



# ETHIOPIA PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT 2019

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# 2019 SUMMARY PLEDGE PROGRESS REPORT ETHIOPIA ALL AREAS

## JANUARY – DECEMBER 2019

ETHIOPIA 2019 Summary Pledge Progress Report (Version 2019/02. DRAFT. OCP figs corrected)

Cover photos:

©UNHCR/Reath Riek: Gambella: Refugee School going children being taught in the camp.

©UNHCR/Diana Diaz: Melkadida: Host and Refugee communities maintain solar technology in Buramino Refugee Camp.

© UNHCR/Anna Hellge: Jijiga: Refugee farmers benefiting from livelihood interventions in Sheder Refugee Camp.

© UNHCR/Anna Hellge: Jijiga: A refugee student in Sheder Refugee Camp.

©UNHCR/Helle Degn: Afar: A refugee growing crops with a host community farmer in Aysaita.

©UNHCR/Eduardo Soteras Jalil: Melkadida: A Somali refugee man collects onions in an irrigated farming land.

## **DISCLAIMER**

This document is based on Ethiopia's 'pledge commitments' made at the September 2016 Leaders' Summit in New York as articulated and published in the *Roadmap for the Implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF in Ethiopia*.

Whilst this report endeavors to largely follow the format of the *Roadmap*, as with the 2018 reports, additional information is also offered where deemed relevant.

This document is not a Government of Ethiopia (GoE) publication. Rather it responds to the requests of stakeholders to have some assessment of pledge implementation made available – relating directly to UNHCR's expected 'supportive and catalytic' role in the Global Compact on Refugees / Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (GCR/CRRF).

Being based on Ethiopia's Leaders' Summit pledges of 2016, this report does not attempt to systematically reflect subsequent pledges, such as those Ethiopia contributed to the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD:2017-2019) Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan, or the four (4) pledges the GoE made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019.

Information provided in this report is reflected to the best knowledge of UNHCR Ethiopia at the time. Whilst every effort has been made to source and verify data, it is presented as indicative only – and should not be used for detailed analysis or programming without further verification.

Produced by UNHCR, this report in no way implies GoE endorsement, nor asserts that it correctly reflects all Government priorities and positions at this time.

UNHCR Ethiopia

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## FOREWORD

This report again testifies to the continued commitment of the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to pursue an enlarged, comprehensive, rights-based approach to refugee assistance – leading the way in the region and bringing tangible benefits to refugees and host communities. Ethiopia continues to show a firm commitment to the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and was an early leader in pursuing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

This is the second round of Pledge Progress Reports – namely focused on tracking implementation of the GoE’s nine (9) important policy pledges made at the *Leaders’ Summit*, in the margins of the General Assembly that produced the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016. With Ethiopia’s publication of the *Roadmap* on the pledges in November 2017, the 2018 and 2019 reports continue to build up an evidence-based track record of this growing commitment and results.

Read in conjunction with Ethiopia’s Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D) of December 2019, where the overall commitment of the international community’s CRRF-related projects and programmes are summarized, a clear picture of pro-active policy support and growing commitment to implementation is evident.

This 2019 summary report on progress of Ethiopia’s 2016 pledges is underpinned with six (6) detailed regional reports for each of the main refugee hosting areas in Ethiopia: Gambella, Assosa in Benishangul-Gumuz, Shire in Tigray, Afar, and Jijiga and Dollo Ado/ Melkadida in Somali Regional State. Urban refugees in Addis Ababa are also represented to some extent in this summary.

As part of UNHCR’s ‘supportive and catalytic’ role with partners in the GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia, these reports have been produced to inform the Ethiopia Refugee Donor Group (CRRF sub-group) and other stakeholders.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

*Refugee students in Sheder Refugee Camp  
© UNHCR/Anna Hellge*

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 Major Policy Progress. The GCR and CRRF.....	14
2.2 Refugee Locations, Populations and Key Facts.....	18
2.3 Refugee Impacted Communities.....	25
2.4 Partner Projects Supporting the Pledges and CRRF .....	26
<b>3. PLEDGE PROGRESS SUMMARIES .....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Out of Camp .....	29
3.2 Education.....	30
3.3 Work and Livelihoods Pledges.....	35
3.4 Documentation .....	39
3.5 Social and Basic Services .....	40
3.6 Local Integration .....	41
<b>ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>45</b>
Annex I	Key Activity Table (Summarised)
Annex II	GRF (2019) Pledge status notes
Annex III	Data used for Graphs



*Refugee father united with his family after 10 years apart, Afar region ©UNHCR/Helle Degn*

# ACRONYMS

AoO	Area of Operations (UNHCR). Eg. SRS has Jijiga, & Melkadida/Dollo Ado
ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
BoARD	Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoFED	Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
BGRS	Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State
BMS	Bio-Metric Information System
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
BSRP	Building Self-Reliance Programme
CDD	Community Driven Development
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DI	Direct Implementation
DICAC	Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission
DRDIP	Development Response for Displacement Impacted Project
DS	Durable Solutions
EOP	Economic Opportunities Program
EPP	Employment Promotion and Protection
ECW	Education Cannot Wait
ESAA	Education Statistics Annual Abstract (Min. of Education product)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FS	Family Size
FTC	Farmer Training Centre

FVERA	Federal Vital Events Registration Agency
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio (Education)
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (NGO)
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IP	Industrial Park
IRC	International Rescue Committee
L3	Level 3, Bio-Metric Information System
LI	Local Integration
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NCCRRS.	National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio (Education)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council (NGO)
OCP	Out of Camp Policy
PS	Private Sector
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
QEP	Qualifications Employment Perspectives (TVET) programme
R3D	Refugee Displacement Development Digest
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
REB	Regional Education Bureau
RH	Reproductive Health
SRS	Somali Regional State
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
YEP	Youth Education Pack



# 1. Executive Summary

Progress related to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in Ethiopia – as expressed in the Government of Ethiopia’s pledges at the 2016 *Leaders’ Summit* and subsequent pledges – gives cause for optimism. The promise of working towards an effective enabling environment and real tangible results for refugees and host communities has been furthered by two major advancements in 2019: The promulgation of a new Refugee Proclamation (No 1110/2019), allowing for increased freedom of movement and opportunities for the right to work; and the four (4) new pledges Ethiopia made as a co-convenor of the December 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF). Ethiopia continues to show a firm commitment to the spirit of the GCR and was an early leader in pursuing the CRRF – a promise that is clearly enduring.

However, this report also highlights concerns around service levels for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia. Whilst progress is being made with a broader buy-in to the concept of ‘development solutions’, the transition to such a comprehensive approach is taking time to deliver results. This ‘nexus’ must be well planned, sequenced and resourced over time.

This *2019 Summary Pledge Progress Report for Ethiopia* is based on Ethiopia’s 2016 pledges. It does not systematically reflect subsequent pledges, such as those Ethiopia contributed to the Intergovernmental Agency on Development (IGAD:2017-2019) Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan, or the recent four (4) GoE pledges at the GRF – although plans for a 2020 report include a review for all such commitments. The opportunity has been taken to highlight some additional information from the L3/BIMS registration data for refugees from UNHCR / ARRA – largely reflected as graphs and additional information in relevant sections throughout this report.

With the Proclamation, the enabling legal and policy environment allows for further investments in concrete development initiatives for economic opportunities for refugees and their hosts, as well as inclusive access to, and quality of, services. The new Proclamation paves the way for more sustainable development-oriented solutions for Ethiopia’s refugee hosting areas: Addis Ababa, Afar, Benishangul-Gumuz, Gambella, Somali Regional State and Tigray. Most regions already lag behind on key development indicators and need increased development support for hosting communities.

In December 2019, UNHCR produced a summary of ongoing and committed investments in relation to the GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia, tallying about US\$ one (1) billion worth of projects in the Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D)<sup>1</sup>. In the five (5) regional states – in six (6) main Areas of Operations (AoO) for UNHCR - regional governments have welcomed the GCR/CRRF agenda and have increased engagement by supporting coordination mechanisms. Regional Bureaus also organized trainings and prompted awareness-raising. Area-based initiatives with woreda authorities in Fafan zone in Somali Regional State (SRS) show promise. A study tour by Gambella government officials to Melkadida, to examine potential for agricultural development and irrigation, has positively influenced plans in Gambella region. ARRA’s work to develop a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) and related regional action plans (RAPs), has also continued and awaits finalization. Social cohesion has been emphasized through sporting and cultural events.

