to strengthening the participation of community leaders and empowerment of women to participate effectively in leadership Furthermore, collaboration and engagement of Refugee Led Organizations (RLO) will be further strengthened on various livelihood and protection activities to empower refugee inclusion in decision-making around their lives and future. Communities and partners will also working together to enhance disability inclusion amongst the refugee population.

Due to the conflicts in the country, the food aid pause, and other factors such as inflation in the country, refugees in Ethiopia have gone through particularly difficult situations which has led to distress amongst the community. In the recent PA of 2024, 1 in 2 adult refugee respondents reported to have experienced stress or other mental health problems, in the last six months, with 1 in 3 children reported to have experienced mental distress related to their displacement. The mental health problems were reported as higher among single and women-led households, as well as people living with disability.

As such Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is a vital intervention in the country. In 2023, Ethiopia was the pilot country for the roll-out of the MHPSS Minimum Standards Package. The Package emphasises the mainstreaming of MHPSS in various sector for more effectiveness and sustainability. The roll-out and implementation of the minimum standards will continue in 2024, including with an emphasis on community-based systems.

Due to the declaration of a nation-wide state of emergency in Ethiopia November 2021, documentation and registration activities were suspended. However, amid two emergency influxes from Somalia in February 2023 and Sudan in April 2023, approximately 123,000 asylum-seekers managed to gain access to asylum in 2023. UNHCR supported RRS in the development of new digitized tools and trained newly recruited RRS staff to screen and interview refugees during the influx of refugees from Somalia in February 2023. Further efforts to strengthen the national asylum system included technical assistance to the government to draft a Refugee Status Determination Directive and develop an internal guideline for the Appeal Hearing Council with a revised draft issued in December 2023. The Council has been established, but it is not yet operational. Technical assistance will be provided to enable the Council to become operational so individuals whose cases were rejected have the opportunity to file for an appeal.

CRRP Partners will continue to strengthen access to justice and legal services for refugees in 2024, including through training of government authorities and institutions, including police officers present in refugee settlements and locations, and continue to provide legal counselling and legal representation to refugees and asylum-seekers in need, as well as monitor conditions in detention and support community policing initiatives.

In 2023, 6,188 Ethiopian refugee returnees returned to Ethiopia from various countries, mainly from Sudan and Yemen. The resource limitations posed significant challenge on reintegration support to the growing number of refugee returnees as well as to support the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Ethiopia. As the conflict expands to the eastern part of Sudan, the spontaneous return of refugees to Ethiopia is increasing. Most of the returnees are unable to return to their places of origin due to a lack of access and insecurity. As a result, they are currently hosted in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) settings across the Tigray Region, relying on the support of host communities for their basic needs including food, with little to no humanitarian assistance provided to them. In 2024, the spontaneous return of Ethiopian refugees mainly from Sudan, is expected to significantly increase with a projection of 29,000. Despite the resource limitation, CRRP Partners will continue supporting the return and reintegration of refugees through reintegration assistance, collaboration with stakeholders, and continued return monitoring. CRRP Partners will also explore voluntary repatriation for refugees in Ethiopia who have the possibility to return to their country of origin and will provide return assistance.

It is projected that in 2024, 192,831 refugees in Ethiopia are in need of resettlement. These include refugees with compelling protection needs, such as survivors of violence/torture and women and children at risk. In 2023, the USA designated a group for some of the refugees 'twice displaced' by conflict within Ethiopia, paving way for the consideration of over 30,000 refugees for resettlement over the next few years. In 2024, some resettlement countries (including the USA, Canada, France, Denmark, and Australia) have granted a total quota of 4,075 for refugees in Ethiopia. At the same time, there are over 18,000 refugees awaiting decisions on their resettlement cases.

Against this background, the priorities for 2024 will be to maximize access to resettlement through submissions to fill the granted quotas. Further, together with relevant partners, priority shall be given to the completion of already submitted cases, seeking the maximum possible number of departures. For complementary pathways, priority remains strengthening partnerships towards an ecosystem to facilitate access to complementary pathways, with a view to build upon the gains in 2023 to scale up labour mobility, education, and other pathways. Moreover, pursuant to Ethiopia's pledge on Machine Readable Conventional Travel Document during the GRF, priority laid on supporting its transition.

Child Protection

In 2024, CRRP Partners will focus on situating the best interests of refugee children within a comprehensive child protection system and strengthening child protection case management for all refugee children according to the Best Interest Procedures; increase and improve comprehensive care arrangements and targeted support for unaccompanied and separated children; support inclusion of refugee children in the national child protection system so they can access and benefit from national child protection services and programmes; and, most importantly, ensure that refugees gain access to timely registration of births and other vital events. Furthermore, CRRP Partners will seek to mainstream child protection into other sectors including health, education and WASH. CRRP Partners will promote and seek greater collaboration and partnership with all pertinent stakeholders including Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Law enforcement agencies and UN agencies to support and address the needs of refugee children in Ethiopia.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

CRRP Partners will work effectively to identify GBV risks and take prompt action on risk mitigation across sectors throughout the programme cycle using planning documents and strategies.

To prevent GBV, CRRP Partners will plan and implement appropriate community-centered approaches that aim to transform the systems and social norms perpetuating gender inequality and discrimination. Furthermore, the capacity building, awareness raising, and engagement of the community in evidence-based programming such as SASA![1]And Girl Shine[2], and men engagement[3] will continue. To enhance effective, efficient, and timely support for GBV survivors, CRRP partners will continue to work towards a specialized and accessible response and case management system. The referral pathways will be updated with clear communication and engagement with refugees to ensure immediate interventions aiming at robust, quality, specialized, and accessible response and case management system that can address the GBV survivor's immediate needs for physical safety, health care, psychosocial support, and access to justice. All services and assistance will be provided based on the survivor's choice and in line with GBV guiding principles, including the survivor-centered approach. For child survivors, the best interest of the child is paramount.

Women and girls will be consulted on the design and delivery of services and assistance to ensure that they can fully and safely benefit from these interventions. CRRP Partners will collaborated to ensure the rollout and implementation of the GBV Information Management System that facilitates the safe and ethical collection, storage, and sharing of data in a standardized and effective manner. Overall, all survivors of GBV, including survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse will be assisted to access immediate lifesaving protection and GBV services. Furthermore, the partnership and coordination with RRS and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, as well as the Ministries of Education, Health, Labour and Skills and Justice, will be enhanced to integrate refugees into the government-led one-stop centres and safe shelters.

