

ETHIOPIA
COUNTRY
REFUGEE
RESPONSE
PLAN

2020-2021

CREDITS:

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Ethiopia Refugee Response Plan

Country Overview	5
Needs Analysis	9
Response Strategy and Priorities	14
Cross Cutting Operational Priorities	15
Partnership and Coordination	18
Planned Response for 2020	22
Financial Requirements Summary	43

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

751,449

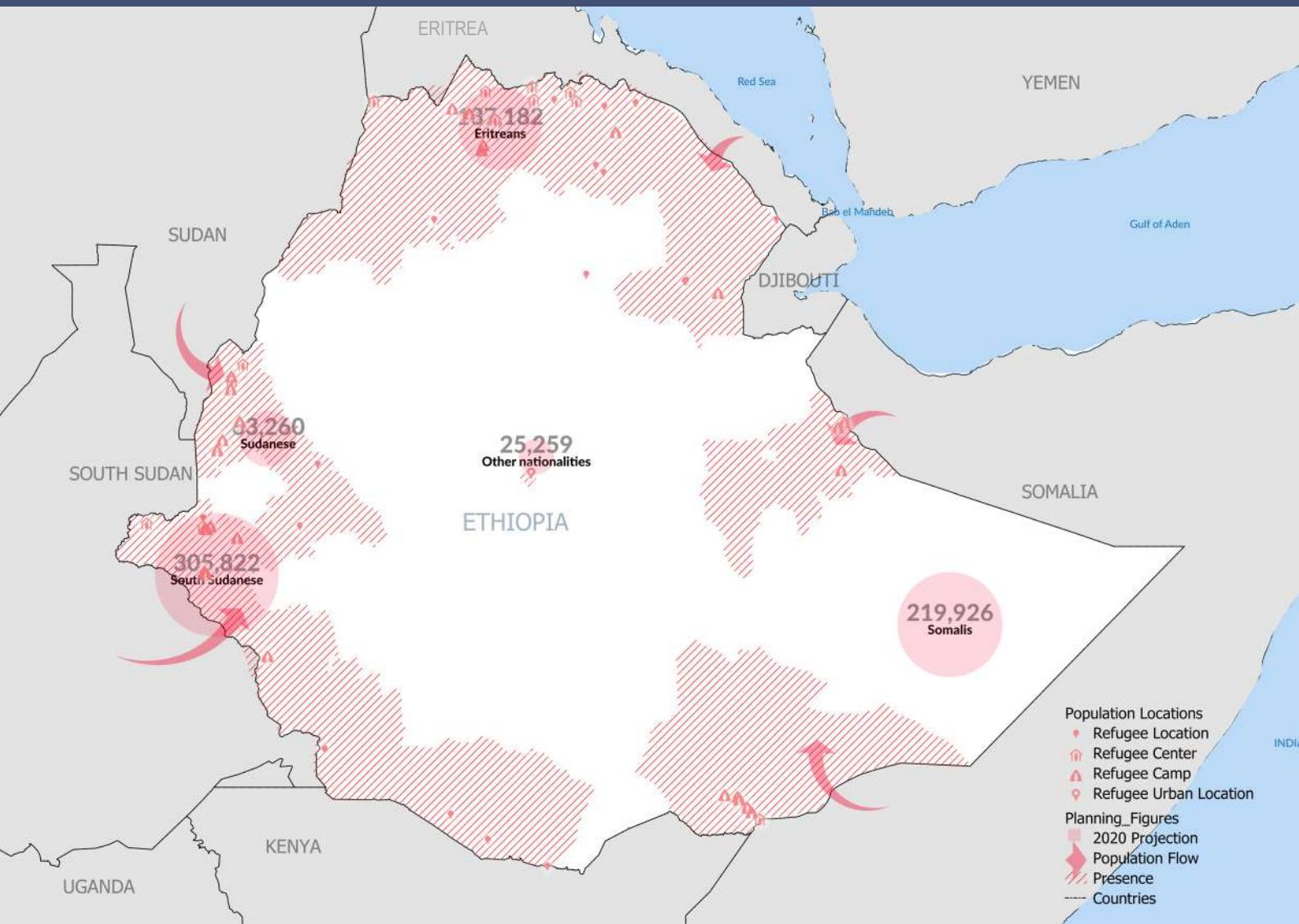
2020 PROJECTED
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 658M

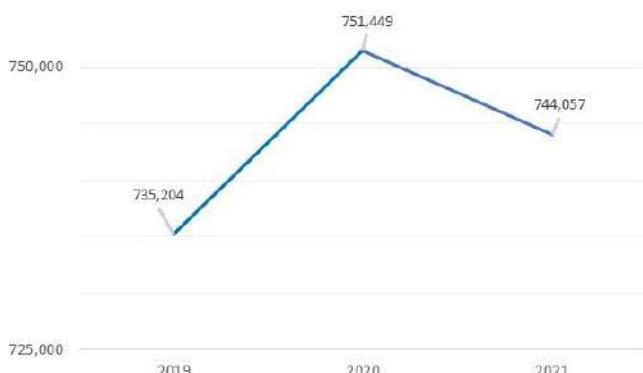
2020 REQUIREMENTS

57

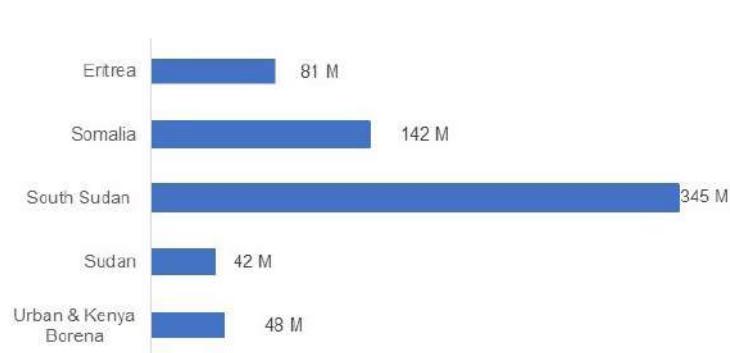
2020 PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Projections (Source UNHCR)



Requirements by Refugee Population in 2020 | in USD



Country Overview

Background

Ethiopia has a long-standing history of hosting refugees. The country maintains an open-door policy for refugee inflows and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. In 2004, a national Refugee Proclamation was enacted based on the international and regional refugee conventions to which Ethiopia is a party (1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa “OAU Convention”). Ethiopia’s parliament adopted revisions to its existing national refugee law on 17 January 2019, making it one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa. The Law provides refugees with the right to work and reside out of camps, access social and financial services, and register life events, including births and marriages. Refugee protection in the country is provided within the framework of these international and national refugee laws as well as the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country. Continued insecurity within neighbouring states has resulted in sustained refugee movements, either directly as a result of internal conflict and human rights abuses or as a result of conflict related to competition over scarce natural resources and drought related food insecurity.

Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee asylum countries world-wide, reflecting the ongoing fragility and conflict in the region. The country provides protection to refugees from some 26 countries. Among the principal factors leading to this situation are predominantly the conflict in South Sudan, the prevailing political environment in Eritrea, together with conflict and draught in Somalia. Eritreans, South Sudanese, Sudanese, Yemenis and Somalis originating from South and Central Somalia are recognized as *prima facie* refugees. Nationals from other countries undergo individual refugee status determination. The refugee flow to Ethiopia continued receiving during 2019, 96,749 persons seeking safety and protection within the country’s borders. At the start of 2020, the nation hosted 735,204 refugees who were forced to flee their homes as a result of insecurity, political instability, military conscription, conflict, conflict-induced famine and other problems in their countries of origin.

The majority of refugees in Ethiopia are located in Tigray Regional State and the four Emerging Regions of Ethiopia: Afar Regional State; Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State; Gambella Regional State; and the Somali Regional State. The Emerging Regions are the least developed regions in the country, characterized by harsh weather conditions, poor infrastructure, low administrative capacity, a high level of poverty and poor development indicators. The arid environment in the Afar and Somali regions and the small and scattered nomadic populations make it more challenging to provide services. Many parts of the four regions are inaccessible with poor or no roads.

The South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totaling 329,123 persons at the close of the year. The Gambella Regional State received 8,219 new arrivals seeking asylum in 2019, in addition to individuals who spontaneously returned to South Sudan during the course of the year and were subject to further cross-border displacement. Somalis constitute 26.1 percent of registered refugees, with 8,736 new arrivals in the Somali Region during 2019, contributing to a total population of 191,575 individuals. Fleeing drought and generalized instability that resulted in loss of livelihoods, families were subsequently accommodated across eight camps within the Somali region. The Eritrean planned population comprised 139,281 individuals at the end of the year, with 72,737 new arrivals received within the Tigray and Afar Regions. The Sudanese caseload comprised 42,285 individuals, with 6,456 new arrivals in the Beneshangul-Gumuz Region. Ethiopia also hosts an additional caseload drawn from across the wider region and beyond; including Kenya Borena and urban populations living in Addis Ababa (32,940).

