



IGAD REFUGEE SITUATION AID FLOW ANALYSIS



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SUMMARY REPORT | March 2018

A summary of key findings from the first phase of a regional mapping exercise of humanitarian and development interventions in support of the Nairobi Plan of Action

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INTRODUCTION

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) convened a Special Summit of Heads of State and Government in March 2017 in Nairobi, bringing together IGAD member states, the international community and other stakeholders. The Summit generated a comprehensive regional approach to delivering durable solutions for Somali refugees, while promoting sustainable reintegration of returnees in Somalia, in support of regional application of the New York Declaration's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).¹ The main outcomes were the Nairobi Declaration and a Plan of Action.² Follow-up activities included the preparation of a Road Map for Implementation and a comprehensive Results Framework.³

The Plan of Action identified a need to undertake a mapping exercise of ongoing and planned humanitarian and development investments in support of refugee and host communities within the Horn of Africa region. This initial exercise focused on Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, as well as refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) return areas in Somalia. UNHCR carried out this mapping exercise in collaboration with the IGAD Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration and the European Union's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO).

This mapping exercise is intended to start the process of assessing the scale and trends of the financial resources available to support delivery of the Nairobi Plan of Action. Data collected starts to provide a baseline against which progress towards specific items in the Declaration about the resources to support affected communities can be measured.⁴

The Plan of Action, although focused on Somali refugees, is relevant to the other refugee populations in the Horn of Africa region. Similarly, the mapping exercise, although focused on Somali refugees, also includes financing that benefits other refugee populations. It should be noted that this exercise looks at official development assistance (ODA), but does not offer a comprehensive picture of all resources being deployed, including those provided by host governments, NGOs (through their own funds), the private sector and remittances. Much of the data currently available is neither disaggregated geographically nor by sector. As a result, it is only feasible to provide a general overview of humanitarian and development funding rather than a complete picture. This in turn limits the ability to analyse data and determine the adequacy of current resources. Nevertheless, the process has generated useful lessons on how to improve the tracking of finance in order to support planning and coordination. These issues will be addressed in a second phase, which will also look at all countries in the region.

Given limitations in the available data, analysis is focused on two main sources:

1) Data provided by World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR on requirements and expenditure for each country. These two agencies have been selected because they are the largest humanitarian programmes responding to forced displacement in the region, and represent a significant proportion of all humanitarian funds provided for the refugee response.⁵ Together, these two organisations provide a proxy for humanitarian funding in support of the refugee response, though with a number of caveats.⁶

2) Data provided by the World Bank and some of the larger development donors to the region, including the EU, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. This data is used mainly to provide information on development funding, and on future or planned funding. It also provides examples of how donors are working with other agencies.

This paper summarises the key findings presented in the full report. It begins by presenting a regional overview of the funding picture, followed by key findings for each country. The final section presents overall conclusions from the exercise, and the paper closes by outlining a series of recommendations for next steps and areas of focus in 2018.

1 See www.unhcr.org/uk/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html

2 Both available at <https://igad.int/communique/1519-communique-special-summit-of-the-igad-assembly-of-heads-of-state-and-government-on-durable-solutions-for-somali-refugees>

3 Available at <https://igad.int/documents/14-roadmap-and-results-framework-of-the-nairobi-action-plan/file>

4 Such as items VII.3, VII.8 and VII.9.

5 Of the US\$2.9bn of total humanitarian assistance reported to the FTS for the five countries in this study in 2017, given to 184 organisations, 42% went to UNHCR and WFP. As this includes all humanitarian funding, the proportion given to these two agencies for specifically refugee-related activities is likely to be significantly higher.

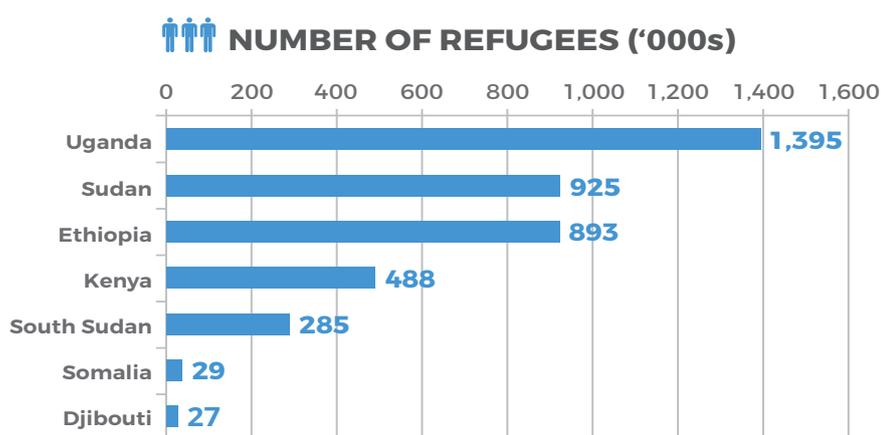
6 These include that they do not receive all relevant financing, and they may operate in ways that are not directly comparable with other actors. There is also increasing diversification of humanitarian finance being provided to other agencies, such as in Uganda.



REGIONAL OVERVIEW

As a result of conflict, insecurity, human rights violations and governance failures – all further compounded by increasingly repetitive environmental challenges, including drought and famine – millions of Somalis have been internally displaced and sought asylum in neighbouring countries. Latest UNHCR figures show that there are close to 871,000 Somali refugees in the Horn of Africa region and Yemen, and a further 1.1 million IDPs living in Somalia. The region also hosts refugees from countries including Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen. In total, there are thought to be 2.8 million refugees living in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.⁷

Figure 1: Number of refugees in the region by country of asylum



Source: UNHCR

The Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action, agreed by the IGAD Heads of State and Government, together encourage collectively pursuing a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for Somali refugees. This includes efforts to address the key development issues affecting refugee-hosting areas as well as areas of return within Somalia, and is in line with the CRRF principles.

FUNDING AND OPERATIONS SUPPORTING REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Most of the refugees in this region live in spatially separated camps, or settlements in the case of Uganda, and have previously had limited opportunity to engage in livelihoods and access to host community services. They have consequently been, and many are still, largely dependent on regular food rations, or increasingly, cash transfers and services provided in camps. UNHCR and WFP have managed the majority of funds supporting this assistance, hence the focus on these two agencies in this study, though often through a number of partners. This does now appear to be changing, however, with a shift in government policy and commitments towards increasing opportunities for self-reliance and inclusion, and development finance to support this.

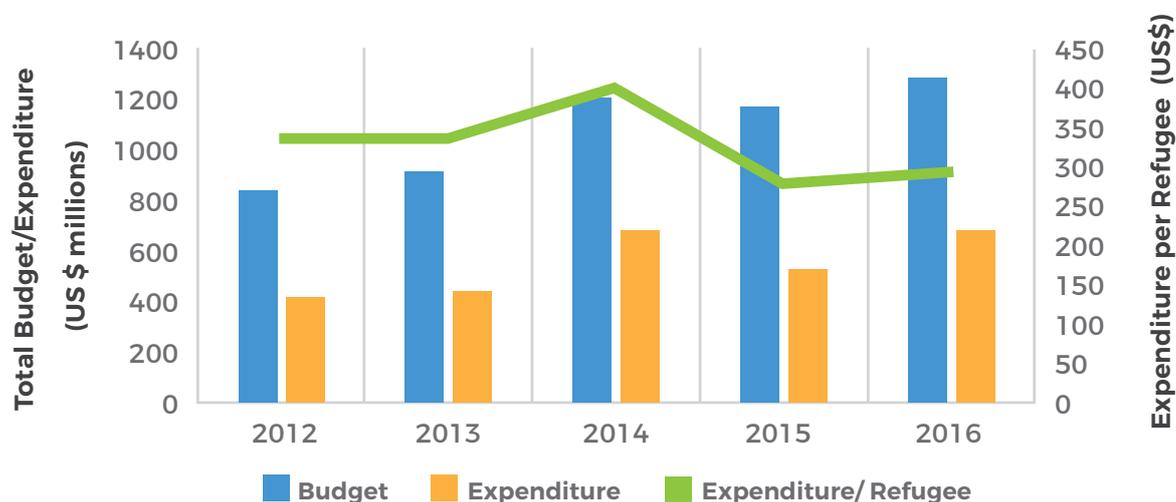
In 2017, UNHCR and WFP received a combined 42% of the total US\$2.9bn in humanitarian assistance that was reported to UN OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS) for the five countries included in this study for that year.⁸ In this respect they are the largest international humanitarian agencies providing assistance to refugees across the region. UNHCR's refugee programmes include protection activities, provision of basic services and activities supporting durable solutions. WFP's activities fall under a multi-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) programme for each country. Priorities are developed according to the country's needs. While the volume of funding spent by WFP and UNHCR in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda has increased from US\$415m to

7 UNHCR, Operational Portal: Refugee Situations. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/horn>

US\$676m between 2012 and 2016, funding has remained consistently at around 50% of budgeted requirements. Consequently, WFP has had to implement ration cuts across the region.

