

# PROSPECTS

Improving prospects for forcibly displaced  
persons and host communities



# ETHIOPIA

# Country Vision Note

# Vision Note for a new Partnership

## between the Government of Netherlands, IFC, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the WB

### Ethiopia

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## CONTEXT

Up to 3.5 million people are forcibly displaced in Ethiopia today – from a population of approximately 100 million. The country is highly vulnerable to ongoing man-made and natural disasters, enhanced by its close proximity to conflict-prone countries - Somalia, Eritrea, South Sudan and Sudan - in a region also highly vulnerable to climate change. Ethiopia is one of the countries with the highest levels of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in 2018 with 2,598,872 IDPs.<sup>1</sup> It also hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa, with more than 900,000 refugees and asylum seekers.<sup>2</sup>

With substantial development and ongoing internal challenges of its own, Ethiopia hosts refugees and IDPs in regions with weak local government capacities, strained social services, limited access to decent work opportunities, and limited economic and infrastructural development. In socioeconomic terms, refugees and IDPs impact tremendously on host communities. The displaced, especially women and children, face increased protection risks including exploitation, separation from families, and unsafe movement or migration to meet survival or livelihood needs - as well as psychosocial distress, exposure to physical and sexual abuse, harmful traditional practices and possible trafficking.<sup>3</sup> Responding to the scale and complexity of the situation requires considerable Government commitment and community cooperation, as well as significant national and international investment.

The scale of the IDP crisis in Ethiopia warrants close attention. While there is a political and humanitarian imperative to respond to internal displacement, Ethiopia's situation is complex with long-term prospects for IDPs dependent on the status of natural or man-made disasters and/or government decisions on how to return or relocate IDPs after the crisis. In Oromiya region alone there has been substantive intra-communal conflict over the past 12 months which has resulted in the displacement of over 900,000 people. These people are living under extremely insecure conditions, as many have lost their homes and livelihoods through damage to property. Plans for their resettlement or return to their site of origin remain unclear. Beyond the immediate impact of forced displacement on people's health and security, the disruption of young people's schooling and education trajectories has a direct impact on their future livelihood and economic security outcomes. In neighboring SNNP region, there are an estimated 150,000 people displaced since mid-2018, with recent assessments indicating the challenges young people and families are facing in accessing education/training and social protection services. Without a national IDP strategy or policy, finding solutions remains a significant obstacle. Current localized response plans and practices are ad-hoc and sub-standard in

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<sup>1</sup> IDMC, 2018, East Africa worst hit by internal displacement, <https://reliefweb.int/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-tops-global-list-highest-internal-displacement-2018>

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR 2018, Ethiopia Operational Update, available at: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/65151\\_0.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/65151_0.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, 2018: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/63771.pdf>

many respects. Institutions and systems need strengthening to provide a more coordinated and systemic response.

Ethiopia also presents a promise of change. In September 2016, 193 government leaders (including Ethiopia and the Netherlands) made commitments in the form of the New York Declaration (NYD) on Refugees and Migrants to ensure shared responsibility in tackling the global challenge of increasing movements of refugees and migrants. The NYD also set out the key elements of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). At the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, Ethiopia made nine significant policy pledges related to the NYD and launched the CRRF nationally in November 2017. Since then, the Government has commenced to the drafting of a ten-year strategy and is already exploring how to roll-out area-based 'Action Plans' in refugee-impacted areas. Various regions of Ethiopia present their own challenges but also opportunities for pursuing the CRRF, with regional states also enjoying a degree of autonomy, with significant cultural assimilation between host communities and refugee and IDPs in some areas.

More recently, Ethiopia has begun a path of significant reforms with the election of a new government in 2018. The state of emergency was lifted, political opponents were released and welcomed back home, and nearly two decades of hostility with Eritrea have ended.

## RATIONALE

The new Government continues the nation's commitment as a CRRF roll-out country and, as mentioned, is currently drafting a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) with key pillars including work and livelihoods, education and social protection. Significant economic opportunities remain untapped in many of these areas, and the Government has prioritized inclusive economic development, largely through agriculture and industrialization, as a key priority in its Growth and Transformation Plans (GTP). At the same time, the UN, affiliated agencies and partners are cohering around the CRRF agenda with some resources commencing to be applied. Ethiopia is striving towards becoming a middle-income country by 2025, and timely investment can capitalize on government reforms and harness the power of refugees as a valuable resource and not a burden.

Given the enormous scale, fluid IDP context, complex underlying issues and forecasts that mass-displacements are likely to increase in the lead-up to Ethiopia's 2020 Federal elections. It is urgent for the Government to strengthen its IDP response and additional flexible resources are being sought to ensure that the Government can begin strengthening the resilience of its systems to respond to mass internal displacement and continue to meet the employment, protection and education needs of affected populations over the coming period. Opportunities to influence IDP policy and practice need to be explored, with distinction drawn between ongoing 'humanitarian' IDP operations and a focus on more sustainable 'developmental' responses, and particular

attention being paid to the situation of women and youth and the importance of creating sustainable economic opportunities for host communities and IDPs.

## **VISION AND ADDED-VALUE OF THE PARTNERSHIP**

In response to these considerable needs, this ‘Country Vision Note’ identifies focus areas and priorities for a four-year innovative inter-agency partnership between the Government of Netherlands, the World Bank, IFC, ILO, UNHCR and UNICEF. The goal of the partnership will be to strengthen the socio-economic enabling environments of communities that host different forcibly displaced populations (IDPs and refugees) to ensure sustainable decent work, training and education opportunities for host communities first and foremost and for other vulnerable populations as the policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks facilitate this integration process. The CVN specifies the guiding principles for collaboration and lays the foundation for further action, thereby informing the development of a Country Programme by April 2019. It also provides a key opportunity to support the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees as well as the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in a country and region heavily affected by forced migration.