A summary of pledge progress by each of the six (6) pledge areas follows:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19\\_12\\_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19_12_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf)

## Education

As compared to 2018, significant progress has been made in this important sector. Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) for pre-primary and secondary improved from 45 to 51% and from 9 to 13% respectively, remaining stable at 67% for primary. The Education pledges of 2016 are supported by further IGAD commitments and the GoE's 2019 GRF pledges. Progress continues in enrolment (GER) overall, and in most refugee hosting areas. However, regional variations are high. Of concern is the situation in Tigray and Afar regional states – where further investigation is warranted, as well as advocacy for more supportive action. In SRS, Jijiga seems to be faring better than Dollo Ado / Melkadida. Gambella and Assosa are reasonable in overall terms. Gender parity needs proactive attention and engagement in all regions. In addition to enrollment, there are advancements related to inclusion and strengthening national systems by direct investments in host community schools, teacher training, joint data management, and policy advances. Through IGAD, the GoE committed to produce a *costed plan* for refugee inclusion and improvements throughout the sector.

## Work and Livelihoods pledges

A central theme to the application of the GCR and the CRRF in Ethiopia is greatly increasing work and livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities. In many ways the initial 2016 pledges were founded in Ethiopia's drive to advance inclusion and productivity through modernisation and industrial parks. The new Proclamation (No. 1110/2019) is a major achievement of 2019, relating in large part directly to refugee and host community livelihoods.

As 2019 progressed, it became clearer that enhancing agricultural-based value chains was well in tune with the comparative advantage of Ethiopia. At the end of the year, Ethiopia's four (4) GRF pledges contained a central thrust for "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". Based on the Proclamation, ARRA endorsed directives<sup>2</sup> on procedures for refugees' rights to work determining that residence permits will be granted to refugees selected to participate in urban or rural joint development projects designed with the support of the international community in agreement with the GoE.

Advancements in making *irrigable land* available to 100,000 people are modest, but notable in the Dollo Ado area where 2,000 host community members and refugees benefit – largely from IKEA Foundation investments. A range of smaller-scale efforts in all regions has led to 3,228 refugees and host community members being engaged in economic activities. In terms of numbers of beneficiaries, the 50,000 refugees and 50,000 host target was achieved to 4% and 3% respectively. The 10,000 hectares (ha) target for land development is now achieved to 11%. With the new refugee proclamation and related directives on rights to work, much progress is expected in the year to come.

Also smaller in scale, but showing great promise, are 2019's results for refugees and hosts engaging in *other work and livelihood opportunities*. This includes start up support to Income Generating Activities (IGAs), agricultural and livestock activities, solar cooperatives, business startup kits, vocational training, and financial grants. Such activities now cater to over 4,000 refugees. GIZ's work to support inclusion of refugees in national TVET and polytechnical colleges is also positive.

## Out of Camp

The population in Ethiopia benefitting from the continuing Out of Camp Policy (OCP) has increased by 80% in 2019 compared to the previous year: from 19,633 to 35,340 refugees. This indicates

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<sup>2</sup> December 2019. The official month of the directives coming into force.

significant progress. Most refugees residing out of camp are in Addis Ababa, Afar and Tigray. Very few registered refugees from Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan benefitted or sought OCP in 2019. Overall OCP benefits 5% of refugees in Ethiopia, yet there are important regional variations: high with 83% in Addis Ababa and 28% in Afar. The Proclamation opens opportunities for OCP to apply to other nationalities. Work to devise an OCP directive was finalised end 2019.

## **Social and Basic Services**

At the policy level there were few significant advancements in 2019 related to enhancing inclusion and the provision of basic and essential social services, including in Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. However, some may be attributed to IGAD's commitments which include promoting refugee inclusion in the national health sector. Positive ongoing practices in refugee hosting areas continue - allowing refugees access to national referral hospitals and health posts and serving host communities at camp health facilities. Vaccination campaigns, RH, HIV and TB services continue to serve refugees and hosts as part of the same system and will provide a solid foundation as inclusion in national health services progresses over time.

Although the Roadmap does not provide specific indicators on WASH and nutrition, concerns persist in these sectors. Water provision in several camps is below target, and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is remarkably high in Afar (6%, versus a target maximum of 2%).

## **Documentation**

In 2019, 79% of refugees had received an individual identity document. Implementation of the pledge to ensure that refugees receive birth certificates continued during the year. In total, 8,080 vital events were registered in the main refugee hosting regions, with the vast majority of these being 7,150 births. However, there was significant variation across regions: Birth registration in Afar is particularly low, and also in Jijiga and Gambella, as compared to total refugee numbers. Compared to the previous year, an increase in the number of vital events can be observed in Assosa, Melkadida and Shire AoOs, whereas there is a decrease in number of vital events registered in other regions.

The possibility for refugees to open bank accounts is an important part of being able to engage economically. In 2019, 13,960 bank accounts were recorded as having been opened by refugees. This is impressive progress as compared to 2018, when few refugee bank accounts were recorded – and mainly in the urban caseload of refugees.

## **Local Integration**

Refugees who have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more are mainly located in SRS (Jijiga). Integration has legal, socio-economic and cultural components. The legal component of local integration is further elaborated in the Proclamation, which requires further directives and secondary legislation. Skills and entrepreneurial training, and other activities around access to land for farming, and peaceful coexistence, have benefitted refugees and hosts related to the socio-economic component of local integration. Culturally, in most refugee hosting regions of Ethiopia (Afar, SRS and Tigray) refugees and hosts share the same language, religion and culture. This is a substantial foundation for cultural integration. Sporting competitions and cultural events have taken place, such as a sports tournament in Assosa and a 'Melkadida Talent' show.

## Summary of Pledge Progress

Pledge	Roadmap Target	Progress in 2019
<b>Out of Camp Policy (OCP)</b>		
1. Expansion of the “Out-of-Camp” policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.	<b>10%</b>	Out of camp benefited <b>5%</b> of the refugee population in 2019 (yet 83% in Addis Ababa, 28% of Afar)
<b>Education</b>		
2. Increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination, within available resources.	Pre-primary: <b>60%</b> Primary: <b>75%</b> Secondary: <b>25%</b>	Pre-primary: <b>51%</b> achieved Primary: <b>67%</b> achieved Secondary: <b>13%</b> achieved
<b>Work and Livelihoods (4 Pledges)</b>		
3. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.	Provide <b>work permits</b> to refugees with permanent ID.	Significant <b>progress was made on developing related directives</b> / secondary legislation; however, no work / resident permits were recorded as having been provided for refugees in this period.
4. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.	Provide work-permits to qualified refugees in areas permitted to foreign workers.	
5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.	<b>10,000 ha</b> of land developed for <b>100,000</b> people - host community members and refugees	2,000 host community members / refugees benefited in Melkadida. Efforts in all regions led to <b>3,228 refugees and hosts</b> engaging economically. <b>11%</b> of the target of 10,000 ha achieved.
6. Building industrial parks with percentage of jobs committed to refugees.	Establishing Industrial Parks (IPs)	Ethiopia continued to progress on the establishment of IPs, however no opportunities for refugees were formally recorded in this period.
<b>Documentation</b>		
7. Provision of benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts & obtaining driving licenses.	Provision of vital events registration: incl. birth certificates, bank accounts and driving license for refugees.	<b>8,080 documents</b> for refugees issued (Birth, Death, Marriage and Divorce). Refugees were able to open bank accounts.
<b>Social and Basic Services</b>		
8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.	Strengthen, expand, enhance basic essential social services; health, nutrition, immunization, reproductive health, HIV - other refugee medical services within bounds of national laws.	Basic health services were provided to refugees in the camps. Refugees received health, nutrition, immunization, reproductive health, and HIV treatment services.
<b>Local Integration</b>		
9. Allowing for local integration (LI) for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.	LI for refugees who lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more.	Data collected on refugees who lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more in BGRS, SRS and Gambella. The focus in late 2018, 2019 shifted to the subject of ‘economic inclusion’.

