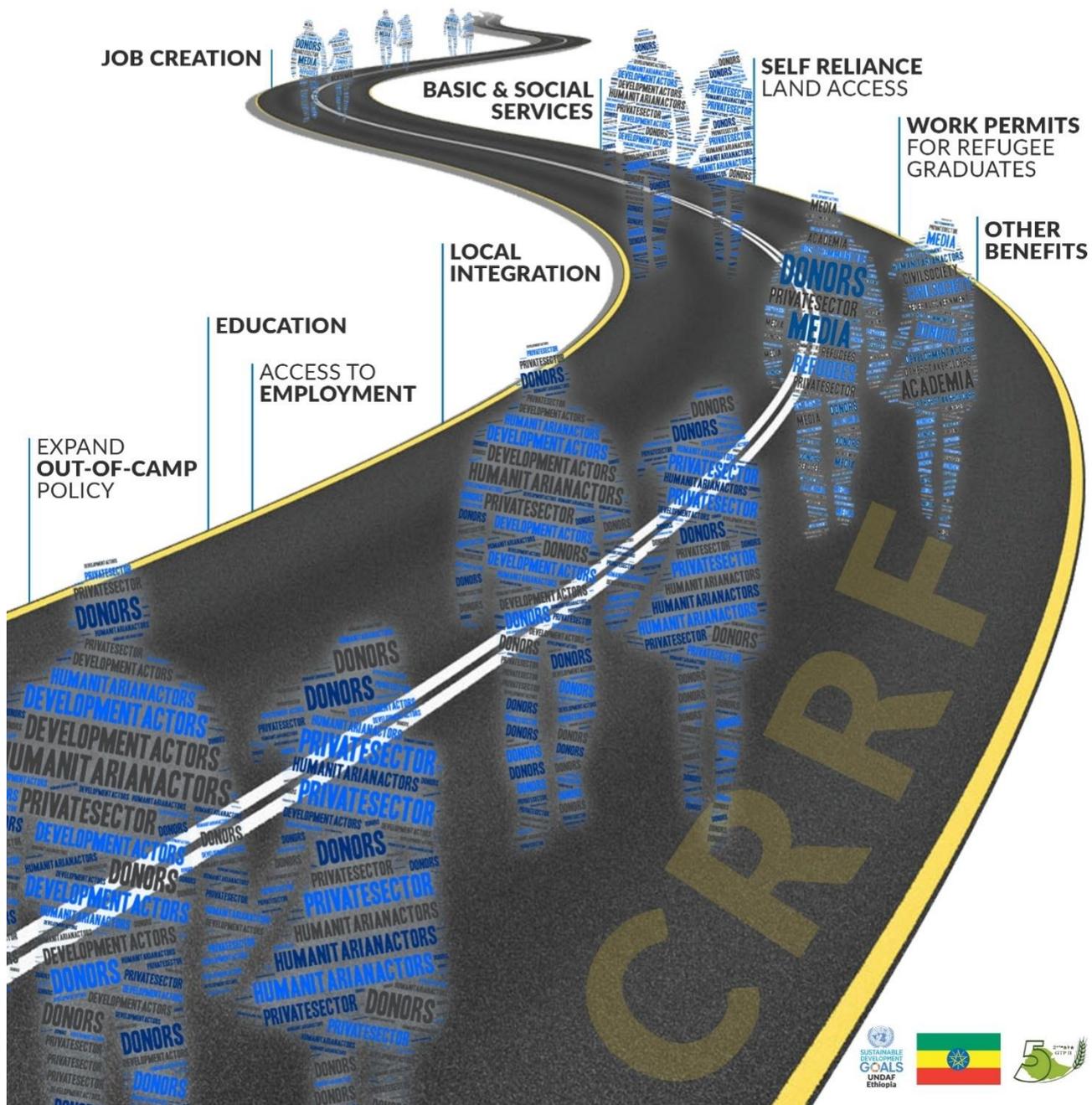


ROAD MAP

for the implementation of the Federal
Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Government Pledges and the practical
application of the CRRF in Ethiopia





Special Message from the ARRA Deputy Director



On behalf of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the UNHCR, Donors, Humanitarian and Development actors, the Private sector and others for their continued partnerships with the government and for the unceasing contributions that they have so far made to the Ethiopia Refugee Operation, which currently hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world with close to a million refugees.

