ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2025

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

OAz Fpz FE

Contents 2
Population Planning Figures 4
Part 1: Current Situation 6
Situation Overview 8
Country Risks and Needs 10
Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy 13
Role of the Government 13
Country Strategic Objectives 13
HDP Nexus Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions 14
Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities 14
Sectoral Responses 19
Partnership and Coordination 25
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements 28
Annex 1 – Country Budget Summary by Partner 29
Annex 2 – Country and Country Monitoring Framework 41

At a Glance

Country Planned Response

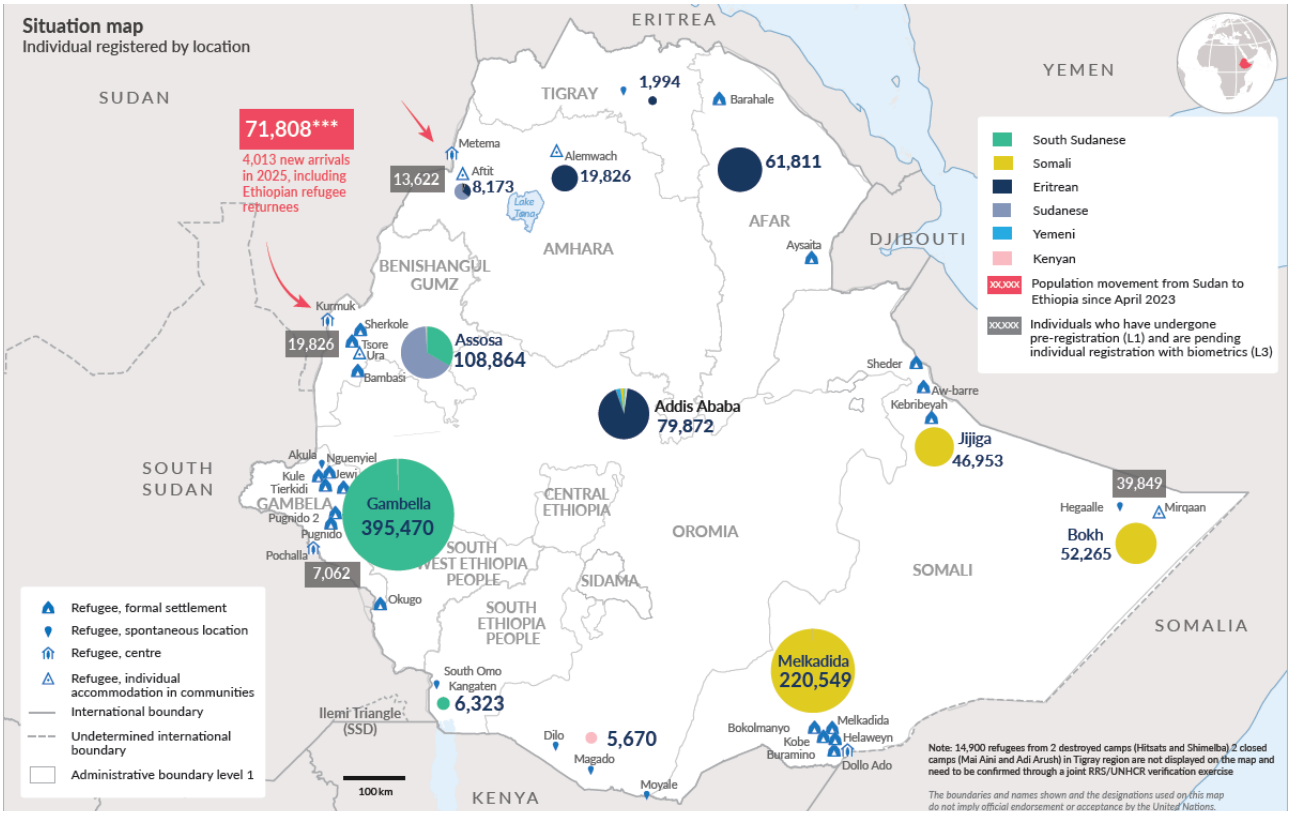
January-December 2025

1.1 M
Projected refugee population

0.71M
Projected assisted host-community members

USD 684.2 M
Total financial requirements

49
CRRP Partners



Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population for 2025
Refugee Population	1,110,436
Returnees	31,700*
Total	
Host Community	718,905
Total	***1,861,040***

Breakdown of Refugee Population by Nationalities

Refugee population	Planned Population as of end of 2025
South Sudanese	445,695*
Sudanese	115,262**
Somali	362,067
Eritreans	182,754
Others	4,657***
Total refugees	1,110,436

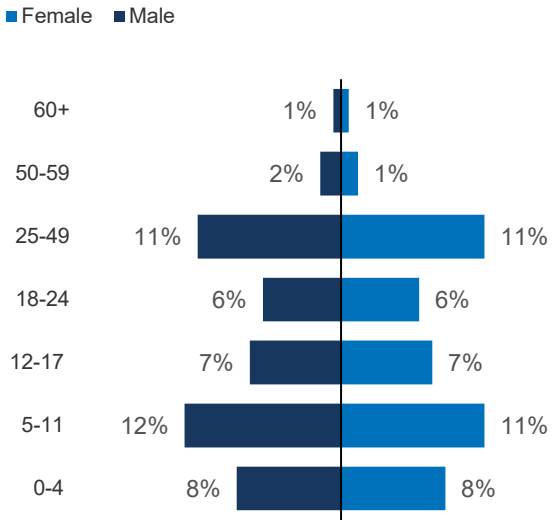
*This is a cumulative figure from April 2023 (17,500 as of the end of 2024, projected returnees from Sudan 13,200 and 1,000 from others majority from Yemen in 2025).

**For the South Sudan RRP there is a slight difference in the projection for 2025 (443,650) as the RRP does not include those that come due to the conflict in Sudan.

***For the Sudan RRP there is a slight difference in the projection for 2025 (133,206) as the RRP includes other population groups that arrive due to the conflict in Sudan.

**** For 2025, the repatriation and integration of 4,037 Borena/Kenyan Oromo refugees is accounted for and the figures will reduce by the beginning of 2026. By the end of 2026, after the exercise (with inclusion in National ID Program), the population under "other nationalities" is expected to decrease by 20%.

Age and gender breakdown



16% Persons with disabilities ***of total population of 1,861,040***

48%

Women and girls

52%

Men and boys

56%

Children

Executive Summary

Ethiopia continues to be a key refugee-hosting country in the East and Horn of Africa region, bordered by major refugee-producing countries such as South Sudan, Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia. Ongoing conflicts, cross-border tensions, and climate-induced disasters have led to sustained displacement, both within and beyond its borders. As of 2025, Ethiopia is Africa's third-largest host of refugees and asylum seekers.

Internally, the country faces mounting pressures, including insecurity, widespread instability, particularly in refugee-hosting areas. Severe cuts in global funding announced this year have caused upheaval across the humanitarian sector and have had a particularly profound impact on humanitarian programs in Ethiopia. These cuts have led to critical gaps in the delivery of life-saving assistance, including disruptions in food aid delivery and other essential assistance and services. The funding cuts have severely affected the overall humanitarian response capacity in Ethiopia.

Despite these pressures, 2025 also marks a pivotal year as the Government of Ethiopia is launching the Makatet Roadmap. "Makatet" meaning "inclusion" in Amharic is a national roadmap designed to operationalize Ethiopia's pledges made at the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums. It reflects the Government's commitment to integrating refugees into national systems and promoting social cohesion. By ensuring equitable access to services such as education, healthcare, employment, and land, the Makatet approach aims to remove barriers to inclusion and foster long-term resilience for both refugees and host communities. The CRRP is aligned with this vision and serves as a strategic tool to support its implementation, offering a coordinated platform for 49 humanitarian and development actors to contribute to inclusive and sustainable solutions.

The CRRP sets out four strategic objectives:

1. Strengthen the national asylum system – Ensure access to territory, registration, documentation, and asylum procedures in accordance with international standards.

2. Provide quality protection and assistance – Deliver timely, multisectoral support to refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable host communities.

3. Promote self-reliance and inclusion – Support the socio-economic inclusion of refugees through integrated services and early solutions alongside emergency responses.

4. Advance durable solutions and reintegration – Facilitate access to resettlement, complementary pathways, and support for Ethiopian refugee returnees, including those fleeing the Sudan conflict.

The CRRP supports over 1.1 million refugees, 31,700 returnees, and 718,905 host community members, seeking USD 684 million in 2025 to meet identified needs across all sectors. It aims to bridge humanitarian and development approaches to foster protection, resilience, and sustainable solutions, while reinforcing the leadership of national institutions and practizing localization by empowering local actors to increasing the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian action.

Further, in light of the political, economic and operational challenges, it is imperative for RRP partners to focus even more on evidence-based and credible planning. Data-driven decision-making is crucial to ensure that resources are allocated efficiently and effectively to meet the most urgent needs of refugees and asylum seekers. A collaborative approach, involving national and local authorities, international organizations, and other stakeholders, is essential to develop and implement comprehensive, evidence-based interventions. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of programs will help assess their effectiveness and make necessary adjustments, maintaining accountability and ensuring that interventions meet their intended goals.

By prioritizing evidence-based planning in a changing funding environment and situation of high financial uncertainty, the RRP can more effectively address the needs of refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia. Addressing the intersecting risks faced by displaced populations in Ethiopia demands comprehensive, inclusive, and well-resourced responses. Sustained partnerships and increased investment will be vital to reduce vulnerabilities and uphold the dignity and rights of those affected.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

The 2025 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) is the interagency strategic planning, coordination, advocacy and fundraising tool for a solutions-based response in Ethiopia. It is the result of a consolidated effort by Government of Ethiopia (GoE)'s Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and 49 humanitarian and development partners. It presents both the needs and the planned responses - across all sectors - for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. While highlighting the current needs of new and protracted refugee situations in Ethiopia, the CRRP also ensures linkages between humanitarian and development programs in support of refugee protection, assistance, community resilience, and solutions. Ethiopia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and ratified the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In addition, Ethiopia is a Member State of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

In December 2018, Ethiopia revised its refugee law, Proclamation No. 1110/2019, to include provisions relating to the freedom of movement and the right to work for refugees. It also provides for an extended understanding of family, a broader definition of identification documents, enhancing access and expansion of prima facie recognition to include refugees originating from outside Africa, as well as Refugee Status Determination (RSD) principles and procedures aligned with international standards. As regards access to social services, the Proclamation provides for refugees' right to education, access to available health services, access to justice, travel documents and identity papers, access to banking, financial, and telecommunication services, as well as special protection to persons with specific needs.