Summary of progress in 2019 against 2016 pledges in the GoE Roadmap<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Roadmap for the Implementation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Government Pledges and for the practical application of the CRRF in Ethiopia'. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/62655>

## 2. Introduction and Context

This report is an update on progress on Ethiopia's commitments related to the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (GCR/CRRF). Particularly, it focuses on tracking progress related to the nine (9) pledges made by the GoE in 2016. The report forms part of an effort to inform supportive stakeholders by tracking and quantifying the important progress being made on the GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia. Initial 2016 pledges are summarised below – followed by a graphic on subsequent 2019 GRF pledges, which largely build upon 2016 pledges.

### 2016 Leaders' Summit (Roadmap) Pledges

#### Out of Camp Pledge

1. Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.

#### Education Pledge

2. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources.

#### Work and Livelihoods Pledges

3. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.
4. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.
5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.
6. Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.

#### Documentation Pledges

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.

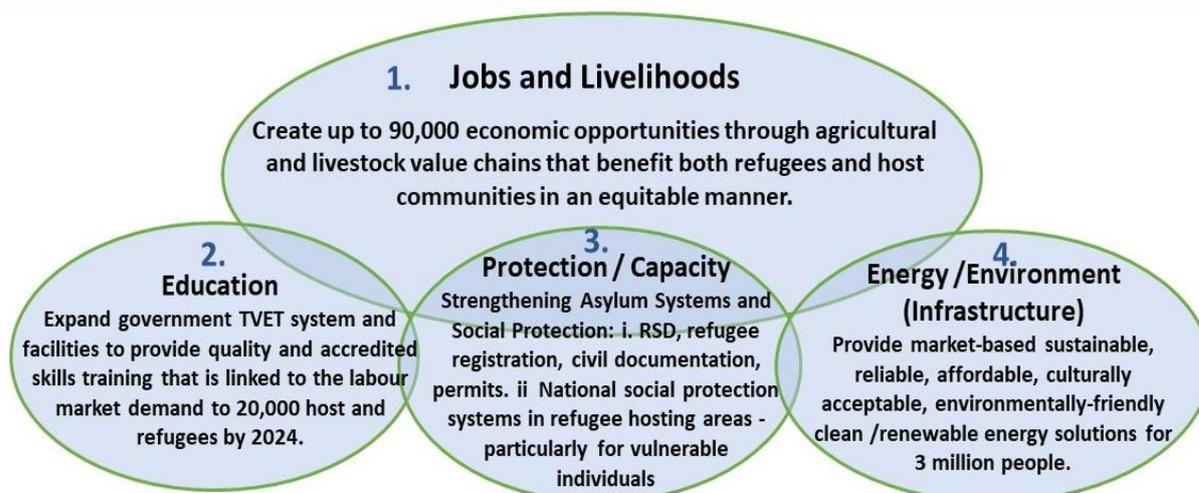
#### Social and Basic Services Pledge

8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.

#### Local Integration Pledge

9. Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.

### Ethiopia. Pledges from GoE at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019



See the [DIGITAL PLATFORM](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions) for more details.

<https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions>

## 2.1 Major Policy Progress. The GCR and CRRF.

2019 was an eventful year for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) agenda in Ethiopia, framed at both ends of the year by major events: A major international benchmark was reached with the finalization of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in December 2018, and Ethiopia's House of People's Representatives passed a new progressive refugee law (Proclamation No.1110/2019 - gazetted in February 2019). In December 2019, Ethiopia was a co-convenor and significant maker of additional pledges at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF), where it fielded an impressive high-level delegation of broad GoE representation in Geneva, Switzerland.

Ethiopia's commitment to a comprehensive refugee agenda and a gradual shift towards implementing the GCR/CRRF has continued. Most notably, the new Refugee Proclamation includes progressive provisions relating to the freedom of movement and right to work for refugees. It also provides for an extended understanding of family; a broader definition of identification documents; enhancing access / expansion of *Prima facie* recognition to include refugees originating from outside Africa; Refugee Status Determination (RSD) principles and procedures aligned with international standards. With regard to access to social services, the Proclamation elaborates on refugees' rights to education; access to available health services within Ethiopia; access to justice; driver's qualification certification; travel documents and identity papers; access to banking, financial and telecommunication services; as well as special protection to persons with specific needs.

To complement the Proclamation, during the course of the year, ARRA, together with a number of line ministries, worked on 'Directives' to provide clearer regulations as to the implementation of the rights to work and freedom of movement provisions. Accordingly, four (4) documents (three (3) directives and a guideline) were drafted and came into effect as of 30 December 2019:

1. Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps, Directive No.01/2019
2. Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work, Directive No. 02/2019
3. Refugees and Returnees Grievances and Appeals Handling Directive, Directive 03/2019
4. Environment and Social Management Guidelines

Development of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between ARRA and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) on issuance of refugee work permits, and with the Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency (INVEA) on issuance of residence permits, also progressed. The directives clear the way for a more concrete engagement of refugees in a range of economic opportunities, from employment in joint projects, to wage and self-employment.

Drafted during 2018 and the first part of 2019, the draft National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) underwent a series of consultations with line ministries and bureaus, regional governments and development partners in the period July-August 2019. Following this, a final draft was submitted through ARRA to the Council of Ministers (COM). At the time of writing it is not determined when the NCRRS will be scheduled for consideration. As a complement to the NCRRS, Regional Action Plans (RAPs) are planned for each of the refugee hosting regions, and initial consultations and drafting of these took place at the regional level during the latter half of 2019 and in early 2020. The CRRF National Coordination Office, which supported these processes, underwent a hiatus in 2019 and new plans for provision of the services that it was intended to deliver are currently being considered by ARRA.

The 2016 GoE pledges, as well as Ethiopia’s commitments to the IGAD Nairobi Action Plan process and the additional four (4) pledges made at the GRF – along with substantial related commitments from partners – represent a continuous process and partnerships working towards the GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia. All commitments will support the implementation and realization of the objectives set out in the NCRRS and merit tracking to show the important strides already being made. Although this report focuses on the 2016 pledges, subsequent reports will assess the more comprehensive set of commitments.

**Partnerships** (See section 2.3 below on Partner Projects supporting the Pledges).

The GCR provides for the establishment of a global academic network (GAN) on refugees and related issues. In 2019, more than 12 universities and research institutions across Ethiopia, in collaboration with ARRA and UNHCR, took the initiative to work on the establishment of a national academic network that can be linked with similar initiatives at the global level. The overall objective of establishing the academic network is to create linkages between research, policy, and practice on forced displacement issues. In November 2019, a preliminary workshop establishing the network was held in Addis Ababa – being further developed through collaboration between the academic and research institutions, UNHCR, ARRA, and other partners. Efforts are expected to culminate with the formal establishment and launch of the network engaging academics and other stakeholders

### Regional context

In the Horn of Africa region, progress on GCR implementation is, to a large extent, driven through the IGAD, of which Ethiopia is a prominent member. Through the IGAD platform, countries have made a number of high level and very concrete commitments to advance inclusion of refugees within national systems, ensure protection and promote economic opportunities and self-reliance. The table below summarizes some of those commitments in **education, health and livelihoods**, providing a snapshot of progress in Ethiopia.

IGAD High-level CRRF Commitments <sup>4</sup>	Ethiopia - Progress in 2019
<p><b>Education</b> <i>Djibouti Declaration of 14 Dec. 2017<sup>5</sup></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrate education for refugees and returnees into <b>National Education Sector Plans</b> by 2020;</li> <li>Enhance the capacity of IGAD member states to <b>integrate education for refugee and returnees into national education systems</b>;</li> <li>Ensure the <b>protection of refugees in national education systems</b> particularly refugees and returnee children and their psychosocial well-being through multisectoral approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Education (MoE) in Ethiopia is developing a five-year Education Sector Development Plan 2020-2024. Inclusion of refugee education is envisioned. The plan will be finalized in the second half of 2020.</li> <li>The MoE, with collaboration from ARRA, is finalizing the development of a “Costed Plan” for refugee inclusion (with technical support provided by UNHCR, UNICEF and Save the Children). The plan addresses educational needs for refugees and host communities in 16 refugee-affected <i>woredas</i> throughout Ethiopia, and analyses the status and projected needs in educational infrastructure, services (water and sanitation), textbook provision, teaching staff etc. It covers a full spectrum from Early Child Care, through Primary and Secondary, with the recent addition of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) – which links to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MoSHE)</li> <li>Signing of a MoU between ARRA and MoE provides a foundation for both to have a formal engagement, with an initial focus on secondary educ.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Selected key commitments.

