Ethiopia GRF Pledge Progress Report

June 2023
Cover Photo Caption: ©UNHCR/Diana Diaz: Somali family among first refugees relocated to Mirqaan settlement.
ACRONYMS

BIMS Biometric Identity Management System
CRRF Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CRVS Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems
GBV Gender Based Violence
GCR Global Compact on Refugees
GRF Global Refugee Form
OSC One Stop Center
POR Proof of Registration
RBF Result Bases Financing
RSD Refugee Status Determination
SOP Standard Operating Procedures
TVET Technical and Vocational Education Training
Ethiopia is a country that has demonstrated remarkable leadership and solidarity with refugees and asylum seekers by adopting the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018. At the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019, Ethiopia has made ambitious pledges to enhance protection and solutions for refugees and host communities. These pledges include Job/Livelihoods, Education, Protection, as well as Energy/Environment.

This report is a timely and valuable contribution to the second GRF, which will take stock of the progress and challenges in implementing the GCR. It showcases Ethiopia’s achievements in fulfilling its pledges, as well as the remaining gaps and needs that require more support and partnership from the international community. The report provides concrete recommendations and areas for further engagement to advance the GCR objectives and principles.

Ethiopia continues the commitment and generosity towards refugees and host communities, despite facing multiple crises and challenges. This evidence-based report will serve as an advocacy tool to inspire more dialogue, collaboration and action to support Ethiopia’s efforts towards a more inclusive and sustainable refugee response.

FOREWORD

© UNHCR/Adelina Gomez Monteagudo: South Sudanese refugee children play at Nguenyyiel camp
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ethiopia has made a bold commitment at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019 by making four pledges to improve the lives of refugees and host communities. These pledges are:

**Jobs and Livelihoods:** Create up to 90,000 economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities in an equitable manner;

**Education:** Expand government TVET system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training that is linked to the labour market demand to 20,000 host and refugees by 2024;

**Protection/Capacity:** Strengthening asylum system and social protection (RSD, refugee registration, civil documentation, permits; national social protection system in refugee hosting areas—particularly for vulnerable individuals); and

**Energy/Environment (Infrastructure):** Provide market-based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly clean/renewable energy solutions for 3 million people.

Ahead of the second GRF, this report takes stock of the progress made in the implementation of these four pledges. The report also highlights the challenges encountered while advancing the commitments. It also offers specific recommendations for future action while identifying areas where continued support is needed to fulfill the commitments.

Ethiopia was a pioneer in the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The adoption of the Refugees Proclamation No. 1110/2019 has yielded tangible results for refugees and the communities that are hosting them. The proclamation and its subsidiary legislations provided a framework for pursuing sustainable development-oriented solutions for refugees in Ethiopia. The favorable legal and policy environment also made further investments possible in concrete development initiatives to support the realization of Ethiopia’s GRF pledges.

Ethiopia hosts close to one million refugees and asylum seekers (as of June 3, 2023) mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan, majority of them are hosted in the regional states of Afar, Amhara, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali, Tigray as well as in Addis Ababa. Most of the refugee hosting regions fall behind on important development metrics and require more assistance both to accommodate the refugees and their growing host populations as well as to respond to the impact of large refugee populations in these hosting areas.

Ethiopia has made significant strides in fulfilling its commitments made in the 2019 GRF to advance the interests of refugees and host communities, despite the challenges posed by the COVID 19 pandemic, the impact of conflicts, the multiple emergencies and displacements resulting from conflict and natural disasters as well as macroeconomic challenges. Ethiopia remains committed to delivering on unmet commitments through collective efforts with the support of the international community in the spirit of "burden-and responsibility-sharing."
Some of the key achievements reported by the four Working Groups (composed of Government institutions, UN and other Intergovernmental agencies, NGOs, development, and humanitarian partners) established to support the 2019 pledges include:

- Economic opportunities have been created for a total of 129,449 people (38,621 refugees and 90,828 host community members);
- 11,949 (5,253 refugees and 6,696 host community members) have received accredited skills training that are linked to the labour market needs. In addition, 13 TVET colleges were expanded/supported;
- 632,139 refugees were enrolled in the BIMS while 890,825 refugees are enrolled in L3 registration. A total of 315,630 refugee ID cards have been issued. 868,968 refugees have been issued with Proof of Registration. 72,286 refugee vital events have been registered so far. A total of 127,128 asylum applications have been processed; and
- More than 382,000 refugees and 85,000 host community members are able to access alternative energy solutions for cooking, lighting, and powering basic community facilities.