The proposed focus of the partnership reflects the political and development priorities of the Government and in all situations, the partnership will adopt an inclusive approach towards all national, humanitarian and development partners to reinforce coordination and coherence and maximize impact and outcomes.

## **ENVISAGED IMPACT AND OUTCOME AREAS**

The Partnership will seek to provide a conducive environment for the expansion of economic opportunities primarily for host, IDPs and refugees through participation in sustainable livelihood activities, decent work opportunities and opening markets to encourage further private sector engagement. The action will include particular focus on young people and women and the need to address the barriers they face to socio-economic integration.

Programme interventions will be context-specific and consider labour market ‘supply’ and ‘demand’ strategies to improve the impact on the lives of host communities, IDPs and refugees. Supply-side strategies will focus on enhancing human capital, through primary and secondary education, accelerated learning programmes, developing and improving skills acquisition and certification based on actual market demand, and improving school to work transition through active labour market programmes. Interventions will be informed by the experiences of other national and international partners operating in these fields, for example GIZ, NRC and DRC. Demand-side strategies will aim to improve the link between refugee, IDP and host community job seekers, and employers and livelihoods opportunities. The aim will be to reduce overall dependency on aid, while at the same time building the capacity of employers (formal and informal) to create decent jobs and inclusive opportunities for female and male workers from host and refugee communities. These actions will include efforts to enhance the engagement, for example, of private sector actors, social enterprise and labour-intensive opportunities.

The supply and demand side outcomes will be supported via the third joint outcome which aims to strengthen the enabling environment for socio-economic development and integration. This will include upstream-level activities (national, regional and local levels) relating to the policy, legislative and regulatory environments and institutional capacities, as well as key protection components relating to the rights of refugees, social protection, working conditions, rights at work and full legal protection of all vulnerable groups to build inclusion and diminish vulnerability.



**Host communities, refugees and IDPs, especially youth and women, gain decent socio-economic opportunities underpinned by inclusive and supportive national education and protection systems.**

**1**

**Outcome:** Increased job / self-employment for host communities, refugees and IDPs, especially youth and women.

**2**

**Outcome:** Refugees and IDPs and their host communities, particularly women and youth, have the skills required for successful transition to, and engagement with, jobs and livelihoods.

**3**

**Outcome:** The enabling environment for decent work, legal protection, and social protection is strengthened and expanded to build inclusion and diminish vulnerability of refugees and IDPs and their hosts.

## PARTNER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The six institutions in this partnership will leverage their comparative advantages, mandates and unique expertise towards the joint outcomes addressing specific thematic areas of intervention. The programme will provide opportunities for closer collaboration between partners, creating important synergies and strengthening joint efforts, avoiding duplication within and beyond the partnership, leveraging institutional capacities and exploring innovation. The early engagement of development partners is critical when exploring IDP assistance with sister agencies such as IOM and UNOCHA, and the National Disaster Risk Management Agency (NDRMA).

Each partner in this programme brings the following expertise and comparative advantage:

### **Government of the Netherlands**

The GoN has a strong working relationship in Ethiopia with all partners involved and is engaged both intellectually (on policy, advocacy and partnership) and financially in the support of the CRRF and Djibouti Declaration efforts in country and support to IDPs. This approach will align with GoN strategic development priorities for Ethiopia – also linking into foreign trade and development policy priorities identified by the GoN Embassy for Ethiopia and their four-year plan.

## **The World Bank**

The WB brings expertise and experience in fostering a development approach to forced displacement through its existing operational and analytical capacity, in areas such as education, livelihoods, private sector development, social protection, and service delivery, including the support of progressive policies for refugees. The WB provide significant amounts of resources to refugee-hosting countries, including through the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) and the Sub-window for Refugees and Host Communities under IDA 18. The Bank's 'flagship programmes' in Ethiopia in this regard include the Ethiopian Employment Opportunities Programme (EEOP) and the Development Response to Displacement Impacted Projects (DRDIP). Currently, support to refugee host-community education is being developed. Advisory services and analytics on 'Support to Operationalizing Forced Displacement in Ethiopia' include capacity-building and analytics in support of the CRRF (see Annex C for more details). The Bank also has a long history of supporting Ethiopia on displacement issues. It is the most significant donor and provides technical advice for the GoE's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) for food-insecure, drought-affected populations.

## **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**

The IFC is engaged in the region on issues of livelihoods in displacement areas – recently and notably in analysis of refugee and host community livelihoods in Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, and related encouragement of private sector investments in this regard. IFC's intervention will be determined by the results of diagnostics and market needs in the determined geographic area. IFC will support:

- Market Diagnostics to determine the opportunities for the private sector in areas with forcibly displaced persons. This would include collecting information on what types of research have already been done and building on those to create a case for private sector interventions.
- Economic activity mapping and market and consumer studies, including an assessment of how host communities benefit from the presence of refugees.
- Access to affordable capital for local medium-sized businesses for both start-ups and expansion.
- Sector identification for advisory service and potential private investment impact, for example, agricultural value chains.
- Working with key players, such as the IKEA Foundation, to explore how to scale up their most impactful private sector initiatives rolled out so far with refugees and host communities in Ethiopia.

### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

Through its Country Office in Addis Ababa, the ILO brings significant expertise in supporting enabling environments to underpin inclusive socio-economic growth and decent work, strengthening labour markets and promoting access to improved working conditions with respect for rights at work and access to social protection. The ILO does these through the involvement of its tripartite national constituents (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, workers' and employers' organizations), strengthening social dialogue. The ILO helps stimulate labour market demand and immediate job creation through employment-intensive investment methodology, local economic and business development and promotion of specific value chains and market systems. It also provides targeted support to labour market institutions, social protection authorities, employment services providers and labour inspectorates that facilitate the integration of refugees or IDPs into the labour market and into social protection systems in accordance with labour standards. In addition, it brings expertise on technical and vocational education and training, certifying skills for access to markets, and methods for assessing market-based labour skills for matching employers and refugees, including through enhanced public employment services. The ILO ensures particular focus on access to employment, training and livelihoods for women and youth, as well as marginalized groups, such as those with disabilities.

### **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

Mandated globally to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide refugee protection and solutions, UNHCR in Ethiopia has a substantial field presence covering refugee operations throughout eight locations. Over 900 staff are employed, including seconded staff members from development partners. UNHCR is also involved in IDP responses with a focus on protection, returnee monitoring and core relief items. With assistance through 26 refugee camps, including emergency responses to current inflows, UNHCR also supports the GoE's efforts to transition from a national refugee response focused on 'encampment' to a wider 'whole-of-government /whole-of-society' comprehensive approach. In this regard, UNHCR is a key partner of the GoE's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and increasingly with other sectoral ministries and regional bureaus, with the support of UN partners, supporting capacities on protection and area-based planning with local authorities.

### **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

First established in Ethiopia in 1958, UNICEF brings substantive experience of engagement with GoE in education, child protection, nutrition, WASH and health, as well as a field presence in nine regions. In line with its regional and global commitment to 'Children on the Move' and to support the needs of women and children in mixed migration contexts, UNICEF is strengthening the resilience of national education and child protection systems to respond to the high demands on the country. Through its

education and child protection programmes, UNICEF supports the GoE to meet both the immediate needs of children and their families as well as provide a longer-term development focus on protracted displacement. UNICEF provides technical support to the integration of education and child protection services for refugees and displaced children at regional and federal levels as illustrated through its programming and advocacy on teacher education, school improvement, birth registration and social service workforce.

**Table 1: Summary of contributions to outcome areas**

Partner	1. Increased Jobs	2. Skills Enhancement	3. Enabling environment	Other
<b>Govt. of Netherlands</b>	Linkages to NL business community, NL strategic development priorities and foreign trade development priorities	-	Advocate for decent work practice in NL-related businesses.	Trade and development policy; EIC; MoFEC links.
<b>World Bank</b>	Build upon EOP and the EPP, DRDIP/CDD, and PSNP experience with public work fair.	Skills surveys; EPP for refugee and host communities.	EOP; PSNP (urban and rural).	Advisory services and analytics. Links to MoFEC / BoFEDs and across range of ministries, bureaus and agencies (e.g., MoA, MoE, MoFPA, EIC, IPDC, etc.)
<b>IFC</b>	Engage/advocate with private sector actors for scale up. Create access to affordable capital for local medium-sized businesses	Identifying private sector opportunities in the education and TVET sectors	Market diagnostics	
<b>ILO</b>	Value chain development for livestock (SRS)	Support to TVET systems	Decent/better work practices. MoLSA links.	
<b>UNHCR</b>	Skills surveys / identification of refugees	N/A	Refugee / social protection. Support to local and national coordination capacity (NCO etc)	Links to UN dev. systems for area-based planning. Local govt. capacity.
<b>UNICEF</b>	N/A	Strengthening government systems to develop the foundational and	Child protection, enabling women to engage in labour market	Strong government partnerships. Linkages to WASH,

		transferrable skills of refugees, IDPs and host community.		Health and Nutrition sectors.
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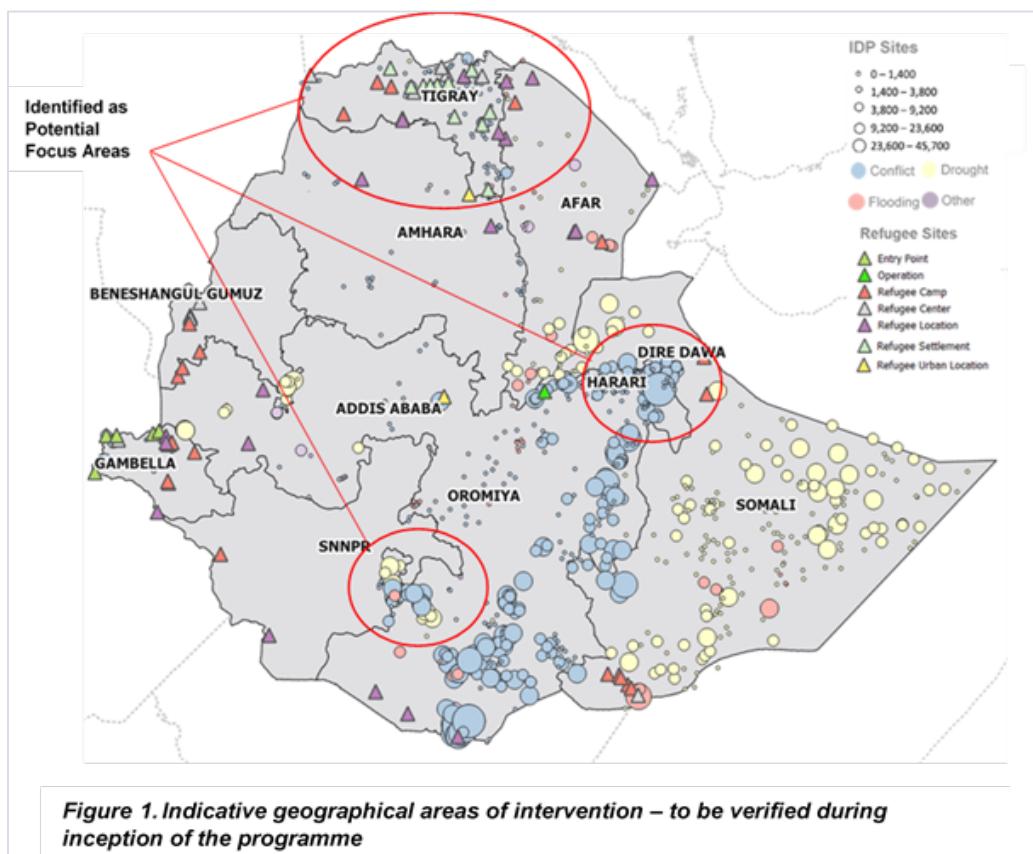
## SELECTION OF GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Preliminary analysis was conducted on narrowing the geographic focus of the interventions. Figure 1 displays the three most prominent areas emerging from this analysis (see Annex A for more details on the regional level analysis).