<sup>5</sup><https://iqad.int/attachments/article/1725/Djibouti%20Declaration%20on%20Refugee%20Education.pdf>

IGAD High-level CRRF Commitments <sup>4</sup>	Ethiopia - Progress in 2019
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the third consecutive year, refugee education data included in the MoE Education Management Information Systems (EMIS). All refugees continue to use the national curriculum sitting for national examinations and for admission to university.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health</b>  <i>The 10<sup>th</sup> IGAD Health Ministerial Committee Meeting on Refugee and Other Cross Border Health Programs, 19 March 2018.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take collective responsibility that every refugee, returnee, other cross border population and members of the host communities <b>have access to quality healthcare services</b> within our respective countries without discrimination;</li> <li><b>Integrate the refugee health programs into the national health systems</b> including joint planning, implementation and reviews.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts with integration of the health service will build on already established platforms benefitting hosts such as national programmes (TB, HIV, Vaccination, Epidemic Prevention, Non-communicable diseases and prevention) and initiatives (new vaccines and disease screening programmes).</li> <li>The recent Synchronized Immunization Activities on Polio outbreak in Somalia and Ethiopia, the joint Proposal to the Global Fund by IGAD members states and UNHCR to improve TB prevention and control programme at cross border areas are examples of the collaborative efforts to achieve common goals in integrated manner.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance</b>  <i>The Kampala Declaration of Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD Region of 28 March 2019.</i><sup>7</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advance <b>livelihood opportunities and economic inclusion</b> to improve self-reliance of refugees, returnees and host communities;</li> <li>Adopt the <b>plan of action</b> for the enhancement of livelihoods and self-reliance of refugees, returnees and host communities;</li> <li>Roll out comprehensive <b>national implementation roadmaps</b> and institutional mechanisms through a whole of society approach that facilitates multi-stakeholder participation including social partners, private sector, refugees and host communities;</li> <li>Seek durable solutions for protracted displacement situations and address associated <b>socio-economic challenges</b> affecting refugees, returnees and host communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 26 of Proclamation 1110/2019 outlines the right to work for refugees in wage employment, self-employment and enterprise development options.</li> <li>The GoE, led by ARRA, in December 2019 endorsed a directive that determines the procedures for refugees' rights to work whereby residence permits (which also serve as work permits) will be granted to refugees selected to participate in an urban or rural joint development projects.</li> <li>Refugees engaged in either wage or self-employment options will be treated in pursuant to relevant national laws with most favorable treatment accorded to foreign nationals. In the self-employment context, recognized refugees or asylum seekers are permitted to work individually or in groups in areas open for foreign nationals through obtaining investment permits and other required licenses from the relevant licensing bodies. Likewise, in the wage employment context, refugees can engage in professional or manual work either permanently or temporarily in consideration for wage.</li> </ul>

As a regional leader in the CRRF, and in its role as GRF co-convener, Ethiopia, in collaboration with the Government of Denmark and UNHCR, hosted a regional government-to-government experience-sharing conference in Addis Ababa in November 2019. Titled '*Delivering the Global Compact on Refugees: Local approaches to Inclusion,*' the Conference brought together six (6) governments of the IGAD East and Horn of Africa region: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and

<sup>6</sup><https://igad.int/attachments/article/1781/Declaration%20for%20the%2010th%20IGAD%20Health%20Ministerial%20Committee%20Meeting%20on%20Refugee%20and%20Other%20Cross%20Border%20Health%20Programs.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://igad.int/attachments/article/2090/ENGLISH%20DECLARATION%20SIGNED.pdf>

Uganda, as well as Representatives from the AU, IGAD and ECA. Numerous stakeholders from donor governments, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs also attended. The conference was held with the objective to foster cross-national sharing of experiences and identify forward-looking opportunities for the implementation of GCR/CRRF throughout countries in the Horn and East Africa. It served as an opportunity to take stock of good practices, lessons and opportunities in advance of the GRF planned for December 2019. Sessions took place around three main themes: (A) Investing in national services to support host communities and the inclusion of refugees; (B) Advancing the self-reliance agenda for refugees and hosts; and (C) Expanding the whole-of-government approach, ensuring local ownership and adequate financing to the GCR.

In deliberating on the topics, governments identified good practices. The creation of favourable legal frameworks and the introduction of several new initiatives have facilitated integration of refugees within national systems of respective governments and access to civil documentation for refugees. Progressive policies, laws, directives and interventions, such as making land available to refugees, ensuring freedom of mobility, putting inclusive programmes in place, investments in skills development and education, private sector participation, financial inclusion whereby refugees access commercial financial services, and investments in infrastructure are all helping advance the self-reliance and inclusion agenda for refugees and their host communities. Identified good practices which contribute to expanding the whole-of-government approach, ensuring local ownership and opening space for inclusion, as well as promoting adequate financing to the GCR, include: Governments carrying out consultations for National Plans at district and national levels; the use of data and evidence; and creating common projects between host and refugee communities.

## Global

The Global Refugee Forum (GRF) took place on 16-17 December 2019, co-hosted by UNHCR and the Government of Switzerland, with some 3,000 participants. It was co-convened by the governments of Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey who provided leadership in their respective regions to facilitate dialogue and advocate for bold commitments and pledges. Global commitments were made to broaden the base of support for comprehensive refugee responses, for more inclusive national policies, expanding access to education, green energy and infrastructural services, engagement of the private sector, and recognizing the diversity among the displaced. Importantly, many stakeholders also pledged to meaningfully engage refugees in all processes and decisions which affect them<sup>8</sup>.

The Forum also saw the launch of regional Support Platforms aimed “to galvanize political commitment, mobilize assistance, facilitate coherent humanitarian and development responses, and support comprehensive policy initiatives.”<sup>9</sup> One such Support Platform was established around the Nairobi Process, facilitated by IGAD in the East and Horn of Africa region. A number of matching pledges were made by partner states, international organizations, and the private sector, setting the scene for innovative new partnerships to implement the GCR in Ethiopia.<sup>10</sup>



<sup>8</sup> <https://www.unhcr.org/5e20790e4>

<sup>9</sup> *ibid*

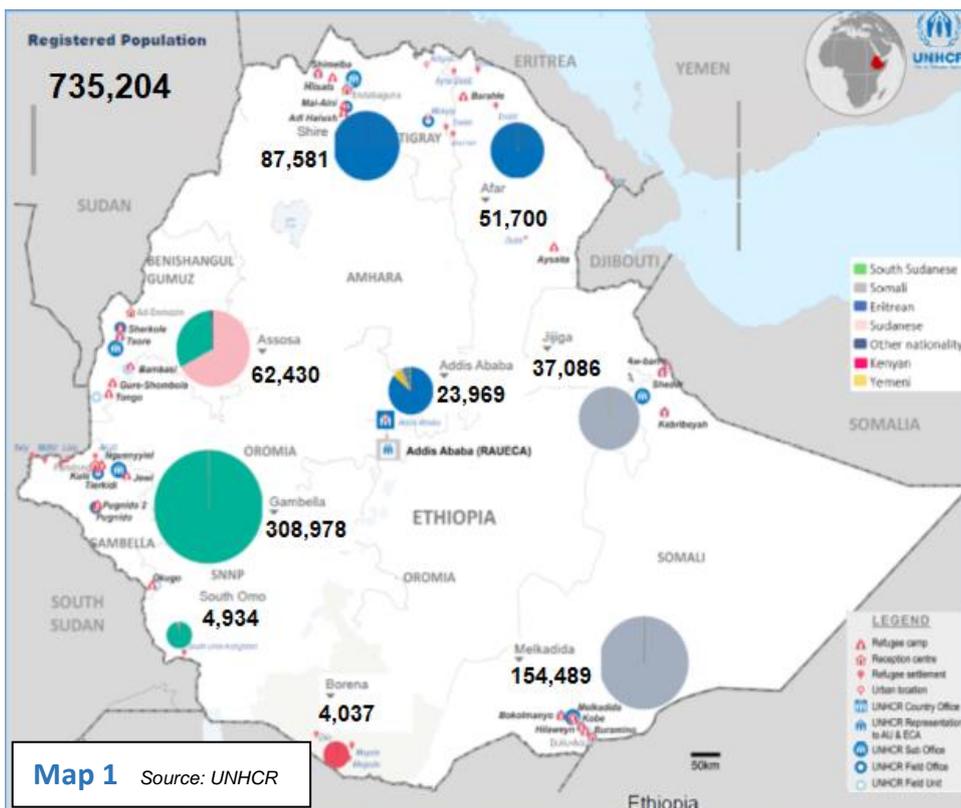
<sup>10</sup> Please see: <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions>

## **Progress in the Regional States of Ethiopia**

Set within the broader global, regional Horn of Africa, and national context outlined above, the main regions of Ethiopia hosting refugees have seen considerable advancements during 2019. However, numerous challenges in GCR implementation have also been encountered. In a situation of decreasing humanitarian funds and large refugee populations, strains on resources are acutely felt in regions already characterized as ‘emerging,’ lagging on key development indicators. Additional investments are sorely needed in national service provision and to bolster economic opportunities for nationals and refugees alike. Larger scale programmes have continued or started in the course of 2019, but several have not moved far beyond assessment phase. Concrete benefits at a larger scale are still to be felt among most refugees and host populations.