Refugee girls in Kebribeyah Primary School learn alongside Ethiopian Somali students in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

Education

In 2024, the transfer of primary schools from RRS management to NGOs will continue where the NGOs will come as a stop-gap measure who will be closely working with the Regional Education Bureaux, focusing on capacitating them with the goal of inclusion into the national system thereafter. Similarly, the secondary schools are being transitioned under the management of Regional Education Bureaux by end of 2025 with support from the World Bank International Development Association (IDA) 19 project[4]. This integration of secondary schools into the national system is a project-based payment for results approach where the regional governments have to achieve the results to be verified by an independent body before receiving the payments. The regional states hosting refugees have limited capacity to prefinance the inclusion and the sustainability of inclusion after the phase-out of the project needs to be addressed.

In Ethiopia, the tertiary refugee education programme is mainly supported by the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The goal for the 2030 refugee education is to achieve an enrolment rate of 15% of college-eligible refugees in higher education programmes in all the universities across each country. The Ethiopian Government provides a substantial contribution to the programme by subsidizing 75% of the cost of higher education for refugees which is identical to that of citizens. Efforts are being made to enhance gender parity, which is shadowed by early marriage and cultural barriers.

CRRP Partners, mainly the development actors, will continue supporting the Ethiopian Government with capacity building, financial support, to ensure the sustainability of inclusion. CRRP Partners are also supporting the Government in operationalizing its GRF pledges on inclusion and access to higher education and accredited quality skills training that are linked to gainful employment opportunities. CRRP Partners will also support the provision of alternative forms of education for out of school children, mainly through Accelerated Education for over-aged children, linked to the formal education system or to skills training.

Strengthening coordination to galvanize synergy and avoid duplication of efforts will be central to the support to refugees and communities that host them. Coordination of emergency responses to refugee influx that considers inclusion into the national system from the early start through expansion of existing host community schools and capacity building of local authorities will be considered.

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1. SASA! Means ‘now’ in Kiswahili and is an acronym for approach’s four phases: Start, Awareness, Support and Action. It is an evidence-based community mobilization approach to prevent violence against women. Developed with a combination of theory, practice and optimism. SASA! encourages communities around the world to personally and collectively use their power to create safe, violence-free communities for women. The core component supporting organizations and communities to explore concepts of power, violence and safety. (Link: SASA!)
2. Girl Shine has been designed to help contribute to the improved prevention of and response to violence against adolescent girls in humanitarian settings by providing them with skills and knowledge to identify types of GBV and seek support services if they experience or are at risk of GBV. (Link: Girl Shine programme)
3. Engaging Men in Accountable Practice is an initiative which aims to engage men as agents of change while being accountable to women’s voices in their communities to prevent violence against women and girls. (Link: Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP)
4. The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank that helps the world's poorest countries. IDA19 builds on the strong momentum of IDA18 to accelerate progress toward the World Bank Group Twin Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals. Under the overarching theme of "Ten Years to 2030: Growth, People, and Resilience," IDA19 supports the world’s poorest and most vulnerable countries to implement country-driven solutions that are people-centered, boost economic growth, and bolster resilience to climate shocks and natural disasters.

Food security

Based on WFP's resource allocation and projections for 2024, the recommended dietary allowance is likely to go below the current 60% for refugees in the country. In 2024, in-kind and cash modalities of assistance will be considered as feasible while CRRP Partners will continue to advance and promote more sustainable access for refugee to meet their food needs, including through advocacy with key stakeholders and donors, and protection prioritization for targeted food assistance will be further explored. As feasible, and dependent on market assessments on available food commodities and service agents, cash modalities will be explored and prioritized.

©UNHCR/Olga Sarrado Mur

Adonay plays among the tents in Alemwach refugee camp in Amhara region.

Public Health & Nutrition

UNHCR and RRS have agreed to strengthen health service provision through transitional partnerships implemented by the newly selected health partners in refugee setting beginning of 2024. In 2024, partners will prioritise provision of comprehensive primary health care services including emergency health response, sexual and reproductive health, MHPSS, community health and referral services. Data management and health monitoring systems will be implemented through the balanced score card (BSC) and integrated refugee health information system. Interoperability with the Government health information systems will also be explored.

CRRP Partners will update the health transitional strategy where advocacy for inclusion of refugees into all aspects of national health systems will continue, including access to anti-malaria and other disease prevention programs. Management of non-communicable diseases will be prioritized, ensuring a steady supply chain of medicines and medical supplies and access to sufficient community-based health information and follow-up. A community-based disease surveillance system will be maintained for promotion of health, early warning alert and response.

In 2024. CRRP Partners will focus on actions to save lives through implementation of nutrition specific interventions with advocacy for funding to expand on actions that are more sustainable through implementation of nutrition sensitive actions where feasible noting funding limitations. Key Nutrition specific interventions will include: i) community management of acute malnutrition for children under five years; ii) promote protect and support infanta and young child nutrition; iii) evidence-based nutrition program through nutrition information management systems and full SENS covering seven modules; v) emergency nutrition response and iv) where feasible cash for nutrition and micronutrient supplementation and programs.

Livelihoods & Economic inclusion

In 2024, fostering the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities will remain a key priority for the CRRP Partners. This will involve continued collaboration with the Government to facilitate refugees' access to work permits and business licenses. CRRP Partners will continue to mobilize efforts to

advance the pledges made by the Government on inclusion and self-reliance, such as the Kebribeyah roadmap and the Melkadida Compact, aimed at including refugees into national policies, strategies, basic services, and local communities. CRRP Partners are increasingly supporting market-driven interventions, value chain-based approaches, financial inclusion, agricultural and food security, and social protection systems. Refugees and host communities will continue to participate into World Bank-funded projects both active (DRDIP II, the Urban, Productive Safety Net and Jobs Projects – RHISN Sub-Component, G-QEP) and those in the pipeline. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is piloting a climate-smart sustainable share farming model with the establishment of an Operating company composed of 9 cooperatives in a Union and in contract with a professional agriculture management services company. Under the Poverty Alleviation Coalition, a graduation model is being implemented with linkages to market systems in Melkadida that will directly benefiting 1,200 households.

In Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions, CRRP Partners will focus on the crop mechanization for joint agricultural economic inclusion through cluster farming and goat productions, for refugees and host community. In Somali Region, Dollo Ado and Bokolmayo woredas, a climate smart share farming approach will be implemented to serve 400,000 people of which 40% are refugees. In Jijiga, Addis Ababa and Northern Regions accredited youth training and employment will be implementing through partners. For the Sudanese refugee response, rapid market and labour assessments will be conducted to understand the market dynamics, identify skills gaps and training needs among the targeted population.

To address the community needs, community-based recovery projects will be designed and implemented, mainly to distribute improved seed varieties, farming and fishing tools as well as cash-based assistance to support livelihood activities.

