

# ETHIOPIA

## COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January – December 2023



*South Sudanese children in Nguenyiel refugee camp in Gambella, Ethiopia.*

*Photo credit: @UNHCR Ethiopia*

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## A word from the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS) and UNHCR

Ethiopia continues to receive and generously host people fleeing conflict and persecution, despite internal challenges related to conflicts, climate change and socio-economic constraints. Throughout 2022, more than 20,500 asylum seekers arrived in Ethiopia, mainly from neighboring Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan; and as witnessed during the first months of 2023, many more new refugees arrived into the Somali Region of the country. The urgent support needed for this emergency is not included in the response plan and budget of this Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) for Ethiopia.

The dynamics, complexities, and often unique challenges of different situations throughout the country continue to have a telling impact on refugee protection, and the assistance and solutions efforts of the Government, UNHCR and partners. Two years of conflict in Northern Ethiopia have negatively impacted the protection environment of some refugee populations in the Country. While the commitment of the Government to provide comprehensive protection and assistance remains steadfast, the conflicts have directly impacted local communities and the refugees and asylum seekers whom they host. This has also challenged our institutional capacities to maintain a sustainable response, particularly as concurrent emergency interventions further constrain already limited resources. Due to conflicts, thousands of refugees were relocated to safer locations within the country, requiring the establishment of new sites, infrastructure and service delivery. Meanwhile, the spontaneous movement of thousands fleeing the conflict in the north, has doubled the urban refugee populations, putting additional strains on already stretched humanitarian assistance, including registration, documentation, and other essential protection services.



*Eritrean refugees receive emergency assistance in the Afar region, Ethiopia*  
Photo credit: @UNHCR Ethiopia

The pro-longed drought affecting the southern region of the country, and severe flooding in the western regions where refugees are hosted, have significantly exacerbated food insecurity, disease outbreaks and other risks. Heightened protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), early marriage and an increased number of school dropouts have been recorded. The levels of support needed to address these protection risks will continue to grow in the year ahead. Further investment into medium and longer-term resilience-building within refugee and host communities, including sustainable energy, water, and food systems is an essential strategy to reduce exposure, vulnerability and future climate shocks at local levels.

Our strategic approach is aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), as are the pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019. The second GRF, scheduled for December this year, represents an opportunity for all of us to renew our commitments and jointly deliver and support solutions with refugees in Ethiopia.

As we collectively reflect on the refugee situation in Ethiopia, we once again call on donors and stakeholders to continue their strong support – none of our protection, assistance and solutions activities and interventions are possible without you. Meanwhile, the inspiring efforts of all our partners, not least the refugees themselves, are reminders of what can be achieved when we work together. Thank you.

**Ato Tesfahun Gobeza**  
Director General  
Refugee and Returnee Service  
(RRS)

**Mamadou Dian Balde**  
Representative  
UNHCR Ethiopia

# Ethiopia Planned Response

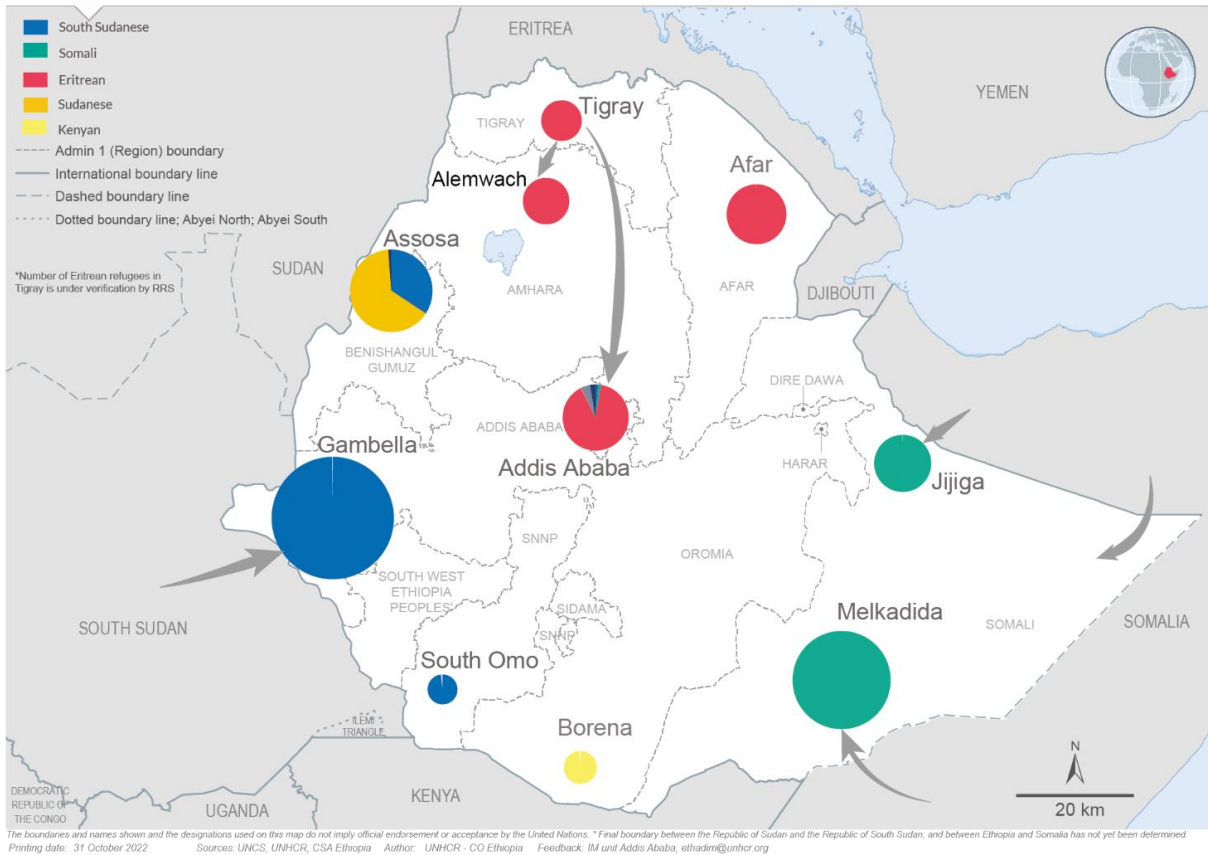
## January - December 2023

**941,000**  
Projected Refugee  
Population by end  
of 2023

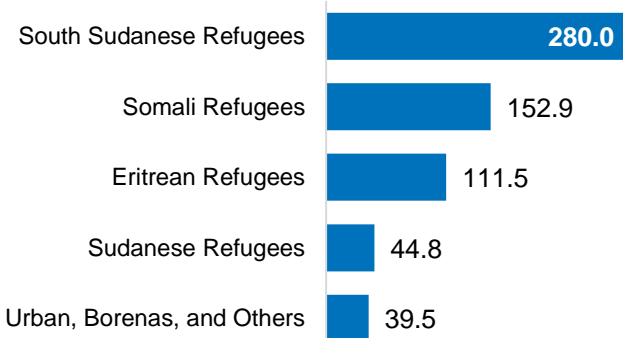
**US\$ 628 M**  
Requirements for  
2023

**435,265**  
Assisted Host  
Population

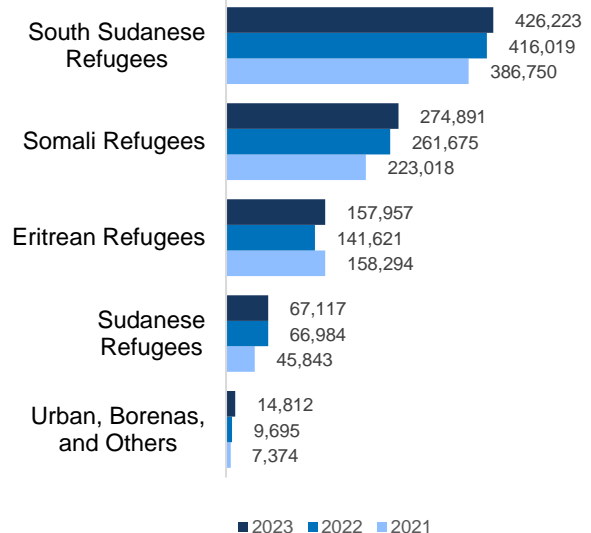
**34**  
Partners  
Involved



### Requirements for 2023 | In millions of US\$



### Refugee Population Trends



# Country Overview

## Executive Summary

The 2023 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) is the interagency strategic planning and coordination 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), UNHCR, and thirty-five (35) humanitarian and development partners. It presents both the needs and the planned responses - across all sectors - for refugees and asylum-seekers in the country; and supports related programs for refugee-hosting communities to help them meet their own challenges. 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. This cooperation is aligned with Ethiopia's [Ten Years Development Plan, A Pathway to Prosperity 2021-2030](#), the Regional Development Planning, the [United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework \(UNSDCF\)](#), the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), UNHCR's multi-year Strategic Plan for Ethiopia (2022-2024), and the [Global Compact on Refugees \(GCR\)](#).