In all regions, engagement by regional governments, line bureaus and woredas in the GCR/CRRF agenda have seen positive advancements with increased levels of awareness, coordination and interest to engage. Coordination fora are partially in place, and work on building capacity to collect and analyze SDG-based data on key indicators for both refugees and hosts are underway led by the respective BoFEDs, notably in Jijiga. Area-based initiatives with woreda authorities in Fafan zone woredas in SRS show promise. A study tour by Gambella government officials to Melkadida to look at potential for agricultural development and irrigation has positively influenced plans in Gambella region. Work to develop NCRRS-related regional action plans (RAPs) have also been mentioned as achievements in several regions, though these are not yet finalized.

## 2.2 Refugee locations, populations and key facts



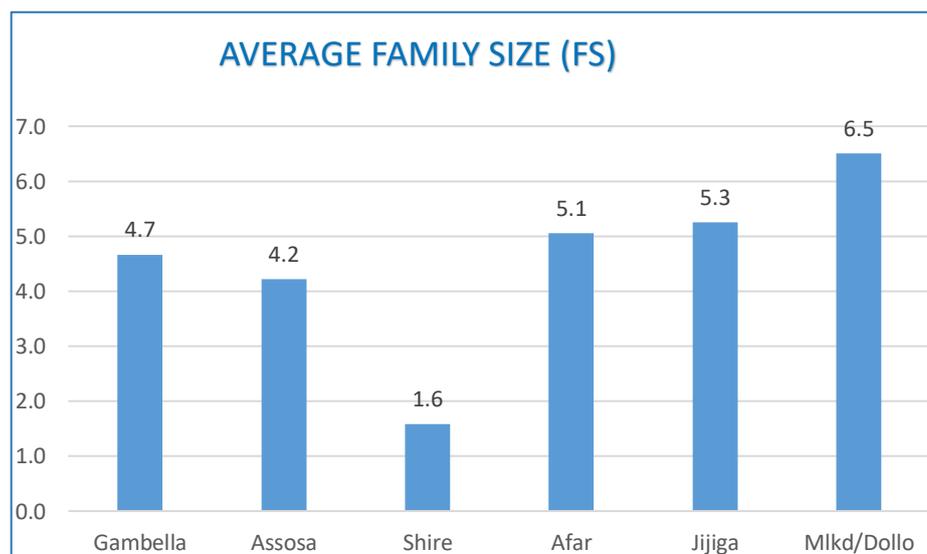
At the end of 2019, the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR had registered a refugee population of 735,204.

With a national population of about 109 million,<sup>11</sup> refugees make up about 0.7%, mostly located in the developing regional states of Benishangul-Gumuz, Afar, Gambella, Tigray and Somali - predominantly in 26 refugee camps. The origin of refugees is: South Sudan (45%); Somalia (26%); Eritrea (22%); Sudan (6%),

with an additional small number of other nationalities (1%). There are a number of unregistered refugees living across the country, for which little data is available.

In 2019, UNHCR and ARRA completed the establishment of a biometric registration system (also referred to as 'Level 3 or BIMS'). The initial comprehensive individual registration exercise will be a continuous, ongoing, and dynamic exercise and is recorded in real time<sup>12</sup>. Ninety-six (96) % of the population is now enrolled in BIMS, and 79% have received an individual identity document.

Refugees registered are in 195,172 families, giving an average family size (FS) of 3.8 persons per family unit. However, FS ranges from a high of 6.5 in Melkadida / Dollo Ado – to a low of 1.6 in Shire, reflecting the high number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in the Shire Area of Operations (AoO).



<sup>11</sup> 2018 projection.

[https://databank.worldbank.org/views/reports/reportwidget.aspx?Report\\_Name=CountryProfile&Id=b450fd57&tbar=y&dd=y&inf=n&zm=n&country=ETH](https://databank.worldbank.org/views/reports/reportwidget.aspx?Report_Name=CountryProfile&Id=b450fd57&tbar=y&dd=y&inf=n&zm=n&country=ETH)

<sup>12</sup> For updates please see <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/58?sv=0&geo=160>

Twenty-two (22) % of the population is youth (15 to 25 years old).

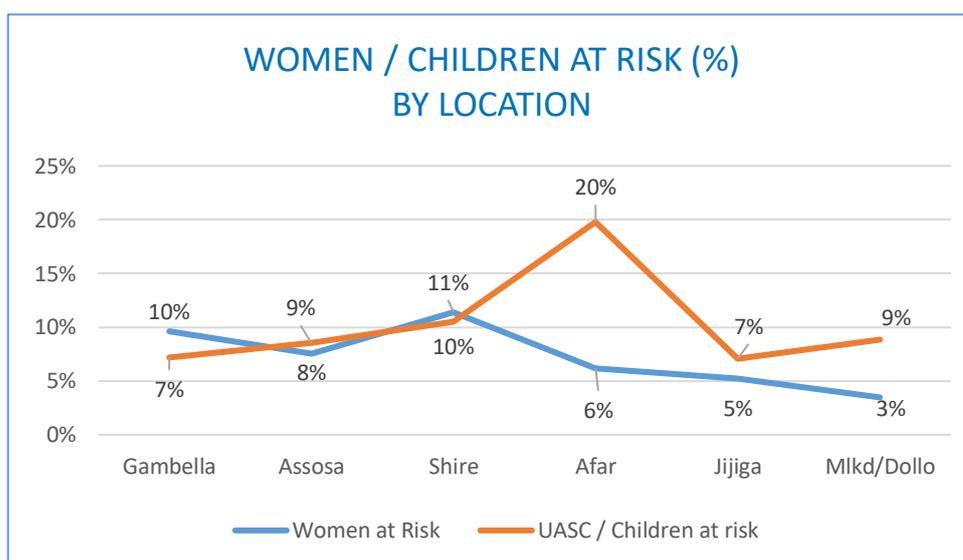
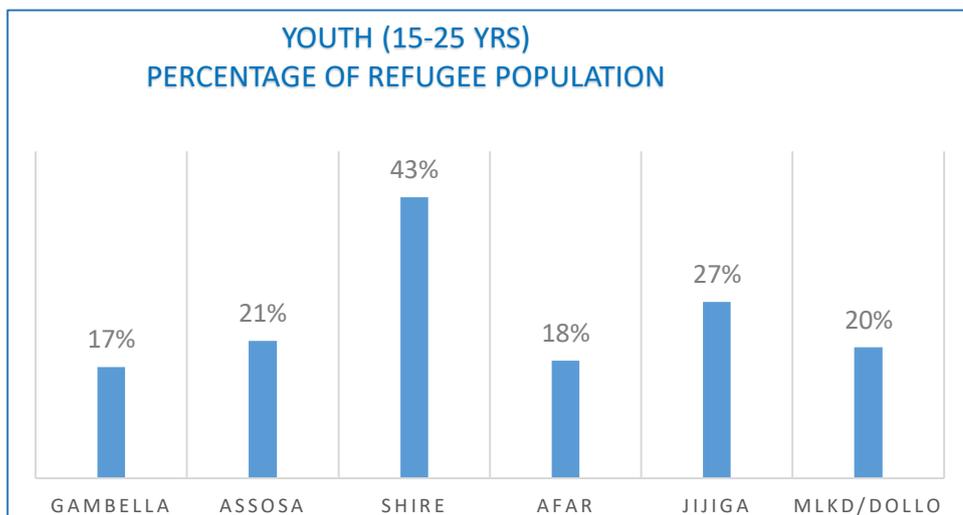
Shire shows a spike in the level of youth at 43% of the overall refugee population.