Officially launched in September 2018, comprehensive Level 3 Registration formally concluded in July 2019. The exercise was initiated following the relative stabilization of three concurrent humanitarian emergencies in the country following the mass influx of refugees from Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan and covered 26 camps, and 10 settlements. The exercise provided an opportunity to resolve the deviation between the official and active population figures in the country and resulted in a reduction in the overall registered refugee caseload. With existing humanitarian operations being demand driven across all sectors and based predominantly on the needs of the camp-based refugee population, there have been only modest adjustments to programming and resource requirements. Equally, while sectorial assistance continues to remain below the minimum international humanitarian standards and related refugee needs in a number of sectors, the assistance gap against overall refugee needs has been reduced, which should be considered a positive finding.

While continuing to manage four distinct refugee responses, and mindful of the fluid socio-political context within the country, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has advocated for stable humanitarian financing, while promoting wider multi-year development financing to support refugees' self-reliance through an improved and sustainable approach that goes beyond mere care and maintenance and combines wider support to host communities; furthering peaceful coexistence and the greater inclusion of refugees as part of national and regional development plans. At the close of 2019, the GoE announced additional national commitments at the Global Refugee Forum, in the areas of jobs and livelihoods, education, protection and energy and the environment; building upon the nine pledges it made at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in New York in 2016.

Through the pledges, which serve as a vehicle for implementing the CRRF in the country, Ethiopia seeks to: expand its Out-of-Camp policy (OCP); provide work permits to refugees; increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education; provide access to irrigable land for crop cultivation; facilitate local integration in instances of protracted displacement; earmark a percentage of jobs within industrial parks to refugees; and provide access to vital events documentation to facilitate increased access to basic and essential social services. The new Ref-

Refugee Proclamation enables refugees to become more independent, better protected and have greater access to local solutions. Fulfilling these considerable and measurable government commitments to further its duty of care to refugees, relative to its existing national resource constraints, will inevitably be based on the scale-up of equitable responsibility-sharing between UN Member States.

Grounded in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees and contributing to the ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, which seeks to ensure the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities; and to prepare refugees for durable solutions by supporting their socio-economic integration and a phased transition out of the current camp-based model of assistance, the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan outlines the collective response of 57 humanitarian and development partners over the next two years in support of all registered refugee population groups in the country. The Plan aims to ensure the increased coherence and alignment of all planned interventions supporting refugees against a common set of sectorial objectives and performance targets, to improve coordination and further timely and effective protection and solutions.

It is projected that Ethiopia will host 751,449 refugees by the end of 2020, mainly from South Sudan (305,822), Somalia (219,926), Eritrea (137,182) and Sudan (63,260). Within a global climate of limited humanitarian and development financing that has led to critical shortfalls in food assistance limited opportunities for third-country resettlement, together with only modest support to youth and a growing population of unaccompanied and separated children, bold commitments by the international community and the expansion of new multi-year financing models - for essential humanitarian services and a sustainable solutions-based response - will be needed over the next two years to harness the transformational agenda of the Global Compact on Refugees.

Beneficiary Population

Population Planning Group: Refugee and asylum seekers from:	Population as of end of December 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020 ¹	Planned Population as of end of 2021 ¹
Eritrea	139,281	137,182	135,409
Somalia	191,575	219,926	224,425
South Sudan	329,123	305,822	299,637
Sudan	42,285	63,260	57,606
Urban/Kenya Borena/ Others	32,940	25,259	26,980
TOTAL	735,204	751,449	744,057
Host population	548,334	562,042	576,036
GRAND TOTAL	1,283,538	1,313,491	1,320,093

¹The Planned Population figures will be reviewed in March 2020





Needs Analysis

REFUGEES FROM ERITREA

Since 2000, Ethiopia has received and hosted thousands of Eritrean refugees fleeing persecution. Testimonies of recent arrivals from Eritrea indicate that involuntary open-ended military conscription, arbitrary arrest and detention without trial, compulsory land acquisition and other systematic human rights violations remain prevalent. In addition, a number of new arrivals have cited family-reunification with relatives residing in Ethiopia or third countries as a secondary motivation for their flight. Following the signing of the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship by the governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea in July 2018, an increase in the rate of new arrivals from Eritrea was observed, averaging 6,000 persons per month during 2019. The majority of new arrivals have been accommodated within existing camps in the Tigray Regional State (70 percent), with the remaining caseload assisted in the Afar Regional State.

Of particular concern is the high number of unaccompanied and separated children arriving in Ethiopia fleeing impending military conscription, with a disproportionate impact on teenage boys. Children accounted for 44 percent of the total refugee population residing in the Tigray camps, of whom 27 percent arrive unaccompanied or separated from their families. A key challenge in providing protection, assistance and solutions to Eritrean refugees concerns

the high number of individuals leaving the camps to pursue onward movement. While a portion of this movement is to urban centres within Ethiopia, the majority are believed to leave the country; motivated by the desire to reunite with relatives, access improved educational services and earn an income to support family numbers that have remained in Eritrea. The onward movement of unaccompanied and separated children remains substantial with an average departure rate of 300 per month.

In Afar, while clan structures play a valuable role in promoting solidarity and informal safety networks for refugees, the host community is negatively impacted by a lack of natural resources; particularly access to water, and food security remains an unmet challenge. In this regard, strengthening the resilience of the hosting communities in Afar will be prioritized, while local integration in Tigray will be promoted by exploring the full potential of the existing Out-of-Camp policy. Reception, together with integrated registration and refugee status determination structures will be reinforced, together with a transition to the provision of sustainable Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and energy services for both refugees and the host community. With an average of 10-12 refugees per shelter amongst recent arrivals, shelter construction will be prioritized. The connection of camps to the national electricity grid will continue to ensure adequate energy provision to refugees, minimize tension between refugees and the host community in access to limited resources, while protecting the environment.

REFUGEES FROM SOMALIA

The Somali refugee population is supported in two locations in the Somali region Jijiga (three camps) and Melkadida (five camps). The population in Jijiga is a mixture of those individuals who sought asylum in Ethiopia in the early 1990s and those who arrived between 2006 and 2008, while the majority of individuals in Melkadida have been in the region for some eight years. The Somali refugee caseload is expected to increase modestly as a result of natural population growth and, in the case of Melkadida, small waves of new arrivals that are driven across the border by the security situation and the prevalence of drought in Somalia. In the latter half of 2019, 1,091 Somali refugees arrived from Eritrea, and most of them were relocated and accommodated in Sheddler Refugee Camp, in Jijiga. In Melkadida, new arrivals over the previous year have exhibited high malnutrition rates with the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 25 percent and 37 percent among newly arrived children and pregnant and lactating women, respectively. The reduced general food ration below the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per day provided in the receiving camps threatens to worsen this situation further.

The Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, the related Nairobi Declaration and the accompanying Plan of Action provide impetus for delivering durable solutions. Proposed solutions will seek to promote self-reliance and integration opportunities for refugees in terms of access to basic services, education and livelihoods, while maintaining the protection space. The expansion of the government's Out-of-Camp policy, as well as national CRRF

pledges concerning access to employment and work permits, education and other benefits to which a foreign national with permanent legal residence is entitled, will be advanced. Pilot interventions will be defined to support access to the full range of legal, economic and social rights. In Melkadida, refugees and the host community benefit on a 50/50 basis from eight crop irrigation schemes, with the intention to expand available irrigable land for cultivation from 1,000ha in the Somali Region to 10,000ha country-wide, in line with the GoE's CRRF Pledge. Third country resettlement remains a durable solution for the Somali caseload, albeit against a reduced resettlement quota nationally. Vulnerable individuals across the three camps in Jijiga will be identified to provide a basis for referrals to resettlement countries, depending on available spaces.

The current scope of existing essential camp-based services will be maintained. At the same time, the integration of cash-based interventions will be prioritized for core relief items, together with incremental investments in durable shelter solutions. In addition, the identification of targeted investments in sustainable utility infrastructure, particularly in the provision of water, will be integrated within the Regional Government's Local Development Plans. It is expected that the planned interventions will positively support opportunities for durable solutions, ensuring the provision of quality basic and essential services, while enabling a number of refugees to become self-reliant and strengthen peaceful coexistence. As part of a commitment to enhance coordination and partnerships, support to strengthen the capacity of the Somali Regional Government and local authorities to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals in refugee hosting areas and to meet the wider objectives of the Global Compact on Refugee will continue.

REFUGEES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

While noting with cautious optimism the signing of a revitalized peace agreement in September 2018 by the South Sudanese factions and monitoring the conditions that would enable safe and voluntary return, Ethiopia has continued to receive refugee who are entering the country for the first time, in addition to individuals who spontaneously returned to South Sudan and were subject to further cross-border displacement. In this regard, the management of reception centres, timely registration and the transportation of refugees to locations considered as a favourable protection environment with safety and dignity remains a priority. Despite ongoing informal cross-border movements, including traditional movements in tribal areas that traverse the border, the refugee population is expected to remain stable.

The security situation in the Gambella Regional State which host the majority of South Sudanese refugees remains volatile; with recent security incidents affecting refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers, which have included fatalities. New arrivals are mostly of Nuer ethnicity, 91 percent based on current registration profiling, while most Ethiopians are drawn from both Nuer and Anuak populations. Consequently, identifying land and the expansion of camps within areas inhabited by Ethiopian Nuer is essential, as well as the promotion of community

security, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Although a modest number of new arrivals have been relocated to the Benishangul-Gumuz Region at the request of the Gambella Regional Government, the prevailing security environment has restricted the onward relocation of persons of concern. As a result, dialogue continues to ensure time-based registration upon arrival and access to refugee entitlements within existing humanitarian infrastructure in the region. The natural environment in the Regional State remains fragile with only limited access to alternative energy for cooking and lighting, necessitates refugees to collect firewood.