These achievements show that the refugee response has been successful in providing economic opportunities, skills training, and access to alternative energy solutions for refugees and host community members, in addition to being able to enroll and process asylum applications for a large number of refugees.

Some of the main challenges include:

- The limited availability of financial resources and technical expertise to scale up and sustain the interventions that have been initiated under the GRF pledges;
- The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the health and socio-economic situation of refugees and host communities, especially on education continuity, livelihoods opportunities, protection services, etc;
- The implementation of pledges has been partly hindered by insufficient funding and matching pledges from the international community. Matching pledges ensure that the efforts are backed by adequate financial, material or technical assistance in a show of burden and responsibility sharing by the international community.
- The insecurity and instability caused by conflicts and natural disasters in some parts of the country that have resulted in internal displacement, humanitarian crises, access constraints and protection risks for refugees and host communities; and
- The lack of adequate data and evidence to monitor and evaluate the outcomes and impacts of the GRF pledges and to inform policy and programming decisions.

Some of the main recommendations include:

- Mobilizing more financial and technical support from the international community to bridge the funding gap and enhance the capacity of national and local actors to implement the GRF pledges;
- Strengthening the coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders, including the government, UN agencies, NGOs, donors, private sector, civil society, refugees, and host communities, to ensure a coherent and comprehensive approach to the refugee response;
• Enhancing the resilience and preparedness of refugees and host communities to cope with the shocks and stresses caused by COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, and natural disasters, through humanitarian-development-peace nexus interventions; and
• Improving the data and evidence generation and utilization for the GRF pledges, through harmonized data collection and analysis systems, joint assessments and evaluations, learning and knowledge sharing platforms, etc.

This report concludes that Ethiopia has made significant strides in implementing its GRF pledges, despite the complex and challenging context. However, more efforts and support are needed in the remaining months of the pledge period to fully realize the pledges and to ensure that refugees and host communities benefit from sustainable development-oriented solutions. The report calls for continued partnership and solidarity among all stakeholders to uphold the spirit of the GCR and to advance the inclusion of refugees in Ethiopia.
Pledge

Create up to 90,000 economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both the refugees and host communities in an equitable manner.

Pledge Progress Update

Ethiopia has pledged to improve the economic inclusion of refugees in line with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and its own national development goals. Despite facing internal challenges, Ethiopia has adopted a conducive policy and legal environment for refugees to access basic services, education, work, and land. The government has also collaborated with the international community and various partners to implement 14 development-oriented interventions in the agriculture and livestock sectors that have directly benefitted 129,449 refugees and host community households in different regions of the country. To improve the income of poor refugees through cash for work, livelihood development and to build social cohesion the government of Ethiopia has also added refugee and host integration subcomponent called Refugee and Host Integration through Safety Net (RHISN) as an integral part of the broader Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs Project (UPSNJP). These initiatives are aligned with Ethiopia's 10-year perspective plan with a target of halving poverty and doubling per capita GDP.
**Beneficiaries**

A total of 129,449 economic opportunities have been directly created (38,621 refugees and 90,828 Ethiopian nationals).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities created for Refugees</td>
<td>38,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities created for Host Communities</td>
<td>90,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>129,449</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Progress Made Vs. Pledge Target**

- **Target**: 90,000 (100%)
- **Progress**: 129,449 (143%)

**Challenges**

- Lack of adequate investments to promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities;
- Recurrent dropout of refugees from economic opportunity interventions;
- Low awareness of the Global Compact and the pledges among local governments;
- Scarce and poorly equipped land for crop production;
- Limited private sector involvement in refugee hosting areas;
- Capacity gaps in the agriculture and livestock sector to absorb refugees and hosts; and
- Competition and duplication of efforts among partners.