The refugee population is dominated by women at risk (60,092), and UASC, sometimes recorded as children at risk (42,917), and the single parent (40,800).

There is considerable regional variation to data<sup>13</sup> on vulnerability.

Women at risk is highest in the Shire AoO, at 11%, and 10% in Gambella.

Afar shows a striking peak of UASC / children at risk of 20% - double or more the value in the other AoOs.

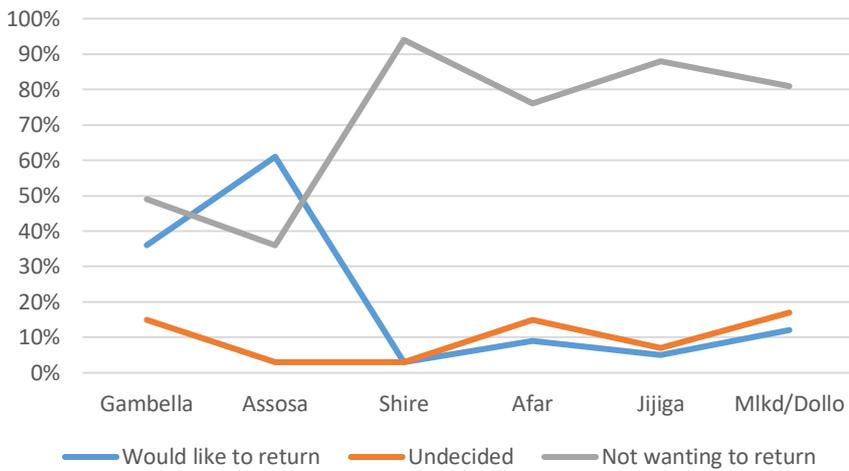


In 2019, 96,749 asylum-seekers arrived in Ethiopia – with three-quarters being from Eritrea.

New arrivals to Ethiopia in 2019 by country of origin (# of individuals)					
Eritrea	S. Sudan	Somalia	Sudan	Others	Total
72,792	12,826	8,746	1,805	580	<b>96,749</b>
75%	13%	9%	2%	1%	<b>100%</b>

<sup>13</sup> Data referred to is principally from the UNHCR / ARRA Level 3 / BIMS system, and UNHCR sectors, and the MoE.

### REFUGEES STATING PREFERENCE TO CONSIDER RETURN TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (2019)

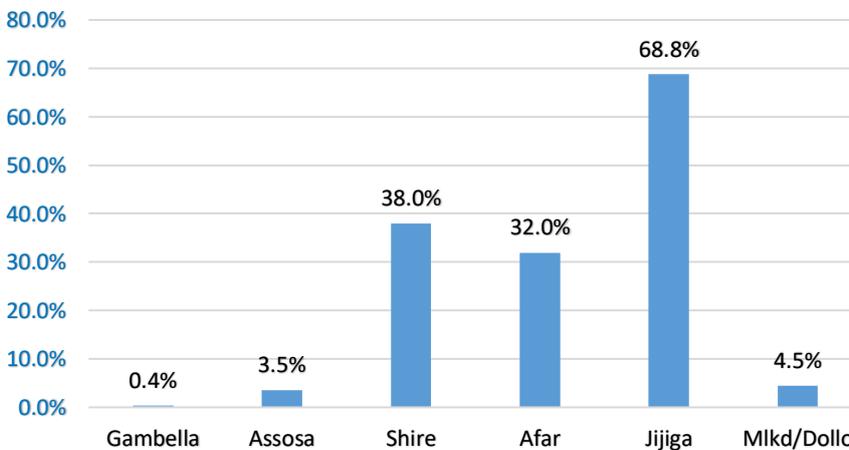


Researching the likelihood of voluntary return in the near future, an intention survey of the entire refugee population was carried out as part of L3 / BIMS.

The survey found that, overall, 26% would like to return, 46% would not like to return, and 28% remains undecided. Gambella and Assosa showed the most willingness to consider returning – with a willingness of 36% and 61% respectively. Other AoOs

demonstrated between 3% and 12% with a stated willingness to consider returning – and all areas noted the importance of information from their areas of origin. This data is time sensitive, and needs to be verified regularly to inform potential support operations.

### MOBILE PHONE COVERAGE BY AREA OF OPERATION (% of total refugee population)



Mobile phone coverage is an important and interesting indicator – also directly related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Mobile phone coverage in the six (6) camps reached 108,731 people, about 15% overall – with a high of nearly 70% in Jijiga. Gambella has a strikingly low 0.4% mobile coverage rate.

Humanitarian aid is provided to 96% of the refugee population. Onward movement, that is refugees who have left Ethiopia, is minimal and recorded at only 0.1 percent of the total population.

## Refugee camps and populations end 2019

Regional State	Refugee Camp	Registration figure (end 2019)	
<b>Addis Ababa</b>		<b>23,969</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
<b>Afar Regional State</b>	Aysaita Camp	18,601	
	Barahle Camp	18,693	
	Ayne-Deeb (host community)	4,739	
	Dalool (host community)	6,904	
	Erebtu (host community)	65	
	Semera (Urban OCP)	2,698	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>51,700</b>	<b>7.0%</b>
<b>BGRS</b>	Tsore Camp	14,820	
	Sherkole Camp	10,630	
	Bambasi Camp	17,653	
	Gure Shombola Camp	8,713	
	Tongo Camp	10,614	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>62,430</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
<b>Gambella Regional State</b>	Nguenyiyiel Camp	82,614	
	Tierkidi Camp	62,715	
	Jewi I Camp	56,188	
	Kule Camp	44,021	
	Pugnido I Camp	41,581	
	Okugo Camp	11,135	
	Pugnido II Camp	8,994	
	Akula Settlement	1,730	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>308,978</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Oromia</b>	Borena	<b>4,037</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Somali Regional State (Dollo Ado / Melkadida)</b>	Bokolmanyu Camp	26,859	
	Melkadida Camp	33,096	
	Buramino Camp	30,821	
	Hilaweyn Camp	33,936	
	Kobe Camp	29,777	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>154,489</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
<b>Somali Regional State (Jijiga)</b>	Aw-Barre Camp	11,527	
	Sheder Camp	11,116	
	Kebribeyah Camp	14,443	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>37,086</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>SNNP</b>	South Omo	<b>4,934</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Tigray Regional State</b>	Shimelba Camp	8,130	
	Mai-Aini Camp	20,669	
	Adi-Harush Camp	31,779	
	Hitsats Camp	25,933	
	Mekelle (Urban OCP)	1,070	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>87,581</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>735,204</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: UNHCR data as of 31 December 2019

In addition to the six (6) main refugee-hosting regions in Ethiopia, refugees also reside in Addis Ababa, South Omo (SNNP), and Borana. Progress related to GCR objectives for these populations are summarized below.

### 2.2.1 Urban refugees in Addis Ababa

The GoE continued to implement its **Out of Camp Policy (OCP)** for Eritrean refugees throughout 2019 and by the end of the year Addis Ababa hosted 19,864 Eritrean refugees with OCP status, accounting for 83% of the total urban refugee population in the city. During the last quarter of 2019, ARRA developed and adopted the Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps (Directive No.01/2019), under which refugees of all nationalities will be able to benefit from the OCP programme. Accordingly, the total number of OCP refugees in Addis Ababa is expected to increase in 2020 once ARRA starts expanding it to all nationalities. Progress on the OCP pledge is, thus, largely accounted for through the refugee population in Addis Ababa and in Afar to date.

Related to the **documentation pledge**, and specifically bank accounts, a cash assistance programme for urban refugees and asylum seekers in Addis Ababa continued to be implemented by UNHCR Ethiopia. Eligible refugees are those who meet certain criteria (i.e. medical, protection, humanitarian, and nationalities not assigned to camps by the GoE such as Yemenis and Syrians), where monthly cash assistance is provided to the beneficiaries through their bank accounts at the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE). As of the end of the year, there were 1,845 households (4,105 individuals) enrolled in the programme. In 2019, 834 refugees and asylum seekers newly joined the cash assistance programme and their heads of household had their CBE accounts opened. This arrangement has been ongoing for a few years without any significant challenge, where new beneficiaries of the programme are initially assisted by UNHCR's partner DICAC to open individual bank accounts. Even outside of UNHCR's cash assistance programme, it is known that some urban refugees, especially Eritrean refugees with OCP status, have had access to bank accounts.