Ethiopia remains Africa's third largest refugee-hosting country with a total population of 882,276 refugees and asylum-seekers, as of December 2022. Most of the refugees are from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan<sup>1</sup>. By the end of 2023, the number of refugees is expected to increase to 941,000<sup>2</sup> due to natural population growth as well as new arrivals. Despite the limited resources and many challenges of its own, the GoE has maintained its open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers and maintained its commitments to the pledges made at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019. In Ethiopia, 92% of refugees live in 24 camps and settlements, while 8% of refugees, predominately from Eritrea, reside in urban areas, mostly in Addis Ababa. Due to the conflict in northern Ethiopia, thousands of refugees relocated to the nation's capital, doubling the number of urban refugees within 12 months to more than 70,000.

Ethiopia is a State Party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and a party to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Ethiopia's Refugee Proclamation (No. 1110/2019) is one of the most progressive refugee laws on the continent and continues to be implemented despite challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic and conflict within the Country. The Proclamation is currently implemented through three Directives: Directive on Determining the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps; Directive on Determining the Procedure for Refugees' Right to Work; and the Directive on Returnees' Grievances and Appeals Handling.

Advancing protection and solutions, for and with refugees, are affected by the high level of inflation and scarcity of essential commodities, particularly in remote regions, where most refugees are hosted. The country remains impacted by the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Inflation rates affect the daily lives of refugees' and greatly impact the delivery of humanitarian interventions. Furthermore, high unemployment rates and limited economic opportunities negatively impact the livelihoods possibilities of refugees and their host communities. This dire economic outlook is compounded by the most prolonged period of drought in decades, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the country. This renders already vulnerable populations exposed to new risks including multiple outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases. Food insecurity is on the increase, affecting more than 20 million people across the country.

To respond to the needs of refugees in a comprehensive and sustainable manner, the GoE made nine pledges at the 2016 Leaders' Summit, including in education, out-of-camp policy, refugee documentation, local integration, and basic social services. At the first GRF in 2019, Ethiopia committed to four additional pledges for work and livelihoods,

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR and partners are working together as of May 2023 towards issuing a fully-fledged inter-agency Sudan Refugee Response Plan that will be launched this week. The RRP will include the most affected countries, namely the Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, South Sudan and Ethiopia. The plan has been drawn up with 134 partners including UN agencies, national and international NGOs and civil society groups. It indicates a projected planning figure of 860,000 refugees and returnees crossing the border into the countries neighboring Sudan and a preliminary overall inter-agency budget requirement of US\$445 million. This includes a refugee response appeal of approximately \$89M for Ethiopia.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the security situation emanating from a political dispute in Laascaanood, Sool Region of Somaliland has deteriorated, with a rapid escalation of fighting which pushed close to 100,000 new asylum seekers and refugees – the majority of whom are women, children and vulnerable people – into the Somali Region (Doolo Zone) of Ethiopia. The projected figure of 941,000 has already increased due to this emergency. An appeal was launched for this situation ([link](#)) on the second of March 2023 (116.1M)

education, energy, and protection. Supported by UNHCR and other partners, GoE is advancing on these commitments including the socio-economic inclusion of refugees into national systems.

During 2022 the Government and partners achieved progress in various sectors, including birth registration, education and WASH. Existing health centers and schools in the refugee hosting areas did not have sufficient capacity to fully accommodate the population in need. However, Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP) to reintegrate refugee children into formal education were implemented with over 183,000 refugees and asylum-seekers benefiting from state-sponsored education opportunities. Currently, refugees and asylum-seekers are enrolled in 54 primary schools, 85 pre-schools and 12 secondary schools across the country. The number of children without birth certificates reduced from approximately 160,000 to 130,000 (March 2022).

The Itang water system in Gambella was optimized and supports over 260,000 refugees and members of the host community. Peace initiatives and community approaches, such as the creation of Peace Committees and other conflict resolution platforms involving religious leaders in the regions hosting refugees have helped to mitigate existing instability caused by armed groups repeatedly attacking camps and looting properties. Finally, refugees have been included in the GoE's COVID-19 vaccination plan. As of October 2022, 119,847 refugees have received COVID-19 vaccines, including 94,159 having received two doses.

## Part 1: Current Situation

Globally, Ethiopia remains a major refugee hosting country. Despite internal challenges, the country has kept its doors open to new arrivals seeking international protection and remains committed to realize its 2019 GRF pledges, as well as prepare additional pledges for the second GRF in December 2023.

The signing of the Agreement for lasting Peace through a Permanent Cessation of Hostilities brokered by the African Union on 2 November 2022, and the follow-up agreement in Nairobi on 12 November, have marked a significant breakthrough, including an end to the fighting which erupted in Tigray in November 2020 (that claimed many civilian lives and dramatically affected local communities, including refugees). The peace agreement is providing opportunities to improve the protection environment for refugees in the northern regions, as well as those in other regions indirectly affected by the conflict. Delivery of humanitarian aid into Afar, Amhara, and Tigray is improving, especially concerning food, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, non-food items (NFIs), health, nutrition, and protection services. Overall, in refugee camps and sites, service delivery and infrastructures require substantial improvement - especially in new sites like Alemwach and Serdo, which have recently become home to thousands of displaced refugees because of the conflict in Tigray and Afar regions.

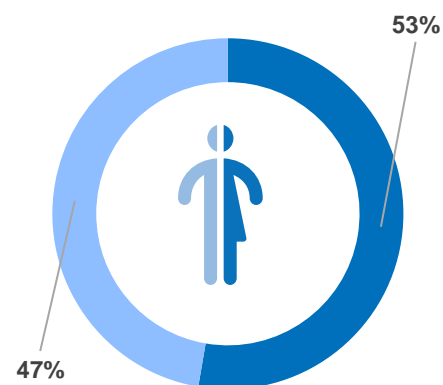
Several other challenges continue to negatively impact the protection environment in Ethiopia in 2023. Climate-related hazards such as flooding and drought, and severe food insecurity, particularly in refugee hosting regions, continue to challenge the delivery of services. These challenges heighten the protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), and increase the adoption of harmful coping mechanisms of the most vulnerable population including the movement of people in search of means of survival; selling of assets and indebtedness; school dropouts, child labour; and child marriages. These harmful coping mechanisms particularly impact the well-being and development of children.



The rise in the price of fuel, fertilizers, construction materials, labour costs, and the overall cost of living further challenge the life of refugees and their host communities. The increasing costs are also impacting humanitarian operations.

# Beneficiary population

	Population as of October 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023	Planned Population as of end of 2024
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>				
<b>South Sudan</b>	386,750	397,000	403,000	409,000
<b>Somalia</b>	223,018	256,000	276,000	295,000
<b>Eritrea</b>	158,294	168,000	173,500	179,000
<b>Sudan</b>	45,843	67,000	80,000	92,000
<b>Others</b>	7,374	8,000	8,500	9,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>821,279</b>	<b>896,000</b>	<b>941,000</b>	<b>984,000</b>
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>424,767</b>	<b>435,265</b>	<b>445,763</b>

Disaggregated Data of target refugee Population (UNHCR source)			
Age group	% Of total 984K	Female % Of total 984K	Male % Of total 984K
00 – 04 years	15.04	7.37	7.67
05 – 11 years	24.81	12.29	12.52
12 – 17 years	18.24	8.7	9.53
18 – 24 years	15.49	7.49	8.00
25 – 49 years	21.38	13.86	7.52
50 – 59 years	2.75	1.66	1.09
60 – 69 years	1.39	0.82	0.57
70 – 79 years	0.66	0.37	0.29
80+	0.24	0.13	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52.70</b>	<b>47.30</b>



	Persons with Disabilities 1% of total		
	29.0% Women and girls		24.2% Men and boys

## Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

UNHCR and partners conducted a Participatory Assessment in 2022 engaging 5,689 refugees (2,897 men and 2,792 women) refugees across all locations, including youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. The priorities highlighted by children include food (36%), electricity torches/solar lamps (31%) and clothes/shoes (29%), while those for most adults were food (64%), firewood (58%) and cash assistance (49%). The living environment, especially food insecurity, exacerbates the protection risks faced by children, particularly separation, child labour, GBV, exploitation, onward movement and trafficking, harmful coping practices, limited access to protection and other services as well as tensions with the host communities. As per UNHCR Ethiopia Child Protection Strategy (2021-2025), 41,670 registered refugee children are unaccompanied or separated, while 66,712 have other specific needs.