Forced displacement has now reached to a level unprecedented with over 65 million people who are now uprooted by rising violence, insecurity, and persecution around the world. Many of these people who are in need of protection and assistance end up in poor countries and developing countries that do not have ample resources to support them. The Horn of Africa is one of the regions in the world that has continued to produce and simultaneously host large numbers of refugees.

For Ethiopia, protecting and assisting refugees is part of its ancient history. The country maintains its generous open door asylum policy despite the ongoing large movement of refugees into its territory. We always extend our welcoming arms for those who flee persecution and conflicts, and also provide them protection and assistance on the basis of three basic principles from which our general refugee policy springs. These main principles being to maintain its longstanding history of hospitality in hosting refugee, to meet its international obligations as a signatory to both the UN and OAU refugee conventions and to materialize its foreign policy goal of building sustainable peace with all of its neighbours through strengthening people to people relations.

Ethiopia is now one of the largest refugee hosting nations in the world and it is currently home to close to a million refugees from some 20 countries who fled their homes as a result of multifaceted human made and natural calamities in their home countries. The majority of these refugees originate from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan. It is also hosting Yemeni refugees fleeing the ongoing conflict back home. Generally, the Ethiopia refugee operation is characterized by both protracted and very complex emergency situations. In an attempt to ensure better delivery of protection and assistance for these refugees, the Government Refugee Agency in Ethiopia that is Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and the UN Refugee Agency are currently working in close collaboration and partnership with over 60 national and international organizations in the country.

While committing to maintain its asylum space and its open door policy, the Government of Ethiopia has recently made a new policy shifts and undertaken new initiatives to improve the lives of both the refugee and host communities who still are living in abject poverty. Thus, in Ethiopia, the current refugee response management is based on a mix of three general policies namely: - Encampment, Out of camp, and Local Integration policies. The Government of Ethiopia is already taking very commendable measures with a ten years strategic vision to gradually transform the Ethiopia's refugee operation approach and model from encampment towards hosting refugees in village-style development-oriented settlements and other alternatives to camps like the Out of camp policy.

As it is recalled, on September 2016 at the Leaders' Summit on refugees co-hosted by Ethiopia in New York, the Government of Ethiopia has shown its global solidarity to ensure refugees self-reliance and expand overall protection space in the country on the basis of responsibility and burden sharing principles. During the summit, the Government of Ethiopia has made groundbreaking commitments through the **Nine Pledges that mainly aimed at ultimately creating productive and self-reliant global citizens among refugees and host communities. These policy commitments are expected to enhance the socio-economic opportunities of the refugees with more focus among others to ensure that refugees have access to education and other basic and social services, can move around freely within the country, can access state services in relation with Civil Registration and other related documents, can work and learn new skills to become a productive global citizens and make a positive contribution in the country of asylum and also their countries of origin.**

It is vital to note that Ethiopia also has recently decided to apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Generally, we believe that taking due consideration of the regional and contextual diversities is critically important even though the common objectives of the CRRF remain the same across the board. It is believed that the country's policy commitments at the Leader's summit are strongly linked with the common objectives of this response framework. Thus, in the context of Ethiopia the practical application of the CRRF will be well expressed with the implementation of the nine Pledges of the Government of Ethiopia. The government will play its leading role for the strategic roll-out of the country specific practical application of the CRRF in Ethiopia through a meaningful consultation and coordination at all levels with the wide array of stakeholders including international and regional organizations, civil society partners, the private sector, media, host communities, and refugees themselves.

So as to materialize Ethiopia's nine Pledges and move towards a comprehensive response for the close to a million refugees who fled persecution and conflict, the Government of Ethiopia has continued to work with the wide array of stakeholders identified in the CRRF. Therefore, the humanitarian and development actors as well as the private sector should support the implementation of the Government commitments. I wish to strongly underline that the Government will strengthen its ongoing efforts towards expanding partnerships with a broader range of stakeholders.

On behalf of the Government of Ethiopia, I would like to call up on the international community for its renewed firm commitment to maximize its support for the realization of the nine Pledges. I would also like to urge all partners and stakeholders to do more through a multi-stakeholder approach to comprehensively respond to the multi-faceted needs of the refugees during both emergency and protracted situations.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you of the continuation of our Government's commitment and collaboration with all partners and stakeholders covering all aspects of the refugee operation including finding durable solutions for the refugees.