Involvement of private sector actors will be explored further to provide employment opportunities, enhance access to services and goods, and support innovation and solutions within the refugee and host communities. The collaboration among partners on livelihoods interventions will further be reinforced to ensure coherence, synergy and reduce duplication considering the gaps in funding.

Settlement & Shelter/Housing

In 2024, CRRP Partners will focus on shelter responses in refugee-hosting locations across the country and remain guided by the UNHCR Sustainable Settlement and Shelter Refugee Roadmap 2022-2027 and Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025. The above will be translated in line with the recent commitments made by the Government at the 2023 GRF focusing on climatic action, human settlement, and inclusion of refugees into existing national systems. The Government has allocated two new locations, Awelala settlement in Amhara Region and Ura Settlement in Benishangul-Gumuz Region to host 5,000 refugees and 34,000 individuals, respectively. Priority will be given to establishing the new settlements and to safely relocating families living in congested communal shelters at Metema border and Kurmuk Transit centre. CRRP Partners plan to implement a hybrid approach in Hegalle in which families who wish to live within the host communities are supported directly and those to be relocated to the settlement shall be provided with 20x20m household plots. As per the Sustainable settlement and shelter response road map UNHCR will explore shelter solution that are sustainable and climate resilient while empowering refugees/asylum seekers taking advantage of the context/area to contribute to their house and community development.

CRRP Partners will conduct stakeholder workshops on the GRF pledges, including on human settlement, in order to engage in critical infrastructure improvement.

Enhanced capacity building in coordination with sister agencies will facilitate the implementation of the Kebribeyah inclusion road map, Mirqaan Settlement in Somali Region, Kumer and Alemwach settlements in Amhara Region and Aysaita Settlement in Afar Region.

Collaboration on sustainable housing will be enhanced through joint workshops and housing prototype piloting which is climatic resilient and environmentally friendly in close coordination with the Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure Development, the Regional Urban and Infrastructure Development Bureaux and RRS. Accordingly, planned interventions will focus on providing immediate emergency shelters to host new arrivals and relocated refugees in protracted sites or camps to transform or replace old shelters or emergency shelters to better dignified or transitional shelters to improve living conditions. The response aims to foster collaboration and strengthen the participation of all refugee communities, including diverse women, girls, persons with disabilities, persons living with chronic illness, elderly, female-headed households, unaccompanied minors, and separated children in the shelter programming and delivery from the onset to ensure their voices and interest are included and ownership achieved. For provision of CRI the operation is prioritizing using cash assistance instead of in-kind support. In relation to CRI, Multi-functional team was established in 2023 focusing on best modalities to be used to provide better services to the refugees and asylum seekers.

WASH

In line with the recent commitments by the Government of Ethiopia at the 2023 GRF, CRRP Partners will continue to promote the inclusion of refugees in national systems and work closely with the regional government water authorities in coordinating the provision of WASH services. Wherever possible, CRRP Partners will seek to support existing systems to avoid parallel systems.

Upgrading of water network system inside Nguenyyiel, Kule and Tierkidi camps in Gambella will be prioritised to ensure comprehensive water supply provision. UNHCR, UNICEF, RRS, the Somali Regional Water Bureau and partners will collaboratively work together to ensure timely completion of the R-WASH[1] project targets. The R-WASH project in the Somali Region is an example of one of the key projects which will see refugees and host communities benefiting from integrated water supply provision and is a good practice under the GCR. It brings a development approach and a more sustainable 'whole of society' approach of delivering services. In 2024, a move from water trucking to durable water systems will be prioritized. The Regional Water Bureau will be engaged to provide technical support and oversight in the development of durable water systems and support capacity-building.

In supporting the Government on the GRF pledge of addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, CRRP Partners will prioritize solarization of diesel-powered water systems to reduce operational costs and negative impact on the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by increasing energy efficiency and reducing climate change impacts.

Integrated water service provision will be ensured to support and encourage peaceful coexistence between host communities and refugees. Context specific solid waste management and feacal sludge management interventions will be done.

1. The Regional WASH Program for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in East Africa (R-WASH) is funded by the German Development Bank (KfW). Implementation is by UNICEF and UNHCR with support from the Ethiopian government. The project is currently being implemented in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia. The outcome of the R-WASH programme is a sustainable, climate resilient, conflict sensitive, integrated water and sanitation services supply model operated by an effective and efficient utility, in accordance with government standards and norms, serving both displaced and host communities. The general objective of the programme is to improve social cohesion and peace in conflict affected areas and communities through improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene services by contributing to increased efficiency, affordability and accessibility for equitable service delivery of water supply and sanitation services to refugees, IDPs and host communities.

For emergencies, gender-segregated, disability-accessible sanitation facilities will be constructed. Families will be empowered to construct their own latrines where local materials exist especially in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions. Family shared latrines will also be supported. cash-based interventions will be promoted where cash is used for shelter. In coordination with health and education sectors, institutional WASH support will be provided. Timely and consistent provision of soap will be ensured to promote personal hygiene through hand washing, especially in the fight against infectious diseases. Hygiene promotion and awareness raising will be prioritized across all locations. Pre-positioning of WASH items will be done to ensure timely delivery of WASH services and strengthening the preparedness and response to floods, drought and related epidemics, such as diarrhea and cholera.

Basic Needs

In line with UNHCR Global Policy on Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) for the period 2022 to 2026, and Ethiopia's CBI strategy from 2022 to 2024, CRRP Partners are dedicated to advancing and broadening the use of CBIs. The strategy advocates for a "why-not cash" philosophy, which favours cash assistance over traditional in-kind support. This approach aims to more effectively meet both sectoral and basic needs through emergency cash aid and multipurpose cash grants, whenever practical. The goal of these efforts is to significantly enhance protection and solution outcomes, while also improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and impact of program delivery.

For the year 2024, CRRP Partners will work closely with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group, and the Refugee Returnee Sub-Cash Working Group—presently led by UNHCR and its governmental partner, RRS. Together, they will focus on sustainably delivering Multipurpose Cash Assistance on a large scale. These collaborations are committed to working with development agencies to strengthen national, shock-responsive Social Safety Nets.

They will also advocate for the financial integration of refugees into the national banking system, a move supported by the Government's 2023 GRF pledge on digital connectivity and access to documentation. This initiative aims to include all refugees including Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and others within these banking systems.

Moreover, CRRP Partners are actively considering the introduction of sector-specific cash support in various areas, including shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and especially non-food items. Through both the National Cash Working Group and Refugee Returnee mechanisms, partners are committed to providing tools for systematic reporting and avoiding duplication of cash assistance among humanitarian actors, wherever possible.