The Integrated GBV and Affected Accountability People (AAP) Assessment (September 2022) revealed that GBV risks are highest during the collection of firewood (32%), while travelling to the market (20%), and at home (13%), (further details in the table below). As household stressors are likely to contribute to a rise in intimate partner violence, and as women are travelling farther away from their homes to collect firewood and increasingly seeking income opportunities outside their communities to address food shortages, the exposure to GBV risks is expected to grow. In some locations, limited economic opportunities combined with decreasing assistance have forced women and girls to seek employment in the mining sector, significantly increasing the risk of sexual violence. The fifth failed rainy season in the Somali, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regions have resulted in severe drought, desert locust infestation, while in other regions climate-change has manifested in devastating floods such as in Gambella and Amhara.

According to UNICEF, water shortages will continue to rise in these areas given low projections for rain in coming months. The number of children suffering severe malnutrition is projected to reach 900,000, and up to 235,000 pregnant and lactating women are projected to require life-saving emergency nutrition services. The drought is also affecting livestock-reliant livelihoods, negatively impacting the resilience of populations. The worsening food security and nutrition situation was compounded by the reduction of food assistance to refugees to only 50% of the required ration due to funding shortfalls. While the food basket was increased to 84% in December 2022, the protection consequences remain. Delivery of protection and assistance services were significantly disrupted in 2022 in the refugee camps in the north regions of Tigray, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz and Afar due to the conflict which displaced refugees. Scarcity of resources combined with inadequate safeguards and impediments to full humanitarian response contributed to heightened risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) for refugees.

The academic year (2021/2022) failed to usher in a return to primary and secondary schools for approximately 13% of students across all refugee locations in Ethiopia. The provision of quality education services for refugees remains a protection priority for partners. However, inadequate infrastructure, WASH facilities, school materials, lack of trained teachers and school feeding programs impede regular school attendance. Refugees in Ethiopia are affected by multiple displacements, with conflict affecting food security and often leading to the adoption of harmful coping strategies. For this reason, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) remains a key priority and efforts were scaled-up across refugee-hosting regions in 2022. Health and nutrition needs exceed available resources, creating deficiencies in the quality of services, including limited medicine, equipment and medical referrals, continuous reduction in the general food basket, cessation of supplementary feeding programs for certain groups, poor infrastructure, gaps in medical staff and diagnostic capacity, limited Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) interventions, and minimal initial service package (MISP).

The global acute malnutrition rate stood at 13.6% in 2022. Preparedness and response to refugee influx and ongoing cholera outbreaks will remain key priorities, including in Melkadida. In 2023, the health response will therefore focus on addressing these gaps working closely with GoE counterparts, especially the Ministry of Health and the Regional Health Bureau. UNHCR, RRS and partners are facilitating access to health care services to prevent excess morbidity and mortality and to ensure that all refugees can fulfill their rights to lifesaving and essential health care including HIV and reproductive health services. Primary health care centers provide services free of charge for refugees and host communities in all the 22 refugee camps and sites. There is currently no up-to-date data on persons with disabilities in the country. However, among the total refugee population (875,879), 9,228 individuals present disabilities which corresponds to 1% of the overall population.



## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The Protection and Solutions Strategy in Ethiopia is aligned with the National 10-year Perspective Development Plan for Ethiopia and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The Refugee Proclamation and commitments made by the GoE through its pledges at the 2019 GRF provide the basis for implementation of the strategy. Efforts continue to implement the 2019 GRF pledges by strengthening the energy, education and livelihoods sectors while adopting the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) to ensure effective coordination. The protection strategy relies on maintaining the emergency response capacities of the Government, UN agencies and partners, in the context of conflict, inter-ethnic clashes, climate change and strengthening resilience.

The interventions included in this CRRP are also aimed at reinforcing peaceful coexistence and social cohesion with host communities, while assistance and socio-economic benefits are also to be extended to host communities. In the context of the comprehensive response and in line with the Government's GRF pledges, the inclusion of refugees in the national social services will be pursued as much as possible to strengthen their self-reliance and resilience through the realization of their rights set out in the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, especially to transition toward inclusion in the health and education sectors. Overall, the expected protection and solutions outcomes for the population targeted in this plan in 2023 are:

1. All people we serve have access to protection so that they will practice their rights. Protection is mainstreamed in all sectors.
2. All people we serve have access to basic services, in a progressively inclusive manner with improving host community services. All acquire their basic needs with dignity.
3. An increased number of people we serve and host communities attain self-reliance supported by access to sustainable employment.
4. More people benefit from a wider range of durable solutions.
5. Refugee and host communities have increased access to clean, affordable, sustainable energy in an inclusive manner with better protected, managed, and rehabilitated natural resources.

Attaining such tangible results relies on effective coordination with and complementary interventions of major stakeholders and development actors, including the World Bank, the European Union, and other multi-lateral and bilateral partners. Refugee partners contribute to advocacy efforts for broader coordination and societal engagement in refugee and host-community protection, assistance, empowerment, and solutions.

While the GoE maintains a generous open-door policy for persons fleeing conflict and persecution, partners will address challenges in registration and documentation, freedom of movement, access to national social services, labor markets, land and property ownership, as well as financial services. Efforts shall be invested to strengthen national systems, which will help to preserve the asylum and protection space for asylum-seekers and refugees within Ethiopia. This includes strengthening the capacity of RRS, support to the Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS), strengthening of data and information management, analysis, and outreach for advocacy, including through the stocktaking of development partner project contributions in relation to CRRF and GRF pledges. Of significance is the GoE pledge "Strengthening the Government of Ethiopia's Asylum System and Social Protection Capacity" which relates to Refugee Status Determination (RSD), refugee registration, civil documentation, permits, national social protection system in refugee hosting areas, particularly for vulnerable individuals. In this regard, partners will support RRS to improve registration, issuance of ID cards and the implementation of the out of camp policy.

Community based protection approaches across all sectors, especially to prevent GBV by engaging men and boys and challenging harmful social norms and attitudes will be pursued. RRS, UNHCR and partners will continue to mitigate and address GBV risks through a multi-sectoral approach across the sectors of Child Protection, Education, Shelter, Health, Nutrition, Cash-Based Intervention, Livelihoods and Energy. Gender equality will continue to be promoted by engaging women, men, and boys. and girls of diverse backgrounds to identify barriers and challenges in leadership and participation, including persons with disabilities. This includes access to reproductive health, menstrual health and hygiene services, retention of girls in education, and initiatives for girl-child education, including scholarships.

Coordination and partnership will continue to ensure that solutions for protracted refugee situations are developed in an inclusive manner. Opportunities for local integration will be pursued, particularly for refugees who have stayed in Ethiopia for a long period, as per the country's 2016 Pledges and the 2019 Refugee Proclamation. This opportunity will initially target Somali refugees in and around Kebribeyah and might be extended to other groups. In the meantime, investments in the self-reliance of refugees will be upscaled to empower them further, prepare them better for any of the solutions, and reduce aid dependency and harmful coping mechanisms in the long term. Partners will work with local authorities to foster an environment that allows refugees' access to work and facilitate their inclusion into existing programs. The participation of development partners and the private sector in refugee-hosting areas will be facilitated to create wage and self-employment opportunities for refugees and host communities. Partners will focus on livelihood opportunities, especially in Assosa, Jijiga and Gambella, with the support of the private sector. Sustainability will be sought in agricultural livelihoods in Gambella and Assosa and from existing investments in Melkadida.

Resettlement and complementary pathways remain key components in the search for durable solutions for refugees. Based on the analysis of the refugee population profile, UNHCR estimates that some 108,000 refugees need resettlement in 2023. Considering the needs, predictable, multi-year resettlement commitments are needed from states, as well as flexibility of resettlement quotas, and accelerated resettlement processing and departure arrangements. Other safe and legal pathways to third countries will continue to be cultivated in 2023, enabling refugees to travel out of Ethiopia for work, education, family reunion, sponsorship etc. In addition, refugees who access their own legal pathway out of Ethiopia through work or education will continue to be supported to obtain Convention Travel Documents for travel purposes. The resettlement target for 2023 is 3,450 individuals based on quotas granted by various states. Group processing will be pursued for some refugees who have been displaced multiple times.