Mr. Zeynu Jemal
Deputy Director, ARRA

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Roadmap for the Implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF

1. Background

Ethiopia has a long standing history of hosting refugees. 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 OAU Convention). Ethiopia maintains an open door policy for refugee influx into the country and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. 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 thus far ratified by the country.

Ethiopia is hosting one of the largest numbers of refugees on the African continent. Ethiopia continues to be a safe haven to over 875,000 refugees who fled as a result of insecurity, political instability, military conscription, conflict, famine and other problems in their countries of origin. The Government of Ethiopia provides protection to refugees from some 20 countries, with the majority originating from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan respectively. This longstanding generous hospitality of Ethiopians in welcoming and hosting refugees from many countries have facilitated refugees to seek asylum in safety and dignity, thus enabling their stay in the country comfortably and cordially, side by side with their hosting communities.

This Roadmap will be a key component to the Government of Ethiopia's ten year strategy, which is under development, to comprehensively respond to the multifaceted needs of refugees through the creation of strong linkages between humanitarian assistance, development interventions and peace building initiatives.

2. The Government of Ethiopia's Nine Pledges

On 19 September 2016, at the UN Summit on Addressing Large Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants, 193 Member States unanimously adopted the New York Declaration, a common plan for addressing large scale movements of refugees and migrants. The Declaration highlights the elements of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and requests UNHCR to engage with States and other stakeholders in its implementation with a view to inform the development of a Global Compact on Refugees to be adopted in 2018. The common objectives outlined in the CRRF include: ease pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third country solutions, and support conditions in countries of origin for voluntary return in safety and dignity.

A day after the adoption of the New York Declaration, on 20 September 2016, President Obama hosted a Leaders' Summit on the Global Refugee Crisis on the margins of UNGA 71 to galvanize new global commitments. The broad purposes were to: 1) increase funding to humanitarian appeals and international organizations; 2) admit more refugees through resettlement or other legal pathways; and 3) increase refugees' self-reliance and inclusion including through opportunities such as education and legal work.

Ethiopia's commitment to protect refugees has been long-established and most recently further strengthened. During the Refugee Leaders' Summit co-hosted by Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia, in a spirit of global solidarity and in line with the fundamental principles of international refugee law, made highly significant Pledges relating to further improving the rights and services enjoyed by refugees in the country. These Pledges were made a day after the adoption of the New York Declaration and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The CRRF represents an unprecedented opportunity

to strengthen responses to refugee situations in a comprehensive manner. This encompasses not only the delivery of services and support to host populations from the onset of an emergency, but also the involvement of a broader array of stakeholders to prepare for and facilitate durable solutions in a more effective and prompt manner.

The Government of Ethiopia Nine Pledges can be grouped together

according to the following thematic areas:

<p>Out of Camp Pledge</p> <p>1. Expansion of the “Out-of-Camp” policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.</p> <p>Education Pledge</p> <p>2. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources.</p> <p>Work and Livelihoods Pledges</p> <p>3. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.</p> <p>4. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.</p> <p>5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.</p> <p>6. Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.</p> <p>Documentation Pledges</p> <p>7. Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses.</p> <p>Social and Basic Services Pledge</p> <p>8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.</p> <p>Local Integration Pledge</p> <p>9. Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.</p>

The Pledges made by Ethiopia are in line with the objectives pursued by the international community through the CRRF. The nine policy commitments of the Government of Ethiopia are among the four key elements of the CRRF. In the context of Ethiopia, therefore, the CRRF will be best applied through the implementation of these commitments, with the CRRF serving as a vehicle to implement the Pledges. The Pledges are also aligned with the Government of Ethiopia’s Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), and with the current UNDAF.

Alignment of the Nine Pledges to the GTP II focus areas

GTP II Focus Area	Relevant GoE Pledges
7.1. Ensuring Good Governance and Building Developmental Political Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Expansion of the “Out-of-Camp” policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population. * Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID. * Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers. * Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.
VI. Human Development and Technology Capacity Building 6.1. Education and Training 6.2. Health Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources. * Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services. * Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses
V. Economic Development Sector Plan 4.1. Agriculture and Rural Transformation 4.2. Manufacturing Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production. * Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.