The three areas are:

1. A focus on refugee/host jobs in the agricultural/industry livelihoods basis as per regional priorities in Tigray Region in the North of Ethiopia.
2. An IDP/host focus in either broader Jijiga/Dire Dawa area encompassing the Oromiya and Somali Regional states.
3. An IDP/host focus in Oromiya/SNNP Regional State border.

The preliminary areas are subject to assessment and consultations with authorities and communities during the inception phase of this programme.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- **Supporting Government policies and systems.** Key to the partnership will be strengthening the resilience of Government systems and processes to respond to forced migration in a longer-term more integrated and sustainable manner. The partnership will be supportive of the GoE's policy shift from refugee encampment to a sustainable management of refugee situations within a medium to long term perspective – with a focus on out of camp opportunities and human capital for refugees, especially women and youth, as well as improving education services for host communities and increased reliance on national systems. This is fully in line with the GoE pledges and the NCRRS and regional plans, for example, the IGAD Djibouti Declaration, and supporting their implementation.
- **Capacity building.** A focus will be placed on developing capacity at all levels, including relevant line ministries and regional bureaus, institutions and national organizations,<sup>4</sup> as well as employers' and workers' organizations, to support the implementation of the government policy change. Supporting strengthened Government capacity in leading more integrated key coordination mechanism will also be a key principle.
- **One voice.** Advocacy efforts will be aligned across all organizations and supported by GoN, targeted advocacy when communicating on common issues to heighten the partnership's chances of success.
- **Equity among all partners.** The objectives and activities pursued will be fully transparent and involve mutual accountability and contributions, as well as shared risks and benefits.
- **Complementarity among partners.** Partners will build on their comparative humanitarian and development strengths and complement each other's contributions, also considering a new way of working together where partners go beyond the work that respective agencies already do individually.
- **Results-based.** The partnership will be guided by a strong evidence-base through new and existing analytical products, with a focus on knowledge, learning and sharing of experiences which will provide flexibility to the partnership and allow for necessary course corrections during rapidly evolving situations.
- **Innovation.** The partnership will advance the UN's and World Bank's effort to strengthen coherence and collaborating across the humanitarian and development nexus.
- **Mainstreaming protection.** Protection principles will be integrated throughout, promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity and duly considering emerging risks and the political nature of forced displacement programming. This includes the contextual drivers of conflict and displacement, including cultural, social, resource and environmental dynamics. All partners programming choices, actions, and

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<sup>4</sup> Each partner will support capacity development of their relevant line ministries and national partners, e.g. to participate in technical committees, support policy and legislative development relating to refugee proclamation,

procedures will reflect a conflict sensitive approach and, where feasible, be designed as actively peace-building in nature.

## AREAS OF FOCUS

- **Building economic opportunities.** Support economic opportunities for host communities, IDPs and refugees in conjunction with necessary ‘protection’ and education and skills training, addressing potential obstacles to these opportunities for youth, women and those with disabilities. This includes strengthening refugee and IDP protection and security.
- **Area-based.** Focused geographic application to provide programmatic convergence, instead of spreading resources thinly. An intense year of assessment and analysis, as well as engagement with authorities, will identify champions in local government where such a supportive partnership is likely to gain traction, as well as engaging and endeavouring to influence IDP policy at the federal level.
- **Refugees and IDP host community focus.** Emphasis on refugee and IDP host communities (including IDP returnee communities), with attention paid to relevant national and local development strategies, plans and priorities. A bottom-up approach will be taken to design concrete activities on the ground.
- **Complementary policy/legislative development** and institutional capacity-building will be required with a top-down approach employed in this regard. Convergence with the above is an objective.
- **Disadvantaged and populations with specific needs.** Focus on delivering results and protection of those most impacted by forced displacement, particularly adolescents, women and girls and those with disabilities, especially in relation to employment and education. Invest in services and personnel for prevention and response to violence, exploitation and neglect to improve social welfare, justice systems and service delivery. Invest in efforts to facilitate access to labour market, livelihoods and training opportunities for youth, women and those with disabilities, for example, child and elderly care facilities. Contribute to the achievement of international objectives including conventions on the Rights of the Child, and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and SDGs, ensuring no one is left behind.
- **Evidence generation.** Conduct baseline and end-line evaluations, develop monitoring and evaluation instruments, build capacity of authorities to generate and manage data, and conduct analysis to achieve a wider understanding of the complex dynamics that displace people and pose risks for programming.
- **Flexible course correction.** Adapt the programme iteratively to capitalize on opportunities and respond to challenges in rapidly evolving migration flows and complex host community situations.
- **Institutionalizing IDP response.** Strengthen integrated coordination with line ministries, the National Disaster Risk Management Centre, and the cluster system to build resilient national systems to respond to internal forced displacement. Focus on

national social welfare and education workforce, strengthen systems and referral pathways with relevant line ministries and build the capacity of institutions to develop and equip government with the necessary skills and tools to respond to forced displacement and address the particular needs and expectations of youth, women and those with disabilities.