WFP's expenditure on transfers across the region has increased between 2016 and 2017 as a proportion of total PRRO expenditure. This figure is highest in Kenya, where in 2017 24% of expenditure was on cash transfers. The equivalent figures remain at less than 10% for Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Figure 2: Budget and contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, 2012-2016



Source: UNHCR and WFP data

UNHCR and WFP are not the only actors providing support to refugees in the region. This paper focuses on analysis of funding channelled through these two agencies due to the scale of their operations, but data provided by various donors shows that additional funds are also channelled directly through a broader set of UN agencies and NGOs. While humanitarian assistance has struggled to meet growing needs, more development financing is emerging to help address forced displacement in the region, from both bilateral and multilateral donors. This is supporting the commitments made by host countries to allow refugees greater access to basic services and livelihoods, and greater integration into host communities in line with the CRRF principles. It also reflects broader shifts to aid financing in terms of a move away from using short-term humanitarian funding for protracted crises. Development funds providing significant levels of support to refugees and host communities across the region include:

- **The World Bank's DRDIP and the IDA18 refugees sub-window:** The Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project in the Horn of Africa (DRDIP) is a US\$278m regional project with the objectives of improving access to basic social services, expanding economic opportunities, and enhancing environmental management for communities hosting refugees in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

The 18th replenishment of the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA18), the World Bank's financing mechanism for low-income countries, has a US\$2bn sub-window for refugees and host communities. Its purpose is to provide resources on attractive terms to countries hosting refugees for medium- to long-term investments that will benefit both refugees and host communities. Initial allocations are being prepared for Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

- **The EU Trust Fund (EUTF):** The EUTF has so far provided €208m (US\$234m⁹) in IGAD countries in support of the CRRF and Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP), to assist both refugees and host communities.

The increase in and diversification of funding have been particularly marked in the education and livelihoods sectors. Education funding has been reinforced by the World Bank, EU and bilateral donors, as well as global education

8 Note that, as well as refugee-related funding, these figures also include the sizeable response to droughts, including that provided to WFP.

9 A consistent exchange rate from OANDA has been used through the report based on an annual average in 2017: €:US\$-0.8872; £:US\$-0.7767; DKK:US\$-6.6.

funds and others. In the case of livelihoods, Ethiopia's Jobs Compact could result in over US\$500m of investments – including funds from the IDA18 refugee sub-window – leading to more economic opportunities for refugees living in the country.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO STRATEGIC OUTCOMES OF THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION

Complete and disaggregated data on donor contributions and projects is not available. Therefore, it is not currently possible to provide a comprehensive analysis of the state of contributions that are being made against each of the different strategic objectives and indicators in the Results Framework. This is largely because much of the data provided by donors is not disaggregated by sector or geographical area. There are also no overarching sector plans and budget requirements set, though this is now starting to happen for the education sector in Uganda. Hence, what is presented here and throughout the report is mostly analysis of UNHCR's operations.

Nevertheless, donors are funding other organisations beyond UNHCR to provide activities that are likely to contribute to the strategic objectives. In Kenya, for example, three key components of the World Bank-financed DRDIP, with a combined budget of US\$92.5m, are financing activities that support self-reliance, environmental rehabilitation and enhanced access to services, which align closely with Strategic Objective 3. However, it is not possible to provide a clear overall picture of funding in support of each as the data cannot be sufficiently disaggregated.

A LACK OF CONSISTENT AND RELIABLE FINANCING DATA HAMPERS TRACKING EFFORTS

Overall, the systematic reporting and analysis of data on financial flows to support the refugee response across the region is poor. More progress has been made in some countries than others. The Somali government carries out an annual aid mapping exercise, which provides detailed data on international aid-financed projects supporting IDPs, and Ethiopia and Uganda have both begun tracking investments as part of their CRRF rollout. Other countries such as Djibouti and Kenya do not yet have systems in place to track this.





DJIBOUTI

Djibouti has a strong tradition of hosting refugees, maintaining an 'open-door policy' for the past four decades. It currently hosts over 27,700 refugees, mostly from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and, more recently, from Yemen. Somali refugees are hosted in refugee camps in two sub-prefectures of the Ali Sabieh Region: Holl-Holl and Ali Addeh, where they make up almost 20% of the population.¹⁰ UNHCR is working with the Ministry of the Interior in Djibouti and the Embassy of Somalia on a tripartite agreement to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees. In 2017, 528 Somalis were repatriated to Mogadishu.

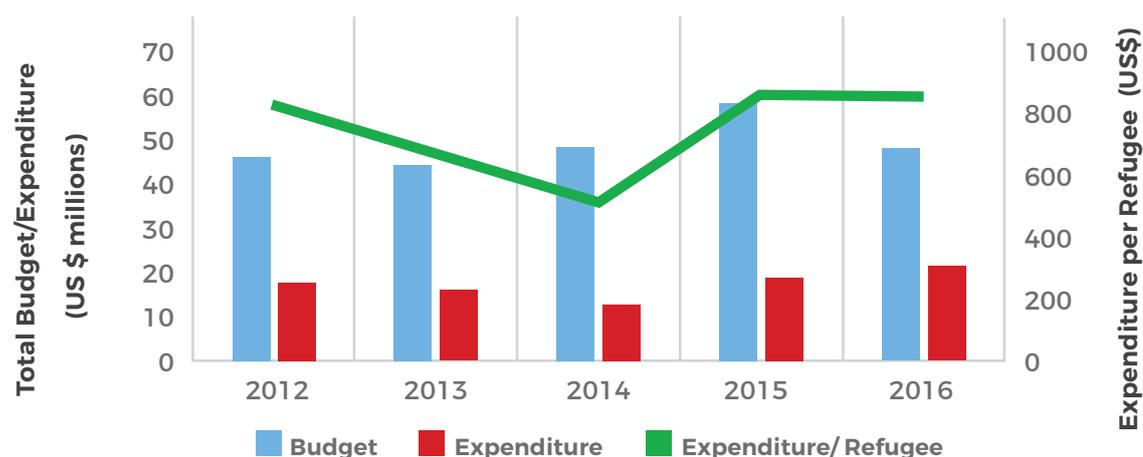
Fulfilling its first Leaders' Summit pledge as one of the CRRF rollout countries, in 2017 the Government of Djibouti passed a law aimed at strengthening protection of refugees and safeguarding their fundamental rights, including access to education, employment, eventual naturalisation, and securing greater socioeconomic inclusion. A memorandum of understanding was also signed in 2017 between UNHCR and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MENFOP) ensuring the inclusion of refugees in the national education system, and the Ministry of Health and UNHCR Djibouti are in discussion about including refugees in the national health system. Large-scale investment and new infrastructure projects provide further opportunities to apply the CRRF in areas where both refugees and host communities live, supporting economic growth and development in these areas, for the benefit of both populations.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

According to UN OCHA's FTS, governments, multilateral and other donors, and aid agencies reported US\$17.9m in humanitarian assistance to Djibouti during 2017. This includes US\$11.5m against the UN's humanitarian response plan (HRP) for the country, which represented 27% of total funds requested by the HRP.¹¹

Although they do not represent the full scale of need, UNHCR and WFP are the largest humanitarian agencies operating in Djibouti – in 2017, 61% of all humanitarian assistance reported to the FTS was given to these two agencies. Given their volume and coverage, the activities of UNHCR and WFP provide an indication of wider trends in financing for refugee-related activities in Djibouti, particularly those funded by humanitarian assistance. Between 2012 and 2016, the total funds provided to both agencies was US\$87.4m.¹²

Figure 3: Budget and contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in Djibouti, 2012-2016



Source: UNHCR and WFP

UNHCR Djibouti's Refugee Program was just 34% funded in 2016, with a budget of US\$32m and expenditure of US\$11m. WFP's most recent PRRO, which covered the period May 2015 to December 2017, focused on enhancing

10 UNHCR

11 UN OCHA FTS

12 It is not feasible to fully compare averages between country operations as the policies and context within each vary.

the resilience of chronically vulnerable rural, urban and refugee populations and reducing under-nutrition. In 2016, it was 68% funded, with requirements of US\$15.9m and contributions of US\$10.8m. UNHCR's budget for 2018 is US\$27m. Details of the next PRRO are yet to be published.