3. Collective Response to Support the Implementation of the Nine Pledges

Together with donors, line ministries, partners and NGOs, ARRA and UNHCR are working to materialize these Pledges into significant outcomes, all of which will strengthen the overall protection and assistance provided for refugees, and will allow them to become more independent. This has included the ongoing translation of these Pledges into an updated Refugee Proclamation, an experience learning and sharing visit for government officials to Uganda, the finalization of this Roadmap, consultative meetings with key stakeholders, and the establishment of appropriate structures to support and accompany the implementation of the Pledges and the application of the CRRF in the context of the country.

The Government of Ethiopia-led collective response to operationalize the Nine Pledges, includes the following activities:

- a) **Legal and policy reforms:** ARRA, in collaboration with UNHCR, other members of the Government of Ethiopia, and various stakeholders, have worked to ensure that the legal framework governing refugees in Ethiopia reflects the Pledges made in New York. At present, this has included amendment of the 2004 Refugee Proclamation and the drafting of a new Refugee Regulation.
- b) **Assessments and analysis:** The implementation of some of the Pledges requires a series of analytical activities, including the collection and systematic analysis of data about refugees and host communities, to making available important information that would be used as a benchmark and guideline for the implementation of the Pledges.
- c) **Capacity building and technical support:** The successful implementation of the Pledges requires addressing the capacity gap at the national, regional, and woreda levels. Ongoing technical support and capacity building activities will take place to support government agencies and communities.
- d) **Development oriented interventions:** Many of the activities aimed at operationalizing the Nine Pledges will take the form of development projects that can bring about a transition from relief to development, highlighting the importance of bridging the humanitarian and development nexus. In connection with this, new approaches will be implemented in collaboration with a diversity of partners and stakeholders to enable humanitarian and development actors to support refugees and the communities that host them through collective outcomes that reduce risk, need and vulnerability and contribute to sustainable development.
- e) **Emergency Response:** In order to ensure the long term sustainability of ongoing emergency response, efforts are geared to develop responses that not only address the initial life-saving assistance provided to refugees, but also cater to the host community and stimulate a variety of self-reliance approaches to the benefit of both refugee and host communities in the long term. In this regard, emergency humanitarian assistance through effective and principled preparedness and response to complex emergencies will thus remain important and greater than ever.
- f) **Governance structure:** the practical application of the CRRF through the realization of the Nine Pledges requires the establishment of a national governance structure through expanding partnerships with existing and potential stakeholders including humanitarian and development actors, the private sector and others, to enable the Government to successfully implement the Pledges and practically apply the CRRF approach.

4. Partnership

In order to materialize the Pledges and to strengthen its response to refugee situations in a comprehensive manner, the Government of Ethiopia will enhance its collaboration with a broader array of stakeholders. Within the context of the CRRF, the Government of Ethiopia will foster the expansion of partnerships with diverse UN agencies, traditional and non-traditional donors, private-sector organizations and foundations, international and national NGOs, civil society, media, academia, refugees and host communities and other stakeholders. This multi-stakeholder approach seeks to expand opportunities and ensure a more effective response to the developmental needs and aspiration of refugees and host communities through a whole of society approach.

Annex One: provides a detailed description of the various activities and interventions.

Annex Two: Presents the Governance structure designed for the realization of the Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF in Ethiopia.

ANNEX ONE: DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

OUT OF CAMP PLEDGE

The ‘Out-of-Camp Policy’ (OCP) of the Ethiopian Government, introduced in 2010, has provided Eritrean refugees with opportunities to live in Addis Ababa and other non-camp locations of their choice. Eligibility criteria include the availability of necessary means to financially support themselves, relatives or friends who commit to supporting them and also an absence of criminal records whilst being sheltered in a camp.

The OCP is aligned with UNHCR’s Global Policy on ‘Alternative to Camps’, which advocates that refugees throughout the world be kept outside of refugee camps and live alongside their hosting communities. They will not only interact with their hosts, but also benefit from existing opportunities and become productive global citizens. This Pledge made by the Government of Ethiopia expands the OCP to all nationalities hosted by Ethiopia. Thus, almost 75,000 eligible refugees will have permission to reside in rural and urban non-camp locations. The figure committed to under the OCP process is in addition to those refugees who already possess OCP status and those who will be eligible to live outside of the camps through other commitments made throughout the Pledges e.g. university students, employees in the industrial zones and farmers in crop production.