- **Confronting root causes.** Address the factors that give rise to conflict, ethnic tension, displacement and further migration, by identifying key opportunities for interventions that promote peacebuilding and building social cohesion in the target areas through relevant sectoral entry points.
- **Ratifying the Kampala Convention.** Leverage the support from the African Union and other actors to advocate for Ethiopia to ratify the African Union's 'Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa', targeting 2019 as the 10-year anniversary.
- **Leveraging partners existing efforts.** Connecting with every opportunity for large-scale development funding in the relevant area. Building on a strong foundation in forced displacement of partners such as on support for CRRF implementation, refugee and IDP reforms and support. Aligning where possible with existing private sector support by the GoN when determining geographic focus. Utilizing ILO's mapping research to ensure complementarity between all partners.

## AREA-BASED APPROACH

As a key principle, this partnership will adopt an 'area-based' approach, allowing a concentration of capacities in the key geographic (and administrative) areas. One or two areas will be selected for the approach to ensure that different categories of populations are well served, addressing the needs and expectations of youth, women and those with disabilities. The approach focuses on the comprehensive capacities of regional and woreda-based authorities with those of communities and civil society.

The approach also promotes understanding and advocacy for other actors, such as the private sector. Infrastructural and wider developmental plans of local government will be brought into focus, including existing programmes, for example, DRDIP, and, for example through ILO's Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) methodology to support immediate employment and livelihood opportunities and leveraging these programmes for further value chain development and identifying local economic development opportunities in various sectors, particularly agriculture and construction.

Related diagnostics, including review of existing information, will help identify the specific area(s) to be selected, to be followed up with more comprehensive assessments commissioned through this partnership. Based on thorough diagnostics and linkages to local government priorities, the approach will describe all roles and responsibilities (including of others operating in the area) and identify potential for aligned programming and action including: government feedback at federal levels; existing relationships with institutional partners; partners' assessment of the will and capacity of key partners including local government and the private sector; existing field presences

and alignment with opportunities identified through ongoing programming; and potential for scalability and sustainability.

An advantage of the ‘area-based’ approach is that it facilitates integrated planning and coordination at the local level, upon which necessary systems, such as data, can be developed and capacities built. This will support the coherence of refugee and social protection. The application of the criteria across refugees and IDPs may result in different areas selected to target the separate needs of these populations most effectively.

## COORDINATION

Partnership coordination at national level will monitor and guide the activities, i.e. planning, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, course correction and activity development. Coordination and governance mechanisms will be established to oversee the partnership and ensure ownership and engagement by relevant government partners. GoN is proposed as co-chair of governance and oversight mechanisms. The focus of coordination will be functional and “light” to maintain emphasis and focus on innovative programming, linking to other efforts. ‘Work/livelihoods’ and ‘education’ coordination will be supported by the appropriate NCRRS coordination structures (yet to be defined) at the regional (local) and federal level for refugees, including (but not limited to) liaison with the CRRF Steering Committee, Djibouti Declaration Action Plan in Ethiopia and Jobs Compact Steering Committee. Partners will ensure alignment with UN strategic objectives as defined under the UNDAF. Key partners and other national coordination mechanisms will be engaged appropriately to ensure aligned sectoral approaches. Other relevant partners will be closely consulted in the finalization of the partnership.

## MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Due to the complexity and integrated and intensive nature of investments proposed, considering the rigorous capacity-building, analytical data-based needs of the partnership, agencies will study the necessary specialist staffing in the field (area-based) and in Addis Ababa to support necessary implementation and coordination.

## ANNEX A: OPPORTUNITY / CHALLENGE MATRIX

This matrix captures some of the opportunities and challenges discussed by geographical area and pillar. It is not a gap analysis. A main consideration is the identification of potential success factors as per the objectives of the partnership – listed as ‘pros’ – including existing commitments from partners to support.

<b>Region / Area</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Protection</b>	<b>Work / Livelihoods</b>
<b>Tigray / Shire</b>	Pros	<p>Administration clear about local priorities / plans. (Likely to be supportive)</p> <p>Relatively high capacity in regional government / bureaus.</p> <p>Eritrean refugees already have out of camp provision and culturally integrated community.</p> <p>Government of NL portfolio existing.</p>	<p>Training for skills demands in industrial parks</p> <p>Conducive environment for integration through education</p>	<p>Given the new developments, addressing protection “from the start” could cement rights-based approaches and have long-standing affect.</p>	<p>East – Mekelle industrial parks. West – agriculture potential – Kunama. Shimelba. ILO working in Mekelle</p> <p>Existing out of camp (OCP) for Eritreans means many can immediately work</p>
	Cons	<p>May not be Federal Government priority. Could be sensitive to invest only in this geo. Area (although NCO thinks feasible)</p>	<p>Geographical distance between Mekelle &amp; Shire not conducive to institutional integration</p>	<p>May not be the focus of the GoE.</p>	<p>Industrial parks far from refugee population – yet planned Agric. Ind. Park nearer to refugee area.</p>
<b>Afar</b>	Pros	<p>Strong ethnic integration amongst refugees.</p> <p>A good basis for extending collaboration.</p> <p>Poor levels of investment in refugees.</p>	<p>Conducive environment for integration and for area-based development interventions to strengthen education systems.</p>	<p>Long standing protection deficiencies could be addressed</p>	<p>Site of some major investments in agriculture and planned manufacturing (though distance to refugees needs to be considered). Some existing</p>