While Ethiopia witnessed a reduction in the overall registered South Sudanese refugee population following the conclusion of L3 registration in July 2019, resource allocations have remained demand driven across all sectors, with sectorial assistance remaining below the minimum international humanitarian standards, and related refugee needs. A total of nineteen primary health clinics in the Gambella Region support an average of 16,200 individuals, against the minimum standard of 10,000. Some 65 percent of the primary school age children are enrolled in school, with only 15 percent of eligible children enrolled in secondary level classes. The food basket currently provides 1,803 kcal per person, per day; against a minimum standard of 2,100 kcal, with Acute Malnutrition at 10.4 percent, and anaemia levels at 44 percent among children from 6-59 months. The replenishment of core-relief items currently benefits 85 percent of 140,224 registered households. The prevalence of unaccompanied (4,036), and separated children (20,634) children constitutes 10 percent of the registered caseload of children from 0-17 years, with child protection and SGBV prevention and response remaining a priority in the delivery of essential services.

REFUGEES FROM SUDAN

The Sudanese refugee population is currently supported in five camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, having arrived in successive waves in 1997 and from 2011 up to the present day. There were a total of 6,456 new arrivals in the region during 2019, comprising of both Sudanese, and South Sudanese refugees. Upon reception and relocation, as with all population groups, Sudanese refugees are individually registered and provided with documentation and core relief items, together with the regular distribution of hygiene and sanitary items. Taking into account the prevalence of cholera in border areas neighbouring the Regional State, WASH interventions will be expanded to promote access to safe drinking water, sanitation services, and good hygiene practices. A principal unmet need remains the provision of transitional shelter solutions, with many recent arrivals electing to leave emergency shelters to join relatives, resulting in overcrowding in individual household plots, intended to accommodate a single-family unit. Feedback from return intention surveys denote that a large majority of the Sudanese refugee population expressed a desire to return home in the near future, while citing risks related to the lack of access to food, employment and education opportunity – particularly for girls – in their country of origin.

Investments will continue to be made to strengthen comprehensive preventive and curative primary health care services including mental health care, non-communicable disease prevention and treatment, and referral care. The prevention of new HIV infections and provision of care for those infected, as well as the prevention and early treat-

ment of malaria cases will remain a priority. Additional targets include an improvement in the primary education net enrolment rate from 81.94 percent last year to 83 percent by the close of 2020; through the construction of additional classrooms, an investment in teacher training, the recruitment of additional staff and the provision of scholastic materials. Access to sustainable energy and furthering environmental protection remains a priority within all refugee camps hosting Sudanese refugees, including the provision of energy saving stoves, the expansion of briquette production as an alternative source of household energy.

URBAN REFUGEES, KENYA BORENA AND OTHER REFUGEES

The urban registered refugee population in Addis Ababa is composed of 32,940 individuals, who were transferred from the camps on medical and protection grounds, refugees who have no camps designated for their residence in Ethiopia, university students on sponsorship programmes and target populations of the Out-of-Camp Policy. While Out-of-Camp Policy refugees are expected to be self-reliant through the support of sponsors, they nonetheless have the right to access protection and basic services by virtue of their legal status. Of the current population, the majority are Eritrean refugees representing 85 percent of the population, followed by Yemenis at 6 percent, Somalis at 3 percent, Congolese at 2 percent, in addition to a remaining 4 percent drawn from a number of countries.

Most of the registered urban refugees are not able to meet their basic needs with the current income that they receive either from informal work or remittances (average of 2,000 Ethiopian Birr a month). Due to resource constraints, cash assistance to cover basic needs, including as a form of rental subsidy will only be provided to approximately 20 percent of the urban refugee caseload. Nonetheless, they continue to be assisted to access basic services, including health and education, while an increased focus will be placed on furthering access to legal aid. In addition, the prevalence of undocumented movements to urban areas has led to protection risks with some refugees reported to resort to adverse coping mechanisms residing in marginal parts of the city away from service providers.

While voluntary repatriation may still not be feasible for most of the urban refugee population, and resettlement as a solution available to only a small fraction of the population, emphasis will be placed on facilitating local solutions, including access to livelihood opportunities through education and vocational skills training; including language courses, scholarships and online learning programmes. In addition, alternative legal pathways, including family reunification, humanitarian visas, private sponsorships; scholarships for skilled refugees; as well as labour mobility schemes will remain a focus.

For the 4,037 Kenya Borena refugees hosted in the Megado and Dillo settlements in the Borena zone of the Oromia region, voluntary repatriation will be pursued as the best durable solution. For refugees, who opt to remain in Ethiopia, alternative legal status shall be sought based on the prevailing legal framework. Until then, while refugees will continue to access the basic services accessible to the host community, opportunities will be explored to support direct investments within local service infrastructure.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The activities described in the 2020-2021 Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan, aims to provide protection and multi-sectorial assistance to refugees, in addition to targeted support to their host communities. Response partners will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective and sustainable ways to deliver basic needs and essential services, including life-saving assistance. A comprehensive protection and solutions strategy has been developed for registered refugees in the country. While the strategic objectives are adapted to suit the specific situations and needs, core common objectives include: preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions for refugees and the promotion of peaceful coexistence; strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes; strengthening access to basic services; expanding labour opportunities; supporting the implementation of the GoE's CRRF Pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees; contributing to the development of linkages to local and national development interventions; and expanding access to solutions when feasible and legal migration pathways.

Following the endorsement by the GoE, a whole-of-society settlement approach will be furthered that places an emphasis on the expansion of existing community facilities in health, education, WASH, environmental protection, social protection and gainful employment as part of the broad refugee response.

Strategic objectives

The 2020-2021 Ethiopia CRP will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

Strategic objective 1: Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions of refugees including their access to basic services, and promotion of peaceful coexistence with local communities;

Strategic objective 2: Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes;

Strategic objective 3: Strengthening access to inter alia education, WASH, health and nutrition, livelihoods, energy, and to sanitary items;

Strategic objective 4: Supporting the implementation of the Government's CRRF Pledges and Global Refugee Forum (GRF) commitments to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees;

Strategic objective 5: Contributing to the development of strong linkages with national/regional development related interventions;

Strategic objective 6: Expanding access to solutions including voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways, resettlement opportunities as well as local integration.

Cross Cutting Operational Priorities

DOCUMENTATION

Through comprehensive Level 3 Registration, refugees have been able to record essential information on their educational and professional skills, and details of family members located in other countries against their individual and family profile. The improved data collection system will facilitate access to a greater range of complimentary services and opportunities for all refugees, including the right to live outside of the camp or to advance their education. In some instances, the data will be important in the reunification of family members abroad, while allowing humanitarian actors to increasingly tailor assistance to the specific needs of refugees. The inclusion of the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) as part of Level 3 registration has also entailed the integration of new registration equipment country-wide.

The collation of individual biometrics; iris scan and fingerprints of individuals aged 5 years old and above, enabled the issuance of individual identification documentation to all refugees over the age of 14, and a proof of registration document to every refugee household. The new documentation has facilitated the pilot issuance of SIM cards and access to bank accounts to refugees, a new entitlement which will be afforded country-wide. The integration of BIMS is also supporting the rollout of the One-Stop-Shop Registration Model in Addis Ababa and all camps country-wide and will conclude in 2020. The Model includes the integration of vital events registration; births, deaths, marriages and divorce; and the establishment of a protection referral pathway to complimentary services provided by a range of partners, in the areas of SGBV, child protection, and in support of persons with specific needs.

OUT OF CAMP POLICY

In line with the GoE's CRRF pledge to expand its Out of Camp Policy (OCP) to benefit 10 percent of the current refugee population, an additional caseload, comprising refugees from all nationalities, will be granted permission to reside in rural and urban non-camp locations. The Policy was first introduced in 2010 to provide Eritrean refugees with the opportunity to live in Addis Ababa and other non-camp locations of their choice considering their ethno-linguistic and cultural ties with Ethiopia. The eligibility criteria has included amongst others, the availability of the necessary means to financially support themselves; either directly, or under sponsorship from relatives or friends who are able to act as their guarantor. In light of the relative success of the OCP in furthering self-reliance and supporting freedom of movement, guidelines will be developed to guide the implement the Pledge. The GoE's pledge at the GRF to strengthen the national asylum system and social protection capacity provides additional orientation to the expansion of the OCP, placing a central focus on: strengthening Ethiopia's capacity for refugee registration, ref-

ugee status determination and civil documentation systems; and, enhancing the national social protection systems in refugee hosting areas particularly vulnerable individuals. Support to targeted beneficiaries will also be aligned to other national commitments which include the expansion of livelihood opportunities, together with market-based skills and vocational training.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

To enable the GoE's CRRF pledge on local integration, refugees that have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years have been identified in a number of locations in the country, notably Assosa in the Beneshangul Gumuz Regional State, Jijiga in the Somali Regional State and Pugnido in the Gambella Regional State. Building upon the passage of the revised Refugee Proclamation, which defined a provision for the local integration of refugees who have lived in Ethiopia over a protracted period, support will be provided to further outline the details of this provision, including the applicable criteria and approach that will be regulated through subsidiary legislation. While supporting the inclusion of refugees within Regional Developments, wider investments will continue to further the socio-economic process of local integration, through the expansion of sustainable livelihoods to ensure self-reliance and the ability of refugees to contribute to the economic life of their host communities.

CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS

Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) have been successfully piloted in Ethiopia following a feasibility study conducted in selected camps in the Somali and Benishangul-Gumuz regional states. Initially, cash has been used for the direct purchase of items to meet basic needs; including laundry soap, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, sanitary kits, fuel for cooking, in addition to supporting transitional shelter construction works for vulnerable households. Within the camps in the Tigray Regional State; which accommodates a significant number of minors without a family, cash has been used to reinforce foster care arrangements. In 2020, cash assistance is scheduled for all camps in the Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz Somali and Tigray regional states, in addition to urban Addis Ababa. This will include core relief items, education, energy, health, shelter and livelihoods sectors, as part of a transition to multi-purpose cash grants. A comprehensive CBIs feasibility assessment will also be conducted in camps in the Gambella Regional State, in addition to the Liben Zone in the Somali Regional State. In addition, multipurpose cash grants will also be utilized to support the reintegration of Ethiopian refugees who have chosen to voluntarily return from countries of asylum.

Post distribution monitoring, together with feedback and complaints mechanisms will be expanded to identify and address protection risks associated with the use of various cash assistance modalities which may include an increase in domestic violence, negative inflation in the local markets and conflict with host communities. The development of a common cash delivery mechanism accessible to all humanitarian partners and stakeholders will be explored to improve reach, cost efficiency and avoid duplication, while leveraging national protection and the social safety net system PSNP – the Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme.

SECURITY

All humanitarian partners are routinely engaged in security information sharing through operational and security briefings, trainings, logistic support, convoy coordination and incident management. The adoption of specific risk mitigation measures in response to ongoing and emerging threats are undertaken through standardized security risk management mitigating measures; which are mandatory for UN agencies and recommended for all operational humanitarian partners. Civil unrest and communal conflict is anticipated to have an impact on road mobility and the delivery of humanitarian items to refugee population centres. In addition to direct security threats, road traffic accidents due to road conditions, driving practices and overloaded vehicles will continue to pose a common threat to humanitarian personnel. Participating in ongoing security awareness trainings in the areas of personal security is encouraged, together with the Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments Course to be provided in all refugee hosting regions by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

To further improve the safety of humanitarian workers within each of the 26 refugee camps, security infrastructure has been upgraded through the establishment of HESCO¹ protective structures in 15 selected camps, with strong rooms established within the remaining camp locations, which include the integration of metal window shutters and reinforced doors to provide protection during unforeseen security incidents. In addition, high frequency radio handsets will be allocated in all camp locations to reinforce effective communication and coordination between humanitarian partners and local authorities, and to support crisis communications in the event of an emergency.

¹HESCO MIL Defensive Barrier. Engineer products for military, security and environmental applications offering solutions to reduce logistical burdens in emergencies.



Partnership & Coordination

Ethiopia has well-established refugee response and coordination processes in place, based on the Refugee Co-ordination Model (RCM), which are anchored in a solid framework of refugee law and procedure. An interagency Refugee Coordination Group comprised of the heads of agencies, and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response meets on a regular basis to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and the Environment, together with a Child Protection/SGBV sub-working group. The Humanitarian Country Team also forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UN-UNDAF) working groups that relate to refugees. As part of broad investments in inter-agency coordination, an information management working group will be established in 2020 to harmonize the collection, management and use of data.

As part of the rollout of the CRRF in Ethiopia, the existing coordination mechanism has been complemented by a national Steering Committee to facilitate engagement of a wide range of stakeholders across government agencies and ministries, with the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector. This structure, together with a ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy and the integration of refugees within Regional Development Planning, will guide CRRF pledge and GRF commitments to support an increasingly integrated approach to refugee assistance, aligned to the GoE's Growth and Transformation Plan.

Engagement with representatives of the international community will be further expanded, in line with the commitment of UN Member States to the Global Compact on Refugees, and recent pledges made at the first Global Refugee Forum. Governmental and inter-governmental partners have already proven to be key stakeholders in the refugee response, enhancing national donor coordination mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations, providing feedback and insights to enhance the quality of protection and assistance, while taking initial steps to contribute to equitable responsibility sharing for hosting and supporting large refugee movements.

The refugee response in Ethiopia brings together fifty-seven appealing, operational and implementing partners, including the GoE's Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA), supported by UNHCR – the UN Refugee Agency- in coordination with UN agencies, international and national NGOs.

PARTNERS FOR THE REFUGEE RESPONSE

Action against Hunger (ACF)	Development Expertise Center (DEC)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	Doctors with Africa (CUAMM)
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	Ethiopian Evangelical Church- Mekanejesus Development and Social Services Commission (EECMY)
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO)	Ethiopian Orthodox Church-Development and Inter-church Aid Commission (EOCDIAC)
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia (ANE)	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Inter-church Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department (DICAC)
Agricultural and Rural Development Office (ARDO)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN-FAO)
Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)	Gaia Association (GAIA)
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency (AHADA)	GOAL
Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP)	HelpAge International (HAI)
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC (BCSG)	HUMEDICA
Center for Victim of Trauma (CVT)	Innovative Humanitarian Solutions (IHS)
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	International Medical Corps (IMC)
Dan Church Aid (DCA)	
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	

International Organization for Migration (UN-IOM)	(PAPDA)
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Partner for Refugee Service (PRS)
Ethiopian Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Pastoralist Welfare Organization (PWO)
Maternity Foundation (MF)	Plan International (PI)
Maternity Worldwide (MWW)	Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO)
Mother and Child Development Organization (MCDO)	Relief Society of Tigray (REST)
Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO)	Right to Play (RTP)
Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF)	Save The Children International (SCI)
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	Save the Environment Ethiopia (SEE)
Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection (NRDEP)	The International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UN-UNHCR)	United Nations Development Programme (UN-UNDP)
Organisation for Sustainable Development (OSD)	United Nations Children's Fund (UN-UNICEF)
Oxfam	Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization (WA-PYDO)
Partnership for Pastoralist Development Association	World Food Program (UN-WFP)
	World Vision (WVI)
	ZOA Relief Hope Recovery

PARTNERS PER POPULATION PLANNING GROUP

ERITREAN REFUGEES: AHA, ANE, ARDO, ARRA, CVT, DCA, DICAC, DEC, DRC, EECMY, UN-FAO, GOAL, IHS, UN-IOM, IRC, HIS, JRS, MSF-H, NRC, OSD, UN-UNHCR, UN-UNICEF, UN-WFP, ZOA.

SOMALI REFUGEES: ANE, ARRA, IRC, DICAC, DRC, UN-FAO, GAIA, HUMEDICA, IMC, IRC, LWF, MCDO, MSF, NRC, UN-IOM, JRS, PAPDA, PWO, RaDO, REST, RTP, SCI, SEE, UN-UNHCR, UN-UNICEF, Wa-PYDO, UN-WFP, WVI.

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES: ACF, ADRA, AHADA, ANE, ARRA, ASDEPO, BCSG, CUAMM, CWW, DCA, DICAC, DRC, UN-FAO, GAIA, GOAL, HAI, IMC, UN-IOM, IRC, JRS, LWF, MCMDO, MF, MSF, MWW, NCA, NRC, NRDEP, OXFAM, PI, PRS, RaDO, RTP, SCI, UN-UNDP, UN-UNHCR, UN-UNICEF, UN-WFP, WVI, ZOA.

SUDANESE REFUGEES: ANE, ARRA, BCSG, HAI, UN-IOM, IRC, LWF, NRC, SCI, UN-UNHCR, UN-UNICEF, UN-WFP, ZOA.

URBAN AND KENYA BORENA REFUGEES: ACDEP, AHADA, ARRA, ASDEPO, DRC, DICAC, CWW, EOCDIAC, JRS, NRC, UN-UNHCR, UN-WFP, ZOA





Planned Response 2020-2021

Protection

Child protection interventions seek to strengthen national child protection systems and services. At the beginning of the year, 56.5 percent of all refugees in Ethiopia were children, while 54,715 refugee children were unaccompanied or separated (UASC). The current Ethiopia National Refugee Child Protection Strategy provides strategic priorities for child protection. These include: strengthening family-based care for unaccompanied and separated children; the provision of quality child protection case management for children at risks; ensuring children having access to documentation; and, promoting inclusion of refugee children in the national child protection system.

In northern Ethiopia, close to 27 percent of all children are separated from their primary caregivers. The onward movement of UASCs originating from Eritrea to urban centres and to third countries is substantial, with up to 60 percent estimated to leave camps within a given year, exposing children to risks of smuggling, trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence. The promotion of family-based care for UASCs is a priority. Of those unaccompanied or separated in the Tigray Regional State, 38 percent are living in a semi-institutional or 'community care' due to limited options for family-based care- the preferred environment for the growth, wellbeing and protection of children. Humanitarian partners seek to increase the number of children living in family-based care arrangements

to 75 percent by the end 2020. Foster families receive cash support, which has proved beneficial in providing children with valued family-based support that more adequately caters for their needs. Approximately 2,000 kinship/foster families are currently supported, with plans to expand to 2500 by the end of 2020.