The Government of Ethiopia acknowledges the relative success of the OCP for Eritrean refugees and its value in enhancing the self-reliance of refugees. Some Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia affirm this policy has encouraged many of them to remain in Ethiopia instead of risking their lives taking perilous onward journeys outside of Ethiopia, as they enjoy freedom of movement and can pursue education as well as earn an income by working in informal sectors. Furthermore, this was also considered to be a learning phase to extend the benefit of the OCP to refugees from other countries of origin.

Key Activities	Timeline
Prepare a clear policy document for the OCP and set clear eligibility criterion for refugees, with due emphasis on facilitating opportunities for self-reliance.	2017
Increase access to education for the beneficiaries of the OCP, formalize and integrate government higher educational scholarship schemes within the OCP.	Continuous
Provide skills and vocational training opportunities; further open educational opportunities	Continuous

Enhance livelihood opportunities to OCP beneficiaries (thus enabling the refugees to work, support themselves and reduce dependency on the government or aid agencies).	Continuous
Enable refugees to increase their access to services which are not available within camps.	Continuous
Regularly verify the data of the OCP beneficiaries	Continuous
Address the needs of the OCP beneficiaries related to self-employment opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange internships and apprentice opportunities; - Improve access to business, finance and start-up capital; - Skill training for business plan development, - Access to markets. 	Continuous

EDUCATION PLEDGE

The Government of Ethiopia pledged to increase the enrolment of students at all levels of education, from pre-school to tertiary education, without discrimination and within available resources. This pledge will contribute towards the enhancement of refugee protection through increasing access to improved quality of education. A significant number of refugees in Ethiopia are studying in government colleges and universities, including some pursuing their graduate studies. The qualifications and knowledge that they gain in Ethiopia is not only meant to serve the refugees while in exile, but will prove extremely beneficial in the post-exile period when the knowledge and skills they have obtained will be crucial in the reconstruction and development of their respective countries.

Ethiopia pledges to:

- Increasing enrollment of pre-school aged refugee children from the current 46,276 (44%) to 63,040 (60%).
- Increasing enrolment of primary school aged children from the current 96, 700 (54%) to 137,000 (75%).
- Increasing enrolment of secondary school aged refugees from the current 3,785 (9%) to 10,300 (25%).
- Increasing opportunities for higher education enrolment from the current 1,600 to 2,500 students.

Key Activities	Timeline
Establish new pre-primary centres, primary and secondary schools in different camps as per the minimum standard. Expand school facilities in the existing centres and schools	2017 – 2018
Review of National Education Strategy and Refugee Education Strategy (2015-2018) to ensure compatibility.	Continuous
Procure student and school supplies	Continuous
Recruit new qualified refugee and national school teachers and facilitators for the existing as well as for the newly constructed schools.	2017 – 2018
Provide special support for the inclusion of students with specific educational needs.	September 2017
Support teacher training programmes	Continuous
Establish and build capacity of the Education Management Committee	September 2017
Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools.	2017 – 2018
Support/provide school feeding programmes in all pre-primary and primary schools.	September 2017
Implement educational planning, management, and monitoring through applying Education Management Information System (EMIS) tools.	September 2017

Conduct yearly learning assessments at grade 4 and 8.	Starting September 2017
Equip laboratory, library and pedagogical centres with the minimum requirements	Continuous
Procure and install information and communication technology facilities and equipment	2017 – 2018
Implement targeted interventions to increase girls enrollment and retention in schools	Continuous
Strengthen partnerships with relevant government entities, academic institutions, donors and foundations.	Continuous
Enhance access to tertiary education	Continuous
Support public higher education institutes to strengthen their absorption capacity of refugee students.	2017 – 2018
Provide allowances to students on scholarship programme and organize graduation ceremonies	Continuous
Facilitate refugee access and inclusion into host community schools through the expansion of existing schools as and when required.	Continuous
Broaden and increase the supervisory role and extension services of regional educational bureau in refugee schools	Continuous
Provide material support to local schools hosting refugees	Continuous

WORK AND LIVELIHOOD PLEDGES

Ethiopia pledges to provide work permits to refugees with permanent residence ID within the bounds of the domestic laws. Ethiopia also pledges to provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees. This cuts-across the entire refugee population; both in camps and out of camps.