In alignment with its refugee proclamation and the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forums (GRF) in 2019 and 2023, the GoE recently issued a directive granting refugees the right to work, which is a significant step towards economic inclusion and self-reliance for refugees. This directive allows refugees to engage in paid employment, start their own businesses, and access financial services, thereby contributing to the local economy. The Government continues to apply its open-door

policy, allowing access to the territory to those affected by conflict in neighbouring countries, even amidst national security challenges. Ethiopia is currently hosting over 1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan. The majority of these refugees reside in camps and settlements across various regions, including Gambella, Somali, and Benishangul-Gumuz.

The Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz regions host the largest number of South Sudanese refugees, with over 421,654 individuals as of December 2024. These refugees have fled ongoing conflict and instability in South Sudan. The overall security situation of the Gambella region remains tense and volatile, mostly due to the recurrent inter-communal conflicts. While in the Benishangul Gumuz region, the overall security situation was relatively calm and stable, though volatility persists in the border area considering the current conflict in Sudan as well as surrounding regional conflicts within Ethiopia. The South Sudanese make up the largest refugee population in the country, accounting for 40 percent. Of these, over 92 percent of them are hosted in seven camps and one settlement in the Gambella region, while 7 percent are hosted in three camps in the Benishangul Gumuz Region. While the remaining 1 percent (around 8,000) are living in other locations including Kangaten refugee settlement located in the South Omo zone (South Ethiopia region) and Addis Ababa. The situation in the camps is dire, with high levels of malnutrition, limited access to clean water, and inadequate healthcare services. Efforts are being made to improve living conditions, but challenges remain due to resource constraints and security issues.

Ethiopia continues to host large numbers of Somali refugees, primarily in the Somali region. The Somali refugees have been in Ethiopia for many years, and their situation remains precarious due to ongoing instability in their home country. In February 2023, more than 100,000 Somali refugees fled to Ethiopia's Somali region due to clashes and insecurity in Laascaanood, Sool region. As of 31 December 2024, Ethiopia hosted 361,944 Somali refugees in 12 refugee locations. The refugees arrived in various locations across the Doolo zone of the Somali region. The area has been severely impacted by prolonged drought, exacerbating the challenges faced by both refugees and host communities.

The country also hosts a significant number of Eritrean refugees, with over 179,175 currently registered in the country. Many Eritreans have fled forced military conscription and government oppression. The majority of Eritreans live in Addis ababa (73,537 individuals) and Afar (61,632 individuals) while the remaining are housed in Alemwach settlement in Amhara region[1]. These refugees face challenges such as limited access to employment and education, and recent security concerns have exacerbated their situation.

Concerning the Sudanese refugee population, in addition to the pre-existing refugees located in Benishangul Gumuz (48,964), due to the conflict in Sudan in April 2023, 41,869 Sudanese had crossed into the country as of the end of December 2024. A significant number crossed through the Kurmuk entry point in the Benishangul-Gumuz region, and the Metema entry point in the Amhara region. Since the last quarter of 2023, insecurity has spread to the Amhara region where some refugees from Sudan are located and leading to the closure ofthe Kumer and Awlala settlements in the West Gondar Zone of the Amhara Region. Refugees in these settlements were relocated to a new settlement, Aftit in Amhara region. Also, in Benishangul Gumuz a new settlement, Ura was established and refugees from Kurmuk transit centre have been relocated.

As of December 2024, Ethiopia received 16,073 number of returnees who have come from different parts of the world. Majority of them are from

urnees Service (RRS), Alem-Wach Refugee Site – Refugees and
eturnees Service (RRS), 5 March 2025)

Sudan (16,030) due to the recent crisis. Most of the Ethiopian refugee returnees, who were originally from Tigray region, joined the internally displaced persons (IDPs) settings in the central part of the region as they could not return to their places of origin in western Tigray due to security concerns.

The refugee situation in Ethiopia is further complicated by the presence of IDPs within the country. Conflicts, climate shocks, and other crises have displaced millions of Ethiopians, adding to the strain on resources and services. The Ethiopian government and humanitarian organizations are actively engaged in efforts to support both refugees and IDPs, aiming to provide durable solutions and improve living conditions.

Refugees and host communities are in need of life-saving support due to high malnutrition rates compounded by disease outbreaks and other conflict and climate related shocks. The humanitarian situation is further exacerbated by limited access and availability of resources, which adds strain on limited public services such as water and access to health. Refugee inclusion has been at the core operational direction with the GoE. For new emergencies in 2023, inclusion approaches were implemented from the outset. Newly arrived refugees were integrated into existing health and education systems with no parallel structures developed. Support to the regional and local authorities through expansion/improvement of existing services to enhance the inclusion of refugees is needed.

Building on Ethiopia's pledges under the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) and Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019 and 2023, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has reaffirmed its commitments to refugee protection and inclusion through new pledges in areas such as climate action, human settlements, national system inclusion, private sector engagement, land access, digital connectivity and documentation.

To implement these commitments, the GoE, through RRS, in collaboration with UNHCR, developed a roadmap known as "Makatet (meaning "to include" in Amharic)." This roadmap is part of the country's broader efforts to integrate refugees into national systems and promote social cohesion. The Makatet roadmap focuses on ensuring that refugees and host communities have equitable access to essential services, such as education, healthcare, and employment. It aims to address barriers to integration and foster collaboration among various stakeholders, creating a more inclusive society. The Makatet approach not only enhances the well-being of refugees but also strengthens the social fabric of host communities, promoting mutual understanding, cooperation, and sustainable development.

In line with these efforts, the Government through the RRS, UNHCR, the regional authorities in Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Somali and partners are developing climate-resilient integrated settlements for Eritrean refugees as well as the newly arrived refugees from Sudan and Somaliland, allowing them to access to national services alongside host communities.

In 2025, 49 CRRP partners require USD 684,283,609 million to help the GoE assist 1,110,436 refugees, 31,700 refugee returnees and 718,905 host communities.

Country Risks and Needs

Ethiopia continues to host a growing refugee population, facing significant challenges across multiple sectors. Despite progressive legal frameworks supporting refugee inclusion, funding shortages, infrastructure gaps, insecurities and climate-related shocks exacerbate vulnerabilities. Addressing these risks requires sustainable solutions, strong government and partner coordination, and increased investment in long-term resilience-building efforts.

Shelter and Living Conditions: As of December 2024, only 33.3% of camp-based refugees in Ethiopia lived in adequate shelters[2]. Refugee families report frequent shelter damage, requiring maintenance and material replacement[3]. While many refugees are willing to contribute to repairs, lack of resources remains a major barrier. Additionally, remote settlements pose challenges for service delivery and site development. Inadequate infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and poor living conditions, perpetuating dependency on humanitarian aid.

2 Monitoring Data

3 ETH_Participatory Assement _Adults_in_Camp - Power BI

Health and Nutrition: Health and nutrition needs remain high among refugees, with limited access to quality services leading to poor outcomes. Only 82% of pregnant women had skilled birth attendants, 42% received complete antenatal care, and 32% received complete postnatal care. Some 85% of rape survivors received post-exposure prophylaxis within 72 hours in 2024. Challenges include inadequate medicines, poor health infrastructure, limited diagnostic capacity, and insufficient sexual and reproductive health interventions. Disease outbreaks are a major concern due to inadequate WASH services and malaria prevention strategies, further straining the health system.

Recent surveys indicate that 1 in 2 refugee children aged 6-59 months in Ethiopia is undernourished. As Ethiopia deals with both emergency and protracted refugee situations, malnutrition is exacerbated by reduced humanitarian funding, especially lack of long-term livelihoods and food security investments and cessation of supplementary feeding programs, economic instability, and climate change Climate change not only worsens malnutrition, but also increases health risks, such as infectious diseases, and respiratory infections. Urgent investments in nutrition programs, health infrastructure and climate resilience are needed to prevent further deterioration.

Food Security: The refugee population remains food insecure due to limitations in timely access, availability, and utilization of food, compounded by insecurity, conflict, and inflation, leading refugees to resort to harmful coping strategies. Many refugees depend on in-kind food assistance, yet distribution challenges and funding constraints undermine sustainability. While WFP, UNHCR, and RRS have collaborated to reduce food aid diversion risks by introducing International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) as cooperating partners for food distribution, the continued use of manual scooping methods still present risks. Without long-term investments in sustainable food security including livelihood programs, refugees will remain vulnerable to malnutrition and harmful coping mechanisms, hindering progress towards the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 2.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion: Multiple shocks continue to impact the wellbeing of forcibly displaced persons and hinder progress towards UN targets and UNHCR's contributions to SDGs 1[4], 2[5] and 8[6]. These shocks include new refugee influxes such as the ongoing situation from Sudan, conflict and insecurity in the Amhara region, and inflation. The lack of funding and resources limits institutions' ability to provide training, employment, entrepreneurship programs for refugees. Macro-economic challenges further reduce household purchasing power, exacerbating poverty and dependency. Increased investment in economic inclusion and skills development is critical for sustainable refugee self-reliance.

Education: Ethiopia's progressive policy environment for refugee education, including the Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019, Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP VI, 2020-2025), Djibouti Declaration, and pledges made at the 2019 and 2023 GRF support inclusion, but access to quality education remains limited. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for refugees in the 2023/2024 academic year was 43%, with regional disparities and about 57% of refugee children and youth are out of school.

Challenges include insecurities hindering access to camps, inadequate capacity of local administrations to integrate refugees into the national system, limited school capacity, insufficient alternative education programs, qualified teachers, and secondary education opportunities, funding limitations, and climate-related disruptions.