As part of early gains in the application of comprehensive refugee responses as envisioned in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and now in the GCR, all refugee children born in Ethiopia are able to obtain birth certificates in all refugee camps and urban centres. The approximately 70,000 refugee children born in the country over the last 10 years who have not received birth certificates are now able to obtain these retroactively. A comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) assessment was undertaken last year to assess capacity needs, and a timeline for allocation. The inclusion of refugees in the national CRVS system is a significant milestone for domestic refugee protection and is anticipated to enhance access to services for refugee children within the national education, social services as well as the judicial systems.

SGBV

The current National Strategy on Prevention and Response to Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) outlines the following objectives: to strengthen women and girls' empowerment programmes; address survival sex as a coping mechanism in a situation of displacement; provide a safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources; engaging men and boys; strengthen access to justice; and protecting children from harmful traditional practices. A community-based complaints mechanism for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse has been established within camps in Melkadida in the Somali Regional State, in addition to the Afar, Gambella and Tigray regional states, and urban Addis Ababa. The complaints mechanism will be expanded to all refugee hosting areas in early 2020.

A National Action Plan to mainstream SGBV prevention, risk mitigation and response across the sectors was adopted in 2019. This followed the development of key intervention criteria for men and boys by the Child Protection/SGBV Sub-Working Group to support their integration within response programmes. Significant challenges remain when seeking to respond to the underlying gender power imbalance and prevalent gender inequalities. They include: a significant disparity in school enrolment between boys and girls; high instances of domestic violence; harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation mainly within the Somali refugee population; and early and forced marriage among the South Sudanese refugee population; limited energy supply necessitating women and girls to travel long distances outside of the camps to collect firewood where some SGBV incidents occur; limited food assistance promoting the adoption of high risk survival strategies, including survival sex; and limited women and girls' spaces, particularly for female youth where they can freely discuss sensitive issues that affect their lives, including SGBV.

Durable Solutions

The three traditional durable solutions that are advanced for refugees are complementary and are pursued together. They include: voluntary repatriation, in which refugees voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their countries of origin and re-avail themselves of national protection; resettlement, in which refugees are selected and transferred from the country of asylum to a third country, which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status; and local integration, in which refugees legally, economically and socially integrate in the host country, availing themselves of the national protection of the host government.

Due to continued instability in countries of origin, the majority of refugees in Ethiopia have no immediate prospect or intention of voluntary return. Nonetheless, under a comprehensive approach to solutions, spontaneous returns are tracked to the extent possible, with intention surveys conducted as part of the L3 registration exercise in order to monitor the feasibility of voluntary returns, together with cross-border monitoring; and wider engagement in regional dialogue. Establishing the conditions necessary for the facilitation of the voluntary return for 4,037 Kenya Borena refugees who expressed their intention to return to their country of origin is a priority. This will include: information sharing on the progress of peace-building and reconciliation, cross-border meetings, and facilitation of “go and see” visits, where feasible. At the same time, the voluntary return of registered Ethiopian asylum-seekers and refugees from neighbouring countries will be facilitated over the next two years.

To enable the GoE’s CRRF pledge on local integration, some 13,000 refugees that have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years have been identified in a number of locations in the country, notably Assosa in the Beneshangul Gumuz Regional State, Jijiga in the Somali Regional State and Pugnido in the Gambella Regional State. Building upon the passage of the revised Refugee Proclamation, which defined a provision for the local integration of refugees who have lived in Ethiopia over a protracted period, detailed data collection concerning the individual circumstances of eligible refugees, together with the elaboration of a local integration strategy that will define the essential legal, socio-economic and cultural components will be conducted. The strategy will inform the delivery of a sensitization campaign among targeted refugees outlining the process of local integration and its benefits in Ethiopia.

Resettlement is a valuable protection tool addressing the specific needs of refugees, who are at risk due to experiences in their country of origin and/or whose safety, health or other fundamental rights are at risk, by providing them an opportunity to rebuild their lives in a new country. Resettlement as a durable solution is available only to those refugees, who meet very specific criteria, with a total of 105,200 individuals identified to need resettlement.

Nonetheless, the primary limitations on resettlement abroad remains the quotas provided by resettlement countries, which are far below the current estimated need. In 2020, while dialogue will continue to expand the base of countries participating in the resettlement programme, it is anticipated that the resettlement quota will decrease from the 3,200 individuals who were processed last year.

While underlining resettlement as the primary durable solution available to refugees, complementary legal pathways for refugees, including private sponsorship, family reunification and the establishment of humanitarian corridors will continue to be explored. An Italian humanitarian corridor programme, which has assisted some 500 indi-



viduals to depart to Italy since 2017, in partnership with two faith-based organizations, will be expanded and target a similar number of beneficiaries. A family reunification pilot initiated last year in Shire and Addis Ababa to support unaccompanied and separated children with referrals and legal advocacy will be extended over the next two years. In addition, the Ethiopia refugee response will seek to include refugees in scholarship programmes abroad, as well as facilitate travel documents for refugees, who can find their own legal means of travel to other countries.

OBJECTIVES

1. International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened
2. Law and policy strengthened to ensure inclusion of refugees in the national protection system
3. Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved
4. Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced
5. Public attitude towards persons of concern improved
6. Reception conditions improved
7. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
8. Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved
9. Level of individual documentation increased
10. Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened
11. Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened
12. Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved
13. Protection of children strengthened
14. Services for persons with specific needs strengthened
15. Community mobilization strengthened and expanded
16. Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted
17. Potential for voluntary return realized
18. Potential for integration realized
19. Potential for resettlement realized



Education

Education services will target all 366,948 school-age refugee children between the age of 3 to 18 years, that account for 50 percent of the total refugee population in the country. The sector also supports refugee youth eligible to join tertiary education between the ages of 18 and 30 years. Access to education remains a challenge at all levels. Only 196,286 children, 53 percent of the eligible population, were enrolled in school. At the pre-primary level, 55,889, representing 46 percent of children aged 3-6 years are enrolled in early childhood care and education centres within refugee camps, and within private and public kindergartens in urban centres. Primary education has an enrolment of 130,154, representing 68 percent, in schools located within camps and host community. The enrolment at primary level is characterized by high prevalence of over-age children and a low transition rate between the first and second cycle. Unlike the relative higher enrolment rates seen at the primary level, the enrolment rate at the secondary level for school-aged children between 15 and 18 years is low. Of the 70,543-secondary school-age refugee children, only 15 percent, equivalent to 10,243 children are enrolled. Enrollment at the secondary level is distributed across twelve camp-based secondary schools, ten government-run schools located within the Woredas close to the camps and in urban centres.

The Afar and Tigray regions score below the average enrolment rate at all levels of education, with refugees accessing public schools compared to other camps that are relatively far from the host community. The participation of children with special educational needs in the formal and non-formal systems is limited with only a modest number of children with physical disability taking part in primary education. At present, access to tertiary education comprises 1,375 individuals attending government universities, and 69 students enrolled in accredited Technical Vocational and Education Training (TVET) colleges. As part of the GoE's new commitments made at the GRF, there is a commitment to expand the national TVET system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training that is linked to the labour market demand to 20,000 refugees and hosts by 2024; 8,000 by the end of 2021.

Operational gaps within the education sector vary at each level of education, and from one regional state to another. At the pre-primary level, the lack of a harmonized curriculum framework and decentralized learning facilities is cross cutting across all regions. In addition, children at this very early age cannot walk long distances, which contributes to low enrolment and a barrier to primary enrolment. A shortage of learning spaces, high textbook to student ratio- 1:15, a limited number of qualified teachers, a high classroom to pupil ratio of over 1:100 and the low participation of girls are among the principal challenges facing upper primary and secondary education. In some locations, refugee camps have no access to secondary education as the camps are located in remote locations far from nearby host communities, and lack of available resources to open secondary schools dedicated to refugees.

In pre-primary and primary education, operational partners are dependent on refugee teachers as the language of instruction in lower grades of primary (grade 1- 4) and pre-primary is rendered in the mother tongue of the children. Only 47 percent of refugee teachers in primary education are qualified teachers, while those at pre-primary did not go through formal training. Continuous professional development is required at all educational levels. Regional Education Bureaus conduct inspections of both host and refugee schools each year. Based on such inspection, most refugee schools are assessed to be below the minimum standard for a safe learning environment. Interventions, including the expansion of WASH services in schools, strengthening the school feeding programme, and support to girls and their families to improve the participation of girls, will positively contribute to access to, and the quality of education. The expansion of secondary school infrastructure to accommodate an increase in students successfully completing the primary education level is a critical gap, which necessitates increased budget availability over the next two years.