Key Activities	Timeline
Collect, analyse and utilise data on graduate refugees (external certification and graduates from Ethiopian universities); through profiling of refugee skills for linkage with skills needed in Ethiopia.	2017 Continuous
Analyse the legal framework, and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of the updated Refugee Proclamation.	October 2017
Advocate with the Main Department for Immigration and Nationality for refugee ID cards to be recognized as residence ID cards, for the purpose of work permits.	2017 Continuous
Provide administrative and financial support to MoLSA for the issuance of work permits; negotiate lower fees for work permits for refugees; and eventually pay the fees of the first work permits.	Continuous
Engage educational partners and the private sector, and support the development of educational and training programmes linked to livelihood and work opportunities in Ethiopia.	Continuous

Within the bounds of the national laws of the country, Ethiopia pledges to make available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land to allow refugees and local communities to engage in crop production by facilitating irrigation schemes, subject to the availability of external financial assistance. This pledge is intended to benefit 20,000 households or 100,000 persons. The Government of Ethiopia has shown its commitment in realizing the involvement of refugees in self-reliance schemes.

Key Activities	Timeline
Develop a legal and policy framework outlining the terms and conditions for	2017

access to land by the refugees, and sign a MoU on the implementation of the policy.	
Allocate irrigable and cultivable land, not less than 10,000 hectares, for the benefit of both the host communities and refugees.	2017
Expand irrigation infrastructures (includes detailed study and preparing the design & BoQ of the irrigation scheme, mobilization and collection of construction materials, construction work of the masonry irrigation canals).	2017-2019
Design 'Irrigated Agriculture Development' projects for refugees and host communities as well as formulate cooperatives/self-help groups.	2017-2019
Improve access to business finance and start-up capital.	2017-2019
Provide agricultural inputs and facilitate technical assistance.	2017-2019
Prepare warehouses for post-harvest storage and create market linkages.	2017-2019
Clarify the selection criteria of refugee benefitting from the irrigable land.	2017

As a destination, transit and origin country of refugees and migrants, Ethiopia pledges to promote the development of the infrastructure for industrialization to generate job opportunities both for nationals and refugees. In this connection, Ethiopia is currently working with international partners on the commencement of industrial parks that could employ up to 100,000 persons, including 30,000 refugees.

This project, when implemented, will have several advantages. First, it will create opportunities for refugees to live a normal life in a country closer to their home countries and avoid taking the risk of a dangerous path to onward movement. Second, the creation of jobs in Ethiopia will also help reduce unemployment of nationals and alleviate the push factor for onward movement. It will also assist Ethiopia in its efforts to integrate the livelihoods of refugees with those of host communities within the framework of national sustainable development. Ethiopia believes that job creation projects like these should be expanded in cooperation with other international partners. For this to be effective, an integrated approach of national actors and the support from regional and international stakeholders is required.

Key Activities	Timeline
Establish industrial parks.	2017-2019
Set clear selection criteria for refugees to benefit from jobs created under the government's industrialization policy.	Continuous
Provide permits for 30,000 refugees to work under the government's industrialization policy.	2017-2019
Monitor the overall situation of the refugees working in the industrial park and other related jobs. Conduct detailed assessment and provide refugees with essential information that would be used to making an informed decision to work in the industrial parks.	Continuous
Avoid inconveniences and undue hardships, such as long-term family separations and mistreatments, and others, during the selection process and after.	Continuous

DOCUMENTATION PLEDGES

Ethiopia pledges to provide facilities for refugees to open bank accounts, obtain driving licenses and all the other benefits to which any foreigner with a legal permanent residence permit is entitled to. Ethiopia also pledges to issue birth certificates to children of refugees born in Ethiopia.