In 2016, 2.39% of WFP's total PRRO expenditure (US\$258,170) consisted of cash transfers to 9,182 refugees. This increased to 7.16% in 2017, although the actual transferred amount reduced to US\$173,559 due to lower overall expenditure.

While UNHCR and WFP receive the bulk of refugee-related humanitarian financing in Djibouti, other UN agencies and NGOs also receive funding. For example, in 2017 the US gave UNICEF US\$120,000 for refugee education, Canada provided UNICEF with US\$74,000 to support nutrition of refugees and host communities, and ECHO gave the Norwegian Refugee Council US\$290,000 for refugee education.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Beyond humanitarian assistance, development finance in support of refugees and host communities is increasingly beginning to emerge. For example, the World Bank is providing a US\$20m IDA credit to the Government of Djibouti as part of DRDIP. This will improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the Ali Sabieh and Obock regions. In December 2017, the Operational Committee of the EUTF for the Horn of Africa agreed to finance a €15m (US\$16.9m) programme to provide durable solutions for host populations, refugees and the most vulnerable migrants in Djibouti, and include refugees in the national health care system. Djibouti will also benefit from the World Bank IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities.

The mapping exercise identified US\$51.8m of funding for ongoing non-refugee-specific development projects taking place in the refugee-hosting sub-prefectures of Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl, which could help to address the needs of both refugees and host communities in those areas. These include an US\$8.3m project funded by the African Development Bank supporting socioeconomic infrastructure, and a US\$13m EU-funded project to enhance the professional skills of young people and increase institutional capacity for sustainable employment in the transport-logistics-port sector.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION'S RESULTS FRAMEWORK

In 2016, US\$2.3m (21%) of UNHCR Djibouti's Refugee Program expenditure was spent on activities contributing to Strategic Objective 2, which focuses on maintaining protection and asylum space. Protection-related activities have been allocated 22% of the 2017 budget and 16% of the 2018 budget.¹³ Funding towards Strategic Objective 3, concerned with basic needs and essential services, made up 58.5% of UNHCR's 2016 expenditure (US\$6.53m), and 53.8% of the 2017 budget (US\$17.8m).

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Djibouti will receive funds from the World Bank's fund for refugees and host communities, the IDA18 sub-window. The total amount is not yet known but it will constitute top-up financing to cover a maximum of 83% of total project budget, with the remaining 17% coming from the country IDA allocation. Activities financed by the refugee sub-window will focus on supporting the Government of Djibouti in facilitating the sustainable and socioeconomic integration of refugees and could finance projects in the following areas: (i) health and education services; and (ii) economic opportunities to strengthen self-reliance and resilience. In addition to financing under the sub-window, the World Bank may also finance analytical work in the area of poverty and vulnerability assessment for refugees, migrants and host communities.

AREAS FOR PROGRESS

One of the main focuses in 2018 will be starting the process of rolling out the CRRF roadmap, backed by a financing strategy. There is currently no systematic way of tracking refugee-related financing to Djibouti. Efforts could be made to establish such mechanisms as part of the country's CRRF rollout, building on existing aid information management systems.

¹³ Expenditure figures for 2017 not available at the time of writing.



ETHIOPIA

In October 2017 there were over 890,000 refugees in Ethiopia, seeking asylum from 19 countries including Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. After the South Sudanese, the second largest group, of 253,000 (28%), are from Somalia. The majority of Somali refugees (85%) live in camps in the Dollo Ado area in the Ethiopian Somali National Regional State.¹⁴ The state has a population of 4.4 million, excluding refugees;¹⁵ 86% of the population, mainly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, live in rural areas. The region suffers from recurrent droughts, food insecurity and floods.¹⁶

Ethiopia is a CRRF rollout country. At the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees, the Government of Ethiopia made nine pledges to provide more opportunities for refugees in the country (see Annex Two for full list), including access to jobs and services and freedom of movement. These pledges provide the basis for the CRRF rollout. The government has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge and is in the process of incorporating these into a legally-binding refugee proclamation. A CRRF governance structure has been established with a steering committee co-chaired by the Prime Minister's Office and UNHCR, among others. A major focus in 2018 will be starting the process of rolling out the CRRF roadmap, backed by a financing strategy.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Recent drought conditions in many of the refugee-hosting areas have triggered a major humanitarian response. In 2017, the UN's HRP for Ethiopia, which is over and above that required for the refugee operation, was 45% funded (US\$631m of requirements of US\$1.42bn), and a further US\$280m of humanitarian assistance was provided outside of the appeal.¹⁷ There was also significant development investment in addressing these needs, such as through the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). The 2018 Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan, a joint plan with the Ethiopian government, is focused on responding to the impact of persistent drought and building resilience and requests US\$1.7bn. A further US\$342m is requested for the Ethiopian component of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, of which 85% is for UNHCR (US\$174m) and WFP (US\$96m). This is in addition to UNHCR's regular budget for its operation in Ethiopia in 2018 that has been set at US\$319m.

Among humanitarian agencies, the largest international contributions to the refugee response in Ethiopia have been made to UNHCR and WFP. Between 2012 and 2016, contributions to both operations totalled over US\$1.1bn. UNHCR Ethiopia's Refugee Program had a 2016 budget of US\$279m but it was only 49% funded, at US\$136m. Largest donors were the US and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The 2017 budget increased by 18%, to US\$331m.¹⁸ WFP's activities fall under the PRRO, which for the period 2015-2018 is focused on food assistance for Eritrean, Somali, South Sudanese and Sudanese refugees. Similarly to UNHCR, less than half of overall requirement of PRROs covering 2012-2018 have been funded. Due to funding shortfalls WFP had to start reducing the ration of food commodities in November 2015. Nutrition indicators show the negative impact of ration cuts on the most vulnerable refugees. The largest donors over that period have been the US, the EU and Saudi Arabia, who together provided over two thirds of total funding, with the US alone providing 48%. In 2017, WFP spent US\$2.74m, equivalent to 6.2% of total PRRO expenditure, on cash transfers, which benefitted 135,631 refugees.