Strengthening school meal programs, expanding higher education access and addressing language barriers and technology access are essential to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for refugee children and youth, aligning with SDG 4's commitment to lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Child Protection: Forcibly displaced children face heightened risks of abuse, neglect, violence, exploitation, trafficking, and forced recruitment into armed groups. The 2024 Participatory Assessment (PA) highlighted challenges including child labour,

4 SDG 1 (No Poverty): Aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030.
5 SDG 2 (Zero Hunger): Seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
6 SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): Promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

GBV, lack of documentation, access to basic needs, education, and child-friendly spaces as well as insufficient Best Interest Procedures (BIP). Without scaled-up investments in child protection programs at-risk children will remain highly vulnerable.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): GBV poses significant risks to refugees, especially women and girls in camps and remote areas with inadequate security and support systems. The PA revealed that 36% of female refugees identified their homes as places of abuse, while 40% of respondents justified physical violence against women/girls. Survival needs often force refugees into vulnerable positions, increasing exposure to GBV and harmful coping mechanisms.

Inadequate multi-sectoral GBV response, a culture of silence, and limited accessibility to services hinder survivors from seeking support. Long-term trauma, including depression and anxiety, affects survivors' ability to integrate into new communities. Furthermore, regular GBV safety audits in 2024 identified risks across sectors, including inadequate shelters, WASH, health, and education services. Lack of food and safe energy increase exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and other forms of GBV. Strengthening GBV risk mitigation, legal support and tailored services for the survivors is vital for ensuring protection.

The intersecting risks faced by refugees in Ethiopia highlight the need for comprehensive, long-term solutions that go beyond immediate humanitarian aid. Strengthening partnerships, increasing funding, and expanding sustainable livelihood and protection programs will be essential in addressing these urgent needs and reducing refugee vulnerabilities in the years ahead.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Strategy

Role of the Government

The GoE plays a central role in leading and coordinating the refugee response, ensuring protection, inclusion, and long-term solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. As the key government counterpart, the RRS oversees all refugee-related matters, including population planning, reception, registration, camp management, and administration. In partnership with UNHCR and other stakeholders, the Government co-leads the refugee response, facilitating coordination across UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), donors, and development actors. Regular monitoring and evaluation are conducted to assess project implementation in refugee-hosting areas, ensuring effective service delivery and policy implementation. Additionally, the Government engages with refugee and host community structures to strengthen social cohesion and promote peaceful coexistence.

Ethiopia remains one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa, with over one million refugees. The 2019 Refugee Proclamation granted refugees access to employment, primary education, financial services, and land, reinforcing Ethiopia's commitment to refugee inclusion, resilience, and self-reliance. The Government has reaffirmed this commitment through pledges at the 2016 Leader's Summit and the 2019 and 2023 Global Refugee Forums, supporting asylum access, education, livelihoods, climate resilience, and digital infrastructure. Despite political and economic challenges, Ethiopia continues to maintain an open-door policy. The whole-of-government approach, led by RRS, ensures refugees are protected, documented, and integrated into national systems while fostering economic and social inclusion.

Moving forward, the Government will strengthen urban protection measures, economic inclusion, and access to identity and civil documentation for refugees, including through the National ID Program (NIDP). Efforts will focus on integrating refugees into national and regional development planning, enhancing digital connectivity, access to land, and private sector engagement. The Government will also scale up climate action initiatives, ensuring sustainable resource management in refugee-hosting areas. Given the increasing needs of Sudanese refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, and impacted host communities, a coordinated and expanded response is essential to uphold protection, stability, and long-term development in Ethiopia.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: The national asylum system is strengthened, access to territory, registration and documentation, and fair and efficient asylum procedures is preserved in adherence to international standards.

SO2: Quality, efficient, and timely protection and multisectoral assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and the most vulnerable host communities is ensured.

SO3: Self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the national system promoted including through the integration of refugee and host community services and pursuing solutions from the start of emergency, while responding to immediate humanitarian needs.

SO4: Wide range of durable solutions and complementary pathways for refugees is promoted and support for the reintegration of Ethiopian refugee returnees including those fleeing the conflict in Sudan provided.

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

The GoE, through the RRS and with support from UNHCR, has been developing the Makatet roadmap—a comprehensive plan to realize Ethiopia's GRF pledges. This roadmap integrates key humanitarian and development principles in alignment with the national vision outlined in the "Ethiopia 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity" plan, which emphasizes inclusive development, economic growth, job creation, and enhanced access to essential services. The Sudan refugee response is a critical component of this strategy, leveraging the Makatet roadmap to ensure commitments are implemented in a coordinated and sustainable manner.

Guided by the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus, the core guiding principles of the Makatet roadmap, the CRRP addresses immediate needs while promoting long-term resilience and stability. Ethiopia's settlement pledge exemplifies this approach, creating integrated settlements in three regions in Alemwach and Aftit (Amhara), Mirqaan (Somali) and Ura (Benishangul-Gumuz) that cater to both refugees and host communities. These settlements focus on building essential infrastructure, sustainable housing, renewable energy systems, and livelihood opportunities, while also addressing food security. Education programs prioritize secondary and tertiary education for Sudanese youth, alongside entrepreneurship initiatives to enhance refugee self-reliance. Climate-smart strategies are integral to the plan, addressing critical challenges in water management, agriculture, and renewable energy in the context of climate change.

In 2025, CRRP partners will continue to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence through joint livelihood programs, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities, community-based protection mechanisms and dialogues. Private sector engagement will focus on entrepreneurship, microfinance, local businesses, climate-resilient and renewable energy projects, climate-smart agriculture and sustainable water management.

Efforts are underway to strengthen monitoring systems with a robust framework for regular feedback from refugees and host communities on service quality and accessibility. This feedback mechanism will enable timely adjustments and foster transparency in resource utilization.

Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

During the year 2025, CRRP partners seek to strengthen engagement of all age, gender, and diversity (AGD) groups, including women, girls and youth. Youth and women among the displaced populations often find limited opportunities to genuinely influence decisions that affect their lives and communities, resulting in a lack of true representation and voice. The leadership of women and girls in community structures, such as the Refugee Central Committees, is still under the 50% target.

To promote gender equality in 2025, CRRP partners will advocate and carry out various activities to enhance women's participation in community structures. Further, mainstreaming of AGD approach will be strengthened across all activities, including Accountability to Affected Populations. In this regard, UNHCR will conduct yearly Participatory Assessments (PA) with men, women, boys, and girls of different ages, and ethnic backgrounds, including host communities. The PAs gather information on specific protection concerns faced by refugees and considers the communities' own capabilities and resources that may contribute to finding solutions. The PA continues to inform the detailed planning for the years to come. Moreover, CRRP partners will support refugee-led initiatives and legally registered organizations in the country. CRRP partners will also continue to ensure that all

data collected across sectors is disaggregated by age and sex, and when possible, disability, to enable inclusive programming and reporting.

Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion

UNHCR defines persons with disabilities as those with long-term physical, psychosocial, intellectual, or sensory impairments that, when interacting with various barriers, hinder their equal participation in society as defined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (United Nations, 2006). Disability inclusion refers to the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in all their diversity, the promotion of their rights and consideration of disability related perspectives, in compliant of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).

Globally, approximately 1.3 billion people live with disabilities, facing numerous challenges like premature death and mental conditions (WHO 2022). Persons with disabilities remain disproportionately affected in crisis-affected communities. As of 31 December 2024, Ethiopia hosted a population of 1,071,887 refugees and asylum seekers, originating mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, and Yemen. Among them, 16,790 (of whom 52% are women and girls) are registered as persons with disabilities, making up 2% of the total refugee population in Ethiopia. However, this figure is likely an underestimation, as persons with disabilities globally are estimated to represent between 15% and 21% of forcibly displaced populations. Plans for 2025 include promoting disability inclusion through identifying persons with disabilities and updating data in proGres during the ongoing verification exercise (2024-2025) for refugees, as well as enhancing the communication and referral channels for persons with specific needs on their basic rights and entitlements. Further, disability inclusion related questions and guidance will be incorporated into the PA exercise. Efforts will focus on raising awareness of disabilities and access rights, challenging stigmas, and mainstreaming disability inclusion across the interventions. This involves integrating the needs and perspectives of people with disabilities into all areas of humanitarian response and development work. CRRP partners aim to ensure that individuals with disabilities have equal access to services, protection, and participation in their communities. Key areas of intervention in 2025 include advocacy for funding, engaging with community groups supporting persons with disabilities, and mainstreaming disability inclusion across all interventions.

Sub-Section: Youth

Having fled war or persecution, displaced youth often find themselves facing protection risks such as GBV, exploitation, harassment and discrimination. Despite constituting a large proportion of displaced populations and facing specific protection risks and needs based on age and state of development, they are frequently overlooked in humanitarian programming and their capacities are often not recognized.

In 2024, UNHCR, in collaboration with RRS and partners, developed a Youth Strategy for Ethiopia (2024-2028). The implementation of this strategy will continue during 2025. Key principles of the Youth Strategy include:

1) Acknowledging young people as ‘assets’ and ‘rights-holders’ rather than ‘problems’ or ‘threats’ to harness their innovation, creativity and energy.
2) Ensuring meaningful participation of youth.
3) Shifting thinking and ceding a significant amount of control to young people themselves.
4) Promoting equity, non-discrimination and inclusion.
5) Committing to collection AGD data based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Working with and for Young People (2020).
6) Ensuring accountability.
7) Adhering to the principle of ‘Do-No-Harm.’
8) Safeguarding.

UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO continue to partner and work on youth empowerment through PROSPECTS 2.0, which will be implemented from 2024 to 2027.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

The ***participation and inclusion*** of refugees from diverse AGD groups will continue to be enhanced in humanitarian programming through regular community meeting with Refugee Central Committees (RCCs), townhalls and engagement with specific and diverse groups such as women’s associations, child representatives, youth

representatives, and associations of persons with disabilities and older persons. Refugees will be engaged through participatory methods and will be involved in all areas of programming, including through the sectoral and multi-sectoral assessments.

Communication with communities, including women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds, will continue in 2025. In order to ensure ***communication and transparency***, CRRP partners will ensure clear and accessible information about programs and related decisions is provided to all refugees.