Key Activities	Timeline
Establish a mechanism of information sharing between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR	2017

on refugees vital events registration in Ethiopia	
Provide equipment to support ARRA in the vital event registration system	February 2017
Training for ARRA staff on Vital Event Registration, data collection and management, use of registration books and certificates.	June- December 2017
Provide access to open bank account as any foreigner with a legal permanent residence is entitled to using the refugee identification document	Continuous
Provide access for refugees who meet the requirements to acquire driving license	Continuous

SOCIAL AND BASIC SERVICES PLEDGE

The Government pledges to strengthen, expand and enhance basic and essential social services such as health, nutrition, immunization, reproductive health, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees within the bounds of national law.

Key Activities	Timeline
Strengthen primary health care, nutrition, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees.	Continuous
Ensure refugees continue to have free access to national and regional HIV and TB programmes.	Continuous
Ensure refugees are included in routine and mass immunization campaigns.	Continuous
Conduct joint investigations of and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.	Continuous
Capacity building of health staff on health and nutrition key interventions	Continuous
Strengthen the supervisory role and extension of services of regional health bureau in refugee camps	Continuous

LOCAL INTEGRATION PLEDGE

Ethiopia pledges to allow for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived longest in Ethiopia (those who have been in Ethiopia for over 20 years). The number of refugees that will benefit from this pledge will amount to at least 13,000 persons who have been living in camps already identified by the Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA).

Key Activities	Timeline
Collect and present data on refugees who have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more.	February 2017
Facilitate a field study visit by ARRA senior officials to a country where local integration is practised, and adapt to the Ethiopian context the best practices from the Ugandan refugee model.	January 2017
Elaborate a local integration strategy and define its comprehensive components – legal, socio-economic and cultural.	April 2017
Legal Component	
Draft the outlines of local integration in Ethiopia, following a workshop with key actors	April 2017
Sensitize eligible refugees about local integration and its benefits in Ethiopia.	Continuous
Issue relevant documents to eligible refugees who opt for local integration.	Continuous
Socio Economic Component	
Facilitate and support the use of land to eligible refugees, for a longer term and provide support for shelter.	Continuous
Facilitate skills and entrepreneurial training with certification and provide start-up	2017-2019

kits	
Facilitate peaceful coexistence with host population through an increase of peace building projects	2017-2019
Cultural Component	
Provide cultural orientation.	2017-2019
Support sporting and other cultural events.	2017-2019

ANNEX TWO: GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Purpose

The purpose of this Governance structure is to support the Government of Ethiopia in the implementation of the Pledges through which the CRRF will be applied in the context of Ethiopia; it will catalyze and enable the national and local levels a broader base of strategic and sustained engagement of a wide array of stakeholders committed to the CRRF including the Government of Ethiopia, humanitarian and development actors, the donor community, the private sector, civil society partners, academia, the media, refugee and host communities, and other stakeholders.

1. Steering Committee

The Steering Committee will provide overall direction, guidance and recommendations on the implementation of the Pledges and the application of CRRF in Ethiopia, with support from humanitarian and development actors. In addition, the Steering Committee will ensure that implementation of the Pledges are clearly aligned with Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II and the UN Development Assistance Framework.

2. Co-chairs of the Steering Committee

Under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (PMO), the below Co-Chairs of the Steering Committee will be responsible for supporting the PMO in many ways including chairing the Steering Committee meetings and ensuring that actionable decisions are made in respect to the Pledges and recorded.

Co-Chairs:

- Deputy Director of ARRA
- FDRE Ministry of Finance and Economic Co-operation (State Minister)
- UNHCR Representative

A Development Advisor from the Donors will be assigned to the Co-Chairs in order to provide support in the form of technical expertise; this will ensure the development perspective is included at all levels of the governance structure.

The members of the Steering Committee will also play a key advocacy role in their respective organisations to continually identify and encourage the participation of a broad range of actors to offer their expertise to support the implementation of the Pledges.

Members of the Steering Committee

- FDRE Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- FDRE Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- FDRE Main Department for Immigration and Nationality
- Ethiopian Investment Commission
- Ethiopian Industrial Parks Development Corporation
- FDRE Line Ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity)
- World Bank
- Resident Co-ordinator's Office
- Donor representative
- INGO representative
- NNGO representative
- UNDP
- UNICEF
- WFP
- FAO
- WHO
- ILO

3. The National CRRF Co-ordination Unit

The Co-ordination unit will ensure that the Pledges are implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach and that the required conditions are in place to support the work of the technical groups, monitor, evaluate, and report on progress, document learning and challenges, commission studies and evaluations, and ensure a broad consultative process towards implementation of the pledges. The co-ordination unit will work closely with technical groups to ensure a coherent approach.