About 450 forcibly displaced families by the conflict in Tigray and who have been sheltered in the Ayder Elementary school pack their belongings and wait to be relocated to Sabacare 4, a new site set up in Mekelle to provide shelter to those who cannot return to their homes.

Logistics, Supply & Telecoms

Supply chain activities continues to be impacted by insecurity in multiple areas of the country, including the Oromia and Amhara Regions. UNHCR has prepositioned some CRIs from the Global System for Mobile communication in

Dubai and Nairobi, to deliver to refugee camps and sites once the humanitarian aid corridors are operational. In this respect, for preparedness purposes and to expedite the delivery of aid, especially into Tigray, Afar and Amhara Regions, an additional warehouse was rented in Semera, where the CRIs and other items (medicines, shelter kits, clothes, soaps, jerrycans, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lamps, soap, and mosquito nets) will be stored.This will enable CRRP Partners to respond more promptly and efficiently. Faster assistance, including delivery of cash and IT equipment are the main challenges.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model, the Refugee Emergency Telecoms Sectors aims to orchestrate the seamless delivery of communications and technology services in areas facing refugee emergencies. Key to this initiative is the establishment of Security Operation Centres that operate around the clock. The Centres are pivotal in receiving real-time alerts, streamlining response strategies, and broadcasting essential information, acting as nerve centres in crises. The strategy underscores the importance of advanced communication tools. Every team member will be equipped with security communication devices, with an emphasis on satellite phones, recognizing the reality of compromised network infrastructure in many emergency areas.

Another cornerstone of this plan is the deployment of very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems across all newly earmarked locations. This ensures an autonomous connectivity channel, independent of local networks, safeguarding against interruptions. In remote locations without commercial telecom providers, providing connectivity to partners and humanitarian community is vital. It enables essential coordination and real-time information sharing in challenging environments, supports remote expert consultations, ensures timely delivery of aid, and maintains safety communications.

Country Cross Cutting Response Priorities

Age, gender, diversity (AGD)

In 2024, CRRP Partners will seek to strengthen the effective engagement of women and girls through community engagement initiatives and approaches. Participation of women and girls in leadership is still below 50 per cent and while women are involved in leadership of key community-based structures, such as the Refugee Central Committee and other committees, men represent the majority in leadership functions. To promote gender equality in 2024, women and girls' empowerment programmes and trainings of community representatives on accountability to affected people and gender equality will be continued and strengthened. The aim is to achieve a 50 percent representation of women in leadership structures. Support and empowerment of various community groups, including women, children, persons with disabilities, youth, older persons, will be continued and enhanced in 2024. Mainstreaming of gender considerations in all sectors will continue across various sectors, including WASH, health, child protection, nutrition, education, and energy, to ensure that interventions are gender responsive. The role of refugee-led organizations will be strengthened further, including by ensuring involvement in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora, to foster meaningful participation of refugees' community structures and strengthen localized approaches.

CRRP partners will also continue to ensure that all data collected across the sectors is disaggregated by age and sex to enable inclusive programming.

Disability inclusion

Globally it is estimated that 16 percent of the world's population are people with disabilities. People with disabilities remain disproportionately affected in crisis-affected communities. As of 31 December 2023, from the total population of 1,043,602 refugees and asylum seekers hosted in Ethiopia, 16,943 are persons with disabilities. Plans for 2024 include incorporating disability inclusion-related questions and guidance in the PA exercise, strengthening community-based initiatives, enhancing inclusion and advocacy to enhance targeted assistance. Additionally, efforts will be made to mainstream disability inclusion across all sectors and to advocate for refugees with disabilities at national and regional level administration and coordination forums.

Youth

The 2024, CRRP Partners will place a renewed emphasis on youth empowerment with a range of tailored programmes designed to actively involve young refugees in shaping their futures. Beyond traditional approaches, CRRP Partners will prioritize youth-led initiatives, promoting the creation of youth-led organizations and supporting their endeavours. In addition to mental health interventions, which remain pivotal, youth are integrated into leadership structures, ensuring their voices are heard in decision-making processes. Key programmatic areas, such as education, skills development, and livelihood opportunities are further enhanced to meet the unique needs of young refugees, promoting not only their personal growth but also their active participation in the development of their community. Alongside integrated youth programming, specific targeted initiatives like the regional youth peacebuilding program for South Sudanese refugees and partnerships like PROSPECTS[1] will continue to provide comprehensive support to empower young refugees in Ethiopia. Strengthening partnerships with governmental bodies and other agencies will further amplify the impact of youth-focused interventions, promoting a collaborative environment conducive to the holistic development of refugee youth across the country.

Accountability for Affected People (AAP)

The participation of refugees in programming will continue to be enhanced through regular community meetings with refugee leaders and community members. Refugees will be engaged in participatory methods were used to engage communities and involve themin all areas of programming including through assessments including in nutrition, food aid pause and food distribution, mental health, and CBI. There will be regular community townhalls, and engagement with specific and diverse groups of the community with active representation of women and youth groups, child representatives, and associations of persons with disabilities and older persons. Community leadership structures set up in both the Somali and Sudan refugee emergencies so that the community could participate in prioritizing interventions, giving feedback on services and also receive information from partners will continue to be utlized.

Various efforts will be made to ensure enhanced accessibility to feedback and response mechanisms. The enhanced use of digital tools to collect complaints, feedback and responses will ensure broader reach through tools to

1. Partnership for improving prospects for forcibly displaced persons and host communities (PROSPECTS), is a ground-breaking initiative designed by the Government of the Netherlands, UNHCR, ILO, IFC, UNICEF and the World Bank to strengthen the resilience, self-reliance, and inclusion of forcibly displaced persons and host communities in Ethiopia.

collect feedback at food distribution, protection desks, and CRI post distribution monitoring. The roll-out of the complaints, feedback and response tool at food distribution points countrywide will also increase access to feedback and response mechanisms for refugees as the tool offers a chance for feedback and complaints on all areas of refugee response. The use of the digital tools will promote the harmonized collection of response and make it easier to ensure the closing of the feedback loop as it is possible to digitally monitor and ensure that feedback is given to refugees. In 2024, more focus will be on the coordination and establishment of interagency feedback and response mechanisms.