**Recommendations**

- Increase livelihood interventions and coordination in refugee hosting areas;
- Encourage private sector led approaches and financial service providers for self-reliance;
- Funding for joint economic inclusion projects on a large scale;
- Expand the role of development actors, NGOs and the private sector in agriculture, livestock, market system development and financial sectors;
- Support multiyear agricultural and livestock projects with a tailored region-specific approach;
- Leverage opportunities in the sectoral policies and strategies for agriculture and livestock growth; and
- Support the subnational strategy with financial and human resource.
Key Areas for Further Engagement

- Creating guiding principles for effective and inclusive interventions;
- Raise awareness and advocate for more resources to integrate refugees and host communities economically;
- Support existing initiatives and enhance partnerships for wage and self-employment opportunities;
- Streamline processes and create conditions for refugees to access business licenses and loans; and
- Coordinate and monitor the efforts of all stakeholders to exploit agriculture and livestock resources.
**Pledge**

Expand government TVET system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training that is linked to the labor market demand to 20,000 host and refugees by 2024.

**Pledge Progress Update**

The Education sector has made remarkable progress in advancing refugee education and inclusion in the national system, thanks to Ethiopia’s enabling legal and policy environment. The country has integrated refugee education data in the national Education Information Management System (EMIS) and the sixth series of Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP VI, 2020 – 2025).

The Additional Financing on General Education Quality Improvement Program on Equity (AF-GEQIP-E) supported by the World Bank is enhancing the inclusion of refugees in the national education system. The Qualification and Employment Perspectives (Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities, QEP) program commissioned by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and co-financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and implemented by GIZ is a key initiative that provides quality and accredited skills training for refugees and host communities with linkages to the labor market. The QEP program contributes to 45% of the GRF education pledge and is a GCR/CRRF flagship in Ethiopia. In addition, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Finish Refugee Council (FRC) have provided vocational skills trainings linking graduates to potential employers.
Beneficiaries

A total of 11,949 people (5,253 refugees and 6,696 host communities) benefited from quality and accredited skills training. In addition, 13 public TVET colleges were expanded/supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of host communities benefiting</td>
<td>6,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of refugees benefiting</td>
<td>5,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,949</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Progress made (11,949) Vs. Pledge Target (20,000)

Progress: 11,949 (69%)  Target 20,000

Challenges

- High living costs, limited awareness, capacity, and security challenges affect refugee education and work opportunities;
- There is a need for more partners to engage in TVET and support its quality, relevance, and accessibility for refugee and host communities;
- COVID 19 pandemic, refugee mobility and language barrier caused dropouts and difficulties;
- Lack of access to business license, loan services and capital requirements hinder self-employment; and
- High inflation rates affect the provision of cash for start-up kit.

Recommendations

- Mobilize more funding and support for public TVET colleges and refugee inclusion;
- Raise awareness on refugee rights and risks of onward movements;
- Facilitate access to business licenses and employment opportunities;
- Enhance social cohesion between refugees and host communities;
- Link livelihood activities with key resources; and
- Implement sector development plans and laws for refugee inclusion.

Key Areas for Further Engagement

- Expand and upgrade public TVET colleges and support government for refugee inclusion;
- Build capacity and enable environment with roadmap and action plan;
- Leveraging the willingness by TVET institutions to provide teaching and learning opportunities for refugees;
• Strengthen coordination and linkages with private sector and NGOs; and
• Increase engagement of partners and donors on TVET to benefit more refugees and host communities.
Pledge

- Strengthening Asylum System and Social Protection:
  - RSD, refugee registration, civil documentation, permits; and
  - National social protection system in refugee hosting areas-particularly for vulnerable individuals.