				practice of Eritrean refugees as a labor force. On a major supply chain corridor
	Cons	Relatively small refugee population and relatively few / dispersed IDPs (although periodic mobility of semi-nomadic populations)	<i>Same as Education.</i>	
	Pros	Value chains and EU programme to increase waged employment will drive new skills requirements for training  Conducive environment for integration through education	Major ongoing gaps for IDP populations, both regarding new and protracted IDP situations.	ILO is implementing value chain development for Somali refugees (livestock)
Somali / Jijiga	Cons	EUTF recent ag. signed UNHCR / ReDSS to support capacity BoFED, BOLSA etc. Would overlap.  Changes in regional government still underway, raising questions about regional government capacity and political environment.  Recent flash point for inter-ethnic tension.	Likely to remain conflict-prone (i.e. elite bargaining, oil extraction, Oromo-Somali border, federal-regional) requiring explicit conflict sensitive interventions and peacebuilding education strategies.	Meaningful access has been a challenge in recent times.  Would overlap but also provide opportunities for leveraging
Somali / Melkadida	Pros		Conducive environment for integration through education, conducive environment for area-	IKEA fund supported 800 ha agric. prodn. Could be important to develop

		based development interventions to strengthen education systems		livelihoods opportunities within the agricultural sector beyond subsistence survival
<b>Gambella</b>	Cons	Higher security environment. Changes in regional government still underway, raising questions about regional government capacity and political environment.	Remote, limited development partner presence	Sust. coops not yet formed. IKEA /UNHCR may support (ILO has technical branch for cooperatives - could provide additional support if required?)
	Pros	Favouring argument for support = largest refugee concentration.	High priority support area	
<b>Beneshagul Gumuz / Assosa</b>	Cons	Many challenges in level of existing infrastructure, se  Potentially inter-ethnic tensions that will need to be carefully managed (Nuer-Anuak).  Recent flash point for inter-ethnic tension.	Likely to remain conflict-prone (i.e. inter-communal, host-refugee, population census) requiring explicit conflict sensitive interventions and peacebuilding education strategies. Less conducive to integration through education approaches.	Outside mixed migration corridor. And similar issues to those already described.
	Pros	EPP activities of the bank and potential link to development of Public Employment Services.  Some strong regional bureau/ARRA collaboration to build on.	Strong integration through education coordination established, evidence of commitment of key stakeholders in the sector	

	Cons		Less conducive environment for integration through education at local/community level	Outside mixed migration corridor.	
<b>Addis Ababa (Urban refugees in Ethiopian communities)</b>	Pros	Facilitated access, multiple livelihood and training intervention areas, access to services			Opportunities for joint livelihoods development bringing populations closer
	Cons		UNICEF do not have priority focus in area.		
<b>Addis Ababa - (Federal level Government)</b>	Pros	Progressive CRRF National Strategy (NCRRS) and legal framework emerging. Must support national level roll out (secondary legislation) to support field level.  UNHCR / UNICEF support to NCO	IGAD – Djibouti Decl. Commitments of Minister of Education. to integrate refugees into national systems	Presents a good cross-section of pops. /opportunities to provide lessons learned and best practices for both refugees and IDPs.	IGAD migration and Nairobi Declaration processes  ILO investments in capacity at MoLSA, relevant BOLSAa, CETU and EEC/EEF
	Cons				
<b>Oromia</b>	Pros	Emerging government priority for investment	UNICEF already providing emergency programming for IDPs in 25 woredas.	Ongoing gaps for IDP populations	Major manufacturing and agricultural investments to leverage  Existing ILO presence
	Cons	Already receiving significant government support. Recent flash point for inter-ethnic tension.	Unclear resettlement plans from the Government.		

## ANNEX B: RISK TABLE

Type of Risk	Description	Mitigation measures
<b>1. Policy reversal or loss of momentum for the CRRF.</b>	<p>Regional and internal political events may result in a loss of momentum regarding refugee policy changes - for example, other national issues come to outweigh the national prioritization of the CRRF / NCRRS.</p> <p>There could also be changes to the overall protection framework.</p>	Focus on areas that enjoy strong governmental support, continuous engagement with key agencies and line ministries, monitoring of the overall protection framework as part of program and project implementation, in line with current guidelines and in partnership with UNHCR, a focus on long-term trends, policies, and structures, and maintaining adequate flexibility regarding activities.
<b>2. External circumstances drive greater refugee inflows</b>	<p>Local area accommodation capacities overwhelmed – continues / relapse to emergency mode. Would undermine practicality of CRRF approach if not with much greater additional international support. Social unrest and security incidents associated with refugees, and growing frustrations among host communities, may reduce the ability of government to sustain the current model.</p>	Monitor potential events that could impact the ability of task teams to conduct planned activities, and for the relevance of such activities to changes in context
<b>3. Implementation challenges linked to low capacity.</b>	<p>Implementation more difficult in emerging regions, where administrative capacity is limited. Capacity of lead agencies may further be stretched at national and local levels, given multiple programs and activities implemented by development partners. Availability of government counterparts to substantially contribute to analytical work may be limited by their focus on overall implementation of the CRRF activities or lack of familiarity with refugee issues. This could result in important implementation delays. Some institutions may also resist the proposed shift from humanitarian assistance to development approaches, if it is seen as reducing their influence and financial sustainability. The selected areas of engagement reflect this reality.</p>	All program activities to be discussed with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government, as well as other relevant stakeholders. Several activities expand or build on ongoing work. Stakeholder analysis in some larger activities will also identify potential bottlenecks /opportunities for change. Increased coordination with dev. partners could also help decrease some of the demands placed upon lead agencies. Emphasizing knowledge generation closely linked with stated priority areas.
<b>4. Support may not lead to sustained increased capacity</b>	<p>Often in Ethiopia and many similar situations, training and other capacity building leads to the onward movement of those trained – seeking better conditions and opportunities elsewhere</p>	Some in inevitable. Examine other incentives – working conditions etc.
<b>5. Divergence within the program.</b>	<p>The program involves activities across three countries and will be implemented by different task teams working across a range of sectors. As such, there is a risk of inconsistency, duplication, and other failures of cohesion within the program.</p> <p>Establishment of SC/ coordination among country focal points in each of the countries, participation in relevant national and local coordination mechanisms, and alignment with</p>	For activities where external co-financing is foreseen, may need to reduce scope of works, should funding not materialize.