Joint communication with women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds, through means that are appropriate and accessible to all groups in a community shall also be enhanced. In 2024, there are plans for enhancing interoperability of feedback and response systems. UNHCR and WFP's data technical teams have maintained regular discussions and agreed to a local solution in the harmonization of the data systems.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

CRRP Partners will implement a comprehensive approach to integrate Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) across the response. Sexual exploitation and abuse remain a particular risk for refugees hosted in Ethiopia, due to a large refugee population as well as ongoing emergencies. As such, CRRP Partners will support the mainstreaming of PSEA activities as a collective responsibility across all sectors, focusing on prevention, risk mitigation, community engagement and awareness raising and staff training.Further, strategic approaches for PSEA will be designed and implemented, inter-agency coordination are prioritized, in accordance with a victim/survivor-centred approach. Feedback and response mechanisms will also be strengthened and diversified to ensure reporting of sexual exploitation and abuse. PSEA considerations will be integrated into multi-sectoral needs assessments, influencing strategic objectives and protection needs analysis. Adherence to PSEA standards will also be monitored jointly through the joint PSEA Capacity Assessment. This holistic strategy is aimed at effectively protecting refugees from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Localization

In Ethiopia, out of the 42 CRRP Partners, 12 are national NGO partners. Local authorities and the host communities are among the first respondents in providing basic services at the border areas and transit centres during emergencies and continue to support the response, These structures are also a number of national partners and community structures from the host communities, local/regional authorities and representatives of the asylum seekers and refugees assisting in the camps and settlements including RLOs who are not listed in the CRRP but are partnering in the response through other arrangements. They are assisting in various sectors such as water and sanitation, protection, allocation of new transit centres and settlements, awareness campaigns on health, GBV, child protection and disseminating other important information.

Climate action

Ethiopia hosts more than a million refugees residing under different settings of the country. As the main source of cooking energy is firewood, refugees are dependent on the limited natural resources to collect firewood. This has a severe impact on the environment with deforestation and degradation of natural resources. Refugee women are mainly

responsible for firwood collection which has resulted in conflict with hosting communities and exposure to GBV while traveling longer distances. Under the overall objective of Climate Action, access to alternative energy solutions and natural resource management within the refugee settings is a priority of the Government and UNHCR. The Government of Ethiopia's pledge on "Climate Action" that aims to plant 100 million tree seedlings within the coming four years together with alternative energy solutions and inclusion of refugees in the National Adaptation Plan shows the commitment towards climate resilience in refugee camps and their hosting communities. The majority of refugees and their hosting communities are entirely dependent on the natural forest for most of their household energy needs including but not limited to cooking and lighting. The deforestation rate in refugee hosting areas is higher while the efforts to rehabilitate the degraded lands are lower than the consumption.

The priorities in 2024 are to increase the alternative energy access to refugees and their hosting communities beyond 20 per cent. Currently, only less than 12 per cent of refugee households have intermittent access to alternative cooking fuels through grid-connected communal kitchens, charcoaled briquettes, transitional fuelwood, and fuel-efficient stoves. The household lighting access is also lower which needs to scale by at least 20 per cent this year, this will bring the overall coverage to 60 per cent which is acceptable in the given situation. To illuminate protection-sensitive areas of the refugee camps, access to communal lighting will also be scaled up to 40 per cent. As part of the natural resource management and environmental protection, multi-purpose tree seedlings will be raised for plantation across the refugee camps and their hosts. This will be combined with proper physical and biological rehabilitation of degraded lands affected by the overuse of indigenous natural forests in humanitarian settings.

CRRP Partners has been raising tree seedlings that have been planted in the refugee settings, host community areas and rehabilitation sites.

For the last three years close to 2 million multipurpose trees were planted across the operation. Involvement of refugees and hosting communities in preparation and plantation of tree seedlings were given due attention. This has created positive social cohesion between refugees and their hosting communities. Cooperatives comprised of both refugees and histing communities were also formed for alternative energy access including but not limited to briquette production and solar mini grids. This effort will be maximized in 2024 as well to improve social cohesion between communities, livelihood opportunities as well as mitigate the impact of environmental degradation. Integration of humanitarian activities with government plans such as the Green Legacy initiative and the Environmental Protection Campain will also be prioritized this year for longer term and sustainable intervention and natural resource management within displacement settings.

Nurto Iftin Gosar (Left), a mother of eleven children who fled her home in Kismayo, Somalia, Muslima Hassan Aden (Center), 32, a mother of thirteen children who fled her home Bay, Somalia and Habiba Mohamed Kosow (right), 19, a mother of one who fled her home in xuddur, Somalia hold the stoves they produced at energy cooperatives fuel efficient stoves production center in Melkadida, Ethiopia.

Refugee women line up for registration in Hegalle, Somali region, after fleeing conflict in Laascanood, Somalia.

Use of Cash Assistance

Cash assistance enables vulnerable populations to access resources autonomously, reducing their reliance on risky coping mechanisms such as transactional sex or child labour. By giving beneficiaries control over their finances, cash assistance empowers individuals to make decisions that prioritize their safety and well-being, enhancing their protection. In Ethiopia, the CBI strategy and UNHCR CBI 2024 Roadmap emphasize leveraging cash transfers to support vulnerable individuals, including refugees and IDPs, in accessing protection services and legal assistance. Multipurpose cash directly addresses immediate needs by providing beneficiaries with the means to purchase essential items such as food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare services.

The CBI strategy and the 2024 Roadmap will prioritize delivering cash transfers to meet the basic needs of displaced populations, ensuring they access to food, clean water, sanitation facilities, and other essential commodities. The strategy and Roadmap outline plans to integrate cash assistance into sectoral programming to enhance outcomes in health, education, livelihoods, and food security for displaced populations. Most importantly, partners will continue to seek opportunities to reduce in-kind procurements in favour of cash including monetization of CRIs, routine hygiene items, etc.

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the RCM and the GCR, UNHCR supports RRS to lead and coordinate the overall country refugee response on behalf of the government in close collaboration with partners, authorities at federal, regional, and local levels, and community-based organizations. The 2024 CRRP aims to ensure effective multisectoral response to affected people including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, and members of host community. The CRRP provides a strategic direction for the 2024 refugee response across all sectors and ensures linkages between humanitarian and development actors in support of protection and solutions.

The Inter-Agency Refugee Coordination Group composed of UN agencies, National and International Non-Governmental Organizations, and other partners, meet in Addis Ababa every second month to discuss coordination and ensure alignment of activities and interventions in support of refugees in Ethiopia. Moreover, quarterly meetings, chaired by the Director General of RRS and the UNHCR Representative, are held with a group of donors in Addis Ababa to brief on the refugee response in the country and the current gaps and needs of the refugee population. Through the bi-monthly inter-agency coordination meetings with RRS and partners discuss inter-sector operational issues, identify gaps in the response, and ensure alignment and complementary of the response. There are 42 humanitarian and development organizations who are directly appealing for funds through this Plan, while more partners are on the ground supporting the response.