Currently, UNHCR does not promote voluntary group repatriation to Eritrea, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, or Yemen, as returns in safety and dignity to these areas cannot be guaranteed. While the conditions in most countries of origin are not yet conducive for large returns, individuals who wish to voluntarily return may be supported to do so as appropriate. With regard to returns to Ethiopia, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ethiopia, UNHCR and RRS, signed in 2019 governs the voluntary return of Ethiopian refugees from countries in the region and beyond. In implementing Voluntary Repatriation to Ethiopia, various partners including RRS, UNHCR, IOM and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia support reintegration packages and provide cash at points of entry for assisted returns. Partners will continue to actively assess opportunities for voluntary repatriation for refugees hosted in Ethiopia.

Ahead of the 2023 GRF, RRS and UNHCR will facilitate the preparation process, including taking stock of the implementation of existing pledges, identifying challenges, lessons learned and good practices, and garnering additional support for existing commitments and the identification for new transformative commitments which will advance protection and solutions in Ethiopia. Thorough preparation of transformative pledges will be undertaken by partners throughout the year for announcement at the second GRF in December.

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

Partners will continue to implement the response to ensure access to territory and asylum as well as protection from the effects of the two years of conflict in the complex and constantly changing protection environment. They will seek innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable ways to ensure government-led refugee recognition activities, documentation, the delivery of essential services, including life-saving assistance, as well as opportunities for self-reliance and durable solutions. Refugees and host communities, as agents of protection, will be engaged through fortified community mechanisms to promote peaceful co-existence between refugees and the host population. Additional training, such as Psychological First Aid, will be undertaken to boost the capacity of community structures and local health facilities to address Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MPHSS). Assistance, including cash-based interventions (CBI), will be targeted based on the specific needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities of refugees. All humanitarian interventions must ensure safe access to and

appropriate use of services, especially for the most vulnerable groups and individuals while adopting a protection mainstreaming approach to the program of protection activities.

### Child Protection

According to the 2022 AGD participatory assessments findings the main protection concerns faced by refugee children and the youth include a high number of unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, school dropouts, limited access to birth registration, harmful coping mechanisms, risks of GBV including sexual exploitation, child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). To address these and other identified concerns, and in line with the National Child Protection Strategy (2021-2025), child protection responses will focus on strengthening the implementation of the Best Interests Procedure (BIP) in accordance with the [2021 UNHCR Best Interests Procedure Guidelines](#), and enhancing [child friendly procedures](#), strengthening community-based mechanisms and psychosocial support interventions in the existing Child and Youth Friendly Spaces, while enhancing alternative care arrangements. The sub-sector will facilitate children's access to birth registration, supporting the Government's capacity in this endeavor and digitalizing the vital events registration system. Finally, strengthening the national child protection system to develop capacity and a framework to include refugees is also one of the key strategic priorities. The response will require working closely with the Education sector as well as the GBV sub-sector to support child survivors.

### Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

The 2022 National GBV Assessment has identified significant risk areas, gaps and priority areas of interventions that are required across the various contexts, as well as the need to raise awareness on GBV and the ways to access specific services. The quality of the GBV response services will be improved, as access to survivor-centered support and mental health services for survivors remain a challenge. Partners will invest in the inclusion of refugees in national systems for GBV response services such as One Stop Centers (OSC). Protection partners will continue to work with different sectors to mainstream GBV risk mitigation measures in all programs. Various GBV prevention curriculums are being implemented, such as SASA!. Together, EMAP (Engaging Men and Boys in Accountability Programming), and Girl Shine, in different regions. In October 2022 a joint UN GBV initiative was elaborated to leverage resources to achieve the most significant impact on preventing and mitigating the risks of GBV and improve the response to survivors. This joint initiative is aligned with the Government's national plans, policies, and priorities, particularly the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA), as well as the Ministries of Education, Health, Labour and Skills, Justice, the RRS and with the UNSCDF. These efforts will improve the quality and standards of data collection, analysis, and sharing, establish a GBV Case Management and Information Management System, improve the accessibility of healthcare, and enhance the availability of services.



### EDUCATION

As of June 2022, Ethiopia hosted 432,316 (210,340 girls) school-going-age refugee children, accounting for 52% of the total refugee population in the country. The 2021/2022 refugee enrolment data stands at 169,995 (74,113 girls) refugee children and youth enrolled in pre-primary, primary, and secondary education, while 4,330 are enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and higher education. Partners will map the schools around refugee camps to inform a phased approach to inclusion into the host community education facilities and the establishment/expansion of learning. Partners are focused on the capacity-building for teachers/facilitators and expansion/maintenance of WASH facilities as part of the response this year. Partners will continue to facilitate access to the grade eight regional exam and grade twelve national (university entrance) exams, coordinating closely with Regional Education Bureaus (REBs), and provide teaching and learning materials, payment of salaries/incentives to teachers, provision of school feeding for pre-primary and primary and support to host community schools by expanding or improving infrastructures.

Partners will continue to engage in the transfer of secondary schools to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and REB management and harmonization of primary schools under the World Bank's IDA19 refugee integration project in Ethiopia to ensure refugees' inclusion into the national education system. Community participation through the Parents Teachers and Students Association (PTSA) and monitor the complaints and feedback mechanisms that have been established. Significant educational challenges include out-of-school children and limited opportunities for refugee children and youth to attend secondary education, especially girls. To guarantee the right to education for children and adults with disabilities, advocacy will be pursued, and contacts will be established with specialized national institutions in education

on sensory impairment and physical disabilities.

In this regard, UNHCR and GIZ have a joint initiative to support the government in the systematic inclusion of refugees into the public technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system as per the GRF 2019 pledges. The Government has made pledges to provide equitable, quality, and accredited skills training to 20,000 host community members and refugees during the GRF in December 2019. The joint UNHCR/GIZ initiative will continue to support the Government to deliver on the pledges made. On 30 November 2022, the Government announced an increase in the number of scholarships for South Sudanese students in Ethiopian universities to 210. Previously, Ethiopia provided 100 postgraduate and undergraduate scholarships, which has since increased to 150, while 60 slots for TVET will be maintained. In addition, over the past two decades, 2,135 refugees in Ethiopia have been able to attend university using the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarships supported by the Government of Germany and these efforts will continue.



## FOOD SECURITY

Food insecurity is a major concern throughout the country due to humanitarian access constraints, conflict and insecurity, and availability of food, compounded by food supply chains and market functionality with a 50% food ration due to insufficient funding. However, in December 2022 the food ration increased again to 84% and funding is guaranteed until March 2023. The food situation was exacerbated by conflict, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate-related shocks (drought and flooding), lack of adequate funding and sustainable livelihoods. The main priority is to continue in-kind humanitarian assistance through the general food distribution program. Additional small-scale and large-scale livelihoods activities, through cash-based interventions, such as agricultural activities will be implemented considering the findings of the UNHCR/WFP's Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), and of the 2022 Participatory Assessments and Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) for refugees and hosting communities conducted by the UN agencies, NGOs and the RRS. Partners will thus increase the interventions through the operationalization of their global commitments, such as data sharing, accountability to affected people (AAP), and the strengthening of joint programming, to meet basic needs and promote self-reliance. Partners will continue to prioritize donor advocacy (private sector, multilateral, humanitarian and bilateral) based on refugees' and host communities' needs to ensure the availability, access, and adequate consumption of food at the household level.



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

In line with the national health policy, refugees can access public health services across Ethiopia. Childhood vaccination & HIV prevention are exemplary cases of the refugees' inclusion in the national health services. However, the resources remain critically overstretched. The continuous occurrence of epidemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, cholera, malaria and measles, as well as the damage to health facilities caused by the conflict and the inadequacy of WASH resources, continue to affect the health status of the population and impact the provision of health services. Frequent staff turnover and limited capacity also impact the quality of healthcare. Interventions will be aligned with Ethiopia's Public Health strategy 2022-2024 to strengthen comprehensive primary health care and ensure that the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) remains within the acceptable range of 0.75 deaths/1,000/month and 1.5 deaths/1,000/month respectively. The comprehensive response will focus mainly on community outreach to enhance preventive and promotive health care, improvement of immunization services, integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), sexual and reproductive health, prevention and treatment of HIV for refugees and surrounding host communities. Outbreak preparedness and response will also be maintained.

The nutrition situation has deteriorated in 2022 due to food insecurity and the reduction of the food rations to 50%, leading to young children and women of reproductive age not having a sufficiently diversified diet. The analysis of the 2022 indicators denotes a countrywide Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 13.6%, which is higher than the UNHCR standard of <10.0%. The human development index and projection of future economic dynamics of the refugee

population are poor, with recurrent high levels of anemia prevalence at 37.3% for children between 6-59 months<sup>3</sup>. The 2023 actions will focus on a nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive program with expanded community engagement targeting children under five years and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Further engagement in nutrition security and climate food options are priorities with the key stakeholders to ensure sustainability.



## LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Economic inclusion is critical in ensuring that refugees can meet their basic needs with dignity through decent jobs and actively participating in local economies. In 2023, further attention will be paid to three employment pathways, i.e., self-employment, wage employment, and enterprise development, through strategic partnerships with development and humanitarian actors. In the urban context, refugees, and members of host communities, who owned enterprises, will be supported by facilitating their access to financial services in partnership with the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) and commercial providers. Through collaboration with the Government, efforts will continue to facilitate access to work permits and business licenses. Through the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the IKEA Foundation, priority will be given to the shared crop farming model with existing agriculture cooperatives in the Somali region. Support will also be provided to cooperatives in the livestock and trade sectors for over 2,000 beneficiaries. In Jijiga, economic-related opportunities will be pursued through youth engagement activities under the Dutch Prospects Partnership (4,000 beneficiaries). In Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions, UNHCR and its partners will focus on agriculture, livestock, and environmental conservation. A 'buy local' initiative with WFP SHARPE and the regional government, targeting 15,000 individuals in Gambella from the refugee and host communities, will foster food security. In Benishangul-Gumuz, over 1,000 beneficiaries will engage in smart climate agriculture, while over 300 hundred entrepreneurs will be directly supported through financial and business services, in partnership with Inkomoko and IKEA. In Jijiga, economic-related opportunities will be pursued through youth engagement activities under the Dutch Prospects Partnership (4,000 beneficiaries). And in partnership with Inkomoko training and linking of 619 refugee and host owned businesses will be financed by Dashen Bank. The 299 trained in 2022 will get financial disbursements in 2023. The participation of refugees and members of the host community in the World Bank-funded DRDIP II<sup>4</sup> and the Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Projects – RHISN Sub-Component<sup>5</sup> will continue. In the northern Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara and Tigray regions), UNHCR will focus on recovery and reconstruction through Multipurpose Cash Based interventions (CBI). This will ensure that beneficiaries can recover and rebuild their assets and that economic activities are restarted. Refugee data, age/sex disaggregation, socio-demographic profile, specific needs and characteristics, must be strengthened to ensure that it is reliable, factual, and readily available across the whole operation.



## LOGISTICS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS & OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

The COVID-19 pandemic has continued to affect supply chain activities, especially the production and delivery of IT equipment. Transportation of core relief items (CRIs) from Addis Ababa to the Tigray Region was challenging due to the conflict. The road from Addis Ababa to Assosa has also seen high levels of violence. UNHCR has repositioned some CRIs from the Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) in Dubai and Nairobi, to deliver to refugee camps and sites once the humanitarian aid corridors are operational. In this respect, for preparedness purposes and to expedite the delivery of aid, especially into Tigray, Afar and Amhara Regions, an additional warehouse was rented in Semera, where the CRIs and other items (medicines, shelter kits, clothes, soaps, jerrycans, sleeping mats, blankets, solar lamps, soap, and mosquito nets) will be stored. This will enable UNHCR and partners to respond more promptly and efficiently. Faster assistance, including delivery of cash and IT equipment are the main challenges. UNHCR, together with other UN agencies, is conducting missions across the Tigray, Afar and Amhara Regions to assess the needs of the people we serve. A Daily Vehicle Movement Tracking System is put in place through radios rooms managed either by UNDSS or UNHCR to trace the movement of cars and trucks delivering humanitarian assistance. All official UNHCR and partner

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Standardized expanded nutrition survey 2021. Pending update 2022

<sup>4</sup> DRDIP (Development Responses to Displacement Impacts Project) - II, 180 million USD, Six refugee-hosting regions – 30 Woredas and 330 Kebeles, targeting 740,438 refugees

<sup>5</sup> Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project – RHISN Sub-Component, 400 million USD (RHISN – 50 million), in Somali, Afar, Gambella, Beneshangul-Gumuz regions, (piloting at Somali- targeting 949 HHs) approximately 22,601 households are targeted for the whole RHISN subcomponent, hosts and refugees in a 58:42 ratio respectively.

vehicles are equipped with very high-frequency (VHF) and high-frequency (HF) radios.



## SHELTER AND NFIS

Only 25% of camp-based Sudanese, Eritrean and Somali refugees reside in adequate shelter due to funding constraints. The sixteen camps and sites hosting these refugees require shelter solutions that provide the minimum protection from external elements and reduce the risk of GBV due to overcrowded or insecure housing arrangements. After the relocation of thousands of refugees from Mai-Aini and Adi-Harush camps to Alemwach and of new arrivals in Tsore refugee camp in Assosa, the need for permanent shelters is particularly high. Refugees are mostly living in emergency shelters or in non-conducive accommodation conditions, which will inevitably compromise their protection and safety. In 2023, the responses in the camps and sites will be guided by UNHCR's Refugee Shelter Strategy (2021-2024). Accordingly, planned interventions will focus on providing emergency shelters to host new arrivals and relocated refugees, replacing old emergency shelters with transitional ones, and improvement works to maintain their adequacy. Persons at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, will be prioritized.

The response aims to foster collaboration and strengthen the participation of all refugee communities, including women, girls, boys, men, persons with disabilities, in the shelter programming and delivery from the onset to ensure their voices and interest are met. The Government has provided land and natural resources to new refugee arrivals in both the existing and new camps or settlements. Additionally, the distribution of NFIs and CRIs will continue to be implemented to further improve standard of living. At the settlement level, the provision of public facilities and infrastructure and improvement and repairs of communal infrastructures will continue to ensure service integration with local and national entities, through an AGD approach. Localized environmentally sustainable shelter interventions and settlement planning will also consider preparedness for climate and environmental risks.



## WASH

The WASH response will be guided by the UNHCR WASH Multi-Year Strategy (2022-2024). The sector's key priority is to meet the basic WASH standards and ensure protection mainstreaming by ensuring the meaningful participation of refugees in needs assessments, program design and implementation, taking into consideration age, gender, and diversity. The average provision of water per person per day has fluctuated between 14 and 15l/p/d. This is below UNHCR's desired 20l/p/d standard, mainly as result of the failure of electrical and mechanical equipment, particularly in the Somali region, Kebribeyah, Aw Barre and Shedder. Old and inefficient water systems in all the camps in and around Melkadida, in the Somali region, have also not been able to provide sufficient quantities. Walking distances to water sources are excessive (av. 350 m vs ideal 100m), posing protection risks, especially for women and girls. System upgrading, in solarization, will be a priority in 2023 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from diesel-powered systems, while also cutting fuel costs. Average household latrine coverage reached 40% against  $\geq 85\%$ , with 28% of households having handwashing stations. More investment in WASH activities will be required in the Tsore and Alemwach sites.

## Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

### Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Age, Gender, and Diversity approaches (AGD)

As part of the UNHCR commitment to AAP in 2022, a project was launched to assess the AAP data ecosystem in the country. The findings of the AAP assessment identified the lack of Standard of Procedures (SOPs), feedback and response mechanisms, lack of clear guidance on handling complaints, and improper reporting and dissemination of AAP data. Parents and children also lack knowledge of children's disability-inclusive education. AAP workshops have been conducted for UNHCR and partners to enable them to strengthen AAP and AGD approaches in their work. SOPs and a Roadmap for AAP and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) will be developed, and clear guidance will be provided to AAP focal points with standardized methods of reporting complaints and feedback, with particular attention to two-way communications, including with people of different age, gender, and diverse characteristics to ensure their inclusion in the design, implementation and evaluation of the response. GBV awareness campaigns, tailored projects for older persons and inclusive education will be part of the protection response.

### Persons with disabilities and older persons

According to the Disability Inclusion Self-Assessment (DISAT) conducted in 2022 in Afar, Assosa, Gambella, Jijiga, Melkadida and Tigray Regions, more than 9,000 individuals presented different disabilities. The DISAT noted that people with disabilities are generally marginalized, and assistance and services are not sufficiently tailored to their needs. The inclusion of older persons and persons with disabilities will be improved. To encourage more involvement in disability inclusion, protection partners across the country were sensitized and completed the e-learning on disability inclusion. In 2023, training and capacity-building will be reinforced on needs, response identification methods and data collection, increasing awareness and understanding of the needs and capabilities of persons living with disabilities, support organizations of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming of disability concerns in all programmes.

### Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

The humanitarian and development communities in Ethiopia are strongly committed to implement and monitor in a coordinated manner the Interagency Strategy on PSEA, signed in 2020. The strategy has a people-centered approach and recognizes UN and partners leadership and responsibility to strengthen SEA prevention and response in Ethiopia, and to achieve a clear system of collective accountability. Amongst the various mitigation measures to reduce the integrity risks, behavior fraud, and corruption by humanitarian staff, Code of Conduct refreshers were held and will be continued. Oversight and monitoring of partners was enhanced and will continue through the roll-out of the Implementing Partner Capacity Assessment. Capacity development of partners will continue through trainings by the PSEA Network and directly by UNHCR to further improve the knowledge of PSEA. PSEA training shall be continued across the country in 2023 for humanitarian stakeholders, incentive workers, and teachers, among others. UNHCR is collaborating with RRS to develop PSEA policy documents and to continue the roll-out of training to all RRS staff (and already taken place in Afar, Addis Ababa, Melkadida and Gambella). PSEA training shall continue in 2023 to cover all RRS staff in the country, including their incentive workers. Coordination has been improved in the country, through reinforced reporting and monitoring systems for all partners.



*Girl Shine program has a positive impact on adolescent girls' lives. Girls feel more positive about themselves, and their future. They build a stronger social network and have safe space where to go, thus reducing exposure to GBV. The program also improves knowledge of GBV services among adolescent girls.*

*Photo credit: @UNHCR Ethiopia*

## **Energy and the Environment**

Access to alternative energy for cooking, lighting and electricity is one of the unmet needs which has a cross-cutting impact on protection, education, nutritional status, and the environment in general. Currently less than 20% of refugees has access to alternative cooking fuel and most remain almost entirely dependent on the natural forest to cook their food rations. Partners have strategized the response to enable refugees and host communities safe, reliable, and sustainable access to alternative energy and protection of natural resources through the Energy and Environment Working Group (EEWG). It has developed a national cooking fuel strategy to mainstream energy across sectors for sustainable response in line with SDG7 by 2030. Partners will continue advocacy, partnership resource mobilization and technical guidance in coordination with all stakeholders. Partners will continue to support the GoE in the implementation of energy pledge made at the GRF 2019 and to identify transformative pledges on energy at the 2024 GCR as key sector priorities for 2023.





## Partnership and Coordination

RSS is the principal Government entity in the refugee response in Ethiopia. In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR co-chairs the established coordination fora, including the inter-sector Refugee Coordination Group (RCG) together with RSS, and consisting of national and regional sectorial working groups, donors, local partners, UN agencies, and refugee-led organizations. The RCG will continue meeting every two months to discuss strategic and inter-sector issues. A separate coordination forum specifically addressing the urban refugee situation in Addis Ababa will also continue to meet. Field-level coordination structures such as protection, energy and environment, education, livelihoods, and shelter, ensure that progress and operational challenges are managed efficiently between partners.

Fifty-seven (57) humanitarian and development organizations take part in the Ethiopia Country RRP and the humanitarian response to consolidate a collective multi-partner approach. As part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), UNHCR will update humanitarian and development agencies on key developments related to refugees. The partnership with UN development agencies is strengthened by the inclusion of refugees in the UNSDCF (agreed with the Government for 2020-2025). Under the Resident Coordinator's Office, four working groups, namely Social Service Delivery; Governance & Peacebuilding; Economic Recovery & Inclusive Growth; and Resilience to Climate Change & Disasters, meet monthly.

To foster refugee inclusion in national services and economic activities in line with Ethiopia's commitment under the GCR, partners are strengthening their collaboration with line ministries, regional and local authorities, development partners, the private sector, as well as refugees and host communities. This will foster a more comprehensive response to refugee protection and solutions. Heading towards the GRF in December 2023, the support of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) platform plays a key role in assessing and demonstrating the concrete impact of the GCR and generating momentum for the future of these regional partnerships. Promising advances such as the Joint Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan could serve as good practice and a source of joint (pre-matched) pledges. Joint UN initiatives are underway with UNICEF through a Special Global Framework for refugee children in the areas of child protection, WASH, data, education, and with UN Habitat for spatial planning in some refugee hosting areas. Other joint initiatives include [GIZ on TVET](#) and the World Bank [DRDIP II](#).



## Country Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
Somali	MC	Livelihoods and Resilience	2,600,000
South Sudanese	MC	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,800,000
Sudanese	UNHCR	Child Protection	1,308,000
Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	1,896,471
Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy and Environment	1,554,603
Sudanese	UNHCR	Food Security	122,494
Sudanese	UNHCR	Gender Based Violence	1,683,400
Sudanese	UNHCR	Health and Nutrition	2,676,471
Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,280,000
Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	2,165,788
Sudanese	UNHCR	Shelter and NFIs	3,768,013
Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	3,067,785
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Child Protection	3,292,116
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Education	14,075,230
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Energy and Environment	11,364,871
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Food Security	1,180,471
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Gender Based Violence	4,597,389
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Health and Nutrition	14,897,094
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Livelihoods and resilience	3,674,906
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Protection	11,332,174
South Sudanese	UNHCR	Shelter and NFIs	17,611,422
South Sudanese	UNHCR	WASH	15,329,226
Somali	UNHCR	Child Protection	2,685,000
Somali	UNHCR	Education	5,429,675

## Ethiopia Country Refugee Response 2023

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
Somali	UNHCR	Energy and Environment	4,756,174
Somali	UNHCR	Food Security	1,816,235
Somali	UNHCR	Gender Based Violence	3,640,000
Somali	UNHCR	Health and Nutrition	5,681,175
Somali	UNHCR	Livelihoods and Resilience	4,365,000
Somali	UNHCR	Protection	9,618,615
Somali	UNHCR	Shelter and NFIs	11,305,762
Somali	UNHCR	WASH	7,581,123
Eritreans	UNHCR	Child Protection	4,666,000
Eritreans	UNHCR	Education	5,594,000
Eritreans	UNHCR	Energy and Environment	3,018,944
Eritreans	UNHCR	Food Security	1,745,050
Eritreans	UNHCR	Gender Based Violence	3,370,527
Eritreans	UNHCR	Health and Nutrition	8,845,000
Eritreans	UNHCR	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,616,200
Eritreans	UNHCR	Protection	9,043,550
Eritreans	UNHCR	Shelter and NFIs	19,566,500
Eritreans	UNHCR	WASH	10,476,300
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Child Protection	1,900,000
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Education	2,121,225
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Energy and Environment	2,179,825
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Food Security	1,157,972
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Health and Nutrition	2,464,861
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,753,733
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Protection	10,555,103
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	Shelter and NFIs	12,055,805

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
Urban and Borenas	UNHCR	WASH	473,917
Sudanese	DICAC	Education	769,230
South Sudanese	DICAC	Education	2,499,733
Sudanese	DICAC	Education	769,230
South Sudanese	DICAC	Education	2,499,733
Eritreans	DICAC	Education	625,429
Eritreans	DICAC	Gender Based Violence	869,906
Somali	DICAC	Education	2,079,925
Somali	DICAC	Livelihood and Resilience	241,195
Urban and Borenas	DICAC	Education	472,724
Urban and Borenas	DICAC	Health and Nutrition	644,314
Urban and Borenas	DICAC	Livelihoods and Resilience	25,966
Urban and Borenas	DICAC	Protection	204,394
Somali	FAO	Livelihoods and Resilience	333,000
Eritreans	UNICEF	WASH	3,500,000
South Sudanese	UNICEF	WASH	7,000,000
Somali	UNICEF	WASH	3,500,000
Eritreans	UNICEF	Child Protection	4,605,160
Somali	UNICEF	Child Protection	2,169,071
Sudanese	UNICEF	Child Protection	766,917

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Child Protection	4,651,492
Eritreans	UNICEF	Education	859,650
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Education	2,455,200
Somali	UNICEF	Education	1,211,782
Sudanese	UNICEF	Education	92,158
Eritreans	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	669,365
South Sudanese	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	1,998,991
Somali	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	1,063,948
Sudanese	UNICEF	Health and Nutrition	316,210
Eritreans	GOAL	Health & Nutrition	1,000,000
Sudanese	GOAL	Health & Nutrition	1,000,000
South Sudanese	GOAL	Health & Nutrition	1,800,000
South Sudanese	GOAL	Food Security	200,000
Eritreans	IOM	Protection	1,500,000
Somali	IOM	Protection	1,500,000
South Sudanese	IOM	Protection	1,500,000
Somali	AHADA	Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	400,000
Eritreans	AHADA	Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	600,000
South Sudanese	AHADA	Logistics, Telecoms & Operational Support	500,000
Somali	DRC	Protection	350,000
Somali	DRC	Livelihoods and Resilience	400,000
Eritreans	DRC	Protection	350,000
Eritreans	DRC	WASH	500,000
Eritreans	DRC	Shelters and NFIs	250,000
Eritreans	DRC	Protection	230,000
Eritreans	DRC	Livelihoods & Resilience	270,000
South Sudanese	DRC	Protection	150,000
South Sudanese	CVT	Health and Nutrition	2,000,000
Eritreans	CVT	Health and Nutrition	2,500,000
Somali	WFP	Food Security	58,999,058
Somali	WFP	Health and Nutrition	5,875,835
Somali	WFP	Education	1,225,657
Eritreans	WFP	Food Security	16,952,934
Eritreans	WFP	Health and Nutrition	1,235,458