Pledge Progress Update

Ethiopia has a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for refugee protection and inclusion. The Refugees Proclamation No. 1110/2019, adopted in January 2019, provides the overall legal framework for registration, documentation, refugee status determination (RSD) and protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia. In December 2019, the government adopted three directives to implement the provisions of the Refugees Proclamation on freedom of movement, right to work and grievances and appeal handling.

To strengthen the national asylum system, the government drafted an RSD Directive and an internal guideline for the Appeal Hearing Council. In addition, the government took steps to gradually assume full responsibility for adjudication of asylum-claims by establishing RSD unit at country level and in Addis Ababa. Simplified RSD procedures are developed for asylum seekers from Syria, Sudan (Darfur) and East Congo to reduce backlog of individual RSD cases. In addition, directives for group recognition of asylum-seekers from Somalia (Laascanood) and Sudan are drafted. Accordingly, RSD case processing SOPs and Nationality Screening Forms for group refugee recognition are developed to strengthen the asylum process. Applying favorable refugee status recognition modalities, the government of Ethiopia has recognized since 2019, a total 124,928 refugees on prima facie basis and registered 2,200 asylum seekers.
Refugees are included in a Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems (CRVS) Improvement Strategy and Costed Action Plan of Ethiopia (2021-2026), which was informed by a comprehensive CRVS assessment conducted in 2021. Refugees are also included in the National Social and Behavior Change Strategy to Increase Demand for Vital Events Registration—a strategy aimed at raising awareness about vital events registration. Civil registration service is availed to refugees and asylum seekers in 21 refugee camps, 2 zonal offices and in the urban program. A birth registration backlog clearance exercise was conducted in 2021/2022 benefiting a total of 26,020 refugee children. Since the launch of the refugee vital events registration in 2017, a total of 72,286 vital events (62,816 births, 536 deaths, 8,177 marriages and 757 divorces) were registered and certificates issued for refugees and asylum seekers, significantly reducing the backlog. Full-time dedicated officers of civil status are assigned at all registration centers.

Digitization of the refugee civil registration system has commenced in order to facilitate integration of the refugee data into the national civil registration system. Accordingly, a Refugee Mobile Ethiopia CRVS (RME-CRVS), a mobile tablet-based refugee digital civil registration system is under development which will gradually expand across refugee registration centers. This system will reduce transaction costs, improve timely data collection, and integrate refugee data into the national civil registration system in real-time. A total of 315,260 refugees have been issued with refugee ID card and 868,968 refugees have been provided with proof of registration. One-stop-shops (OSS) are set up in 13 refugee camps to provide registration, documentation, and protection services in one center. The government started assuming responsibility for refugee registration and documentation services starting with three refugee locations and gradually expanding. The refugee Digital Request and Complaint System (DRCS) and Digital Partner Statistics Tool (DPST) is rolled out in three locations and expanding to other areas.

The government started assuming responsibility for refugee registration and documentation services starting with three refugee locations and gradually expanding. For the first time, RRS fully managed the level I registration of more than 92,000 new arrivals from Laascanood, Somalia. The refugee Digital Request and Complaint System (DRCS) and Digital Partner Statistics Tool (DPST) is rolled out in three locations and expanding to other areas.

Refugees and asylum seekers are included in the National Strategy on Violence Against Women and Children (2021-2026). They can access holistic response services to GBV survivors provided in One Stop Centres across the country and shelter services established for survivors who need extended separation time period. Refugees are accessing mobile courts, and free legal aid services provided by university legal aid centres throughout the country.

### Beneficiaries

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees enrolled in the L3 registration system (not including new arrivals from Somalia and Sudan)</td>
<td>890,825</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refugees enrolled in BIMS</td>
<td>632,139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total refugee ID card issued</td>
<td>315,630</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of refugees issued with PoR</td>
<td>868,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total refugee vital events registered</td>
<td>72,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum seekers processed (since 2019)</td>
<td>127,128</td>
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</table>
Challenges

- Shortage of trained RSD staff and funding for digitalization of registration and CRVS;
- Capacity gaps in the national child protection and GBV response services to include refugees;
- Limited capacity of the national registration, asylum, documentation and protection systems;
- Suspension of refugee services due to Covid 19 pandemic and conflict in Northern Ethiopia;
- Increased backlog of refugee birth registration and expired ID cards;
- Parallel birth registration system for refugees that are not integrated with the national system; and
- Large influx of refugees including from Laascaanood ("Somali Land") and Sudan, and emergencies after emergencies.