SHIFT TO LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Although WFP and UNHCR are the largest recipients, funding for the refugee response has also been given to other UN agencies and NGOs, which are increasingly supporting both refugees and host communities. This includes funding for both traditional humanitarian response activities and longer-term work such as livelihoods and vocation training. This mapping exercise identified US\$152m of such funding for ongoing projects. This includes US\$52m from the UK government to UNICEF for basic social services for refugee and host communities; US\$32m from the UK to a group of NGOs for livelihoods and vocational training; and €6.5m (US\$7.3m) from Germany to GIZ to provide qualifications and employment for refugees and host communities

14 UNHCR

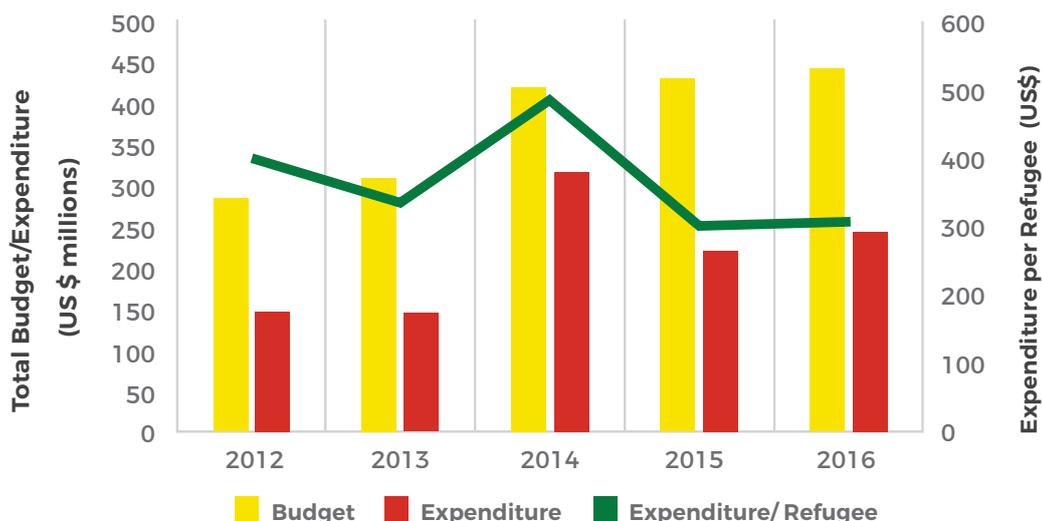
15 2007 Ethiopian census.

16 Lelieveld, 2011. *Child Protection in the Somali Region of Ethiopia*. Bridges Project. Addis Ababa.

17 OCHA FTS reporting.

18 Expenditure figures for 2017 not available at the time of writing.

Figure 4: Budget and contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in Ethiopia, 2012-2016



Source: UNHCR and WFP data

The World Bank is providing a US\$100m IDA credit, as part of the DRDIP, to improve basic social services, economic opportunities and environmental management for host communities in the Somali region. Ethiopia is also expected to be an IDA18 recipient. The EUTF is currently financing three programmes, with a total value of €55m (US\$62m). These are the €30m (US\$34m) RDPP, focused on basic services, livelihoods, protection and government capacity building; €20m (US\$23m) to support CRRF structures, the integration of refugees into the PSNP, which also helped in the response to humanitarian needs resulting from the recent drought, and livelihood development in the Jijiga area; and €3m (US\$3m) to support energy access in Shire.

The Jobs Compact is a further example of increased development finance supporting refugees and host communities. This will be financed by the following: US\$200m from the IDA-18 refugee sub-window; €50m (US\$56.36m) from the EUTF; €200m (US\$225.43m) from the European Investment Bank; and US\$78m from the UK. This investment will create three industrial parks that will offer employment opportunities for up to 100,000 people, including 30,000 refugees living around the designated areas. It will also stimulate investment from the private sector.

In total, examples collected of current or planned development investment in activities supporting refugees and host communities (outside of UNHCR and WFP’s operations) came to over US\$850m in grants and loans, though this is not fully comprehensive of all investments as it is based on data for a subset of donors. There is also interest in exploring how broader development investments in refugee-hosting areas can help support both refugees and host communities.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION’S RESULTS FRAMEWORK

US\$22m of UNHCR Ethiopia’s 2016 refugee programme expenditure (16%) was for activities contributing to Strategic Objective 2, which focuses on maintaining protection and asylum space. Protection-related activities accounted for 14% (US\$46m) of the 2017 budget, and 17% of that for 2018.¹⁹ Funding towards Strategic Objective 3, around basic needs and essential services, made up 65% of 2016 expenditure (US\$88m), and 58% of the 2017 budget (US\$192m).

AREAS FOR PROGRESS

Tracking of humanitarian and development financing linked to refugees and host communities is at a nascent stage in Ethiopia. In the context of CRRF, UNHCR and various humanitarian and development actors carried out a mapping exercise of relevant projects in 2017. While incomplete and of varying quality, the resulting database provides a solid first step towards a more comprehensive and systematic tracking system. There is an opportunity as part of the CRRF process to build on this and ensure that better reporting is built into national and sub-national aid coordination mechanisms, while also aligning with international aid reporting standards and requirements. This will include better capturing the contribution made by the government.

19 Expenditure figures for 2017 not available at the time of writing.



KENYA

Kenya hosts over 488,000 refugees and asylum seekers, most of whom live in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps, and in Nairobi. The majority of Somali refugees, of whom there are 284,000, live in Dadaab.²⁰ Following the signing of the Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees Living in Kenya²¹ by the Kenyan and Somali Governments in 2013, over 75,000 Somali refugees have been supported to return to Somalia, with the vast majority settling in Kismaayo, Mogadishu, Baidoa and Luuq.

The Government of Kenya formally announced its application to the CRRF in 2017, building on recent progress and developments in its approach to refugees. This includes work with UNHCR to reflect refugee issues in the County Integrated Development Plans for 2018-2022 in Garissa and Turkana, currently being developed.

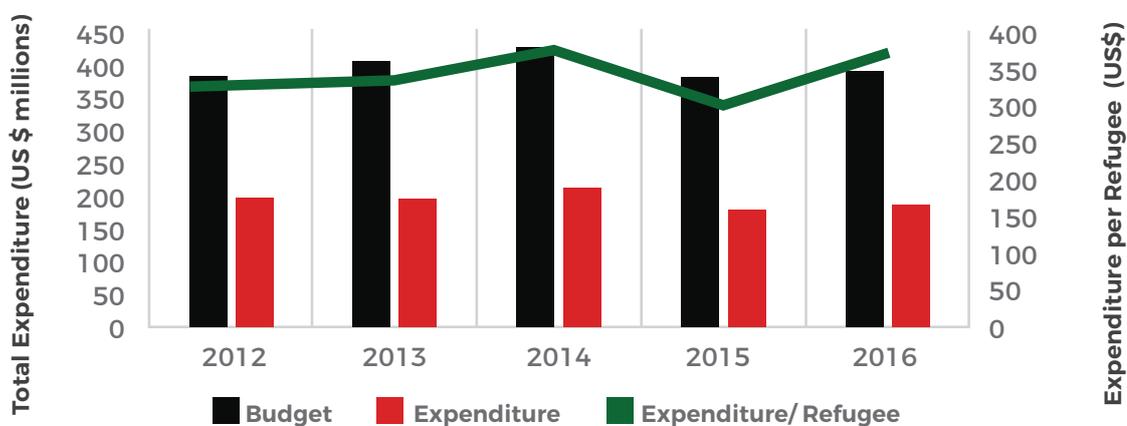
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

As the two largest humanitarian aid agencies operating in Kenya (in 2017, 55% of all humanitarian assistance, including non-refugee-related, reported to the FTS was given to these two organisations²²), analysis of humanitarian funding to UNHCR and WFP's refugee activities gives an indication of trends in wider financing for humanitarian refugee-related activities. Total contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in support of refugees in Kenya were just under US\$965m between 2012 and 2016. Their combined budgets were between 47% and 52% funded each year.

UNHCR's 2016 expenditure was US\$124m, representing funding received of just 46% of the budgeted requirements of US\$269m. This was an increase in both funding and proportion covered from the previous year, at US\$101m and 40%. UNHCR's 2018 budget for its operation in Kenya is US\$185m. Within the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan, a further US\$101.8m is being sought for different agencies in Kenya, of which 75% is for UNHCR (US\$44m) and WFP (US\$33m).²³

By late 2017 WFP's current PRRO for refugees in Kenya, which covers the period April 2015 to March 2018, was 48% funded at US\$174m. Funding in terms of both overall volume and as a proportion of total requirements has declined since 2012, resulting in ration cuts. In 2016, 17.3% of WFP Kenya's total PRRO expenditure of US\$10.14m consisted of cash transfers to over 434,000 refugees. The proportion increased to 24% in 2017. Between January and October 2017, WFP Kenya spent US\$10.5m in cash-based assistance, although the number of beneficiaries decreased to 409,000.