Integral to further access, retention and the qualities of education services for refugees, is the inclusion of refugee children within the national education system. This is in line with the CRRF pledge, the Global Compact on Refugees, renewed national pledge at the GRF, and the wider commitment of IGAD member states under the Djibouti Declaration to integrate the education needs of refugees into national education systems by 2020 covering pre-primary, primary, secondary and TVET. The national Education Sector Development Programme schedule six and the Education Act will be reviewed to provide a new policy framework for the inclusion of refugee education. Central to planned education interventions is the developing of programmes that target both refugees and their host community, that include child protection, SGBV, livelihood, health and WASH inter-sectoral linkages. The GoE has pledged to increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to refugees without discrimination and within available resources. This includes the specific targets to increase the enrolment of: pre-school aged refugee children from 46,276 (44 percent) to 63,040 (60 percent); primary school aged children from 96,700 (54 percent) to 137,000 (75 percent); secondary school aged refugees from 3,785 (9 percent) to 10,300 (25 percent); and for opportunities for higher education enrolment from 1,600 to 2,500 students.

OBJECTIVES

1. Population has optimal access to education





Energy & Environment

Complimenting the CRRF Pledges, the GoE made a significant commitment at the GRF to provide market based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable and environmentally friendly clean energy/renewable energy solution for 3 million people; comprising of both refugees and their host communities. Investments in energy and the environment are guided by the National Safe Access to Fuels and Energy (SAFE) Strategy which provides guidance on the provision of alternative and sustainable clean fuels, fuel-efficient cook stoves, solar-powered street lighting and household energy. The national SAFE Strategy aims to: provide 70 percent of refugee households with access to clean and reliable domestic energy for cooking and lighting; provide access to fuel saving stoves and alternative energy sources for home lighting; ensure 50 percent of water supply schemes use renewable energy; ensure 50 percent of health facilities to use renewable energy; ensure that schools and productive sectors have access to reliable electricity; ensure that 70 percent of the refugee population have access to street light; and, rehabilitate 50 percent of the refugee impacted degraded lands by the end of 2021.

At present, 4 percent of the refugees households have access to fuel saving stoves, 35 percent of refugee households have access to home lighting, 27 percent of the water schemes use solar energy for pumping; 28 percent of the health facilities have access to reliable electricity; 30 percent of refugee households have access to street lights; 12 percent of refugee households are provided with alternative domestic fuel and 50 percent of the refugees and host communities impacted degraded lands has been rehabilitated. Schools and productive centres do not yet have access to sustainable electricity. In addition, wood-fuel remains the primary cooking energy in most of the refugee camps, which has a significant negative impact on the environment.

The collective energy and environment response will seek to ensure that gaps in the provision of alternative fuels, fuel efficient stoves, street lights, solar home systems, and grid connected electricity for public services and productive use are reduced. The connection of six camps to the national electricity grid in the Tigray and Afar regional states is scheduled to conclude by the end of 2020. An additional eight camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz and Somali regional states have been prioritized for national grid integration subject to additional resources. Ethanol and briquette supply will be expanded, with automated briquette machines to target 25 percent of the unmet needs for cooking fuel in the Afar and Benishangul-Gumuz regional states. An additional target concerns increasing the coverage of household and street lighting by 25 percent in all refugee camps. More than 1 million mixed – fruit and trees – seedlings will also be raised, 50 percent of which will be used to develop 200 hectares of woodlot, while 50 percent of mixed trees seedlings will be distributed to refugees and host communities for household transplantation.

OBJECTIVES

1. Population has sufficient access to energy
2. Natural resources and shared environment better protected





Nutrition and Food Security

In alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3 – which aim to achieve zero hunger and good health and wellbeing – investments will be made to improve the food and nutrition security of refugees and reduce the prevalence of undernutrition in vulnerable groups; including young people, the elderly and people with special needs. The nutrition response will primarily seek to support children who are within the ‘first 1000-day window’ – targeting infants from conception to two years of age. The main reason to specifically target children within this age-range is to prevent undernutrition. It is also proven that undernutrition within this age-range could have negative economic implications during adulthood, with inadequate investment in nutrition wellbeing negatively impacting cognitive development and growth; linked to learning difficulties and consequently poverty in adulthood.

Annual monitoring through standardized expanded nutrition surveys conducted in 2019 indicate that the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has increased with 9 of 18 camps in 2019 above the ‘very high’ threshold; prevalence of global acute malnutrition >15 percent, compared to 5 of 18 camps in 2018. In addition, 56 percent of the camps have a prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition below the two percent threshold. 50 percent of the camps have a prevalence of chronic malnutrition which align to the standards of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) classification for a population; of <20 percent. Multi-sectorial response plans developed following the nutrition causal analyses in the Gambella Regional State and Melkadida in the Somali Regional States will continue to be used in both locations to increase nutrition sensitivity within sectorial response planning.

All camps have established life-saving services for the treatment of moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition. Preventive services implemented by nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive sectors entail awareness raising through outreach programmes, blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months; 6-59 months in regions with GAM prevalence of above 15 percent or above 10 percent where there are aggravating factors, and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, efforts are currently ongoing to mainstream the promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programmes in all sectors. To enhance household food security, food assistance is provided monthly in the form of in-kind food or combined as in-kind and cash assistance. Food assistance aims to provide the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per person per day, but currently reaches an average of 1,800 kcal due to funding shortfalls.

In 2020-2021, interventions aim to further strengthen multi-sectoral linkages and synergies with nutrition sensitive sectors, namely WASH, health, food security, protection, shelter, livelihoods and community-based structures. IYCF programming will be strengthened by ensuring that children in the ‘first 1000-day window’ are prioritized and protected. Centre-based nutrition services, micronutrient interventions and integrated infant and young child feeding counselling services will be scaled up with the aim to improve the nutritional status of mothers and their

children. Community support structures and community-based nutrition programmes will also be strengthened to sustain the reductions so far achieved in acute malnutrition. Surveillance and early warning systems using paperless digital technology to collect and report on programmes will be expanded. The expansion of the use of cash to replace part of the in-kind food basket is a priority. Initiatives providing fresh food through various transfer modalities, together with backyard gardening to enhance diet diversity will continue to complement the general food assistance. These initiatives will be closely linked to small scale food security interventions to enhance household food security, pending gains in the economic inclusion of refugees, which progressively enhance livelihoods of refugees and consequently reduce dependency on food assistance.

OBJECTIVES

1. Nutritional well-being improved
2. Food security improved



 Health

The health sector response aims to mitigate excess morbidity and mortality and control outbreaks of communicable diseases by ensuring access to comprehensive primary health care services, referral services and by strengthening disease surveillance and response. The essential components of the primary health care service consist of 24/7 facility-based clinical services and community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities through outreach workers.

Overall, the health status of the population remained stable during 2019. The under 5 mortality rate remained at 0.2/1,000/ month (standard <0.75) while the health facility utilization remained above 1 (standard 1-4). Over 97 percent of pregnant women delivered with the assistance of skilled birth attendants at health facilities. HIV testing and counselling and antiretroviral treatment (ART) services were made accessible in all refugee camps. However, the shortage of HIV test kits at national level continued to be a significant challenge, necessitating the procurement of test kits from the international market, to supplement kits received from the national HIV programme. With the introduction of the Test and Treat Policy, all HIV positive individuals have been enrolled in ART. Diseases with a high epidemic potential are closely monitored, with epidemic prevention measures undertaken in collaboration with the Regional Health Bureaus, the Ministry of Health, and humanitarian partners within the camps.

The current health facility to refugee population ratio is around 1:16,000 – against the internationally accepted minimum standard of 1:10,000. Moreover, the refugee health facilities also provide service to the local population and in some refugee camps the proportion of host community beneficiaries is anticipated to increase to 30%. Access to health services will be ensured through the existing health facilities in the camps. Primary health care facilities will be rehabilitated based on available resources, with additional facilities constructed to reach the minimum standard. An emphasis will also be placed on strengthening services for new and re-emerging health conditions, including non-communicable diseases, and neglected tropical diseases; mental illnesses and the prevention of cervical cancer. Services for SGBV survivors will be implemented in all camps.

The collective response will seek to maximize the prevention of maternal mortality, new HIV infection among children, cholera, malaria, measles and other outbreaks and reduce the incidence of tuberculosis. Joint health and nutritional screening, vaccination, emergency treatment and linkage to referral facilities will be provided at border entry points for new arrivals. The new harmonized community-based outreach programme will be fully integrated to ensure improved access to essential service packages in health, nutrition and WASH, to reduce overlaps and to enhance efficiency of current programmes. Investment in human resource development and management will also be prioritized, reinforcing a caring, respectful and compassionate health workforce.

To ensure the provision of sustainable healthcare to refugee population, further integration of refugee health services with the Regional Health Bureaus and Ministry of Health will be actively pursued. Supply chain and logistics management will be further improved and enhanced by using digital technology, including the Health Commodity Management Information System (HCMIS). Despite significant challenges related to connectivity, the tablet-based online Integrated Refugee Health Information System (iRHIS) will be fully implemented country-wide to improve the collection and collation of health data and help detect any public health concerns at an early stage. Balanced Scorecard assessments will be carried out in all refugee camps to assess the quality of health services.