Efforts to enhance the ***Feedback and Response Mechanism (FRM)*** across Ethiopia will continue. The Accountability to Affected People Self-Assessment conducted in 2022, showed that refugees and IDPs prefer face-to-face and telephone communication for giving and receiving feedback. The 2024 AAP self-assessment (conducted in November 2024) further provided guidance on areas of our focus. Ensuring effective two-way communication and inclusivity in feedback mechanisms is vital for enhancing accountability and responsiveness to the needs and concerns of forcibly displaced and stateless populations. Various efforts will be made to ensure accessibility to feedback and response mechanisms, such as the enhanced use of digital tools to collect and analyse complaints, feedback, and responses. Further, FRMs will continue to collect feedback at food distributions, protections desks and post distribution monitoring of core relief items (CRI). UNHCR and WFP's data technical teams have maintained regular meetings and agreed on a local solution for harmonising data systems for food distribution feedback and response mechanism. In 2025, there are plans to enhance the inter-agency feedback and response systems.

In addition to the above, CRRP partners will ensure that all programme interventions, planning, priority setting, course corrections, and evaluation are informed by the views of those we serve throughout the programme cycle.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

To effectively prevent and respond to SEA in the refugee response, CRRP partners will raise awareness and educate the refugee and host community. The PA 2024 revealed that over 61% of refugees do not believe that humanitarian aid is free. Therefore, in 2025, comprehensive awareness campaigns including workshops and distribution of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material will be done to clarify this misconception. Engaging community leaders and groups such as women and youth, will be essential to disseminate information effectively and build trust within the refugee populations.

Safety and security of vulnerable groups, particularly during essential activities like food distribution and other service provision, will be enhanced in 2025. SEA risk assessments in and around refugee camps will be conducted to identify high-risk areas and implement protective measures, such as capacity building of frontline workers, staff, and refugees. Additionally, partnerships with local organizations will strengthen community-based protection mechanisms by training community members on PSEA policies, empowering them to safeguard their peers. The PA 2024 revealed that 50% of refugees living in camps and 66% of refugees living in urban locations do not know where to access assistance. CRRP partners will ensure information about available support services is widely disseminated and clearly visible throughout the camps and settlements.

According to the PA 2024, 58% of urban refugees and 38 % refugees living in camp do not feel safe reporting SEA. Thus, in 2025, CRRP partners will create feedback mechanisms to allow refugees to voice their experiences and report SEA incidents, ensuring continuous improvement in our response efforts. CRRP partners will also focus on establishing a robust reporting and referral system for survivors of SEA and ensure access to medical care, psychological support, and legal assistance. Training for aid workers on how to respond sensitively to SEA disclosures will be critical to maintaining a survivor-centered approach. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be integrated into all programs to assess the effectiveness of our PSEA initiatives and adapt to the evolving needs of the refugee community.

Mental Health and PsychoSocial Support (MHPSS)

During the PA 2024, 54% of urban adult refugees and 40% of refugees living in camps reported experiencing stress or/and other mental health problems in the past six months. The primary causes of stress and mental health issues were chronic illnesses (35%), difficult conditions within the camps (34%), and lack of food or hunger (34%).

The most affected groups included female-headed households, single women, persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic illnesses. In the focus group discussions, participants shared that men are more likely to engage in self-harm or suicidal behaviour, which is in line with global data. In several locations, participants identified harmful coping mechanisms that they use to cope with mental health challenges. Those include the use of narcotics, specifically khat, alcohol, and drugs.

In response to these findings, UNHCR outlined strategic directions focusing on integrating MHPSS across sectors and coordinating with the National MHPSS Technical Working Group (TWG). Key recommendations include ongoing support for these efforts, regular assessments of MHPSS needs among refugees and host communities, especially new arrivals from Sudan. By the end of 2024, UNHCR enhanced the implementation of the Minimum Service Package (MSP) for MHPSS, conducting training sessions for various stakeholders, including Training of Trainers (ToT) programs, to strengthen capacity and ensure effective support for vulnerable populations in Ethiopia. The continuation of the MSP roll-out is a priority in 2025 as well as enhancing community-based MHPSS interventions.

Localization

In Ethiopia, significant efforts have been made to address the complex situation of refugees and asylum seekers through localization strategies.

Local authorities, regional governments and host communities were among the first responders to the emergency situations. They provided basic services at the border areas and transit centres and continue to support the response. The selection of new settlements is being done through extensive assessment and dialogue involving all stakeholders including refugees, host communities, and local, regional, and national authorities.

In 2025, in addition to the 49 CRRP-appealing national partners, other national NGOs, government authorities, refugee representatives and associations, incentive workers, and volunteers will continue facilitating various services including water and sanitation, protection, and awareness campaigns on health, GBV, and child protection. Furthermore, as the situation remains dynamic and challenging, with major security concerns in the Amhara region hampering personnel movements, the need for localization of protection and assistance is increasing.

The Government, in relation to its revised refugee proclamation No. 1110/2019, and the pledges made at the GRF in 2019 and 2023, recently issued a directive granting refugees the right to work. Also, in 2025, CRRP partners and the Government will work towards the formalization and legalization of refugee led organizations (RLOs) with the Authority for Civil Society Organizations (ACSO), an entity mandated to register Civil Society Organizations. So far, RRS has committed to developing guidelines which will be supported with additional resources. RRS further acknowledged that ACSO is providing an enabling environment to better treat refugees.

Climate Action

Ethiopia is the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, with more than one million refugees and asylum seekers. Since the majority of refugee camps are situated in isolated and bordering regions, the long-term concentration of so many people in such a delicate ecological context have had a significant impact on the surrounding ecosystem, such as deforestation and land degradation. Additionally, refugees keeping cattle have led to soil erosion, water shrinkage, overgrazing, and

In the Somali region, refugees and host communities work together to grow food for 300,000+ residents. In Melkadida, the World Bank's IFC, UNHCR & RRS support a private company, to test various climate smart crops ahead of planting them across 9 agricultural schemes.

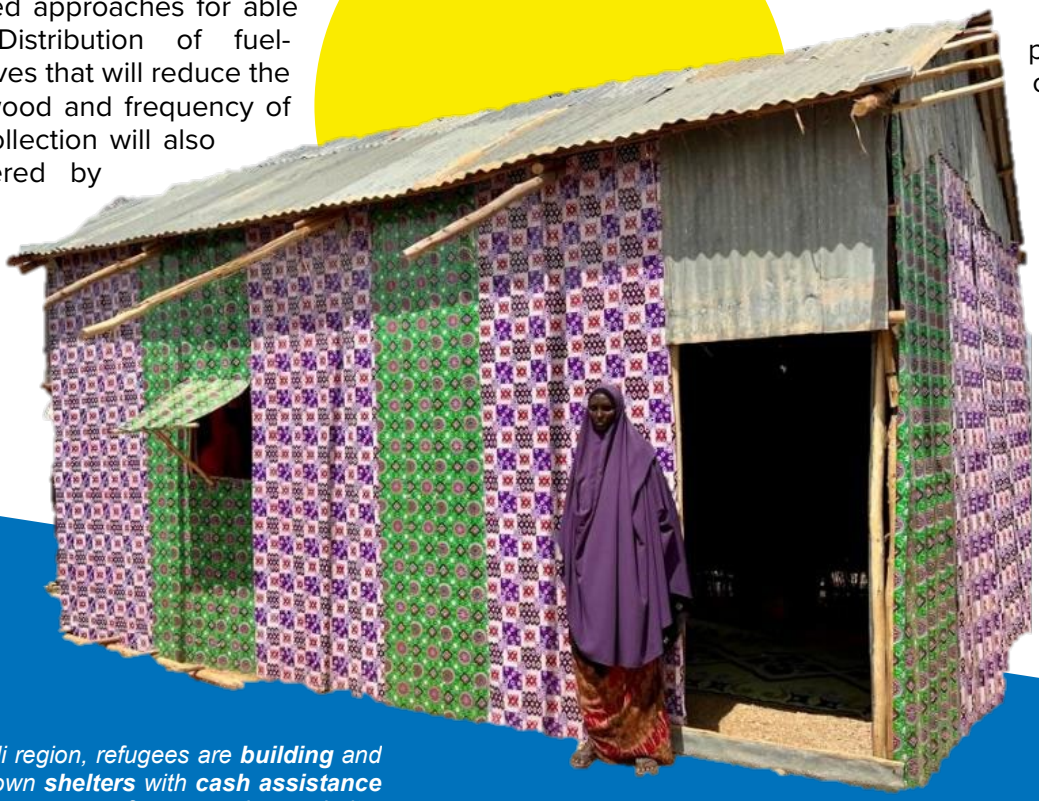
poor natural vegetation regeneration. The lack of alternate energy for cooking and basic lighting have led a range of problems including host and refugee communities living in darkness, malnutrition, indoor fire pollution, and health problems.

Overexploitation has left the landscape around refugee camps barren. Women and girls risk their lives to gather firewood, heightening risks for GBV. The main environmental harm comes from cutting down trees for firewood, shelter and charcoal, leading to land degradation, biodiversity, water scarcity, climate change and tensions with host communities. Different surveys and PA suggest that refugees particularly need adequate and sustainable energy solutions for cooking, lighting and connectivity.

Energy and environment need to be mainstreamed in different sectors as it has a cross-cutting impact on protection and solutions. Natural resource management and land rehabilitation are essential to address deforestation and biodegradation. By 2025, large-scale afforestation programs will be prioritised, raising and planting multipurpose tree seedlings in and around refugee camps, which is linked with the National Green Legacy initiative and Climate Action pledge. Environmental sensitization and protection of existing natural forests and conservation sites will also be undertaken. Access to alternative cooking energy solutions will be scaled up by targeting the most vulnerable groups and market-based approaches for able refugees. Distribution of fuel-efficient stoves that will reduce the use of firewood and frequency of travel for collection will also be considered by prioritizing locally made and adaptable technologies.

Use of Cash Assistance

Cash assistance enables vulnerable populations to access resources autonomously, reducing their reliance on harmful 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 wellbeing, enhancing their protection. In Ethiopia, the Cash-based Interventions (CBI) strategy emphasizes using cash transfers to support vulnerable individuals, including refugees and IDPs, in accessing protection services and legal assistance. Multipurpose cash assistance addresses immediate needs by providing beneficiaries with the means to purchase essential items such as food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare services. The CBI strategy will prioritize delivering cash transfers to meet the basic needs of displaced populations, ensuring access to food, clean water, sanitation facilities, and other essential commodities. The strategy plans to integrate cash assistance into sectoral programming to improve 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 among others.