Inter-agency sectoral and sub-sectoral working groups for refugees are co-chaired by UNHCR and RRS sector leads and are operating at national and field level. These active working groups include Health & Nutrition, Education,

Food Security & Food Distribution, Information Management, Information and communications technology (ICT), Logistic, Shelter and Site Management, WASH, Energy & Environment, Livelihoods and Cash. These coordination structures ensure information sharing, effective implementation, timely response to challenges and avoid duplication.

They also put in place quality assurance mechanisms, including monitoring through regular field visits.

The UN organizations and International NGOs are part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure the needs of the people we serve are effectively addressed across the UN System, in line with UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. To foster refugee inclusion in national services, in line with Ethiopia's commitment under the GCR, partners are working with line Ministries, regional and local authorities, UN Agencies, development partners and private sectors.

In collaboration with the government, inter-agency sectoral needs assessment will be conducted to manage resources and respond in a coordinated manner. In line with the Ten-Year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan, the Regional Development Planning and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020 – 2025 for Ethiopia, CRRP partners will assist the government in implementing the response as well as its commitment on the GCR pledges towards an integrated approach to refugee assistance, strengthening self-reliance, and reinforcing solutions strategies.

Capacity-building will be provided to national and local institutions including refugee-led groups with the aim of promoting localization and inclusion.

Salaad Mahamud Farah,68, a refugee farmer from Somalia and beneficiary from Melkadida solarized water pump irrigation, works in his banana farm in Melkadida in Somali region of Ethiopia.

Inter-agency financial requirements

Total Financial Requirements In USD

$ 726.2 M

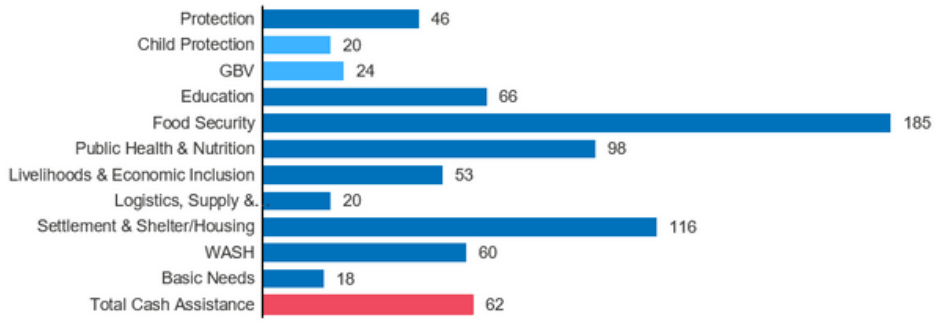
Total Protection requirements

$ 91,426,252.77

Other protection activities	Of which GBV	Of which Child Protection
$ 46,741,898.42 51% of total	$ 24,100,144.72 26% of total	$ 20,584,209.63 23% of total

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



42 Partners involved	7 UN Agencies	23 International NGOs	12 National NGOs
		FBOs 8 (DCA, LWF, NCA, DCA, WV, SP,JRS, CUAMM) indicate the	FBOs 1 (DICAC) We also have 1 Academia
	$583,752,851.02	$85,034,210.47	$57,439,548.17

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.

** 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 is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of persons we serve , cash assistance will be used as the primary means to provide protection outcomes and meet immediate basic needs.*

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January - December 2024
Sudan	AAHI-Ethiopia	Protection	50,000.00
South Sudan	AAHI-Ethiopia	Protection	237,000.00
Somalia	AAHI-Ethiopia	Protection	378,000.00
Eritrea	AAHI-Ethiopia	Protection	100,000.00
Others	AAHI-Ethiopia	Protection	490,338.00
South Sudan	ACF	Health & nutrition	2,700,000.00
Sudan	AEEG	Education	204,433.69
South Sudan	AHADA	Protection	230,000.00
South Sudan	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	5,000,000.00
Sudan	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	6,500,000.00
Somalia	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	6,000,000.00
Eritrea	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	4,000,000.00
Others	ANE	WASH	1,500,000.00
South Sudan	CISP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	233,728.00
South Sudan	CISP	WASH	252,980.00
Sudan	CISP	Protection	179,260.00
Sudan	CISP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	233,728.00
Sudan	CISP	WASH	252,980.00
South Sudan	CUAMM	Health & nutrition	1,000,000.00
South Sudan	DCA	Food Security	600,000.00
South Sudan	DCA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	400,000.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Sudan	DCA	Food Security	600,000.00
Sudan	DCA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	255,000.00
Eritrea	DEC	Food Security	430,000.00
Eritrea	DEC	Health & nutrition	270,000.00
South Sudan	DEC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	560,000.00
Eritrea	Edukans	Education	427,000.00
South Sudan	EOC-DICAC	Education	3,456,000.00
Sudan	EOC-DICAC	Education	5,106,000.00
Sudan	EOC-DICAC	Protection	500,000.00
Somalia	EOC-DICAC	Health & nutrition	1,500,000.00
Somalia	EOC-DICAC	Education	3,500,000.00
Somalia	EOC-DICAC	Protection	250,000.00
Somalia	EOC-DICAC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	300,000.00
Eritrea	EOC-DICAC	Protection	500,000.00
Eritrea	EOC-DICAC	Education	750,000.00
Others	EOC-DICAC	Health & nutrition	608,348.00
Others	EOC-DICAC	Protection	221,829.30
Others	EOC-DICAC	Education	373,357.89
Others	EOC-DICAC	Basic Needs	23,184.80
South Sudan	FAO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	11,620,000.00
Sudan	FAO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	7,168,000.00
South Sudan	GOAL	Health & nutrition	1,050,000.00
Sudan	GOAL	Health & nutrition	500,000.00
Eritrea	GOAL	Health & nutrition	500,000.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