OBJECTIVES

1. Health status of the population improved
2. Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services





 **WASH**

Humanitarian partners and local authorities will continue to promote sustainable access to safe and adequate water for refugees and host communities and ensure access to adequate sanitation services. The community management of WASH infrastructures and services is a priority, not only to promote ownership of wash facilities, but also to prevent vandalism and mis-usage, and contribute to the sustainability of the WASH infrastructure. WASH partners will support an inter-sector approach to cross cutting issues, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the sector towards other sectors, enhance cooperation between sectors to address needs in a more efficient way. The consolidation of emergency preparedness plans within the regions will also be reviewed.

A total of 21 camps out of 26 country-wide are ensuring water provision to an acceptable standard. Six camps meet the minimum standards of 20 litres, per person, per day (lppd), with 15 camps receiving between 15 to 20 lppd. Five camps (Barhale, Hitsats, Kebribeyah, Nguenyyiel and Tierkidi) will be prioritized for additional investment, with water provision below 15 lppd. For water supply, several aspects are prioritized, including optimizing water supply infrastructure, the replacement of fuel pumping systems with solar powered models, and the connection of water systems to the national grid. Strengthening the delivery of water supply management schemes in collaboration with humanitarian partners and regional water bureaus is a priority and will be guided through the development of technical guidelines to establish sustainable transition plans.

A total of 21 camps meet the minimum acceptable sanitation standard of 20 persons per latrine. Household latrines coverage remains low at less than 40%. In sanitation, the construction of household latrines will be prioritized based on available resources. To promote sustainable sanitation solutions, existing innovations, including the conversion of waste to energy through the construction of Urine Diversion Dry Toilets will be expanded. In addition, best WASH practices to prevent water borne diseases will inform hygiene promotion activities within all camps. The regular distribution of soap and the replacement of jerrycans to prevent the contamination of water at the household level will continue.

OBJECTIVES

1. Supply of potable water increased or maintained
2. Population lives in satisfactory conditions and hygiene



Livelihoods & Resilience

At the Global Refugee Forum, the GoE pledged to create up to 90,000 economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and their host communities in an equitable manner by 2024. Livelihoods interventions in most regions supporting refugees presently follow traditional practices and approaches; including incentive work and partnership arrangements. A reliance on annual, rather than multi-year funding has similarly reduced overall impact and sustainability. At the same time, refugees continued to engage in ad hoc informal economic partnerships with local communities, although there was a significant variation between refugee population groups in terms of their degree of participation in the informal economy. In order to fully realize Ethiopia's CRRF pledges related to job creation and livelihoods and following the passage of the revised Refugee Proclamation last year, a legal analysis of related laws and legislation was initiated. This review provided a basis for the development of supportive directives that will open formal economic opportunities for refugees.

Multi-stakeholder consultations were held last year to inform the development of a multi-year 2019-2021 Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy to inform programme design. The Strategy focuses on key policy, coordination, job creation and capacity building considerations. Refugee protection is a central focus, to ensure that terms and conditions of refugees participating in self and wage employment initiatives is fully defined. The priority areas of support to the GoE's refugee economic inclusion agenda include: contributing to the creation of a conducive legal, policy and regulatory environment to support economic inclusion initiatives; facilitating the involvement of strategic partners in the refugee economic inclusion agenda; and, supporting the coordination of economic initiatives to ensure the effective targeting of beneficiaries from refugee and host communities.

OBJECTIVES

1. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved



Shelter & Non-Food Items

While all new arrivals are provided with an emergency shelter, either as a shelter kit or a tent, emergency shelters have a very limited life-span of six months to one year, depending on the climate conditions, and need to be replaced by transitional or more permanent shelter solutions. Shelter provision across all camps is informed by the geographical, climatological and environmental context and regional traditional culture. While a standard package cannot be applied to address the shelter needs of populations of concern, the National Shelter Strategy informs a collective and coherent response, based on available resources, to enable refugees to access shelter solutions that provide privacy, security and protection from the elements, emotional support, and a space to live and store belongings in a dignified manner. Transitional shelter coverage is particularly low in the Tigray Regional State, at 33 percent, reflecting a relatively high new arrival rate from Eritrea- 63,107 during 2019. In the Somali Region, the unforeseen relocation of close to 900 households of Somali refugees from Eritrea placed additional strain on the sector response.

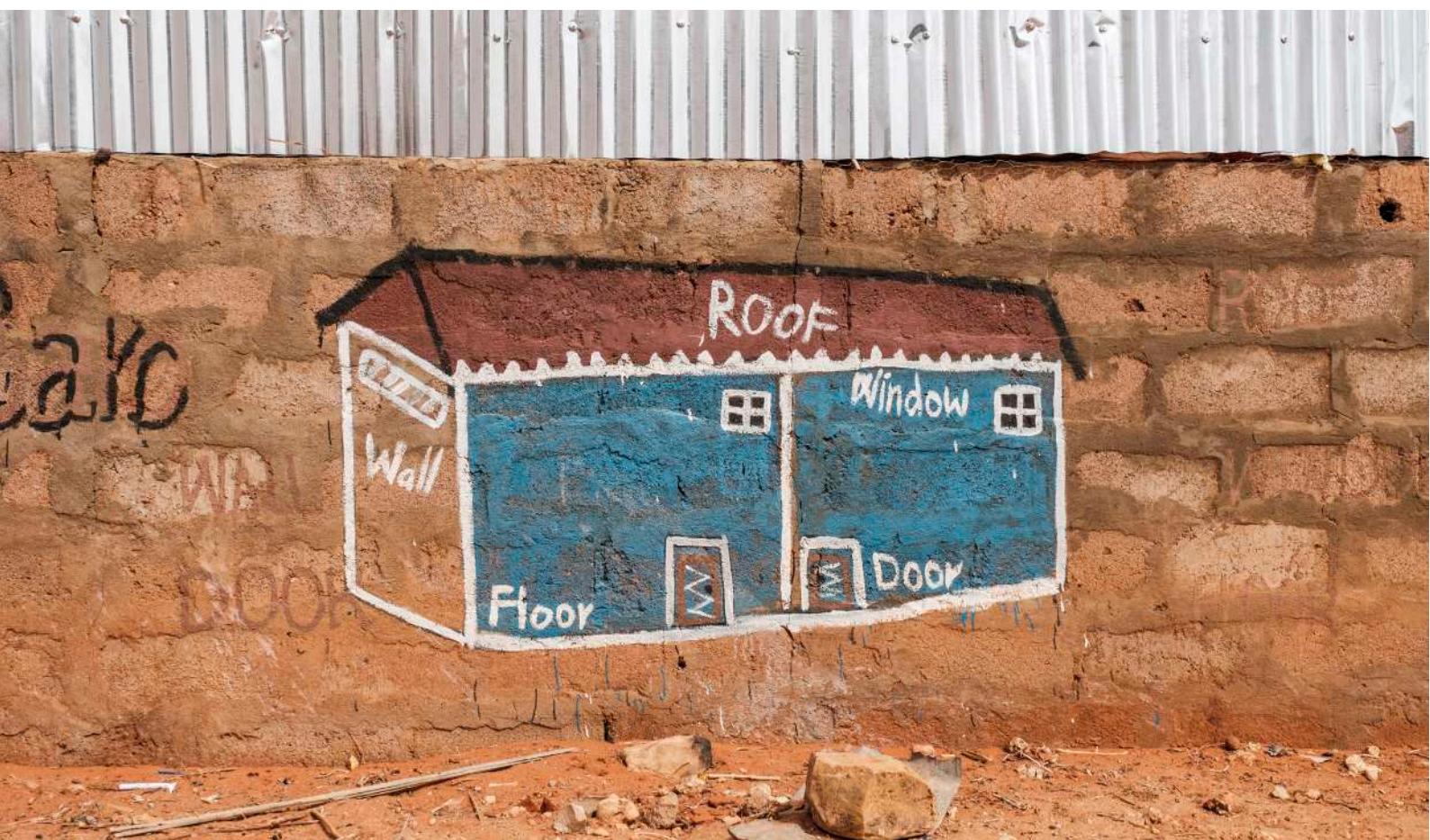
In support of new arrivals from Sudan and South Sudan, shelter provision includes emergency shelters, comprising of communal hangars and plastic sheeting and wooden poles, following household plot allocation of 3.5 m² per person. Transitional shelters include a structure of rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, with external walls with un-plastered mud brick walls, traditional grass thatched roof, with construction facilitated for vulnerable families; including persons with disabilities and the elderly. In support of Somali and Eritrean refugees, while plastic sheeting and wooden poles are provided to new arrivals, transitional shelters include a structure of rectangular shaped stone masonry foundation walls, bedded in cement mortar, with external walls with concrete hollow blocks, including a gable roof with eucalyptus wood truss and purlin structures and covered with corrugated iron sheeting. Cash is provided to enable families to access construction materials and labour for the construction of transitional shelters.

The provision of non-food items (NFIs) as regular replenishments and to new arrivals is currently below the minimum standard. They entail the provision of kitchen sets, jerry cans, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and plastic sheets upon arrival, and include the allocation of female dignity kits (sanitary packages) and soap which are provided on a regular basis; monthly for soap and quarterly for sanitary packages. The replenishment of collection and storage containers remained limited. The replacement of NFIs takes the form of partial or full cash transfer. An NFI management toolkit to ensure the systematization and standardization of procedures as well as harmonization of approaches towards monitoring and reporting on NFIs is established as part of the refugee response in Ethiopia.