*In Ethiopia's Somali region, refugees are **building** and **maintaining** their own **shelters** with **cash assistance** we provide. This empowers refugees, reduces shelter costs, stimulates the local economy.*

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

In Ethiopia, registration is conducted jointly by RRS and UNHCR, using PRIMES tools. As of 31 December 2024, Ethiopia hosts 1,071,887 refugees and asylum-seekers, of these 92% have been biometrically registered, while 8% remain pre-registered. In 2024, verification and documentation activities were conducted in six regions: Addis Ababa, Tsore camp (Benishangul-Gumuz), Alemwach site (Amhara), Kebribeyah camp (Jijiga), Tierkidi camp (Gambella), and Borena settlements (Oromia). Since the launch of the NIDP refugee inclusion project on 6 March 2024, 61,798 refugees have consented to participate. Among them, 22,661 refugees aged 14 and above have obtained refugee ID cards with Fayda ID numbers and QR codes, and 32,105 refugees aged five and above have been issued Fayda Identification numbers through Proof of Registration documents.

In 2025, a nationwide verification and documentation exercise will be launched to cover the entire refugee population. This initiative aims to integrate refugees into the national identity management system, ensuring their rights and access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and legal support and protection and mobility.

To strengthen the national asylum system, GoE and UNHCR drafted the RSD Directive in 2024. This Directive aims to streamline the asylum procedures. In 2025, UNHCR and CRRP partners will support government officials in assuming responsibility for RSD and expediting backlog asylum claims. The Appeal Hearing Council will also be launched to review appeal cases.

CRRP partners will continue supporting refugees' access to justice and legal aid services in partnership with justice stakeholders, including the judiciary, law enforcement, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, and legal aid centres at national universities. These efforts will strengthen mobile court services, legal counselling, representation, detention monitoring and community safety initiatives.

As of 31 December 2024, 16,017 Ethiopian refugees have returned to Ethiopia, mainly from Sudan, and primarily to IDP-hosting areas in Tigray, where many remain unable to return to their places of origin due to limited access and insecurity. Additional refugee returnees from Sudan have been recorded in Metekel Zone of Benishangul Gumuz region. Resource shortages pose significant challenges to providing reintegration support to returnees, who rely on host communities for support. In 2025, an estimated 13,200 additional Ethiopian refugee returnees are expected from Sudan, bringing the total to 30,700. CRRP partners prioritize providing one-time assistance for reintegration and promoting voluntary repatriation of refugees from Ethiopia.

Furthermore, 265,930 refugees in Ethiopia are in need of resettlement in 2025, including those facing urgent protection needs. In 2024, resettlement countries granted a quota of 4,425, while 5,835 refugees were submitted for consideration. Departures through resettlement and complementary pathways increased, with 21998 refugees departed by the end of 2024. Meanwhile, 18,901 refugees await resettlement decisions. Priorities for 2025 include maximizing access to resettlement, supporting departures of submitted cases, and facilitating access to various pathways. Continued support will be provided for Ethiopia's transition to Machine-Readable Convention Travel Documents (MRCTD).

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

By the end of 2024, Ethiopia is expected to host 574,500 refugee and asylum seeker children, making up 54% of the total refugee population. The Ethiopian government has made significant progress in creating favorable legal and policy frameworks for the equal treatment of refugee children and reaffirmed its commitment at the 2023 GRF to protect and include refugees in national systems. However, there are limitations in human and financial capacity to provide comprehensive child protection services.

CRRP partners will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable ways to provide supplementary child protection services, guided by the UNHCR Policy on Child Protection (2024) and Core Program Action 3. These efforts contribute to the Multi-Year Strategy (2025-2029) and will prioritize preventing, mitigating, and responding to

child protection risks. Approximately 88,000 children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), will receive support through BIP and child protection case management. This includes identifying UASC, ensuring care arrangements, family tracing and reunification, and providing targeted support for children with disabilities and their caregivers. The plan also aims to strengthen community-based child protection mechanisms and improve access to both specialized and non-specialized MHPSS services.

The RRP will also focus on improving birth registration accessibility, supporting Ethiopia's commitment to SDG 16.9, which calls for universal legal identity, including birth registration. Currently, only 16% of children born in Ethiopia are registered, with about 200,000 refugee children awaiting registration. To address this, efforts will be directed towards advocacy, resource mobilization, capacity development, and training for government actors, including the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, law enforcement agencies, Vital Events Registration Agency, and local authorities responsible for refugee child protection.

community workshops and public awareness campaigns will be prioritized to shift attitudes and promote respect and equality. Additionally, safe spaces and confidential hotlines for remote case management will be established or improved to provide survivors with accessible, secure case management services. Training local leaders and engaging men and boys in discussions about respectful relationships will be essential for community-wide behavioural change.

UNHCR has emphasized legal support for survivors by partnering with the government, local universities, and other stakeholders, but gaps persist, especially in Metema due to language barriers. In 2025, CRRP partners will continue to advocate for legal services for GBV survivors. Regular safety audits will be conducted to identify GBV risks across all sectors, and risk mitigation strategies will be mainstreamed, guided by National Action Plan. Resource mobilization will be a key priority, ensuring adequate funding, staffing and coordinated GBV programming. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will assess effectiveness of the interventions and inform adaptation of response strategies as needed.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The PA 2024 identified critical needs in the GBV program. Alarmingly, 40% of respondents believed a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances, while 36% of female respondents identified their homes as places where abuse can occur. These attitudes normalize violence, endangering their safety and perpetuating cycles of abuse, leading to long-term psychological effects, including anxiety and depression. In Sudan and South Sudan, culture of silence and stigma around GBV further deter survivors from seeking help, leaving many cases unreported and unaddressed.

Addressing these risks requires a multi-faceted approach, including engaging community leaders to advocate against domestic violence and comprehensive awareness and education initiatives to challenge harmful norms. In 2025,

In Kebribeyah, Somali refugees are learning side by side with host community members. Somali refugees share the same language, culture, religion and customs with Ethiopian Somali people. Kebribeyah is one of the towns slated to become an integrated settlement.

EDUCATION

The priority areas for refugee and host community children and youth include the following: Strengthening the coordination with government and NGO partners at all levels to ensure effective education services delivery with a focus on inclusion into the national system. This will be guided by the 2023 GRF pledge and draft Makatet Strategy. Working with Ministry of Education (MoE) and Regional Education Bureaus (REBs) focusing on strengthening capacity and expanding host community schools to accommodate refugee children will also be given due attention. As many of the refugee children are out of school, provision of alternative education programmes including Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) for primary education and linking them with formal education programmes and skills training programmes remain key interventions. As pre-primary education programmes form the foundation for children to access quality education, it remains one of the key intervention areas as well. In primary education most of the refugee teachers are not trained teachers. Provision of on-the-job training in collaboration with MoE, REBs and teachers training colleges remain crucial to improve quality of education. Participation of girls and children with disabilities in education services is limited due to different cultural barriers and lack of targeted support. Such interventions remain important to ensure gender parity and inclusive education. Programmes that benefit refugee and host community children in the areas of vocational skills training and access to higher education including university education for eligible refugee youth through DAFI scholarship[7] and other opportunities, both in country and abroad will remain important. School feeding programmes remain key to improve attendance and reduce dropouts. In coordination with WFP, RRS and other actors, these services will be given due attention.

FOOD SECURITY

Refugees will receive food assistance aligned with the agreed caloric value, based on resource allocations and projections for 2025. However, funding constraints are expected to reduce the provision below the current 60% of recommended dietary allowance (RDA). Monthly food rations will be distributed in accordance with the established food basket ration scale. Efforts will continue towards sustainable food security and livelihoods through multi-stakeholder engagement. Both in-kind and cash-based assistance modalities will be considered where feasible. Further, depending on feasibility and the outcome of the market assessments on available food commodities and service agents, cash-based assistance will continue to be explored and prioritized Advocacy with donors and key stakeholders will remain a priority to promote food security efforts. Where feasible, investments will be directed towards sustainable food security and livelihood initiatives. Targeted assistance will incorporate protection considerations to ensure the most vulnerable populations are prioritized. WFP will continue to lead end to end distribution through its cooperating partners in line with the revised standard operating procedures on food distribution.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

country of asylum or home country. The program is supported by the German government, UNHCR, and other partners. (UNHCR, Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) | UNHCR Opportunities, 7 March 2025)

Refugees will continue to access comprehensive primary healthcare and nutrition services through camp-based health facilities and government health facilities near camps/settlements. Secondary and tertiary healthcare services will be available at government hospitals under the same terms as for the national population. CRRP partners will ensure availability of essential medicines, medical supplies, and human resources to provide comprehensive primary healthcare services. Support will also be provided to government health facilities to enhance service provision for refugees and host communities. Key health services such as vaccination, HIV, tuberculosis, and leprosy treatments will be delivered through the national health system. Epidemic preparedness and response will be coordinated by the national and regional public health emergency management units, with support from CRRP partners. Advocacy for sustainable programming of health services will continue, including access to anti-malarial and disease prevention programs (e.g., indoor residual spraying in malaria prone areas), and supplementary immunization activities. Additionally, advocacy for inclusion of refugee data in the national health information management system will continue. Management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) will be prioritized, with a focus on integrating NCD care into acute emergency response. Moreover, ensuring access to sufficient psychotropic medication for management of mental health conditions will also be a key priority. Selected health facilities will be upgraded to meet minimum standards, including ensuring 24-hour power supply to critical units within the health centres. Community-based health promotion and disease surveillance systems will be strengthened to provide timely health information and facilitate early warning and response mechanisms for disease outbreaks.

In 2025, stakeholders will focus on life-savings nutrition specific interventions, including community-based management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient supplementation programs, infant and young child nutrition, emergency nutrition response and nutrition surveillance. Advocacy efforts will prioritize securing funding sustainable, nutrition-sensitive interventions where feasible, including cash-for-nutrition programs. Coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of nutrition programs will remain a key focus to ensure effective implementation and impact.

LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIC INCLUSION (LEI)

In 2025, CRRP partners will continue promoting the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities by mobilizing resources and advocating for a conducive policy environment that guarantees their right to work. Awareness-raising efforts will target stakeholders, host communities and refugees to enhance understanding of the legal and policy frameworks that govern access to employment opportunities. In 2023, Ethiopia made significant commitments under 'Agriculture and Food Systems' pledge to integrate the refugees in national systems, GBV, national ID programs and Technical and Vocational Education and

*In Jewi camp, in the Gambella region South Sudanese refugees run a **soap** producing factory. With over 350,000 refugees, Gambella is the biggest refugee-hosting region in Ethiopia.*

Training (TVET), as well as to create a conductive environment for private sector engagement and land access through leasing arrangement. These efforts align with the GoE's Ten-Year Prospective Plan (2021-2030), known as the Pathway to Prosperity, which aims to enhance economic growth, job creation, and improved access to basic services, enabling refugees to access livelihood opportunities.

In 2024, a new Right to Work Directive (No. 1019/2024) was adopted to further advance GRF pledges in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, and the Refugee Right to Work Directive (No. 02/2019), which enhances refugees' access to decent work and business protection. CRRP partners will support the local systems and regional authorities to integrate refugees into the development plans. While Ethiopia has made notable progress in fulfilling its pledges, several commitments require further implementation and additional resources.

CRRP partners will work together with development actors, donors and the private sector to mobilize financial and technical support, stimulate investment and foster innovation in refugee-hosting areas. Further, they will target tailored financial services, including market systems, poverty reduction, agricultural and non-agriculture business schemes.

In the Gambella, Benshangul-Gumuz, and Somali regions, CRRP partners will focus on crop mechanization, cluster farming, goat production, irrigated land productivity, climate-smart agriculture, and expansion of non-farm business schemes. In urban and northerns operations, accredited youth training, digital training and employment will be implemented.

In 2025, CRRP partners will advocate for the inclusion of the Sudanese refugee into sustainable livelihood interventions based on the assessment and design community-based recovery projects, including improved seed distribution, farming and fishing tools and cash-based assistance.

Private sector involvement will be explored further to provide employment opportunities, enhance access to services and goods, and support innovation within refugee and host communities. Collaboration among partners on livelihoods interventions will be reinforced to ensure coherence, synergy and reduce duplication considering funding gaps.

SETTLEMENT & SHELTER/HOUSING

The Sustainable Settlement and Shelter Response Roadmap will continue to guide CRRP partners' interventions in 2025, ensuring a sustainable and integrated approach to refugee housing. This roadmap is built on two key approaches. The first is the Master Plan Approach to settlement planning. This approach balances immediate humanitarian needs with long-term development goals and aligns responses with national, sub-national, and local development plans. The second is the Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA) approach. This approach allows comparison of different housing and shelter options through a multi-criteria analysis. It assesses environmental impact, technical performance, habitability, and the cost of construction-efficiency. CRRP partners will use these tools to evaluate and explore sustainable shelter solutions tailored to specific locations. Comprehensive data collection on housing and infrastructure within refugee camps, urban and host communities will be prioritized using ArcGIS Field Maps with data stored in the UNHCR Global Database for better visualization and analysis.

These efforts will support data-driven advocacy and program design, considering AGD, AAP, and protection mainstreaming. The focus will be on designing climate-resilient shelters from the onset of emergencies, aligning with the Global Strategic Plan for climate action. Coordination with the GoE and other stakeholders will be strengthened to achieve sustainable housing integrated with national development plans.

Through these approaches and initiatives, CRRP partners aim to achieve commitments made at the 2023 GRF, particularly in human settlement and climate action. These activities will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal of targeting safe, adequate, and affordable housing and integrated, sustainable human settlement planning.

WASH

In 2025, WASH partners will work closely with the regional government water authorities and RRS to coordinate the provision of WASH services. In line with the inclusion agenda, efforts will focus on strengthening existing water systems to accommodate increasing refugee population and constructing new water infrastructure where necessary. Activities will align with GoE's 2023 GRF pledges, particularly in climate action, human settlement, inclusion of refugees into existing national systems, and private sector engagement, contributing to SGD goal 6, which seeks to ensure sustainable water and sanitation management for all.

Emergency water provision through water trucking will be carried out where needed, with a clearly strategy to transition towards more sustainable water systems. The Regional Water Bureau will provide technical support and oversight for the development of durable water infrastructure and capacity-building efforts. Gender-segregated and disability-accessible sanitation facilities will be constructed in emergency situations, with protection measures mainstreamed into WASH facility design and location. Meaningful refugee participation will be ensured through consultations that take into account age, gender and diversity considerations. Families will be empowered to construct their own latrines where local materials are available, particularly in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, while family-shared latrines will also be supported. Institutional WASH support will be provided, ensuring that schools, health facilities, and other institutions have adequate water and sanitation services. Cash-based interventions will be promoted where feasible, particularly for shelter and sanitation support. Timely and consistent provision of soap will be ensured to promote personal hygiene through, with hygiene awareness campaigns prioritized across all refugee-hosting locations.

The WASH sector working group will provide guidelines to partners to ensure effective service delivery. A key focus will be placed on solarizing diesel-powered water systems to reduce operational costs and mitigate environmental impact. In Gambella, efforts will focus on upgrading the water network system inside Nguenyyiel, Kule and Tierkidi camps. In the Somali region, UNHCR, UNICEF, RRS, the Somali Regional Water Bureau and other partners will work together to ensure timely completion of the R-WASH project targets[8]. WASH partners will integrate climate resilience approaches such as solarization, ground water monitoring, rainwater harvesting, water safety planning, controlling vector-borne diseases and water demand management strategies. These initiatives will contribute to ensuring access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene services for refugees and host communities, supporting both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term development objectives.

BASIC NEEDS

In line with UNHCR Global Policy on CBI for 2022 to 2026, and Ethiopia's CBI strategy from 2025 to 2029, CRRP partners are dedicated to advancing and broadening the use of CBI. The strategy advocates for a "why-not cash" approach, prioritizing cash assistance over traditional in-kind support. This approach aims to effectively address both sectoral and basic needs through emergency, multipurpose and sectoral cash grants. The goal of these efforts is to significantly enhance protection and solution outcomes, while also improving the efficiency and effectiveness, and contribute to long-term development and resilience, in line with Ethiopia's Multiyear Strategy (MYS) 2025-2029 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2025, CRRP partners will work closely with the Ethiopia Cash Working Group, which is co-chaired by OCHA, UNHCR, Save the Children International (SCI), and the Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS). Their joint efforts will focus on sustainably delivering large-scale Multipurpose Cash Assistance andworking with development agencies to enhance national, shock-responsive Social Safety Nets.

8 The R-WASH (Regional Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) Project is a climate-smart initiative aimed at improving water and sanitation services for refugees, IDPs, and host communities in East Africa. The project is implemented by UNICEF and UNHCR, with support from other partners.

They will also advocate for the financial integration of refugees into the national banking system, supported by the Government's 2023 GRF pledge on digital connectivity and access to documentation. This initiative seeks to ensure that all refugee populations, including those from Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and others have access to financial services. Moreover, CRRP partners are considering sector-specific cash support in areas such as shelter, WASH, livelihoods, and non-food items. Through the National Cash Working Group, partners are committed to providing tools for systematic reporting and avoiding duplication of cash assistance among humanitarian actors.

UNHCR is also co-leading the re-establishment of a sub-national cash working group in the Gambella region to better coordinate and improve the effectiveness of CBI in the humanitarian response efforts.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The development of resilient infrastructure, promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering of innovation, including high technology industries and mobile broadband access are key priorities under UN's Sustainable Development Goal 9. Ensuring digital connectivity for refugees is critical for accessing reliable internet and affordable telecommunication services, which are essential for communication, service delivery, financial and health services and education, as well as digital economy opportunities. Efforts to improve connectivity in refugee settings require collaborations between humanitarian and development organizations, governments, and private sector partners. These collaborations aim to deploy infrastructure like mobile networks and satellite communications, provide devices, and develop digital inclusion programs. Addressing gaps in digital and energy infrastructure, improving policy and regulatory environments, and overcoming user-side barriers such as device accessibility and digital literacy are crucial.

In partnership with the Ethiopian government, UNHCR and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) are leading a Roundtable on Digital Inclusion and Connectivity for Refugees and Host Communities. Building on the 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledge, this initiative fosters multistakeholder engagement to bridge the digital divide for refugees and their host communities, by addressing challenges and discussing potential solutions surrounding for digital access and capacity development.

Assessments are underway to understand challenges and good practices for digital access, with an estimated budget of USD 1,000,000. This budget covers connectivity and infrastructure investment, communal facilities access, digital literacy, and activities to bridge digital divides, especially for women, girls, and persons with disabilities.

To address critical communication needs during refugee emergencies, Ethiopia is working closely with the Regional Bureau and the IT Emergency Preparedness and Response Section to provide seamless communication and technology services to humanitarian actors. Establishing Security Operation Centers (SOCs) in collaboration with UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) is key for receiving real-time alerts and coordination. The strategy includes equipping personnel with necessary security communication devices, particularly satellite phones and setting up ICT service hubs with VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) systems for reliable connectivity.

The initial project cost for nine months is USD 425,229.14, covering equipment and ongoing expenses for broadband and satellite connection expenses. These efforts emphasize the importance of advanced communication tools and infrastructure in supporting refugees and ensuring operational efficiency during emergencies.

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model and the GCR, UNHCR supports RRS in leading and coordinating the overall country refugee response in close collaboration with federal, regional and local authorities.

The 2025 CRRP brings together 49 humanitarian and development organizations that directly appealing for funds, alongside additional partners, including local NGOs, working independently or as implementing partners of INGO and UN Agencies. The response plan aims to provide a multisectoral,

inclusive approach, supporting refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and impacted host communities while strengthening linkages between humanitarian, peace and development actors.

Inter-agency sectoral and sub-sectoral working groups, co-chaired by UNHCR and RRS, operate at national and field levels, ensuring coordination across key sectors. At the national level, sector working groups cover Protection (including Child Protection and GBV), Health & Nutrition, Education, Food Security, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Shelter and Site Management, WASH, Energy & Environment and Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion. Additionally, cross-cutting groups for Cash, PSEA and AAP are in place, with PSEA and AAP, co-chaired by UN agencies and an INGO. These structures are replicated and adjusted at the field level as needed. The coordination mechanisms facilitate information sharing, ensure effective implementation and timely response to challenges, and strengthen synergies while preventing duplication. Quality assurance measures, including regular field monitoring, are in place to uphold standards, Capacity-building efforts will focus on national and local institutions, including refugee-led groups to promote localization and inclusive and meaningful participation.