South Sudan	HAI	Protection	300,000.00
South Sudan	HAI	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	450,000.00
South Sudan	HAI	Health & nutrition	450,000.00
South Sudan	HAI	Health & nutrition	200,000.00
Sudan	HAI	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	200,000.00
Sudan	HAI	Protection	300,000.00
Sudan	HAI	Health & nutrition	350,000.00
Sudan	HAI	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	350,000.00
Sudan	IHS	Protection	157,000.00
Sudan	IHS	WASH	180,000.00
South Sudan	IMC	Health & nutrition	880,000.00
South Sudan	IMC	Protection	640,000.00
Sudan	IMC	Protection	100,000.00
Somalia	IMC	Health & nutrition	2,000,000.00
South Sudan	IOM	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	1,500,000.00
Sudan	IOM	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	7,200,000.00
South Sudan	IRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	600,000.00
Sudan	IRC	WASH	1,872,620.00
Sudan	IRC	Protection	648,000.00
Somalia	IRC	Protection	600,000.00
Somalia	IRC	Education	3,000,000.00
Others	JRS	Protection	501,870.00
Others	JRS	Protection	489,473.00
Others	JRS	Basic Needs	249,872.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Others	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	464,792.00
Others	JRS	Education	153,439.00
Somalia	JRS	Education	137,708.00
Somalia	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	184,058.00
Somalia	JRS	Protection	189,730.00
South Sudan	LWF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	760,000.00
Sudan	LWF	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	350,000.00
Sudan	LWF	Protection	250,000.00
Sudan	LWF	WASH	600,000.00
South Sudan	MC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,000,000.00
South Sudan	MC	Food Security	3,000,000.00
South Sudan	MC	Protection	1,500,000.00
Sudan	MC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	3,000,000.00
South Sudan	NCA	WASH	300,500.00
South Sudan	NCA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	150,000.00
South Sudan	NCA	Protection	150,000.00
Sudan	NCA	WASH	1,468,148.00
South Sudan	NRC	Protection	1,000,000.00
South Sudan	NRC	Education	1,000,000.00
South Sudan	NRC	Food Security	2,000,000.00
South Sudan	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,000,000.00
South Sudan	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	1,500,000.00
South Sudan	NRC	WASH	1,000,000.00
Sudan	NRC	Education	2,000,000.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Sudan	NRC	Food Security	2,200,000.00
Sudan	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,000,000.00
Sudan	NRC	Protection	2,600,000.00
Sudan	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	2,000,000.00
Sudan	NRC	WASH	2,000,000.00
Somalia	NRC	Food Security	2,215,589.00
Somalia	NRC	Education	40,877.00
Others	NRC	Protection	600,000.00
Eritrea	NRC	Food Security	2,000,000.00
Eritrea	NRC	Health & nutrition	500,000.00
Eritrea	NRC	Protection	68,493.00
Eritrea	OSD	Protection	45,859.00
Eritrea	OSD	Protection	45,859.00
Eritrea	OSD	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	386,148.98
Somalia	OWDA	Health & nutrition	1,540,000.00
Somalia	OWDA	Education	550,000.00
Somalia	OWS DF	Protection	300,000.00
Somalia	OWS DF	Protection	400,000.00
Somalia	OWS DF	Health & nutrition	650,000.00
Somalia	OWS DF	Education	850,000.00
South Sudan	OXFAM	WASH	950,000.00
South Sudan	OXFAM	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	240,000.00
South Sudan	OXFAM	Protection	160,000.00
Somalia	PAPDA	Protection	771,882.10

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Somalia	**PAPDA**	**WASH**	**534,137.92**
Somalia	**PAPDA**	**Food Security**	**695,379.50**
Somalia	**PAPDA**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**837,127.99**
Somalia	**PAPDA**	**Basic Needs**	**1,000,000.00**
South Sudan	**PIE**	**Education**	**1,811,067.03**
South Sudan	**PIE**	**Health & nutrition**	**331,822.61**
South Sudan	**PIE**	**Protection**	**65,194.46**
South Sudan	**PIE**	**WASH**	**2,933,910.37**
Sudan	**PIE**	**Health & nutrition**	**216,735.00**
Others	**PIE**	**Protection**	**149,987.00**
Others	**PIE**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**36,693.00**
South Sudan	**RaDO**	**Protection**	**750,000.00**
South Sudan	**RaDO**	**Health & nutrition**	**500,000.00**
South Sudan	**RaDO**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**250,000.00**
Sudan	**RaDO**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**2,640,000.00**
Eritrea	**RaDO**	**Basic Needs**	**200,000.00**
Eritrea	**RaDO**	**Protection**	**360,000.00**
Somalia	**RaDO**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**500,000.00**
Somalia	**RaDO**	**Protection**	**350,000.00**
Somalia	**RaDO**	**Basic Needs**	**750,000.00**
Sudan	**RTP**	**Education**	**100,000.00**
South Sudan	**SCI**	**Protection**	**300,000.00**
Somalia	**SCI**	**Protection**	**300,000.00**
Sudan	**SCI**	**Protection**	**1,600,000.00**

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Somalia	SESEDA	Protection	250,000.00
Eritrea	SP	Food Security	2,000,000.00
Eritrea	SP	Health & nutrition	1,250,000.00
Sudan	SP	Health & nutrition	750,000.00
South Sudan	UNFPA	Protection	1,500,000.00
South Sudan	UNFPA	Health & nutrition	1,000,000.00
Sudan	UNFPA	Health & nutrition	1,000,000.00
Sudan	UNFPA	Protection	1,500,000.00
Somalia	UNFPA	Health & nutrition	1,000,000.00
Somalia	UNFPA	Protection	1,300,000.00
South Sudan	UNHCR	WASH	10,045,531.79
South Sudan	UNHCR	Education	12,434,408.25
South Sudan	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	6,799,109.93
South Sudan	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	30,014,088.88
South Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	8,135,373.39
South Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	3,598,479.68
South Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	3,204,681.62
South Sudan	UNHCR	Health & nutrition	18,031,313.03
South Sudan	UNHCR	Food Security	9,902,117.12
South Sudan	UNHCR	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	796,292.15
South Sudan	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,120,331.22
Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	1,892,144.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	3,300,000.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Education	10,150,000.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	3,080,000.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	600,000.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Protection	191,494.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Food Security	5,357,184.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Health & nutrition	9,025,069.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,260,000.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	21,330,000.00
Sudan	UNHCR	WASH	13,439,464.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	4,186,736.00
Sudan	UNHCR	Basic Needs	7,496,986.90
Somalia	UNHCR	WASH	10,777,050.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Education	4,924,068.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	6,034,500.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	33,750,000.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Protection	11,367,744.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Protection	3,375,000.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Protection	4,132,222.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Basic Needs	2,890,350.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Health & nutrition	15,364,350.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Food Security	2,848,500.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	3,375,000.00
Somalia	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	4,050,000.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	WASH	6,695,460.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Education	3,801,833.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Eritrea	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	2,524,500.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	4,308,274.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Protection	6,472,136.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Protection	2,268,000.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Protection	2,511,000.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Basic Needs	2,015,357.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Health & nutrition	3,992,776.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Food Security	2,415,150.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	2,120,850.00
Eritrea	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	3,227,010.00
Others	UNHCR	WASH	1,784,572.00
Others	UNHCR	Education	2,280,286.00
Others	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	0.00
Others	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	0.00
Others	UNHCR	Protection	3,811,687.00
Others	UNHCR	Protection	2,637,201.00
Others	UNHCR	Protection	2,316,513.00
Others	UNHCR	Basic Needs	3,697,514.00
Others	UNHCR	Health & nutrition	2,039,068.00
Others	UNHCR	Food Security	1,639,823.00
Others	UNHCR	Logistics, Supply & Telecommunications	1,028,661.00
Others	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	1,622,338.00
South Sudan	UNICEF	Health & nutrition	138,591.00
South Sudan	UNICEF	Health & nutrition	224,084.60