Less progress has been recorded related to access to **livelihood opportunities** including formal employment. Most refugees reportedly continued to rely on financial remittances from their relatives abroad and did not necessarily achieve self-reliance. ARRA adopted the Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work (Directive No. 02/2019) at the end of 2019, however, it remains to be seen as to what extent this new secondary legislation will be instrumental in bringing about a positive impact on livelihoods or economic integration in 2020.

Progress related to **Technical and Vocational Training (TVET)** has been reported through initiatives such as the Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia Programme (QEP) funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ. QEP supports the development of Nefas Silk Polytechnic College in Addis as the first 'Inclusive Polytechnic College' where refugees and host communities attend class together in multiple market-oriented skills trainings. In the first round 74 trainees graduated from the mixed class of July 2019 (18 Ethiopians and 56 urban refugees from six different African countries (Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Yemen, Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire). Several business groups were established comprised of the first batch of graduates and supported with entrepreneurship training and advise. Two selected joint business groups were supported with start-up kits and are currently engaged in their businesses located in Piazza and Kera areas in Addis. During 2019, a second batch (127 total of which 67 are refugees) and third batch (218 total with 145 refugees) were attending skills trainings in five (5) departments within the same college. Linked to the QEP, the Inclusive Employment Promotion Programme (IEPP)

is designed to facilitate entry-level employment and work experience for TVET graduates in collaboration with a total of 37 local companies. IEPP started in 2019 in Addis Ababa and will be functional in 2020 in Assosa and Shire. The programme is active for six months and serves as a pathway towards employment. In Addis Ababa a total of 52 (32 refugees) TVET college trainees are employed in 9 IEPP companies. Other partners have also supported the urban refugee population; for example, NRC supported 57 students in short-term courses in hairdressing and tailoring.

Related to the **basic social service pledge**, in 2019, 100% of refugees in Addis Ababa had access to primary, secondary and tertiary health services with public primary healthcare facilities being the first point of entry, while secondary and tertiary health facilities were accessed as referral facilities at similar costs to that of nationals. In 2019, 1,875 refugees benefitted from referral services from camps to Addis Ababa at secondary and tertiary level. For birth registration, refugee women are issued with a Birth Notification upon delivery at public health facilities, and register their new-born children with ARRA for issuance of Birth Certificate upon presentation of the Birth Notification. Urban refugees, however, continue to raise concerns about health costs at public health facilities.

In **education**, refugee and asylum seeker children in Addis Ababa have access to the national education system and can enroll in public schools so long as they meet the criteria set out in the MoE circular of 2 February 2009. It may still be challenging if refugees wish to enroll in a private school due to the lack of awareness of the circular among private schools. Generally, the main integration challenges in the education sector in Addis Ababa are language barriers and cultural differences. In addition, most refugee children face economic/financial challenges as their parents are often unable to purchase learning aid materials. Moreover, families frequently change schools due to housing issues, making education integration more challenging. Support to the provision of education services to refugees to improve access and quality at all levels in a protective learning environment are ongoing. Despite the efforts, access and quality is still low. The MoE includes refugee education data collection in the national system. UNHCR has played a catalytic role to support the MoE and partner initiatives that promote integration of refugee education in the national system to expand the scope for improving access to refugee children and host communities. Among the urban assisted population, 1,271 children were supported to access different levels of education and provided with the required educational materials including uniform, transport allowances and scholastic materials.

### 2.2.2 South Omo and Kenya Borena Refugees

**South Omo** is located in the Ethiopian Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). A total of 4,934 South Sudanese refugees representing 1,942 families are living in South Omo. 16% of the population is youth (15 to 25 years old) and 91% of the population is enrolled in the biometric system, however IDs have as not yet been issued. From the population-specific needs, the region is dominated by child at risk (508), women at risk (442), and UASC (313). The intention survey conducted for the entire population showed 1% would like to return, 1% would not like to return, and 98% remains undecided.

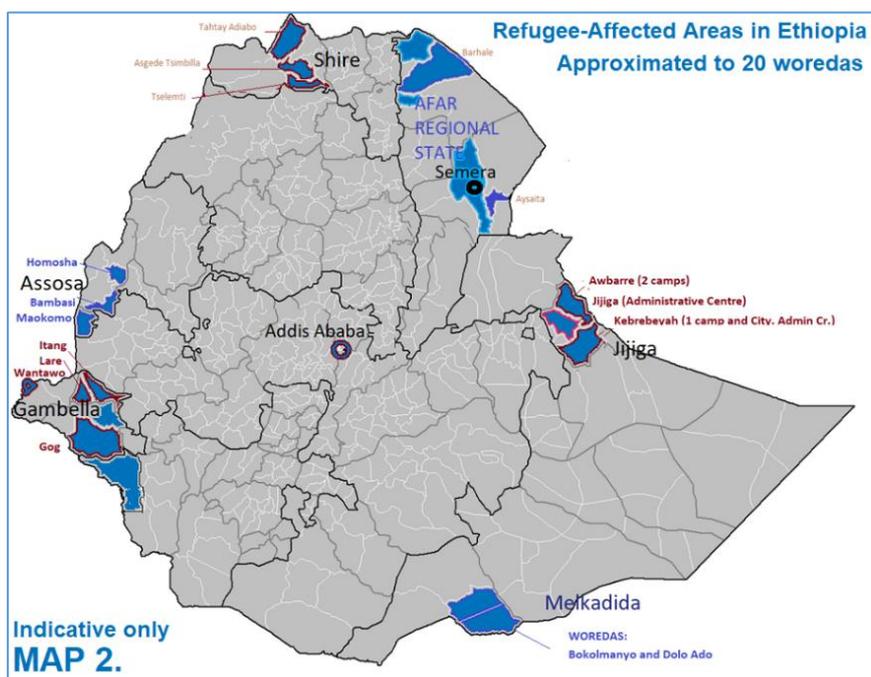
From the socio-economic perspective, 2,145 people aged 18 years old and above have been surveyed in the L3 exercise. The analysis shows that 1,347 have a form of economic engagement out of 2,145 surveyed. The highest monthly income noted was around ETB 1,400 (US\$44). For education, there are 183 enrolled at school out of 2,190 children aged from 3 to 18 years old. Mobile phone coverage is just two persons (0%). The caseload is supported by regular food distribution conducted by ARRA.

**Kenya Borena Refugees** have been living in Dillo and Megado settlements in the Borena Zone of Oromia Region since they fled their country of origin in 2005. They are a pastoralist community and were displaced by tribal conflicts and communal disputes related to land and other natural resources. The Kenya Borena refugees have similar ethnic and linguistic links with the Borena Oromos on the Ethiopian side of the border. L3 registration and BIMS enrollment for the refugee populations at Dillo and Megado settlements show that 4,037 refugees were registered at the end of 2019.

Service delivery for the refugees has been integrated within national structures. Refugees live side by side with host community. Access to water remains a large gap, and there are plans to pursue engagement with the local water bureau to assess the possibilities of extending the permanent supply from the national systems to the two (2) refugee settlements. The two (2) primary health facilities serving refugees are supported with provision of essential medicines, supplies and basic equipment to run primary national healthcare services. Among Kenya Borenas, 100% of refugees were able to access primary healthcare services available to nationals, including programmes (HIV, Tuberculosis and Immunization) and initiatives by the Ministry of Health including enhanced outreach services to improve child survival and increase immunization (coverage is above 90%).

## 2.3 Refugee-Impacted Communities

With new commitments expressed through the GCR/CRRF, ARRA and UNHCR, along with bureaus and agencies of the GoE and partners, are increasingly addressing refugee needs within the context of inclusion in local Ethiopian ‘hosting’ communities.



In Ethiopia refugee-affected communities are defined as directly impacted if they are the neighbouring villages / *kebeles* that share resources and employment opportunities with refugees - typically in a 10-15 km range from refugee camps.

The overall *woreda*, as a defined administrative area, is noted as being ‘indirectly impacted’. In Ethiopia, approximately 20 *woredas* are defined as indirectly impacted hosting areas (see Map 2).

*Woredas*, as an administrative demarcation, can vary greatly

in geographic shape and size. Thus, they are a rough approximation of impact. However, this approach helps define the local authorities that need to be worked with on data / SDG monitoring and overall coordination of the CRRF.