Figure 5: Budget and contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in Kenya, 2012-2016



Source: UNHCR and WFP

20 UNHCR

21 Available at www.refworld.org/pdfid/5285e0294.pdf

22 FTS

23 Note that UNHCR Kenya's Statelessness Program's budget and expenditure are not covered by this report.

In addition to these two operations, donors have also contributed funding in support of refugees to other UN agencies and NGOs. This includes, for example, ECHO support to water and sanitation (US\$0.47m), EC support to education in Dadaab (US\$2.32m), Norwegian assistance to displaced people (US\$0.3m) and Swiss support to skills and livelihoods (US\$1m).

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

A number of examples of development assistance provided by multilateral institutions and government donors for activities benefitting refugees and host communities were identified. For instance the EUTF has invested €15m (US\$17m) to support the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme (KISDEP). The World Bank is also providing a US\$100m IDA credit through the DRDIP to support refugee-hosting communities, and Kenya is expected to benefit from the World Bank IDA18 sub-window for refugee and host communities. The initial assessment for this was due to be undertaken in February 2018.

In addition, Germany is providing €1.5m (US\$1.7m) to support economic interaction between refugees and host communities in Dadaab and €19m (US\$21) to support South Sudanese refugees and their host communities. And the UK is providing £8m (US\$10m) as part of its SPARK (Support for Protection and Assistance of Refugees in Kenya) programme, which supports livelihood development of refugee and host communities, as well as education, energy and returns.

BROADER INVESTMENTS

Refugee-hosting areas in Kenya also benefit from broader development investments, and there is need to explore how these can more effectively support refugees and their host communities. A prime example is the US\$502m North Eastern Transport Improvement Project, which aims to improve the movement of goods and people along part of the Mombasa-Garissa-Wajir-Mandera-Mogadishu corridor and thus enhance connectivity between Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION'S RESULTS FRAMEWORK

UNHCR Kenya's 2016 refugee programme spent a total of US\$124m; US\$48m (38%) of this funded activities contributing to Strategic Objective 2 of the Plan of Action, which focuses on maintaining protection and asylum space. Almost a third (32%) of the 2017 budget (US\$230m) was for protection-related activities, as is 33% of that for 2018.²⁴ Funding towards Strategic Objective 3, concerned with basic needs and essential services, made up 51% of UNHCR Kenya's refugee programme 2016 expenditure (US\$63m), and 56% of the 2017 budget (US\$127m).

Additional expenditure identified – beyond that channelled through UNHCR which contributes to the strategic outcomes – includes US\$3.8m from ECHO, Sweden and the US given to the Lutheran World Federation for the Kakuma Refugee Assistance Programme in Kenya; almost €12m (US\$13.5m) of EUTF-financed support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme's €15m (US\$16.9m) budget, which supports Strategic Objective 3; and a combined budget of US\$92.5m to the three key components of the World Bank-financed DRDIP, which are financing activities that support self-reliance, environmental rehabilitation and enhanced access to services.

AREAS FOR PROGRESS

As Kenya joins the CRRF in 2018 a major focus will be on developing its roadmap and an accompanying financing strategy. Given the current lack of a systematic and accurate tracking mechanism for assistance to refugee-hosting areas, it may consider following the lead of other CRRF countries and developing a system for doing so or building on existing aid information management systems, which are also compatible with international efforts to improve financial transparency.

²⁴ Expenditure figures for 2017 not available at the time of writing.



UGANDA

Uganda has a long history of hosting refugees and is currently host to 1.4 million, the largest number in Africa. It is predicted this number could grow up to 1.8 million by the end of 2018. Approximately 74% originate from South Sudan, however, there has recently been a sharp increase in new arrivals from the DRC. Others come mainly from Burundi, Rwanda and Somalia. Most are accommodated in border areas in the north and south-west. Of the 36,000 Somali refugees in Uganda, 20,000 are based in Kampala.²⁵

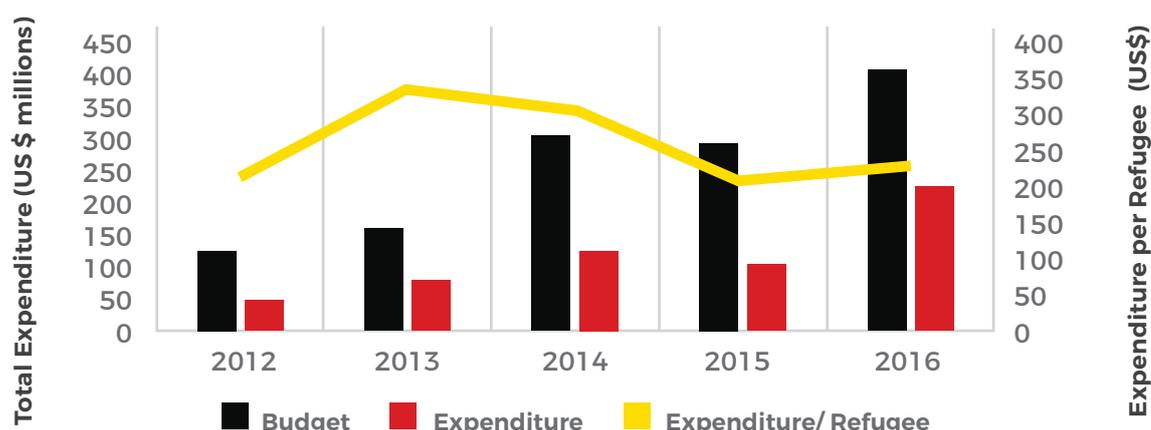
The country has progressive legal and policy frameworks that entitle refugees to work, have freedom of movement and access Ugandan social services. Despite already pursuing a comprehensive and progressive approach to refugees, Uganda is one of the CRRF rollout countries. At the 2016 Leaders' Summit, it pledged to maintain its settlement approach.

In June 2017, the President hosted the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees. The event, co-hosted by the UN Secretary-General, adopted the "Kampala Declaration on Refugees", which underlined that the magnitude and challenges of the refugee situation in Uganda call for a multifaceted, comprehensive refugee response. At the Summit, 27 governments and international organisations pledged a total of US\$354m to support refugees and host communities. There has been particular attention on education. An education response plan for refugees and host communities is in development, and will be backed by a financing strategy that draws together the various streams of funding, including from two global education funds (the Global Partnership for Education and Education Cannot Wait).²⁶

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

UNHCR and WFP received 66% of all humanitarian assistance to Uganda in 2017.²⁷ Contributions to the two agencies have risen in response to the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan, though final 2017 contributions are not yet available to see the extent to which this has been sustained. In 2018, the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan calls for US\$695m for the Ugandan response, for which the UNHCR and WFP component accounts for 75% (US\$524m). UNHCR's regular operations budget in Uganda is US\$417m.

Figure 6: Budget and contributions to UNHCR and WFP operations in Uganda, 2012-2016



Source: UNHCR and WFP data

UNHCR and WFP received a combined total of US\$597m for refugee-related activities from 2012 to 2016. In 2016, UNHCR's expenditure was US\$125m, 41% of original budgetary requirements of US\$302m. The 2017 budget increased by 82% to US\$551m following an influx of refugees from South Sudan.²⁸ The largest donors in 2016 were

25 UNHCR

26 Education Cannot Wait has provided an initial emergency grant of US\$3.35m.

27 FTS

the CERF (US\$11m) and the US (US\$23m). Between 2012 and 26 October 2017, about two thirds of the requirements of the refugee-related PRRO for Uganda have been funded. In 2017, while the overall volume increased, the proportion of needs covered declined from 97% in 2016 to 53% (as of 27 October). Due to funding shortfalls WFP has had to reduce rations of food commodities. In 2016, 4.4% of WFP Uganda's total PRRO expenditure of US\$4.57m consisted of cash-based transfers to 103,000 refugees. Between January and October 2017, WFP Uganda spent US\$8.99m in cash-based assistance to over 175,000 beneficiaries.

HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE – A COHESIVE APPROACH

Like other countries, this does not reflect total contributions. Given the approach taken by Uganda in locating refugees in settlements rather than camps there is a significant level of humanitarian and development assistance supporting both refugees and host communities. This includes support to the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment Program (ReHoPE), a transformative strategy in support of the Government's Settlement Transformative Agenda and aimed at bringing together humanitarian and development efforts under a single, cohesive framework. The following provide examples of contributions:

- DFID's £71m (US\$91.41m) Humanitarian Emergency Refugee Response in Uganda (HERRU) supports food assistance, emergency preparedness, shelter, basic services and protection. The bulk of these resources support UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, but US\$8.5m supports the programmes of GIZ, Mercy Corps and the Danish Refugee Council. DFID will implement a new five-year programme in 2018 building onto this.
- ECHO earmarked a total of €64.7m (US\$72.93m) in 2017 to respond to the refugee crisis. This focuses on lifesaving and protection activities for refugees and host communities. INGOs have been allocated 39% (US\$28.5m) of these funds. The EUTF is financing the €20m (US\$22.54m) RDPP in Northern Uganda, supporting protection, food security and basic services, as well as €4.3m (US\$4.85m) to support refugees in urban slums.
- The World Bank is providing a US\$50m IDA credit through the DRDIP to improve basic social services, economic opportunities and environmental management for communities hosting refugees. Uganda could also benefit from the World Bank IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities.

BROADER INVESTMENTS

Broader investments in refugee-hosting areas also indirectly support refugees. The mapping exercise identified several projects, including the EU's €133m (US\$150m) Development Initiative for Northern Uganda and the UK's £43m (US\$56m) Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness programme.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NAIROBI DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION'S RESULTS FRAMEWORK

In 2016, US\$23m (19%) of UNHCR's refugee programme expenditure-funded activities contributed to Strategic Objective 2 of the Plan of Action, and 65% (US\$81m) contributed to Strategic Objective 3. Although 2017 expenditure data is not available, 9.2% (US\$51m) of the budget was dedicated to activities contributing to Strategic Objective 2 and 40% (US\$219m) to Strategic Objective 3. In 2018, the percentage of budget allocated for activities contributing to protection and asylum (Objective 2) has increased to 20%/US\$83m, and that in support of self-reliance and access to services and assistance for refugees and host communities (Objective 3) to 70%/US\$289m. Both the volume and proportion of funding dedicated to these strategic areas therefore appears to be increasing.

AREAS FOR PROGRESS

District-level CRRF processes have already begun mapping humanitarian and development initiatives. In order to ensure sustainability, these efforts could be integrated into coordination and planning processes, and developed in line with international standards of aid reporting. They should also look to capture a wider range of resource flows beyond ODA.



SOMALIA

There are currently over 1.1 million IDPs in Somalia, most of whom have been displaced as a result of conflict. The country also hosts over 28,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Ethiopia and Yemen. In 2013 UNHCR, the Government of Kenya and the Somali Government signed the Tripartite Agreement Governing the Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees Living in Kenya, which sets the standards for safe, dignified and sustainable return, and outlines the responsibilities of each party. Since then, over 74,000 Somali refugees in Kenya have returned to Somalia, as have over 32,000 from Yemen as the result of the escalation of conflict there. The majority have returned to Kismayo in Lower Juba, and Baidoa in Bay where the reception capacity is limited and additional basic services – education, health and WASH – are needed.²⁹

A comprehensive approach is being taken to create an environment conducive to voluntary and sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs in Somalia. This is reflected in Strategic Objective 1 of the Results Framework of the Nairobi Plan of Action and includes security, governance, basic services, economic recovery, reconciliation and the drought response. These closely match the National Development Plan (NDP) pillars. Hence, for Somalia, the mapping exercise has used the aid mapping system of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), which is being supported by the UN and World Bank. The MoPIED system tracks annual aid flows in Somalia in support of the NDP.

NEEDS

Overall needs in Somalia are expanding as a result of successive droughts, and concerted efforts are also being made to accelerate recovery and investment in resilience. The 2018 UN Humanitarian Consolidated appeal is budgeted at US\$1.5bn. In addition, the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) conducted under the leadership of the Federal Government of Somalia has identified needs estimated at US\$1.7bn over three to five years. Building on the needs identified by the DINA, a Recovery and Resilience Framework will be created to provide a roadmap for scaling up investments in support of the short- and medium-term recovery, durable solutions and resilience in support of the NDP.

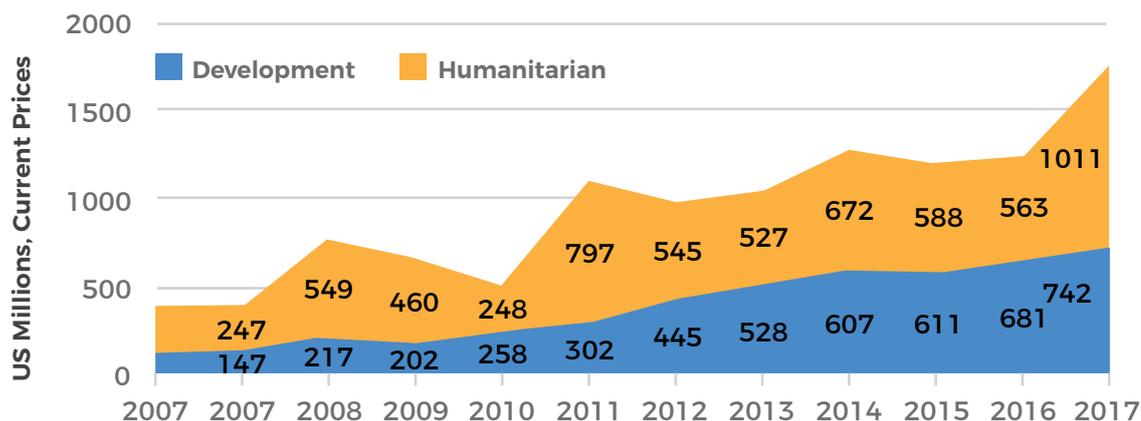
INTERNATIONAL AID (HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT)

According to preliminary analysis from MoPIED's 2017 aid mapping exercise, aid to Somalia reached a record high in 2017 at an estimated US\$1.75bn. The US, EC, Germany and the UK were the largest donors by some margin, contributing a combined US\$780m – almost half of all funding. A key component of the overall increase was the strong surge in humanitarian support in response to the drought. This totalled US\$921m in 2017, a significant increase from the three previous years. The frontloading of lifesaving humanitarian support in 2017 is likely to have played a significant role in staving off famine.³⁰

29 UNHCR

30 Source; MoPIED/World Bank/UN, aid flows in Somalia.

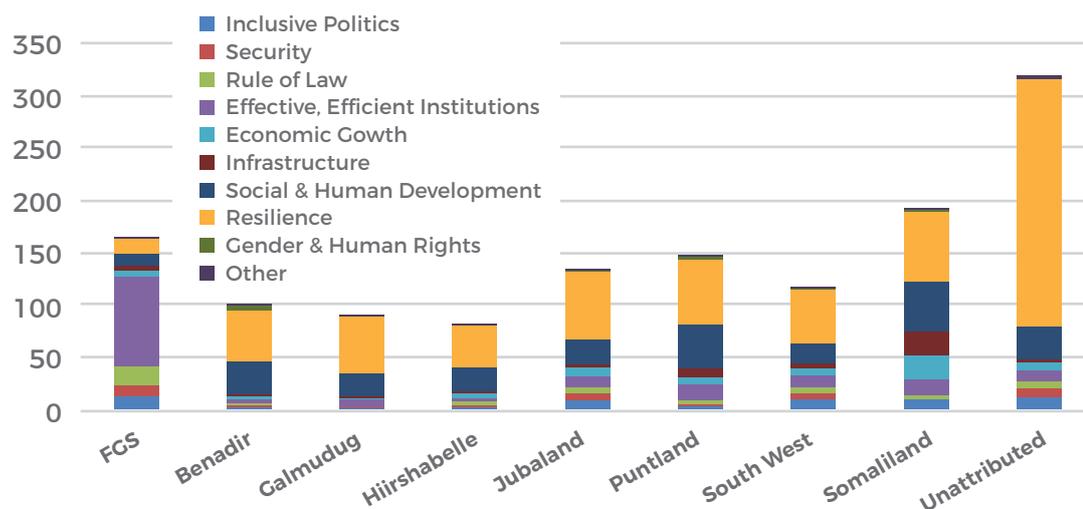
Figure 7: Humanitarian and development ODA trends in Somalia, 2006-2017



Source: MoPIED/World Bank/UN, aid flows in Somalia

Reporting from MoPIED provides a more detailed breakdown of the finance provided per NDP pillar and geographically. Figure 8 gives a breakdown by sector and geographical area in 2017.