Recommendations

- Promote and strengthen the inclusion of refugee women and children in the national systems;
- Strengthen and expand GBV response mechanisms with a survivor centered approach;
- Ensure regular operation and digitization of the national civil registration system;
- Strengthen the capacity of the national asylum system with financial, technical, material and training support;
- Expand and equip refugee reception centers with necessary facilities;
- Promote inclusion of refugees in the national justice system; and
- Adopt a Regulation to implement the rights of refugees.

Key Areas for Further Engagement

- Support the government to take full responsibility for RSD, registration, and documentation services for refugees;
- Operationalize the RSD Appeal Hearing Council and adopt refugee Regulation;
- Strengthen coordination and partnership among protection stakeholders;
- Enhance awareness and capacity development on protection and asylum policies, principles, and procedures;
- Finalize the digitization of refugee CRVS, registration, and documentation services;
- Promote full inclusion of refugees in the national children's, women's and justice policies and systems;
- Support the human resource and material capacity of refugee vital events registration system;
• Clear backlog of expired ID cards;
• Financial support for the roll-out of the refugee digital CRVS software and clearing birth registration backlog;
• Training and technical assistance to government RSD adjudicators; and
• Support the expansion of women shelters and OSCs in refugee hosting areas.
Pledge

Provide market-based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly clean /renewable energy solutions for three million people

Pledge Progress Update

Energy and Environment is a priority area in the government’s refugee response strategy. The government and partners have expanded energy access to refugees and host communities through alternative energy interventions. A Multi-actor Cooking Fuel Strategy and a Sustainable Electrification Strategy are developed to guide clean energy options.

Climate action and resilience are also mainstreamed and prioritized in the refugee response programming. The focus is on environmental conservation and rehabilitation in refugee hosting areas. More than 2,570,000 tree seedlings were planted to restore degraded lands.

More than 382,000 refugees and 85,000 host communities have access to alternative energy solutions for cooking, lighting, and powering. Some health centres and schools are solarized with clean and reliable electricity.

Beneficiaries

The government and partners have expanded energy access to refugees and host communities through alternative energy solutions for cooking, lighting, and powering. These include grid connected communal kitchens, commercial fuel wood, briquettes, solar lamps for cooking; solar Home Systems, solar streetlights, grid connected community lighting; and solarized health centres and schools in Gambella and Melkadida refugee camps. In addition, clean electricity for refugee and host communities is provided by a solarized energy kiosk in Gambella, a commercial mini-grid licence in Sheder and a PAYG model in Melkadida. These interventions benefit 467,000 refugees and host communities.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees with access to alternative energy with ongoing projects</td>
<td>382,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host communities with access to alternative energy from ongoing projects</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>467,000</strong></td>
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**Progress Made Vs. Pledge Target**

- **Progress:** 467,000 (18%)  
- **Target:** 3,000,000

**Challenges**

- Lack of sufficient funding and baseline data for alternative energy and environmental rehabilitation activities;
- High dependence on firewood and charcoal and increasing deforestation around refugee hosting areas;
- Low ability and willingness to pay for energy among refugees and host communities;
- Limited engagement of organizations in alternative energy support;
- Conflict and insecurities in the refugee settings and hosting community areas;
- Limited technologies and supply chain for solar energy and briquette making machines;
- Market inflation and increased cost of materials due to macroeconomic challenges; and
- Damages and interruptions on grid infrastructures in refugee camps due to the conflict in the North.

**Recommendations**

- Increase engagement of local NGOs and include environment/rehabilitation component with climate change and adaptation focus;
- Monitor and evaluate energy and environment projects and increase community and organizational awareness;
- Advocate for grid connectivity and integrate energy and livelihood projects to increase ability to pay;
- Develop local government capacity and awareness and integrate energy efficiency and waste management;
- Include qualitative monitoring and RBF mechanisms and expand the use of solar mini grid and national electricity; and
- Engage private sector actors and catalyse energy market in displacement settings.