Moreover, a national level Inter-Agency Refugee Coordination Forum, comprising UN agencies, national and international NGOs, meet monthly in Addis Ababa to discuss operational issues and align sectoral responses. Quarterly meetings, chaired by the Director General of RRS and the UNHCR Representative, engage donors on response updates, funding gaps and needs of the refugee and returnee populations. Ongoing inter-agency assessments, monitoring and reporting will ensure a coordinated needs-based response.

CRRP partners will support the Ethiopian government in fulfilling i Ethiopia Ten-Year Year Perspective Development Plan (2021-2030), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2025 – 2030 for Ethiopia, and its GCR commitments. The GoE is co-leading multistakeholder pledges focused on climate action, energy access, and private sector engagement, with donor-backed funding to advance integration and achieve sustainable development goals. The government-led Makatet Roadmap will guide refugee inclusion in national systems, ensuring equitable access to education, healthcare, and employment.

In 2025, coordination efforts will expand to include a broad range of stakeholders and development investments aimed at enhancing systemic capacity and fostering peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities. Community-led initiatives will strengthen social cohesion and sustainability in refugee-hosting areas, ensuring long-term impact.

Refugee Response Coordination - Ethiopia

Government of Ethiopia and UNHCR

Inter-agency coordination Forum

- Refugee and Returnee Cash SWG — RRS / UNHCR
- PSEA Network — UNFPA /RCO, UNWomen
- Accountability to Affected People WG — IOM/OCHA/PIE
- Health & Nutrition WG — RRS / UNHCR
- Education WG — RRS / UNHCR
- Food Security & Food Distribution WG — WFP / UNHCR
- Shelter and Site Mngmt WG — RRS / UNHCR
- Protection — RRS / UNHCR
  - Child Protection SWG — UNHCR
  - Gender Base Violence SWG — RRS / UNHCR
- Energy & Environment Technical WG — RRS / UNHCR
- WASH WG — RRS / UNHCR
- Livelihoods WG — RRS / UNHCR
- ICT WG — WFP / UNICEF / UNHCR
- * Information Management WG — UNHCR

WG – Working Group
SWG - Sub-Working Group
PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

* Information Management WG Should be activated in 2025

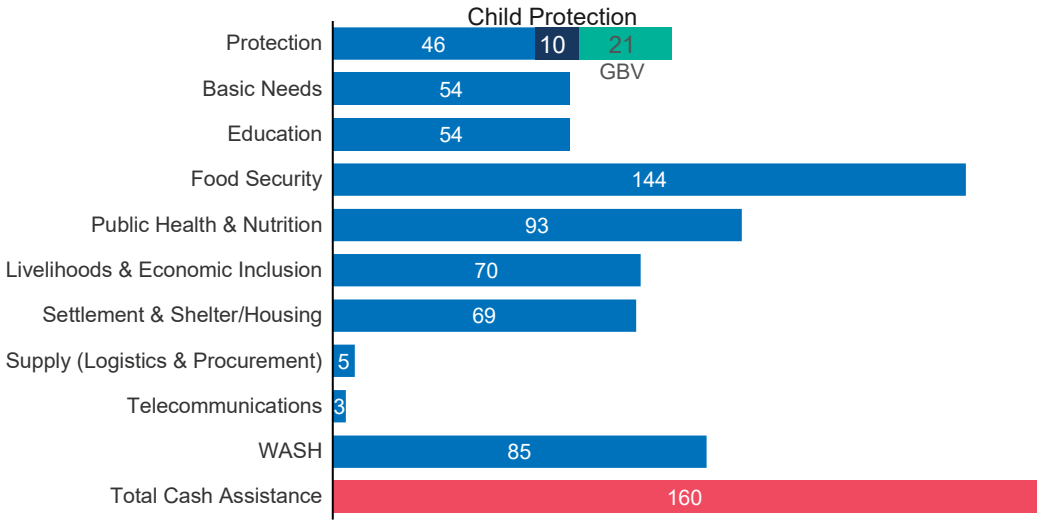
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

49 Partners Involved	UN Agencies	International NGOs	National NGOs	International FBOs	National FBOs
	$585,440,331	$73,249,073	$6,655,810	$8,761,481	$10,096,914

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.

Budget summary by sector at Country Level

Million in USD



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

Mzzpl Ø OAGzFDJ NGospFeGy y l DJ mJ bl DFzpD

Population Group	Agency name (short)	Sectors	Financial Requirements (in USD)
Somali	AAE	Protection	$ 82,000.00
Somali	AAE	WASH	$ 77,000.00
Eritreans	AAE	Protection	$ 29,000.00
Eritreans	AAE	WASH	$ 17,000.00
Sudanese	AAE	Protection	$ 41,570.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	AAE	WASH	$ 29,210.00
South Sudanese	ACF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 3,000,000.00
South Sudanese	ACF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 523,000.00
South Sudanese	ACF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 2,500,000.00
Sudanese	ACF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 2,200,000.00
Sudanese	ACF	Food Security	$ 1,250,000.00
Somali	AHA	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 557,894.00
Eritreans	AHA	Energy & Environment	$ 72,368.00
Eritreans	AHA	Energy & Environment	$ 72,368.00
Eritreans	AHA	Protection	$ 122,736.00
Eritreans	AHA	Protection	$ 123,736.00
Eritreans	AHA	WASH	$ 202,894.00
Eritreans	AHA	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 252,631.00
South Sudanese	AHA	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 134,210.00
Somali	ALIGHT	Protection	$ 600,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	ALIGHT	Protection	$ 293,108.00
Somali	ALIGHT	WASH	$ 350,270.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	ALIGHT	WASH	$ 386,551.00
Somali	ALIGHT	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 352,044.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	ALIGHT	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 350,000.00

Somali	ALIGHT	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 133,127.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	ALIGHT	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 32,231.00
Eritreans	ANE	WASH	$ 230,155.00
South Sudanese	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 192,924.00
Sudanese	ANE	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 77,076.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	CACH	WASH	$ 150,000.00
Sudanese	CISP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 345,000.00
Sudanese	CISP	WASH	$ 194,322.00
South Sudanese	CUAMM	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 147,980.00
South Sudanese	CVT	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,333,333.00
South Sudanese	DCA	Basic needs	$ 590,674.00
South Sudanese	DCA	Food Security	$ 477,421.00
Eritreans	DCA	Basic needs	$ 367,499.00
Eritreans	DCA	Food Security	$ 564,406.00
Eritreans	DEC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 920,445.00
South Sudanese	DRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 2,000,000.00
Eritreans	DRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 2,000,000.00
South Sudanese	DRC	Protection	$ 203,850.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	DRC	Protection	$ 1,000,000.00
Eritreans	DRC	Protection	$ 1,000,000.00
Eritreans	Edukans	Education	$ 545,000.00
Eritreans	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 350,000.00
Eritreans	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 500,000.00
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 850,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 152,441.00
Eritreans	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 250,000.00
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 30,000.00

Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 1,702,890.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 276,486.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 200,000.00
South Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 540,250.00
South Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 110,000.00
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 243,141.00
Somali	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 275,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 41,250.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 105,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 40,625.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 38,110.00
Eritreans	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 150,000.00
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 667,846.00
Eritreans	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 150,000.00
Sudanese	EOC-DICAC	Protection	$ 250,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 160,750.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 15,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 8,125.00
Somali	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 680,000.00
Somali	EOC-DICAC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 500,000.00
Somali	EOC-DICAC	Education	$ 1,810,000.00

South Sudanese	FAO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 11,620,000.00
Sudanese	FAO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 7,168,000.00
South Sudanese	FRC	Education	$ 488,115.00
South Sudanese	FRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 390,000.00
South Sudanese	GNE	Energy & Environment	$ 12,500.00
Sudanese	GNE	Energy & Environment	$ 12,500.00
South Sudanese	GNE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 6,250.00
South Sudanese	GNE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 50,382.00
Sudanese	GNE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 6,250.00
Sudanese	GNE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 50,382.00
South Sudanese	GNE	Protection	$ 6,250.00
Sudanese	GNE	Protection	$ 6,250.00
South Sudanese	GNE	Protection	$ 9,994.00
Somali	GNE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 97,833.00
Sudanese	GNE	Protection	$ 9,994.00
South Sudanese	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,700,000.00
Sudanese	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 600,000.00
Sudanese	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 500,000.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	GOAL	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 300,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	HEKS/EPER	Basic needs	$ 27,118.00
Sudanese	IHS	WASH	$ 150,000.00
Eritreans	IHS	WASH	$ 50,000.00
Sudanese	IHS	Protection	$ 80,000.00
Eritreans	IHS	Protection	$ 50,000.00
Sudanese	IHS	Food Security	$ 150,000.00
Somali	IMC	WASH	$ 2,142,402.00
Somali	IMC	WASH	$ 80,000.00
Somali	IMC	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 637,527.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	Inkomoko	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 6,000.00

Ethiopian refugee returnees	Inkomoko	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 6,000.00
South Sudanese	IOM	Logistics & Supply	$ 700,000.00
Sudanese	IOM	Protection	$ 1,600,000.00
Sudanese	IOM	WASH	$ 1,800,000.00
Sudanese	IOM	Basic needs	$ 450,000.00
South Sudanese	IRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 1,000,000.00
South Sudanese	IRC	WASH	$ 1,500,000.00
Sudanese	IRC	WASH	$ 1,200,000.00
South Sudanese	IRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 1,000,000.00
Sudanese	IRC	Protection	$ 250,000.00
Somali	IRC	Protection	$ 300,000.00
Somali	IRC	Protection	$ 250,000.00
Eritreans	IRC	Protection	$ 350,000.00
Eritreans	IRC	Education	$ 500,000.00
Eritreans	IRC	Education	$ 300,000.00
Somali	IRC	Education	$ 250,000.00
Somali	IRC	Protection	$ 350,000.00
Eritreans	IRC	Protection	$ 350,000.00
Sudanese	IRE	Basic needs	$ 3,000,000.00
Somali	ITU	Telecommunications	$ 100,000.00
South Sudanese	ITU	Telecommunications	$ 100,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 500,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Protection	$ 599,060.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Protection	$ 327,421.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 265,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Basic needs	$ 125,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	JRS	Basic needs	$ 125,000.00
Somali	LWF	Protection	$ 500,000.00
Somali	LWF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 540,000.00