Figure 8: Assistance by sector and geographically, 2017

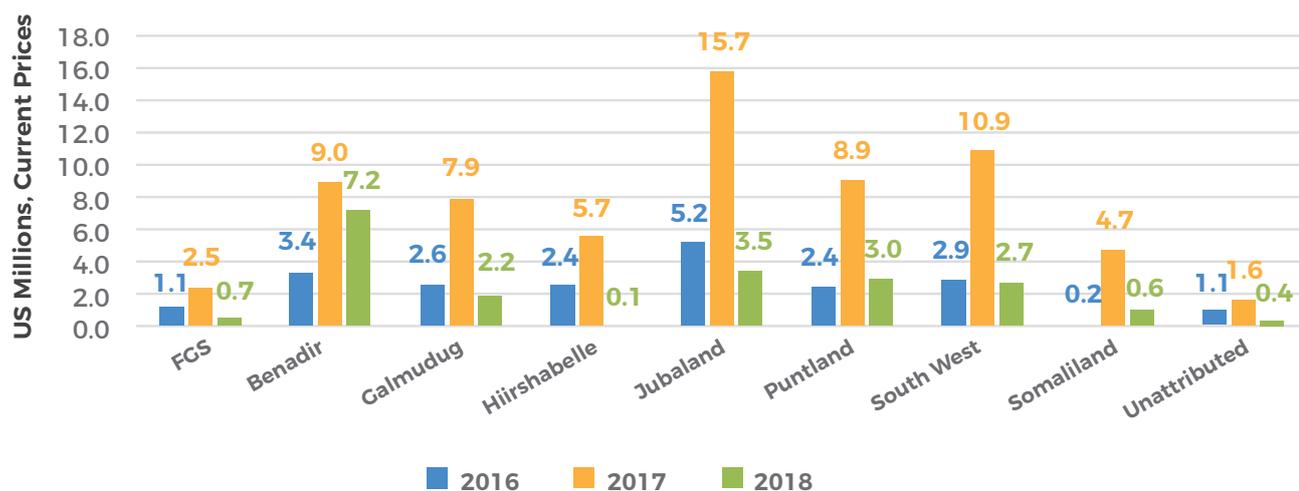


Source: MoPIED/World Bank/UN, aid flows in Somalia

AID SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSING MIGRATION, DISPLACEMENT, REFUGEES AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

The actual and planned expenditure with a primary objective towards migration, displacement, refugees and durable solutions in 2016-2018 is US\$93.7m. Figure 9 provides a geographic breakdown of this expenditure, which includes both development and humanitarian funding.

Figure 9: Actual and planned investments primarily focused on migration and forced displacement



Source: MoPIED/World Bank/UN, aid flows in Somalia

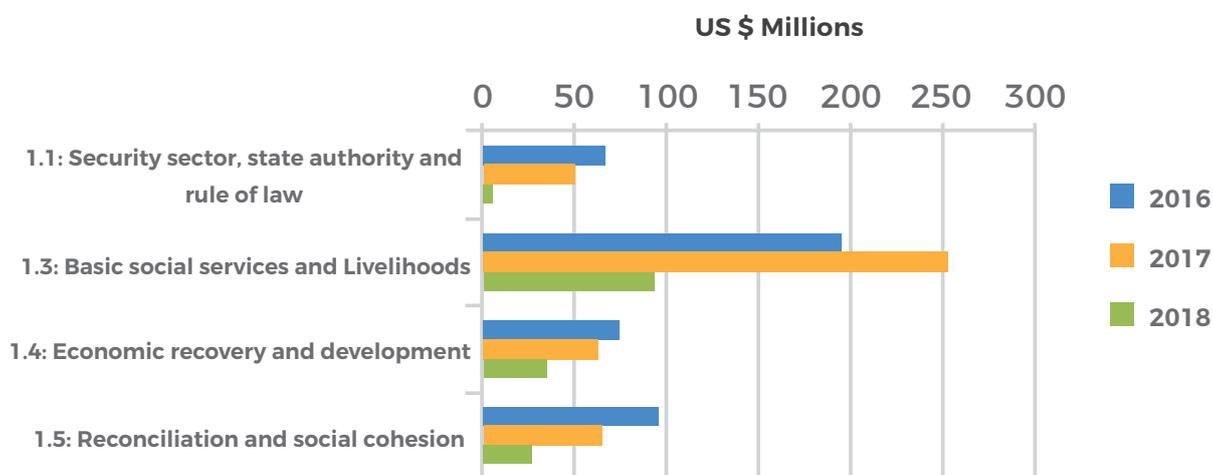
Several projects in support of long-term solutions for displacement-affected communities including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in Somalia were identified in the mapping exercise. These include examples of collaborative programmes involving different organisations, such as the 2017 US\$4m UN Joint Midnimo Programme (Unity), funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund and jointly implemented by IOM and UNHABITAT. The programme was intended to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement-affected, returnee and other migrant groups and host communities in Jubaland and South West State.

In 2017, a durable solutions marker was introduced to the aid mapping exercise, to facilitate the tracking of financial flows in support of durable solutions. While current use is patchy and inconsistent, with better and more widespread use it offers an opportunity for longer-term improvements in the reporting and tracking of refugee-related assistance.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTCOMES OF THE PLAN OF ACTION RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Activities contributing to outcome 3, which focuses on the provision of basic social services and supporting livelihoods, have received the largest amount of funding. It is also the only outcome to which funding increased in 2017 from the previous year.

Figure 10: Aid supporting the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action Results Framework, 2016-2018



Source: MoPIED/World Bank/UN, aid flows in Somalia

AREAS FOR PROGRESS

The aid data compiled by MoPIED is the most detailed and reliable data available for the countries in this study. However, as it is country focused, it is not directly comparable with data collected for other countries, and is not published in more widely-used formats, such as to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard. Progress could be made in ensuring wider compatibility and availability of the data, and in capturing contributions from a wider range of actors beyond ODA providers.





CONCLUSION

THE FUNDING PICTURE

This study has identified a number of new and emerging development financing instruments from a range of multilateral and bilateral donors in support of building longer-term solutions for refugees and host communities in the Horn of Africa region. The data collected is based on a subset of donors so is not comprehensive, and excludes a number of the new IDA18 finance allocations, which are yet to be finalised. While data over time to compare against previous levels is not available, the findings strongly suggest that, with the refugee response having largely been supported by humanitarian finance historically, a significant level of new development investment and instruments are increasing their support to refugees and host communities in the region.

Humanitarian assistance to the region has also increased in recent years. UNHCR and WFP's combined expenditure, which reflects funds received in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda increased by 63% from 2012 to 2016, from US\$415m to US\$676m. Assistance reported to FTS for the same period also increased, from US\$1.9bn to US\$2.2bn (16%). However, this has coincided with significantly increasing needs and the proportion of requirements met has hovered consistently around 50%. Indeed, there has been an overall decline in humanitarian funding to these two agencies in per capita contributions (note this is not the case in each country). While comparing assistance per refugee is not straightforward due to, for example, variances in operating costs, efficiency gains through increased use of cash transfers, or the diversification of finances to other agencies, it does indicate that the increase in funding may not have kept pace with growing numbers of refugees. With significant additional development finance emerging and a shift in policy towards self-reliance, there will be a need to explore what this means in terms of the transition in resource requirements.