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1 In addition to benefiting refugees the pledge target aimed to benefit local communities in refugee hosting regions including areas beyond the Kebeles and Woredas where the refugees are situated.
Key Areas for Further Engagement

- Strengthening coordination and partnership for advocacy and resource mobilization;
- Scaling up and replicating successful energy and environment projects;
- Supporting ongoing and planned projects for the pledge realization;
- Conducting Environmental and social impact assessment for natural resource depletion/deforestation;
- Additional funding and engagements to scale-up access to alternative energy for cooking and lighting;
- Expanding solar mini grids and national grids in off grid areas for clean and sustainable energy access;
- Expanding wood lot development for fuelwood and sustainable shelter in Gambella and Assosa regions;
- Streamlining energy in other sectors impacted by lack of clean energy access; and
- Expanding the productive use of clean energy for income generation and livelihood activities.
PARTNERS SUPPORTING THE REALIZATION OF ETHIOPIA’S PLEDGE COMMITMENTS

Jobs and Livelihood

- **Government Agencies**: Refugee and Returnees Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Skills, and Labor, Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure (MoUI), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ethiopian Investment Commission (EIC), Refugee hosting Regional Governments.

- **Donors**: PRM, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), Netherlands (Prospect Partnership), World Bank, Koica, IKEA foundation

- **UN Agencies**: UNHCR, WFP

- **NGOs**: Farm Africa, ZOA, International Rescue Committee (IRC), GIZ, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Innovative Humanitarian Service (HIS), Good Neighbors Ethiopia (GNI), Women and Pastoralist Youth Development Organization (WaPydo), Concern Ethiopia, Mercy Corps, Village enterprise, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (VSF) and Inkomoko

- **Private Sector**: Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI), International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Education

- **Government Agencies**: Refugees and Returnees Services, Ministry of Labor and Skills, Regional Bureau of Labor and Skills, Ministry of Agriculture through Regional Bureau of Agriculture, Federal TVET Agency, public TVET Colleges, TVET Bureaus and Job Creation Agency, Ministry of Education (MoE), Refugee hosting Regional Governments

- **Donors**: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany), PRM, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Finland), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), Netherlands (Prospect Partnership) and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

- **UN Agencies**: UNHCR

- **NGOs**: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Finish Refugee Council (FRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Plan International, VSO, Opportunities Industrialization Centre Ethiopia (OIC-E), and Camara Education.

Protection/Capacity

- **Government Agencies**: Refugee and Returnees Services, Immigration and Citizenship Service, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Public Universities, Regional Governments

- **Donors**: World Bank, Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF), Netherlands (Prospects Partnership), European Union, and Danish Embassy

- **UN Agencies**: UNHCR, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, and UNFPA
• **NGOs**: Save the Children, Plan International, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), International Rescue Committee (IRC), African Child Policy Forum, International Medical Corps (IMC), Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RADO), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-church Aid Commission (DICAC)

**Energy/Environment**

• **Government Agencies**: Refugee and Returnees Services, Ministry of Water and Energy, Environmental Protection Authority, Petroleum and Energy Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Government and Bureaus

• **Donors**: European Union, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany), IKEA Foundation, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)

• **UN Agencies**: UNHCR, WFP, FAO, ILO and UNCDF

• **Development partners**: IFC, WBG

• **NGOs**: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP), Action for the Needy Ethiopia (ANE), Save the Environment Ethiopia (SEE), Natural Resource Development and Environmental Protection (NRDEP), Nexus Ethiopia, Mercy Corps, ZOA, Dan Church Aid (DCA), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), GAIA Clean Energy, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), MCMDO, Organization for Social Development (OSD) and SNV

• **Private Sector**: Ethiopian Clean Cooking Alliance (ECCA), and Humanitarian Energy Plc (HuMEn)