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
Eritreans	WFP	Education	184,281
Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	17,640,967
Sudanese	WFP	Health and Nutrition	2,358,067
Sudanese	WFP	Education	624,874
Other nationalities	WFP	Food Security	929,659
South Sudanese	WFP	Food Security	84,946,841
South Sudanese	WFP	Health and Nutrition	6,708,000
South Sudanese	WFP	Education	2,328,500
Somali	ZOA	Livelihoods and Resilience	122,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	Food Security	800,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	Protection	2,000,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	Energy and Environment	300,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	WASH	1,000,000
South Sudanese	ZOA	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,200,000
Eritreans	DCA	Food security	472,583
Eritreans	DCA	Livelihoods and Resilience	56,213
Eritreans	DCA	Protection	20,881
Eritreans	DCA	Livelihoods and Resilience	6,222
South Sudanese	DCA	Protection	500,000
Sudanese	NRC	Education	225,759
Sudanese	NRC	Livelihoods and Resilience	253,739
Sudanese	NRC	Protection	95,638
Somali	NRC	Livelihoods and Resilience	1,200,000
South Sudanese	NRC	Education	150,506
South Sudanese	NRC	Livelihoods and Resilience	169,159
South Sudanese	NRC	Protection	63,759
Somali	UNFPA	Health and Nutrition	480,000
Somali	UNFPA	Gender Based Violence	280,000
Eritreans	UNFPA	Health and Nutrition	360,000
Eritreans	UNFPA	Gender Based Violence	210,000
Sudanese	UNFPA	Health and Nutrition	240,000
Sudanese	UNFPA	Gender Based Violence	140,000
South Sudanese	UNFPA	Health	600,000
South Sudanese	UNFPA	Protection	375,000
Somali	IMC	WASH	3,430,293
Somali	IMC	Gender Based Violence	712,660
Somali	IMC	Health and Nutrition	585,655
Eritreans	IMC	WASH	2,843,643
Eritreans	IMC	Health and Nutrition	258,869
South Sudanese	IMC	Health and Nutrition	562,122

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
South Sudanese	IMC	Gender Based Violence	512,469
Eritreans	FRC	Livelihoods and Resilience	70,000
Somali	LWF	Livelihoods and Resilience	400,000
South Sudanese	LWF	Livelihoods and Resilience	350,000
Somali	LWF	Protection	150,000
South Sudanese	LWF	Protection	200,000
South Sudanese	LWF	Energy and Environment	500,000
Somali	LWF	WASH	850,000
Somali	LWF	Education	650,000
Somali	IRC	Child Protection	1,357,808
South Sudanese	IRC	Protection	312,500
South Sudanese	IRC	Health and Nutrition	312,500
South Sudanese	IRC	WASH	1,000,000
South Sudanese	SCI	Child Protection	667,680
South Sudanese	SCI	Education	489,120
South Sudanese	SCI	Health and Nutrition	292,671
Somali	SCI	Child Protection	896,876
Somali	SCI	Education	1,257,102
Somali	SCI	Health and Nutrition	823,210
South Sudanese	ACF	Health and Nutrition	3,200,000
South Sudanese	NCA	Protection	190,175
South Sudanese	NCA	WASH	568,289
South Sudanese	CISP	WASH	480,000
South Sudanese	CISP	Livelihood	324,000
South Sudanese	CISP	Protection	396,000
South Sudanese	CUAMM	Health and Nutrition	1,369,000
South Sudanese	RTP	Education	45,000
South Sudanese	HelpAge	Health and Nutrition	150,000
South Sudanese	HelpAge	Livelihoods and Resilience	300,000
South Sudanese	HelpAge	Shelter and NFI	250,000
South Sudanese	HelpAge	Health and Nutrition	200,000
South Sudanese	PIE	Protection	3,000,000
South Sudanese	PIE	Education	5,500,000
South Sudanese	PIE	Livelihoods and Resilience	2,500,000
South Sudanese	PIE	WASH	3,700,000
South Sudanese	OXFAM	Protection	486,000
South Sudanese	OXFAM	Wash	5,100,000
South Sudanese	BCSG	Health and Nutrition	70,180
South Sudanese	BCSG	Protection	30,000
South Sudanese	ANE	Shelters and NFIs	5,554,291
South Sudanese	ANE	Energy and Environment	355,769.23

Refugee Population	Agency Name	Sector	Requirements in USD (January-December 2023)
South Sudanese	WHO	Health and Nutrition	13,200,000
South Sudanese	INKOMOKO	Livelihoods and Resilience	85,791
South Sudanese	ASDEPO	Health and Nutrition	219,134
Urban and Borenas	ASDEPO	Gender Based Violence	300,000
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Child Protection	579,641
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Health and Nutrition	334,669
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Livelihoods and Resilience	670,000
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Food Assistance	236,374
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Protection (cash assistance)	69,522
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Non-food Items	101,637
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Livelihoods and Resilience	75,000
Urban and Borenas	JRS	Child Protection	150,000
Eritreans	JRS	Food Assistance	199,755
Eritreans	JRS	Protection (cash assistance)	134,804
Eritreans	JRS	Non-food Items	165,441
Eritreans	JRS	Protection	650,000
Eritreans	JRS	Livelihoods and Resilience	120,000
Somali	JRS	Livelihoods and Resilience	245,000
Somali	JRS	Education	250,000
Somali	JRS	Child Protection	323,381
Somali	JRS	Livelihoods and Resilience	96,793
Eritreans	MTI	Health and Nutrition	1,311,067
<b>Total</b>			<b>628,403,629</b>

## \*Breakdown of Protection requirements

Organization	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
UNHCR	42,715,231	13,291,316	13,851,116	69,857,664
DICAC	204,394	869,906		1,074,300
UNICEF			12,192,640	12,192,640
IOM	4,500,000			4,500,000
DRC	1,080,000			1,080,000
ZOA	2,000,000			2,000,000
DCA	520,881			520,881
NRC	159,397			159,397
UNFPA	375,000	630,000		1,005,000
IMC		1,225,129		1,225,129
LWF	350,000			350,000
IRC	312,500		1,357,808	1,670,308
SCI			1,564,556	1,564,556
NCA	190,175			190,175
CISP	396,000			396,000
PIE	3,000,000			3,000,000



Organization	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
OXFAM	486,000			486,000
BCSG	30,000			30,000
ASDEPO		300,000		300,000
JRS	854,326		1,053,022	1,907,348
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,173,904</b>	<b>16,316,351</b>	<b>30,019,142</b>	<b>103,509,397</b>

## Monitoring Results

Partners participating in the CRRP have developed a monitoring framework based on agreed indicators to measure progress as well as gaps per sectoral response. Monitoring and evaluation remain key components to ensure that key outcomes and impacts are attained, and corrective action is taken, where necessary. Importantly, the framework will be implemented to ensure prioritized attention to persons with specific needs. The monitoring framework of the CRRP also establishes coordinated and common reporting tools, determines methods of obtaining indicators, assigns responsibility for information gathering, determines timeframe and frequency of data collection and establishes clear mechanisms for knowledge and information sharing. To ensure Accountability of Affected People (AAP), feedback and response mechanisms will be maintained, allowing a two-way communication and a system of response and feedback between affected/target populations and partners.

This is aimed at ensuring the needs and concerns of affected populations guide the response. Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) will be engaged in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora to ensure meaningful participation of refugees and strengthen localized approaches. In the spirit of localization, RLOs will be supported to identify, design, and implement project ideas that address the challenges refugees face, including strengthening the capacity of RLOs on project management, accountability, and transparency. Communication with Communities (CwC) will be strengthened by using means that are appropriate and accessible to all groups in a community, as well as by establishing and operating feedback and response systems (including for confidential complaints), such as helplines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems, social media platforms, and networks of community feedback assistants.