	<p>nat. priorities will help mitigate risks and ensure continued relevance of activities with regional /country objectives.</p>	
<b>6. Sensitivity to carry out research on refugee-related issues or in refugee hosting areas.</b>	<p>Refugee populations are sensitive to research: highly vulnerable and expectation levels. There can also be sensitivities in disseminating results / info. The World Bank's track record of carrying out research with methodologies adapted to sensitive contexts and topics, working with the relevant authorities, and utilizing results to inform policy dialogue is expected to mitigate these risks. Most recently, these include a skills survey in refugee hosting areas (Ethiopia) and a socio-economic study on camp areas (Kenya).</p>	<p>Align activities to directly respond to info. gaps identified by government to help ensure continued support for activities and results.</p>
<b>7. Misinterpretations of key messages / policy positions and intent</b>	<p>As already experienced with the national launches of the CRRF, and outreach to regional host and refugee communities can be misinterpreted – or 'shaped' in onward transmission for certain ends. The proclivity of Refugee Central Committees (RCCs) to interpret information for their purposes is well known. Need clear definition of the underlying intent of policy – such as 'local integration' – 'work permits'.</p>	<p>Ensure Government has this clear. Ensure two-way communication with host and refugee communities is deep and direct and doesn't rely solely on local structures such as RCCs. Invest in time and capacity. Employ many outreach / info gathering mechanisms – such FGD / surveys.</p>
<b>8. Poor coordination or lack of will within GoE</b>	<p>Poor integration between parts of government on migration and refugee issues leads to ongoing fragmentation. Lack of high-level convening power to successfully draw together ARRA and line ministries or within the parts of government involved in migration leads to limited reform, impact or strengthening of resilient systems.</p>	<p>The key role of partners in the consortium with key development, humanitarian and CRRF structures will drive a more integrated approach and drive collaboration between parts of government.</p>
<b>9. Resettlement of IDPs</b>	<p>Resettlement plans for IDPs are not defined and depend on federal and state government agencies. Without a clear resettlement strategy or policy, it is not possible to confirm the long-term plans of the government. Some displaced may settle near camps, some may return to their original location, and others may go to another location.</p>	<p>Support the government to analyse and map out IDP response mechanisms to determine which institutions are best served to build more resilient and sustainable systems, whilst also supporting known IDP response systems by strengthening the agencies to respond to the temporary needs of IDPs and the more durable solutions for returnees.</p>

## ANNEX C: SEED FUNDING / RELATED FUNDING NOTES

### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF's €5 million "Seed Funding" has been received globally and will inform the design of the multi-year programme. In advance of the partnership, UNICEF Ethiopia also received an additional €6 million in "Bridge-Funding" from the GoN to: "*Improve children's enrolment and retention for the most vulnerable and at-risk children (on the move) in four regions of Ethiopia*". The one-year programme focuses on refugees in Gambella and Tigray, and IDPs in Oromia and Somali<sup>[1]</sup>, as well as the surrounding host communities. The funds together provide a foundation for the partnership through the piloting of innovative programmes, and conducting analytical and preparatory work in the inception phase: baseline evaluation, establishing planning and coordination structures etc. Key research products include a study on the policies and practices of teacher management in refugee and host communities, and a contextual analysis of the local dynamics and drivers of change at a federal level and regional level on the provision of services for children on the move in Ethiopia to meet their short and longer-term needs.

### United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Globally UNHCR has received seed funding for related protection: Technical Support on Accountability to Affected People (AAP) and Gender Equity (GE) to field operations (USD 348,000). Protection Support through Registration and Documentation (USD 1,500,000) and, Support for Comprehensive & Coordinated Approaches (USD 675,000)

For the Ethiopia seed funding is now available to:

1. Unlock Durable Solutions for Refugees (USD 85,400): Promote adoption / implementation of legal and policy measures for solutions for refugees, including socioeconomic integration / national system inclusion. One international consultant and three national consultants for 4 months. Legal analysis: incl. Employment / Labour Law (with ILO), Land Law, at federal / regional levels, / policies and directives, role of religious and customary court. Aims to identify regulatory gaps, inform UNHCR's support to GoE.
2. Protection capacity building for federal and regional governments (USD 105,300): One international training consultant for a six-month period - a Rapid Learning Needs Analysis to identify knowledge gaps in government counterparts, develop training package for federal and regional interlocutors.
3. Study on Social Protection for Refugees (USD 36,200): A consultant for preliminary analysis of Ethiopia's social protection systems, to identify opportunities for alignment, complementarity or inclusion for refugees. At the global level, UNHCR will analyse the

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<sup>[1]</sup> A rapid priority assessment will also be conducted within the first month of the programme to determine priority needs and as a result funding may also be diverted to SNNP region.

outcomes of this study (process, model) to determine its applicability for replication in other operations.

