



# GRF 2023 - Ethiopia Pledge Progress Report

## Jobs and Livelihoods

### Pledge

90,000

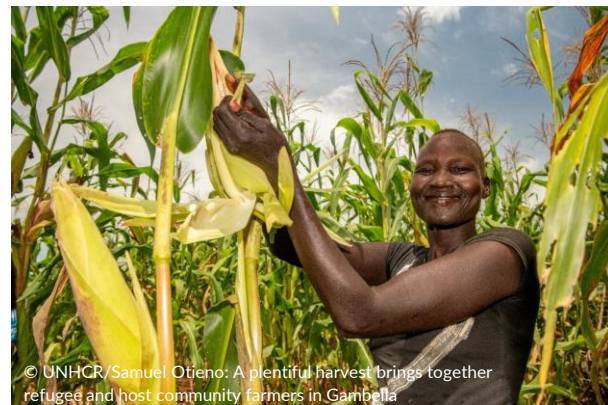
Economic opportunities created in agriculture & livestock that benefit both refugees & hosts

### Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries                               | Total          |
|---|----------------|
| Economic opportunities created for refugees | 38,621         |
| Economic opportunities created for hosts    | 90,828         |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>129,449</b> |

Target: 90,000 (100%) ▼

Progress: 129,449 (143%) ▲



© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno: A plentiful harvest brings together refugee and host community farmers in Gambella

## Pledge Progress Update

In light of the GCR & its national development goals, the Govt of Ethiopia (GoE):

- ✓ improved the economic inclusion of refugees.
- ✓ adopted a conducive policy and legal environment for refugees to access basic services, education, work & land.
- ✓ collaborated with the international community & partners to implement 14 development-oriented interventions:
  - in agriculture & livestock,
  - directly benefitted 129,449 refugees & hosts.
- ✓ Introduced Refugee and Host Integration through Safety Net as an integral part of the broader Urban Productive Safety Net & Jobs Project.
  - improve the income of poor refugees through cash for work &
  - build social cohesion,
- ✓ These initiatives are aligned with Ethiopia's 10-year perspective plan with a target of halving poverty & doubling per capita GDP.

## Challenges

- Lack of investments to promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities;
- Local government partners would require further sensitization on GCR and the pledges made;;
- Strengthened engagement of the private sector is required in refugee hosting areas; and
- Capacity gaps in the agriculture and livestock sectors to absorb refugee and host community members.

## Recommendations

- Increase livelihood interventions and coordination in refugee hosting areas;
- Encourage private sector-led approaches and financial service providers to invest in self-reliance;
- Financial support for large-scale joint economic inclusion projects;
- Expand the role of development actors, NGOs and the private sector in agriculture, livestock, market system development and financial sectors;
- Support multi-year 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 sub-national strategy with financial and human resources.

## Key Areas for Further Engagement

- Creating guiding principles for effective and inclusive interventions;
- Raise awareness and advocate for more resources to economically integrate refugees and hosts;
- 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 utilize agriculture and livestock resources.



# GRF 2023 - Ethiopia Pledge Progress Report

## Education

### Pledge

20,000

Labor market demands from host and refugees to expand government TVET system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training by 2024.

### Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries                         | Total         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of host communities benefiting | 7,756         |
| Number of refugees benefiting         | 6,773         |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>14,529</b> |



© UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalli: Refugees from Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo attend a course in mechanics at Nefas Silk Polytechnic College in Addis Ababa.

## Pledge Progress Update

The Education sector has made remarkable progress in:

- ✓ Advancing refugee education & inclusion in the national system
- ✓ The country has integrated refugee education data in the national Education Information Management System.
- ✓ The Additional Financing on General Education Quality Improvement Program on Equity supported by the World Bank is enhancing the inclusion of refugees in the national education system.
- ✓ The Qualification & Employment Program (QEP):
  - commissioned by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation & Development
  - co-financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation &
  - implemented by GIZ is a key initiative that provides quality & accredited skills training for refugees & hosts.
- ✓ QEP contributes to 45% of the GRF education pledge & is a GCR/CRRF flagship in Ethiopia. Besides, NRC & FRC have provided vocational skills trainings linking graduates to potential employers.

## Challenges

- High living costs, 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 and accessibility for refugee and host communities;
- The COVID-19 pandemic, refugee mobility and language barrier caused dropouts and difficulties;
- Limited access to business license, loan services and capital requirements hinder self-employment;
- 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.