<b>PROTECTION</b>		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% of asylum seekers and refugees registered on an individual basis</b>	calculated	<b>100.00%</b>
<i># of asylum seekers and refugees individually registered at the end of reporting period</i>	proGres	982,000
<i>Total # of asylum seekers and refugees at the end of reporting period</i>	ODM	982,000
<i># of trained participants (UNHCR and partner workforce and government authorities) who increased their GBV knowledge and skills on prevention and response</i>	calculated	700
<b>% refugee children at high risk who receive individual case management</b>	calculated	<b>63.89%</b>
<i># refugee children receiving individual case management</i>	CP IMS	23,000
	Female	11,000
	Male	12,000
	CP IMS	36,000

PROTECTION		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
# number of children at high risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, who have been identified	Female	17,000
	Male	19,000
<b>% of UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care</b>	calculated	<b>65.96%</b>
# UASC receiving appropriate interim or long term alternative care	CP IMS	18,800
	Female	8,000
	Male	10,800
total # UASCs	CP IMS	28,500
	Female	13,000
	Male	15,500
<b>Ratio of refugee children to caseworker</b>	calculated	<b>43.42</b>
# refugee children receiving individual case management	CP IMS	32,000
# caseworkers conducting child protection case management	CP IMS	737

EDUCATION		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% of refugee children enrolled in ECD</b>	calculated	<b>40.22%</b>
# of refugee children enrolled in ECD	Education IMS	48,117
	Male	24,343
	Female	23,774
# of refugee children aged 3-5	ProGres	119,626
	Male	60,704
	Female	58,922
<b>% of refugee children enrolled in primary school</b>	calculated	<b>49.71%</b>
# of refugee children enrolled in primary school	Education IMS	109,276
	Male	61,825
	Female	47,451
# of refugee children of primary school age	ProGres	219,830
	Male	111,718
	Female	108,112
<b>% of refugee children enrolled in secondary school</b>	calculated	<b>13.57%</b>
# of refugee children enrolled in secondary school	Education IMS	12,602
	Male	9,714
	Female	2,888
# of refugee children of secondary school age	ProGres	92,860
	Male	49,554
	Female	43,306
<b>% of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems</b>	calculated	<b>0.34%</b>
# of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems	Education IMS	1,477
	Male	518

EDUCATION		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
	Female	959
# of refugee children of school going age	ProGres	432,316
	Male	221,976
	Female	210,340
% of refugees enrolled in tertiary education	calculated	1.15%
# of refugees enrolled in tertiary education (higher education, connected learning programmes, scholarships)	Education IMS	2,101
	Male	1,765
	Female	336
# of refugees between 18-28 years	ProGres	182,839
	Male	89,754
	Female	93,085

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
% of refugee households receiving fuel (firewood or other fuel) distribution	calculated	30.00%
# of refugee households who received fuel per month	indicate	62,363
# of refugees households	indicate	207,878
# of tree seedlings planted	indicate	1,000,000
# of Ha of land reforested	indicate	400
% refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment	calculated	40.00%
# of refugee HH having energy saving stove and equipment	indicate	83,152
total # refugee HH	indicate	207,878

FOOD SECURITY		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
% of refugees benefitting from food assistance (in kind/CBI)	calculated	100.00%
# refugees receiving:		
Full food ration	WFP	
75% - 99% food ration	WFP	
50% - 74% food ration	WFP	878,027
No food ration	WFP	12
# Refugees in need of food	WFP	878,027

# HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Refugees

Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel</b>	calculated	<b>93%</b>
<i># of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel</i>	indicate	16,956
<i># of births</i>	indicate	18,148
<i>Total # of death among refugees</i>	indicate	<7,920
<i>Total # of death among children less than 5 years old</i>	indicate	<2,347
<b>% SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months</b>	SENS	<b>&lt;2.0%</b>
<b>% GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months</b>	SENS	<b>&lt;15%</b>
<b>% Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months</b>	SENS	<b>&lt;20.0</b>
<b>% Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months</b>	SENS	<b>&lt;40%</b>
<b>% Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)</b>	SENS	<b>&lt;20.0</b>

# LIVELIHOODS

Refugees

Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% refugees who received productive assets, training and /or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners</b>	calculated	<b>11.25%</b>
<i>Refugees who received productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners</i>	indicate	23,600
<i># Refugees (18-59 years)</i>	indicate	209,817
<b>% refugees employed/self employed</b>	calculated	<b>11.25%</b>
<i># Refugees employed/self employed</i>	indicate	23,600
<i># Refugees (18-59 years)</i>	indicate	209,817

# SHELTER

Refugees

Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% of refugee households living in adequate shelters</b>	calculated	<b>25.53%</b>
<i># of refugee households living in adequate shelter</i>	indicate	17,713
<i># of refugee households</i>	ProGress	69,372
<b>% of refugee households living in transitional shelter</b>	calculated	<b>31.20%</b>
<i># of refugee households living in transitional shelter</i>	indicate	21,642
<i># of refugee households</i>	ProGress	69,372
<b>% of refugee households living in emergency shelter</b>	calculated	<b>22.64%</b>
<i># of refugee households living in emergency shelter</i>	indicate	15,704
<i># of refugee households</i>	ProGress	69,372

<b>SHELTER</b>		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% of refugee households whose shelter was upgraded/repared</b>	calculated	<b>2.60%</b>
<i># of refugee households whose shelter was upgraded/repared</i>	indicate	456
<i># of refugee households whose shelter needed upgrade/repair</i>	ProGress	17,561
<b>% of road constructed and maintained(from the overall need)</b>	calculated	<b>38.50%</b>
<i>Kilo meter of road constructed and/or maintained</i>	Indicate	8
<i>Kilo meter of road that needs maintenace and/or construction</i>	indicate	20
<b># of persons most at risk of GBV who benefitted from an emergency or adequate shelters</b>	GBV IMS	<b>86.00%</b>
<b>% of refugee households receiving adequate non-food items in 2023</b>	calculated	70.4%
<i># of refugee households who received adequate non-food items</i>	indicate	5,876
<i># of refugee households who need non-food items (new arrivals, HH needing replenishment, HH affected by floods/disasters etc)</i>	indicate	8,342
<b>% of refugee households who have adequate non-food items</b>	calculated	<b>8.47%</b>
<i># of refugee households who have adequate non-food items</i>	indicate	5,876
<i># of refugee households</i>	indicate	69,372.00

<b>WASH</b>		Refugees
Indicator	Data source	Target
<b>% refugee households with household latrines</b>	calculated	<b>60.00%</b>
<i># refugee households with household latrines</i>	indicate	41,623
<i># refugee households</i>	indicate	69,372
<b>Litres of water received per person per day</b>	calculated	<b>20.0</b>
<i>Amount of water in litres distributed per day</i>	indicate	6,937,200
<i>Total # refugees</i>	indicate	346,860
<b>% of refugee households receiving sufficient soap for hygiene (450g/p/m, 700g/female menstrual age)</b>	calculated	<b>80.00%</b>
<i># refugee households receiving sufficient soap on monthly basis</i>	indicate	55,498
<i># refugee households</i>	indicate	69,372

## List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People
ACF	Action Against Hunger
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
AHADA	African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
ALP	Accelerated Learning Program
ANE	Action for the Needy in Ethiopia
ASDEPO	Action for Social Development and Environment Protection Organization
BCSG	Bethany Christian Service Global
BIP	Best Interests Procedure
CBI	Cash Based Interventions
CFM	Community Feedback Mechanism
CISP	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
CP	Child Protection
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CRRP	Country Refugee Response Plan
CUAMM	Doctors with Africa CUAMM
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
CwC	Communication with Communities
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DCA	Dan Church Aid
DICAC	Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DISAT	Disability Inclusion Self-Assessment Tool
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impact Project
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
EMAP	Engaging Men in Accountable Practice
EEWG	Energy and Environment Working Group
EPC	Ethiopia Peace Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FRC	Finnish Refugee Council
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCM	Global System for Mobile communication
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GOAL	GOAL Ethiopia
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HelpAge	HelpAge International, UK
HF	High Frequency
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMC	International Medical Corps
INKOMOKO	A name of organization
INVEA	Immigration, Nationality and Vital Events Agency
IOM	International Migration Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration

IRC	International Rescue Committee
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MTI	Medical Teams International
MTI	Medical Teams International
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCRRS	National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OSC	One Stop Centre
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PIE	Plan International Ethiopia
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PTSA	Parents Teachers and Students Association
RB	Regional Bureau
RCG	Refugee Coordination Group
RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
REB	Regional Education Bureau
RLO	Refugees-Led Organization
RRC	Regional Refugee Coordinator
RRP	Refugee Response Plan
RRS	Refugees and Returnees Service
RTP	Right to Play
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCI	Save the Children International
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
SHARPE	Strengthening Host And Refugee Populations in Ethiopia
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
U5MR	Under five Mortality Rate
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety & Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VHF	Very High Frequency
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZOA	ZOA Relief Recovery Hope