4. Protection and Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (USD 60,000): For interventions in IDP-hosting areas, and in the mid-term support the Government in developing an IDP strategy. Kampala Convention – support to three advocacy events, national, and Somali and Oromia regions to raise public awareness.

### **International Labour Organization (ILO)**

The ILO will use its seed money of USD 6.4 million (5.5 M Euro) for the following in Ethiopia:

- By January 2019, finalizing a Pilot Compliance Model
- Recruitment of a consultant to help the Partnership develop a Country Program Document (CPD) for Ethiopia
- Conduct a comprehensive socio-economic review of development and humanitarian programs in the geographical areas of intervention
- Launch Employment Intensive Investment Programs (EEIP) assessments for job creation through public investment
- By July 2019, pilot interventions are developed and implemented to advance compliance on participating farms.

### **The World Bank**

The WB proposes to initiate eight activities during the initial phase of the global Partnership for a total value of Total €5,900,000 as summarized below. No specific budget is proposed for Ethiopia as the World Bank will build on the findings from the existing FD program that is separately financed in the amount of US\$ 1.8 million. This includes analytical work on socio-economic sustainability of refugee hosting areas, local integration, refugee education and reproductive health of refugees in Ethiopia.

1. Jordan. Mashreq regional economic and social impact assessment €1,000,000
2. Kenya forced displacement program €800,000
3. Sudan forced displacement strategy note €100,000
4. Uganda forced displacement program €600,000
5. Follow-up to the Global Compact on Refugees €1,200,000
6. Private sector engagement in forced displacement (Analytical work) €400,000
7. Gender strategy €800,000
8. Education strategy €800,000
9. Partnership process support €200,000

### **International Finance Corporation (IFC)**

IFC will access part of US\$ 1,314,600 staff costs etc. for sub-Saharan Africa within which a specific Ethiopia budget of US\$ 158,000 is designed to support during the inception phase Ethiopia based IFC staff to work on:

- (a) Identifying sectors within which advisory services and private investments can make an impact e.g. within the agricultural value chains,
- (b) Working with key players (e.g. IKEA Foundation) to explore how to scale up their most impactful private sector initiatives rolled out so far with refugees and host communities in Ethiopia.

After the inception phase, IFC will have additional diagnostics to better understand what the private sector's role could be in refugee hosting areas in this country. Based on the results of this diagnostic and the defined market needs IFC will determine its interventions in close cooperation with the other Partners.

## ANNEX D: ADDITIONAL STUDIES

Below are listed some ongoing studies that relate directly to this partnership (as necessary some to become part of the partnership and defined in the coming months)

1. **Socio-economic integration study.** This will provide data, analysis, and implementation options to GoE to fulfil the pledges around local integration and OCP, reflecting the Government's long-term vision of OCP for all refugees within the next ten years. This will draw on existing skills survey results, supplemented by data collection and analysis from the other ongoing analytics. Among others, the study will include: Identifying area and sector specific socio-economic opportunities and challenges to move towards self-reliance of refugees and supporting host communities; Evaluating the current access to and quality of services - such as health, education, and others - for both refugees and host communities against development indicators; Assessing possible specific areas of interventions to secure inclusion of refugees in the national and local development plans and systems. Carried out in partnership with ILO and UNHCR.
2. **Socio-economic sustainability of refugee hosting areas study.** This study aims to assess the socio-economic viability of refugee hosting areas, including socio-economic cost and benefit options for investments to enhance the viability of these areas. The note will build on the existing mixed-methods methodology developed as part of the *Yes in my backyard? Kakuma* study (World Bank, 2017), and will study the situation in three refugee/host communities in Ethiopia, such as Tigray, Somali (homogenous populations) and Gambella (non-homogenous population). It will be closely coordinated with the Central Statistics Agency and with ILO and IFC given a planned IFC study on the private sector in selected refugee camps in Ethiopia.
3. **Analysis of fragility, conflict and displacement in the lowlands.** This analysis looks at improving the adaptability of basic human development service delivery systems to better serve vulnerable groups during "normal periods" and to flexibly respond during periods of heightened needs, such as from droughts or population inflows by refugees and IDPs. As part of the analysis on how well the delivery meets the needs of the populations in the lowlands, implications of potential integrated delivery of services in ways that benefit both refugees and host communities will be considered in areas where refugees are hosted.
4. **Reproductive health in refugee hosting areas background study.** This study aims to map the existing reproductive health services available in refugee hosting areas, with a particular focus on Maternal and Child and Sexual and Reproductive Health. It will provide recommendations for improving access and quality to services to Ministry of Health and ARRA.
5. **Labour Market research in IDP areas (ILO).** As IDP returnees cannot immediately access - labour more open and descent.
6. **Latest UNOCHA SitRep on IDPs**

7. ***Context analysis of relevant IDP regions*** to build on the strong contextual analysis already undertaken by UNICEF of refugee hosting regions
8. ***Note: ILO, World Bank and UNHCR are also collaborating on a Local Integration Assessment.***

## ANNEX E: COORDINATION MECHANISMS (EXISTING / RELEVANT)

- Coordination Mechanisms
- UNHCR Partners
- ILO – validation workshop on 8 Oct. Mapping of s/h working on migration - including livelihoods.
- Education Cluster, UNOCHA and the RC/ HC
- Education Technical Working Group
- Refugee Education Working Group
- National Anti-Human Trafficking and Smuggling Task force
- UN Migration Working Group
- CRRF Steering Committee
- CRRF Education Technical Committee
- CRRF Livelihoods Technical Committee