4. Technical Committees

To guide the technical implementation of the Pledges, committees focusing on thematic areas, and consisting of relevant stakeholders including government agencies, UN agencies donors and NGO organizations, will be established. Recognizing the financial requirements for each Pledge, technical committees will identify the resources and allocations required for full implementation.

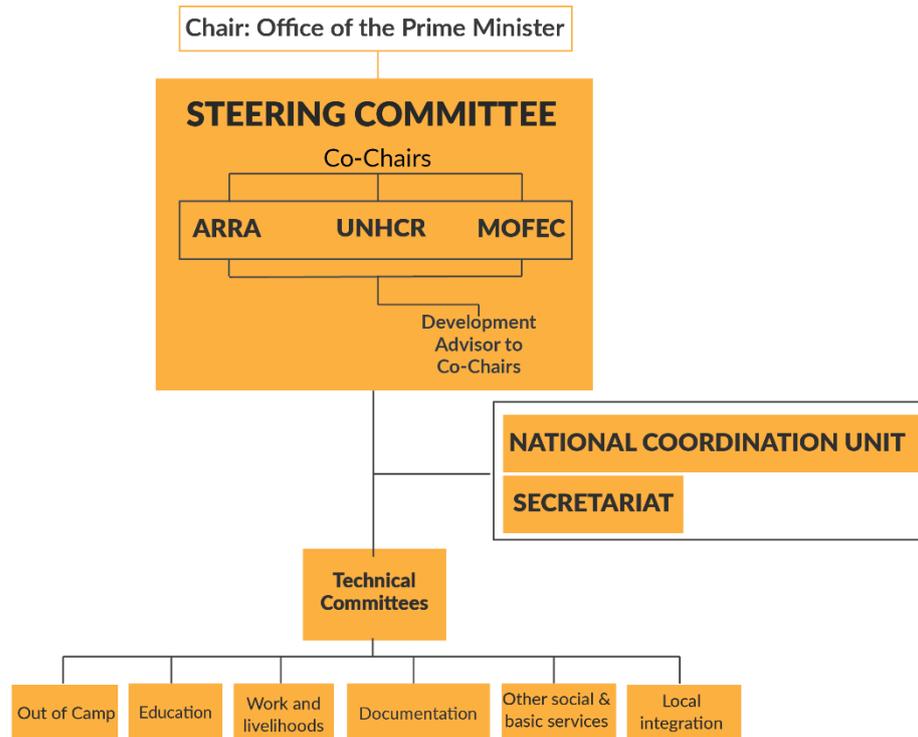
Membership of Technical Committees:

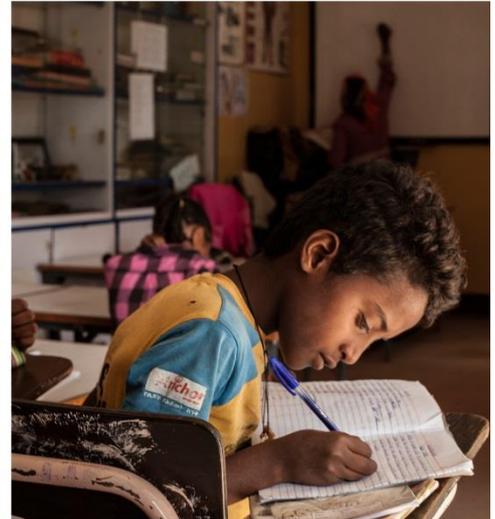
The technical committee will gather technical representatives from:

- Government agencies at all levels including relevant line ministries at national level and other government agencies at Regional and Woreda levels
- UN agencies
- Refugee representation
- Development partners
- Existing and potential partners working on each of the six thematic areas of the Pledges
- International and National NGOs
- Donors
- Private sector
- Academic institutions
- Think tanks

The diagram below provides an overview of the Governance structure, which is designed for the realization of the Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF in the Ethiopia refugee operation context.

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF)





Photos: ©UNHCR/Diana Diaz



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