With the introduction of BIMS in Ethiopia, standard operating procedures have been established to redefine the management of NFI assistance using digital systems (proGres and bio-metrics) in the planning and recording of assistance. This includes the deployment of the Global Distribution Tool, an innovative digital solution first piloted last year, which will replace the traditional manual voucher distribution, enhancing the integrity of the distribution process, while increasing efficiency. Refugees collect assistance by presenting their identity cards or proof of registration documents, which are barcode-scanned using a mobile phone before assistance is provided. In addition, as part of a transition to the use of digital cash transfers and the wider digital inclusion of refugees, the pilot distribution of SIM cards in the Somali Regional State reached 4,325 families in 2019 and will be expanded.

OBJECTIVES

1. Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained
2. Population has sufficient basic and domestic items
3. Coordination and partnerships strengthened
4. Camp management and coordination refined and improved
5. Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs
6. Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized



Financial Requirements

2020 Financial Requirements Summary

By Sector & Refugee Population

SECTOR	ERITREA	SOMALIA	SOUTH SUDAN	SUDAN	URBAN	TOTAL
Protection	14,388,632	17,958,876	41,537,609	3,641,367	15,901,801	93,428,285
Education	7,593,142	3,372,764	32,354,026	4,067,776	3,980,260	51,367,968
Energy & Environment	2,382,082	4,904,670	11,501,377	2,222,117	1,537,350	22,547,596
Food & Nutrition	11,958,427	32,320,746	114,608,289	9,875,216	711,367	169,474,045
Health	5,581,700	17,119,889	34,200,409	6,921,832	4,458,052	68,511,882
WASH	13,014,301	21,584,094	38,594,047	6,184,705	4,044,089	83,421,236
Livelihoods	11,153,636	22,344,358	28,317,180	3,734,814	3,839,270	69,389,258
Shelter & NFIs	14,560,247	22,385,276	43,671,062	5,642,322	13,640,717	99,899,624
TOTAL	80,862,167	141,990,673	344,783,999	42,290,149	48,112,906	658,039,894

By Organization and Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	ENERGY & ENV	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	WASH	LIVELIHOODS	SHELTER & NFIS	TOTAL
Action against Hunger (ACF)			165,000	1,430,000	1,870,000				3,465,000
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization (ASDEPO)	310,000	80,000	61,000		260,000				711,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia (ANE)						1,535,288		1,731,282	3,266,570
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency (AHADA)								536,000	536,000
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC (BCS)	196,218				128,277				324,495
Concern Worldwide (CWW)					1,409,428		57,848		1,467,276
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2,759,500		500,000			3,000,000	850,000	500,000	7,609,500
Doctors with Africa					740,000				740,000

ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	ENERGY & ENV	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	WASH	LIVELIHOODS	SHELTER & NFIs	TOTAL
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department (DICAC)	265,509	999,244	151,114		82,892		102,758		1,601,517
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN-FAO)			1,050,000				14,700,000		15,750,000
GOAL				300,000	650,000	200,000		200,000	1,350,000
HelpAge International (HAI)	458,972				326,079	50,000	362,917	191,100	1,389,068
International Medical Corps (IMC)	763,405				2,910,429		417,680		4,091,514
International Organization for Migration (UN-IOM)	3,250,250					14,550,000	3,750,000	17,300,000	38,850,250
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	712,556								712,556
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	600,000		1,200,000		400,000	1,200,000	500,000		3,900,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	1,575,000	1,247,500				1,567,500	2,400,000	1,900,000	8,690,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UN-UNHCR)	63,637,516	24,193,521	18,700,482	25,610,251	42,670,076	34,712,263	20,796,966	77,541,242	307,862,317
Oxfam GB	308,824			617,647		3,705,882	617,647		5,250,000
Plan International Ethiopia (PI Ethiopia)	7,977,380	6,526,950							14,504,330
Right to Play (RTP)						2,000,000			2,000,000
Save The Children International (SCI)	3,394,494	5,245,902					2,814,000		11,454,396
The International Rescue Committee (IRC)	978,660	944,096			434,769	8,967,523			11,325,048
The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	370,000		110,000				1,426,049		1,906,049
United Nations Children's Fund (UN-UNICEF)	4,877,001	8,170,000			3,413,960	11,932,780			28,393,741
United Nations Development Program (UN-UNDP)	700,000						1,000,000		1,700,000
World Food Program (UN-WFP)		3,960,755		141,516,147	13,215,972		18,023,400		176,716,274
ZOA Relief Hope Recovery (ZOA)	293,000		610,000				1,569,993		2,472,993
TOTAL	93,428,285	51,367,968	22,547,596	169,474,045	68,511,882	83,421,236	69,389,258	99,899,624	658,039,894

By Refugee Population and Organization

SECTOR	2020	2021 (ESTIMATE)	TOTAL
ERITREA			
Danish Refugee Council	500,000	958,156	1,458,156
DICAC	908,197		908,197
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	5,250,000		5,250,000
GOAL	700,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
International Organization for Migration	12,815,000	1,850,000	14,665,000
Jesuit Refugee Service		600,000	600,000
Norwegian Refugee Council		5,569,642	5,569,642
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	38,390,747	35,776,593	74,167,340
The International Rescue Committee	3,146,987	2,608,269	5,755,256
United Nations Children's Fund	4,711,981	4,511,981	9,223,962
World Food Program	14,136,255	21,870,241	36,006,496
ZOA Relief Hope Recovery	303,000		303,000
TOTAL	80,862,167	74,744,882	155,607,049
SOMALIA			
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia		1,671,975	1,671,975
Danish Refugee Council	2,400,000	2,660,000	5,060,000
DICAC	102,758		102,758
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	6,300,000		6,300,000
International Medical Corps	2,302,316	3,708,257	6,010,573
International Organization for Migration	8,235,000	900,000	9,135,000
Jesuit Refugee Service		550,000	550,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	70,171,312	75,178,370	145,349,682
Save the Children International		18,450,000	18,450,000
The International Rescue Committee	5,577,712	3,744,088	9,321,800
The Lutheran World Federation	716,049	352,160	1,068,209
United Nations Children's Fund	3,725,418,	3,525,418	7,250,836
World Food Program	42,460,108	47,439,621	89,899,729
TOTAL	141,990,673	158,179,889	300,170,562
SOUTH SUDAN			
Action against Hunger	3,465,000	3,500,000	6,965,000
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization	200,000		200,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia	3,266,570	3,554,022	6,820,592
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	536,000		536,000
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC	324,495	814,691	1,139,186
Concern Worldwide	1,467,276	2,100,000	3,567,276
Danish Refugee Council	4,709,500	1,800,000	6,509,500
Doctors with Africa	740,000	1,200,000	1,940,000
DICAC	282,962		282,962
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	4,200,000		4,200,000
GOAL	650,000	1,700,000	2,350,000
HelpAge International	993,296	1,020,000	2,013,296

ETHIOPIA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

International Medical Corps	1,789,198	2,608,051	4,397,249
International Organization for Migration	14,850,000	5,820,000	20,670,000
Jesuit Refugee Service		350,000	350,000
Norwegian Church Aid	3,900,000		3,900,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	4,400,000	5,730,000	10,130,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	138,748,372	131,614,974	270,363,346
Oxfam GB	5,250,000	3,923,558	9,173,558
Plan International		12,500,000	12,500,000
Plan International Ethiopia	14,504,330	10,000,000	24,504,330
Right to Play	2,000,000		2,000,000
Save The Children International	11,454,396	22,550,000	34,004,396
The International Rescue Committee	2,000,000	1,955,485	3,955,485
The Lutheran World Federation	550,000	1,271,045	1,821,045
United Nations Children's Fund	16,202,604	15,662,198	31,864,802
United Nations Development Program	1,700,000	345,000	2,045,000
World Food Program	105,000,000	68,095,703	173,095,703
ZOA Relief Hope Recovery	1,600,000		1,600,000
TOTAL	344,783,999	298,114,727	642,898,726
SUDAN			
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia		1,219,358	1,219,358
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC		694,444	694,444
HelpAge International	395,772	575,000	970,772
International Organization for Migration	2,950,250	90,000	3,040,250
Norwegian Refugee Council		1,000,000	1,000,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	19,541,496	17,867,313	37,408,809
The International Rescue Committee	600,349	1,710,139	2,310,488
The Lutheran World Federation	640,000	709,773	1,349,773
United Nations Children's Fund	3,753,738	3,443,738	7,197476
World Food Program	14,408,544	11,587,264	25,995,808
TOTAL	42,290,149	38,897,029	81,187,178
URBAN			
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization	511,000		511,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia		668,791	668,791
Concern Worldwide		2,000,000	2,000,000
Danish Refugee Council		620,000	620,000
DICAC	307,600		307,600
Jesuit Refugee Service	712,556	1,030,000	1,742,556
Norwegian Refugee Council	4,290,000	1,350,000	5,640,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	41,010,390		41,010,390
World Food Program	711,367	936,093	1,647,460
ZOA Relief Hope Recovery	569,993		569,993
TOTAL	48,112,906	6,604,884	54,717,790
GRAND TOTAL	658,039,894	576,541,411	1,234,581,305