# GRF 2023 - Ethiopia Pledge Progress Report

## Progress Report: Protection

### Pledge

#### Strengthening Asylum System and Social Protection:

- Refugee status determination (RSD), refugee registration, civil documentation, and permits;
- National social protection system in refugee hosting areas-particularly for vulnerable individuals.

| Beneficiaries   | Total   |
|---|---------|
| Refugees enrolled in the L3 registration system (not including new arrivals from Somalia and Sudan) | 905,388 |
| Refugees enrolled in Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS)                                    | 674,734 |
| Total refugee ID card issued  | 484,179 |
| Total number of refugees families issued with Proof of Registration (PoR)                           | 242,708 |
| Total refugee vital events registered   | 79,089  |
| Asylum seekers processed (since 2019)   | 179,196 |



© UNHCR/Olga Sarrado Mur: Staff from UNHCR and RRS register Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa

### Pledge Progress Update

The adoption of Ethiopia's overarching Refugee Proclamation in January 2019 provided the legal framework for registration, documentation, refugee status determination (RSD) and protection of refugees and asylum seekers. Later that year in December, the GoE adopted three more directives to implement the provisions of the Proclamation on freedom of movement, right to work and grievances and appeal handling.

To strengthen its national asylum system, the GoE 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 the adjudication of asylum claims by establishing an RSD unit at the country level and in Addis Ababa. Simplified RSD procedures are developed for asylum seekers from Syria, Sudan (Darfur), and East Congo to reduce a backlog of individual RSD cases. In addition, directives for group recognition of asylum-seekers from Somalia (Laascanood) and Sudan are drafted. As a result, Ethiopia has recognized since 2019, a total of 179,196 refugees on a prima facie basis. In terms of social protection, 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 Centers across the country and shelter services established for survivors who need extended separation periods. Refugees are accessing mobile courts, and free legal aid services provided by university legal aid centers throughout the country. A bilateral Agreement (Ethiopia RRS and UNHCR) has been signed strategic plan of action to hand over the registration activities from 2023 to 2026.

### 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;
- Large influx of refugees including from Laascanood (Somalia) and Sudan, and new emergencies
- Limitation of equipment and Network infrastructure at the camp level.

### 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 and promote full inclusion of refugees in the national children's, women's and justice policies and systems;
- Enhance awareness and capacity development on protection and asylum policies, principles, and procedures;
- Finalize the digitization of refugee CRVS, registration, and documentation services and support the human resource and material capacity of refugee vital events registration system;
- Financial support for the roll-out of the refugee digital CRVS software and clearing birth registration and expired ID backlog;
- Finalize the digitalization of Refugees and Asylum-seekers Inclusion in the National Digital Identity System in Ethiopia
- Technical assistance to government RSD adjudicators; and support the expansion of women shelters and OSCs in refugee hosting areas.

### 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;



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## Energy & Environment

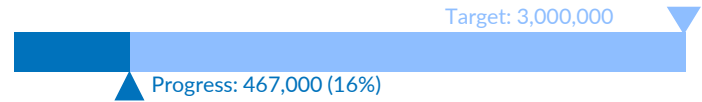
### Pledge

3,000,000

Provide market-based, sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly, clean/renewable energy solutions.

### Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries  | Total          |
|--|----------------|
| Refugees with access to alternative energy with ongoing projects         | 382,000        |
| Host communities with access to alternative energy from ongoing projects | 85,000         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>467,000</b> |



©RRS/Bedilu Eshete: Mini-grid in Buramino Refugee Camp

## Pledge Progress Update

Energy & Environment are priority areas in the government's refugee response strategy:

- ✓ The government & partners have expanded energy access to refugees and hosts through alternative energy interventions.
- ✓ A Multi-actor Cooking Fuel Strategy & a Sustainable Electrification Strategy are developed to guide clean energy options.
- ✓ Climate action & resilience are also mainstreamed & prioritized in the refugee response programming. The focus is on environmental conservation & rehabilitation in refugee hosting areas.
- ✓ Over 382,000 refugees & 85,000 hosts have access to alternative energy solutions for cooking, lighting & powering. Some health centers & schools are solarized with clean & reliable electricity.

## Challenges

- Additional funding and baseline data for alternative energy and environmental rehabilitation activities needed;
- High dependence on firewood and charcoal, which is increasing deforestation around refugee hosting areas;
- 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;
- 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;
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of energy and environment projects and increase community and organizational awareness;
- 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 catalyze energy market in displacement settings.

## 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 & engagements to scale-up access to alternative energy for cooking & lighting;
- Expanding solar mini grids & national grids in off grid areas for clean and sustainable energy access;
- Expanding woodlot development for fuelwood and sustainable shelter in Gambella & 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.