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

South Sudan	UNICEF	WASH	173,212.20
South Sudan	UNICEF	Protection	181,153.60
South Sudan	UNICEF	Education	422,086.00
South Sudan	UNICEF	Protection	389,400.00
South Sudan	UNICEF	Protection	26,428.46
Sudan	UNICEF	Protection	961,451.89
Sudan	UNICEF	Education	1,126,300.00
Sudan	UNICEF	Health & nutrition	671,191.04
Sudan	UNICEF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	2,640,000.00
Sudan	UNICEF	Protection	2,808,368.27
Sudan	UNICEF	WASH	1,569,188.00
Eritrea	UNICEF	Health & nutrition	150,000.00
Somalia	UNICEF	Health & nutrition	270,000.00
Somalia	Wa-PYDO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	350,000.00
Somalia	Wa-PYDO	Protection	150,000.00
South Sudan	WFP	Food Security	67,751,273.00
South Sudan	WFP	Health & nutrition	8,527,392.00
South Sudan	WFP	Education	3,691,964.00
Somalia	WFP	Food Security	47,437,895.00
Somalia	WFP	Health & nutrition	11,394,388.00
Somalia	WFP	Education	2,646,843.00
Eritrea	WFP	Food Security	11,329,260.00
Eritrea	WFP	Health & nutrition	3,330,853.00
Eritrea	WFP	Education	605,431.00

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Others	**WFP**	**Food Security**	**562,619.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Education**	**901,714.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Food Security**	**19,699,133.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Health & nutrition**	**2,345,033.00**
Sudan	**WHO**	**Health & nutrition**	**2,500,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Protection**	**93,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Health & nutrition**	**71,500.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**50,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Protection**	**43,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**WASH**	**89,118.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Food Security**	**750,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**700,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**WASH**	**1,000,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Protection**	**500,000.00**
Sudan	**ZOA**	**Settlement, Shelter & Housing**	**1,200,000.00**
Sudan	**ZOA**	**WASH**	**1,000,000.00**

Annex 1 - Country Budget Summary by Partner (cont'd)

Others	**WFP**	**Food Security**	**562,619.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Education**	**901,714.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Food Security**	**19,699,133.00**
Sudan	**WFP**	**Health & nutrition**	**2,345,033.00**
Sudan	**WHO**	**Health & nutrition**	**2,500,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Protection**	**93,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Health & nutrition**	**71,500.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**50,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**Protection**	**43,000.00**
Sudan	**WVI**	**WASH**	**89,118.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Food Security**	**750,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion**	**700,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**WASH**	**1,000,000.00**
South Sudan	**ZOA**	**Protection**	**500,000.00**
Sudan	**ZOA**	**Settlement, Shelter & Housing**	**1,200,000.00**
Sudan	**ZOA**	**WASH**	**1,000,000.00**

Breakdown of Protection requirements

Organization	Child Protection	GBV	Protection	Total Protection (incl.GBV and CP)
UNHCR	15,178,680.68	15,244,416.62	32,470,578.39	62,893,675.69
AAHI-Ethiopia			1,255,338.00	1,255,338.00
AHADA			230,000.00	230,000.00
CISP			179,260.00	179,260.00
EOC-DICAC		1,000,000.00	471,829.30	1,471,829.30
HAI			600,000.00	600,000.00
IHS	157,000.00			157,000.00
IMC		740,000.00		740,000.00
IRC	600,000.00	648,000.00		1,248,000.00
JRS	501,870.00		679,203.00	1,181,073.00
LWF	250,000.00			250,000.00
MC			1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
NCA		150,000.00		150,000.00
NRC			4,268,493.00	4,268,493.00
OSD	45,859.00	45,859.00		91,718.00
OWS DF	400,000.00	300,000.00		700,000.00
OXFAM			160,000.00	160,000.00
PAPDA		771,882.10		771,882.10
PIE	65,194.46	149,987.00		215,181.46
RaDO		350,000.00	1,110,000.00	1,460,000.00
SCI	2,200,000.00			2,200,000.00
SESEDA		250,000.00		250,000.00
UNFPA		4,300,000.00		4,300,000.00
UNICEF	1,142,605.49		3,224,196.73	4,366,802.22
Wa-PYDO		150,000.00		150,000.00
WVI	43,000.00		93,000.00	136,000.00
ZOA			500,000.00	500,000.00
Total	20,584,209.63	24,100,144.72	46,741,898.42	91,426,252.77

Annex 2 - Country Monitoring Framework/ Performance Indicators

Sector		Indicator	Target 2024
	Protection	% of refugees registered on an individual basis	100%
	Child Protection	% of children at risk supported through Best Interests Procedure	100%
		% of unaccompanied and separated children placed in alternative care	100%
		Ratio of refugee children to caseworker	25%
	GBV	% of GBV survivors assisted with appropriate support	100%
	Education	% of refugee children enrolled in ECCD	55%
		% of refugee children enrolled in primary school/temporary learning spaces	60%
		% of refugee children enrolled in secondary school/temporary learning spaces	21%
		% of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems	5%
		% of refugees enrolled in tertiary education (higher education, connected learning programmes, scholarships)	5%
	Food Security	% of refugees benefitting from food assistance (in kind/CBI)	100%
		% of refugees who received food assistance at recommended 2,100 kcal/person/day	100%
	Public Health & Nutrition	% of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel	99%
		% SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<2%
		% GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<10%
		% Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<15%
		% Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<20%
		% Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)	<20%

Annex 2 - Country Monitoring Framework/ Performance Indicators (cont'd)

	Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-Economic Inclusion)	% of refugees (18-59) receiving productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind	
		% refugees employed/self employed	30%
	Settlement & Shelter/ Housing/wellbeing	% of refugee households living in adequate shelter	49%
		Number of people who received non food items	90,000
		% of refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment	20%
		# of trees planted	
	WASH	% of refugee households with family toilet/latrine	≥ 85%
		Average # liters of potable water received per person per day	20%
		% of refugee households with access to sufficient soap for hygiene	≥ 90%

Annex 3 - 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