South Sudanese	LWF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 450,000.00
South Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 326,306.00
Somali	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 4,346,289.00
Eritreans	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 856,820.00
Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 190,000.00
Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,169,875.00
Somali	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 270,000.00
South Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 290,873.00
Somali	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 346,840.00
Eritreans	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 490,250.00
Sudanese	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 542,980.00
Eritreans	MTI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 170,000.00
South Sudanese	NCA	WASH	$ 150,000.00
South Sudanese	NCA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 130,000.00
Sudanese	NRC	Education	$ 880,040.00
Sudanese	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 878,280.00
Sudanese	NRC	WASH	$ 845,680.00
Sudanese	NRC	Protection	$ 645,780.00
Sudanese	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 415,530.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 838,460.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	NRC	Protection	$ 286,000.00
Eritreans	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 748,780.00
Somali	NRC	Education	$ 421,040.00
Somali	NRC	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 818,580.00

Somali	NRC	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 415,500.00
Somali	NRC	WASH	$ 830,570.00
Somali	NRC	Protection	$ 286,560.00
Eritreans	OSD	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 250,000.00
Somali	OWDA	Education	$ 102,000.00
Somali	OWS DF	Education	$ 250,000.00
Somali	OWS DF	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 200,000.00
Somali	OWS DF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 56,006.00
Somali	OWS DF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 78,408.00
Somali	OWS DF	WASH	$ 56,006.00
South Sudanese	Oxfam GB	WASH	$ 2,000,000.00
Somali	PAPDA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 700,000.00
Sudanese	PIE	Protection	$ 903,333.00
Sudanese	PIE	Protection	$ 744,333.00
Sudanese	PIE	Education	$ 1,333,334.00
Sudanese	PIE	WASH	$ 500,000.00
Sudanese	PIE	Food Security	$ 380,000.00
Sudanese	PIE	Basic needs	$ 1,500,000.00
Sudanese	PIE	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 283,333.00
Sudanese	PIE	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 66,666.00
Sudanese	PIE	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 183,334.00
South Sudanese	PIE	Protection	$ 1,818,182.00
South Sudanese	PIE	Protection	$ 873,050.00
South Sudanese	PIE	Education	$ 2,375,569.00
Eritreans	PIE	Education	$ 851,035.00
Eritreans	PIE	Protection	$ 409,091.00
Eritreans	PIE	Food Security	$ 227,273.00
Eritreans	PIE	Food Security	$ 90,909.00
Eritreans	PIE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 199,464.00
Eritreans	PIE	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 181,818.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	PIE	Protection	$ 23,975.00

Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	PIE	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 38,821.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	PIE	Education	$ 2,279.00
Eritreans	PIE	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 10,898.00
South Sudanese	RaDO	Basic needs	$ 150,000.00
South Sudanese	RaDO	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 200,000.00
South Sudanese	RaDO	Protection	$ 120,000.00
Eritreans	RaDO	Basic needs	$ 200,000.00
Eritreans	RaDO	Protection	$ 50,000.00
Eritreans	RaDO	Education	$ 70,000.00
South Sudanese	SCI	Protection	$ 288,000.00
Somali	SCI	Protection	$ 432,000.00
Somali	SESEDA	Protection	$ 210,750.00
Sudanese	UNDP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 3,375,300.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNDP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 510,000.00
Sudanese	UNDP	Energy & Environment	$ 500,000.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNDP	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 340,000.00
Sudanese	UNDP	Protection	$ 75,000.00
Sudanese	UNDP	Energy & Environment	$ 500,000.00
Sudanese	UNDP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 3,375,000.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNDP	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 850,000.00
South Sudanese	UNFPA	Protection	$ 1,500,000.00
South Sudanese	UNFPA	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,000,000.00
Sudanese	UNFPA	Protection	$ 1,500,000.00
Sudanese	UNFPA	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,000,000.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 6,171,000.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	$ 12,306,073.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	$ 12,306,073.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 6,563,239.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 3,129,427.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 2,051,012.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 1,538,259.00

South Sudanese	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 18,459,110.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 9,742,308.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 3,076,518.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 3,076,518.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 15,895,345.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,538,259.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Telecommunications	$ 512,753.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	$ 1,025,506.00
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 10,255,061.00
Somali	UNHCR	WASH	$ 13,667,746.00
Somali	UNHCR	Education	$ 11,111,989.00
Somali	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 7,111,673.00
Somali	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 3,390,926.00
Somali	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 2,639,097.00
Somali	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 2,083,498.00
Somali	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 27,779,972.00
Somali	UNHCR	Protection	$ 12,221,418.00
Somali	UNHCR	Protection	$ 3,333,597.00
Somali	UNHCR	Protection	$ 3,555,836.00
Somali	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 15,001,185.00
Somali	UNHCR	Telecommunications	$ 888,959.00
Somali	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	$ 1,666,798.00
Somali	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 5,000,395.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	WASH	$ 5,781,095.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Education	$ 4,891,696.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 4,635,209.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 2,210,121.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 695,651.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 336,294.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 4,446,996.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Protection	$ 5,019,016.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Protection	$ 2,223,498.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Protection	$ 2,668,198.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 4,802,756.00

Eritreans	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 533,640.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Telecommunications	$ 889,399.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	$ 889,399.00
Eritreans	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 4,446,996.00
Somali	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,666,798.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	WASH	$ 2,880,065.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Education	$ 2,400,055.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 5,575,136.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Protection	$ 2,880,065.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Protection	$ 1,440,033.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Protection	$ 1,440,033.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 3,240,074.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 360,008.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Telecommunications	$ 480,011.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	$ 480,011.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 2,400,055.00
Ethiopian refugee returnees (Other countries)	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 425,000.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 2,373,940.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Basic needs	$ 5,016,441.00

Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 1,730,905.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy & Environment	$ 1,341,938.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 3,111,739.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	$ 9,335,218.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 2,333,805.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 8,885,218.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 450,000.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Telecommunications	$ 777,935.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	$ 9,335,218.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 15,208,626.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	$ 13,224,892.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 3,889,674.00
Sudanese	UNHCR	Logistics & Supply	$ 777,935.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 548,132.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Basic needs	$ 257,000.00
Somali	UNICEF	Basic needs	$ 412,000.00
Eritreans	UNICEF	Basic needs	$ 180,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Protection	$ 880,000.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	UNICEF	Basic needs	$ 335,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Protection	$ 241,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,525,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Education	$ 167,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 2,000,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 2,000,000.00
Somali	UNICEF	WASH	$ 18,000,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	$ 2,000,000.00
Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	$ 1,000,000.00
Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	$ 2,302,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 500,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Education	$ 2,000,000.00
South Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	$ 125,000.00
Somali	Wa-PYDO	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 384,324.00
Somali	Wa-PYDO	Education	$ 120,493.00

Somali	Wa-PYDO	Settlement, Shelter & Housing	$ 498,386.00
South Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	$ 54,267,296.00
South Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	$ 2,556,913.00
South Sudanese	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 894,559.00
Somali	WFP	Food Security	$ 46,973,758.00
Somali	WFP	Food Security	$ 2,462,281.00
Somali	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 1,798,598.00
Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	$ 21,048,569.00
Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	$ 1,011,694.00
Sudanese	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 2,293,877.00
Eritreans	WFP	Food Security	$ 11,655,246.00
Eritreans	WFP	Food Security	$ 592,817.00
Eritreans	WFP	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 215,119.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	WFP	Food Security	$ 763,830.00
Urban refugees, Borena and other nationalities	WHO	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 500,000.00
Sudanese	WHO	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 840,000.00
Sudanese	WVI	Public Health & Nutrition	$ 50,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Energy & Environment	$ 500,000.00
Somali	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 400,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 300,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 300,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 400,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Energy & Environment	$ 50,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	$ 400,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	$ 300,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	$ 250,000.00
Eritreans	ZOA	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	$ 500,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	$ 10,000.00
South Sudanese	ZOA	Protection	$ 500,000.00

Total	$ 684,203,609.00

Mzzpl 1 OAGzFDJ l zo OAGzFDJ Z AzuFADzs RDl y pHADw

Country	Sector		Indicator	Target
Country		Protection	# of asylum seekers and refugees individually registered at the end of reporting period	1,110,436
			# of asylum seekers and refugees received individual documentation at the end of reporting period	644,053
			# of asylum-seekers benefitting from prima facie recognition	63,192
			# of substantive status determination decisions analyzed	2,500
		Community-Based Protection	Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	80%
		Sub-Sector: Child Protection	% of children at risk supported through Best Interests Procedure	59%
			# refugee children receiving individual case management	27,569
			% of UASC in appropriate interim or long-term alternative care	74%
			Ratio of refugee children to caseworker	1%
		Sub-Sector: GBV	% of identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support	100%

	Basic Needs	% refugee who benefitting from the multipurpose cash assistance (CBI) # of people who recieved Non-Food Items	18% 214,952
	Education	% of refugee children enrolled in ECD % of refugee children enrolled in primary school % of refugee children enrolled in secondary school % of refugees enrolled in tertiary education Proportion of children and youth engaged in formal and non-formal educational activities	56% 60% 18% 4%
	Food security	# of people receiving food assistance (in-kind/CBI/Hybrid)	1,110,436
	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	% of refugees knowing that all humanitarians who are involved in delivering assistance have the duty not to request payments or sexual favors for services	56%
	Public Health & Nutrition	% GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months % SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<20% <2%
	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion	% refugees who received productive assets, training and /or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners % refugees employed/self employed	5.2% 3.5%
	Settlement & Shetler/Housing	Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing # of people who received shelter and housing assistance # of people who benefited from climate-resilient enhancement of their settlement	38.10% 105,985 388,678

			# of people supported with more sustainable housing	64,612
			# of consultation/traning/ exploration conducted on promoting sustainable human settlement	5
		WASH	% refugee households with household latrines	85%
			% of refugee households receiving sufficient soap for hygiene (450g/p/m, 700g/female menstrual age/m)	90%