A growth in support to the education sector will support greater integration of refugees into national education systems, a move firmly backed by IGAD Member States at the Djibouti Conference on regional refugee education, while investments in livelihoods through, for example, the US\$500m Jobs Compact in Ethiopia, will help to provide opportunities for refugees and decrease their dependency on formal structures and services.

GROWING PRESSURE ON LIMITED RESOURCES REQUIRES EFFICIENCIES

2018 HRPs across the IGAD region call for a combined US\$6.65bn. This represents 30% of global requirements of US\$22.5bn – the biggest-ever global appeal. Given global pressure on resources as a result of multiple crises, humanitarian funding in the region will be under significant strain. As well as trying to mobilise additional money, efforts must be made to maximise efficiency. Increased use of cash-based assistance already being seen across the region will generate efficiencies, as well as being better aligned to people's needs and supporting local markets. There are also moves within the region to integrate refugees into national social protection systems, such as in Uganda.

POOR FINANCIAL DATA AVAILABILITY

While an increase in humanitarian and development funding available is both clear and welcome, the financing data currently available is insufficiently detailed, accurate and comprehensive to provide a clear picture on the adequacy of finance or the scale of the shortfall. Data currently focuses on ODA donors and does not adequately capture the significant contributions of other actors or resource flows such as domestic governments, remittances and private actors. It is not possible to disaggregate funding geographically or by sector in such a way that funding related to refugees and host communities is easily identifiable. Inconsistency in reporting practices across different environments also means data is not directly comparable across the region.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

INCREASE THE FLOW OF DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND MAINTAIN THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Of particular note will be responding to the South Sudan situation, making sure immediate humanitarian needs are met, but also providing longer-term development investment at the same time. Increasing pressure on humanitarian resources requires the attraction of further development finance. Promoting success stories and evidence from current investments and building links with broader development investors in refugee-hosting areas will help to achieve this. There is also a need to explore how to link with broader development assistance in refugee-hosting areas.

INTEGRATE SYSTEMS FOR REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES

The overall longer-term aim should be on shifting towards incorporating refugees into national systems, and local, national and sectoral plans and budgets. This would avoid additional greater investment in these systems for the mutual benefit of refugees and host communities, rather than parallel investments.

DEVELOP LONG-TERM FINANCING STRATEGIES

In support of this shift and with more diversified finance, there is a need to move towards generating financing strategies that support both the creation and implementation of national, sub-national and sector plans linked to the CRRF process. These strategies should be based on the wide range of financial flows available, and so help shape what priority actions and investments can be taken up to deliver specified results. They should also go beyond ODA and consider other types of flows that may be available, such as government and local authority resources, remittances and private finance.

INVEST IN BETTER FINANCE TRACKING AND DATA

The development or strengthening of financial reporting and tracking systems are key priorities for 2018. These should build on the lessons learned from the mapping exercise and initial work undertaken in Ethiopia and Uganda. They also need to link with or reinforce existing information management and aid monitoring systems, processes, initiatives and standards. It is proposed that support is provided to develop national systems to track aid flows in support of the delivery of the CRRF at the country level. At the same time, donors need to reaffirm their commitment to reporting their aid flows, and providing disaggregated information by sector and geographic area. This will play a critical role in helping generate national and sector plans, coordinating the flow of assistance, and ensuring resources are aligned with national and sector-level priorities.

Data should be:

- **Comprehensive:** Capturing contributions from a wider range of actors, to include domestic governments, remittances and private actors
- **Disaggregable geographic area and sector:** to include easy identification of refugee-related projects
- **Comparable** with financing data for other countries across the region and globally
- **Compatible** with international developments in the transparency of financing for humanitarian and development assistance
- **Accurate**
- **Timely.**

Better identification and tracking of resources will help to harness them in support of planning, while improving monitoring and coordination.

MAXIMISE EFFICIENCIES THROUGH EVIDENCE

Research is needed to assess the value for money of new approaches such as cash transfer programming. Research into the cost effectiveness and efficiencies that can be gained from early responses to displacement, including the potential to use best practice from risk financing, would also be helpful. Several existing studies demonstrate the benefits of investing in emergency preparedness,³¹ early response³² and risk financing. Findings should be consolidated and used to inform future funding decisions to ensure that limited resources are used as efficiently and effectively as possible.

To support these recommendations, opportunities for promoting stronger cross-learning between countries on specific challenges, in particular on planning and finance, could be explored.

31 UNICEF/WFP, 2015. *UNICEF/WFP Return on Investment for Emergency Preparedness Study*.
www.wfp.org/content/unicefwfp-return-investment-emergency-preparedness-study

32 DFID, 2012. *The Economics of Early Response and Disaster Resilience: Lessons from Kenya and Ethiopia*.
www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economics-of-early-response-and-disaster-resilience-lessons-from-kenya-and-ethiopia

ANNEX ONE: Excerpts from the final³³ Results Framework for the implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action

| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE | | OUTCOMES |
|---|-----|---|
| Strategic Objective 1: Create conditions for safe, sustainable and voluntary return of refugees to Somalia | 1. | Security sector, state authority and rule of law enhanced. |
| | 2. | Basic functioning civilian administration is restored in areas of return. |
| | 3. | Enhanced delivery of basic social services and livelihoods in areas of return |
| | 4. | Accelerated economic recovery and development especially in areas of return. |
| | 5. | Reconciliation and social cohesion enhanced in areas of return. |
| | 6. | Significant response to drought situations in Somalia and the region is sustained to alleviate and contain the humanitarian impact. |
| Strategic Objective 2: Maintain protection and asylum space | 7. | IGAD member states maintain their open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers. |
| | 8. | Refugees are registered and have access to fundamental rights. |
| | 9. | Security, safety and social cohesion of refugees and host communities, particularly youth, children, women and other vulnerable groups. |
| | 10. | Opportunities for local integration of individual refugees created or increased. |
| | 11. | Voluntary repatriation facilitated. |
| Strategic Objective 3: Enhanced self-reliance and access to services and assistance for refugees and host communities | 12. | Enabling business environment created and private sector investment and economic opportunities increased for refugees and host communities. |
| | 13. | Freedom of movement for refugees increased. |
| | 14. | Enhanced education and skills training opportunities for refugees and host communities. |
| | 15. | Sustainable environmental management in refugee-hosting areas. |
| | 16. | Access to quality integrated health services, water and sanitation in refugee-hosting areas is enhanced. |
| | 17. | Adequate and effective cash-based assistance to refugees and host communities provided. |
| Strategic Objective 4: Stronger regional cooperation on durable solutions for Somali refugees | 18. | Implementation, coordination and monitoring of commitments of the Nairobi Action Plan strengthened. |
| | 19. | Economic and development potential of remittances maximised. |
| | 20. | Free movement of persons and livestock facilitated. |
| | 21. | Cross border cooperation and borderland development strengthened. |
| Strategic Objective 5: Ease pressure on host countries through increased international solidarity and responsibility sharing | 22. | Broader partnerships and more multi-year, development finance to support host countries to protect and assist refugees in place. |
| | 23. | Rapid and predictable response to new displacement. |
| | 24. | Resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities for refugees increased. |

33 The Result Framework was validated at the IGAD Member States Validation Meeting of the Roadmap & Results Framework for the Nairobi Action Plan on 12 and 13 September in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

ANNEX TWO: Government of Ethiopia's nine pledges at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, September

| AREA OF FOCUS | RELEVANT PLEDGES |
|---|--|
| Out-of-Camp Pledge | 1. Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population. |
| Education Pledge | 4. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources. |
| Work and Livelihoods Pledges | 2. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID. 3. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers. 5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production. 7. Support to the government's industrialisation strategy with the target of creating 100,000 jobs by constructing 3 industrial parks. In parallel, a set of reforms and interventions will allow up to 30% of refugees living in the area to benefit from job opportunities being created in the economy. |
| Documentation Pledges | 9. Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses. |
| Social and Basic Services Pledge | 8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services. |
| Local Integration Pledge | 6. Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia. |



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