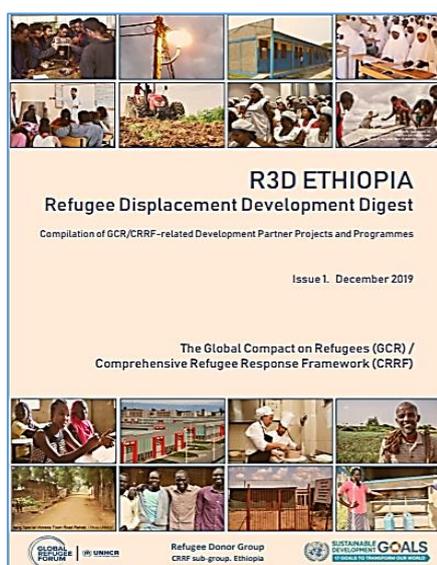
Refugee-impacted host communities are detailed in the specific reports for each specific AoO.

## Refugee-impacted communities

Area of Operations	Refugee (Camp) Population	Host Community adjacent camp (Directly impacted)	Woredas (Indirectly Impacted)
Gambella	307,248	35,212	90,011
Assosa	62,430	60,151	170,303
Shire	86,511	78,396	481,578
Afar	51,700	52,350	380,685
Jijiga	37,086	121,016	552,107
Dollo Ado / Melkadida	154,489	56,646	238,987
<b>Total</b>	<b>699,464</b>	<b>403,771</b>	<b>1,913,671</b>

## 2.4 Partner projects supporting the pledges and CRRF

Eighteen (18) major flagship, (mostly) multi-sectoral CRRF-related initiatives continued implementation or final planning during 2019 – all of which were compiled by UNHCR in summary in a Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D)<sup>14</sup>. These projects account for about US\$ 1 billion worth of investment over the coming years in Ethiopia, largely associated with displacement, refugee-affected areas and refugees. The projects aim to bring concrete benefits to refugees and host communities and signal a substantial engagement and commitment of major donors to the implementation of the GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia.



The global principle of responsibility-sharing has been further advanced in Ethiopia in 2019 with the introduction of major new partner initiatives. Several UN agencies and NGOs continue to support the CRRF agenda through a variety of initiatives across the country. In practical terms, thus, GCR implementation in Ethiopia is actively progressing.

This section provides a brief overview of the main larger programmes and projects supporting GoE pledges and GCR/CRRF commitments. *For further detail, please access the Refugee Displacement Development Digest (R3D)*<sup>15</sup>.

### Multi-sectoral initiatives

**BSRP:** The Building Self-Reliance Programme is a UK-funded programme implemented by UNICEF through its partners with the GoE (including ARRA), NGOs (IRC and PIE) and the communities themselves in five (5) refugee hosting regions. BSRP objectives aim at improving services in WASH, Education, Nutrition, Health and Child Protection for both refugees and host communities.

**DRDIP:** Funded through the World Bank with Ministry of Agriculture implementation, Development Response to Displacement Impact Project is designed to ease the pressure on host communities and the natural environment in all refugee hosting regions. Continuing in 2019, the project has created a great impact and has been much appreciated by the local communities as well as the

<sup>14</sup> [https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19\\_12\\_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19_12_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> *ibid*

government officials since its start in 2018. A 'Community Driven Development (CDD)' approach is employed, with a focus on the refugee-hosting communities as primary direct beneficiaries.

**RDPP:** The Regional Development and Protection Programme is supported by the EU Trust Fund and implemented by NGOs. During the year, it continued to support livelihoods, protection, access to basic services (education, water and sanitation and energy), to refugees and host communities.

### **Livelihood-focused initiatives**

**EPP, EOP:** The 'Jobs Compact' / Economic Opportunities Program (EOP) is being implemented in the context of the Ethiopian government's plans for industrialization - allowing for refugee employment (economic inclusion). It aims to create 100,000 related jobs in Ethiopia - including 30,000 for refugees. A component of the EOP is a two-year pilot of Employment Promotion and Protection (EPP) for Refugees, supported by World Bank and the UK to facilitate access of refugees to economic opportunities through wage employment, own account self-employment, and entrepreneurship and business start-ups. Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, Jijiga and Tigray are EPP pilot areas.

**EUTF Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities:** Funded by EU Trust Fund, the initiative has two pillars; One pillar to support CRRF local capacity, coordination and community based protection implemented by UNHCR and ReDSS which started in 2018; and a second pillar implemented by Mercy Corps and DRC to support market-driven livelihoods and protection in out of camp and socio-economic integration contexts launched in November 2019. The programme is focused at the national level and in the Jijiga area of SRS.

**The Prospects Partnership:** Funded by The Netherlands MFA, the initiative brings together UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, IFC, and the World Bank in the sectors of Livelihoods, Education, and Protection. Launched in mid-2019, many activities will come online during 2020 / 2021, and are pending ongoing discussions with the GOE.

**SHARPE:** Strengthening Host and Refugee Population Economies programme brings together the Bureaus of Agriculture, Labour and Social Affairs, refugees and host communities, the programme focuses on livelihoods solutions in the agriculture and livestock sectors. It is funded by UK and implemented by DAI for the focus areas of Gambella, Jijiga and Melkadida / Dollo Ado.

**Sustainable livelihood promotion and resilience building for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia's Somali and Gambella regions.** Two (2) programmes funded by Sweden (Sida) and Denmark (Danida): Provision of protection and assistance to people affected by displacement in Ethiopia, implemented by NRC and; the Innovative Approaches to Building Resilience for Vulnerable Populations in Ethiopia, implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) and partner NGOs, empower refugees and vulnerable host populations as decision-makers with their own priorities.

### **Education-focused initiatives**

**ECW:** Education Cannot Wait is a key component of Ethiopia's focus on inclusion and empowerment for refugees including teacher training as outlined in the CRRF and pledges to "increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education." Refugees study with fellow 'host' Ethiopians in courses taught in English, choosing a track of study from generalist, physical education, integrated science, physics, mathematics, social science or English. Students are provided with full scholarship including fees, room and board, as well as transport between college and refugee camp areas. Regional governments support with training, learning and UNICEF, UNHCR and ARRA coordinate, finance and manage the project which operates in Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions.

**QEP:** The Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities (QEP) is funded by Germany and Norway and implemented by GiZ. Considered a flagship for the

GCR/CRRF in Ethiopia with its proactive focus on the inclusion of refugees into national educational systems, expected outcomes are improved employment perspectives for both through three (3) output levels: i. Improved quality of TVET colleges in selected areas; ii. Improved training for refugees and host communities; iii. Expanded offers of job orientation and entrepreneurship advice – including links to ongoing businesses, such as the hotel and catering industry.

### WASH-focused initiatives

**Sustainable Solutions for Refugees and Hosts (KfW Water):** In refugee hosting areas in Gambella and BGRS, the programme supports capital investments (optimisation, design, supervision and construction) in water supply and sanitation infrastructures and building water utility capacity, with local authorities and communities in refugee-hosting areas. Existing camp water schemes are being upgraded to ensure sufficient, potable water to both refugees and hosts. Sanitation master plans, including for schools and health facilities, are being developed for latrines and household waste management with collection by community / private operators.

### Summary Overview of CRRF Related projects

Proj./ Pledge	OCP	Education	(4) Work and Livelihoods	Documentation / Protection	Basic / Soc. Services	Local Integration
1. EOP / EPP			x			x
2. DRDIP		x	x		x	x
3. BSRP		x		x	x	x
4. Prospects		x	x	x		x
5. IKEA Fnd.		x	x		x	x
6. RDPP		x	x	x	x	x
7. SHARPE			x			
8. Denmark		x		x		
9. Sida / WFP			x			
10. KfW Water					x	
11. EUTF			x	x		
12. QEP		x	x			
13. ECW		x				
14. ARC/HOPE		x	x		x	
15. Shire Allz					x	
16. CSAJP				x		
17. Res. UNDP			x			
18. BPRM		x		x	x	x
Other (NGOs)		x	x		x	
		11	12	7	9	7

CRRF-related projects as recorded / summarised in the 2019 Digest – by approx. sectors of intervention. Regional Pledge Progress Reports account for specific projects by area in more detail.

## 3. Pledge Progress Summaries

### 3.1 Out of Camp

The GoE Out of Camp Pledge was to allow for:

- Expansion of the “Out-of-Camp” policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.

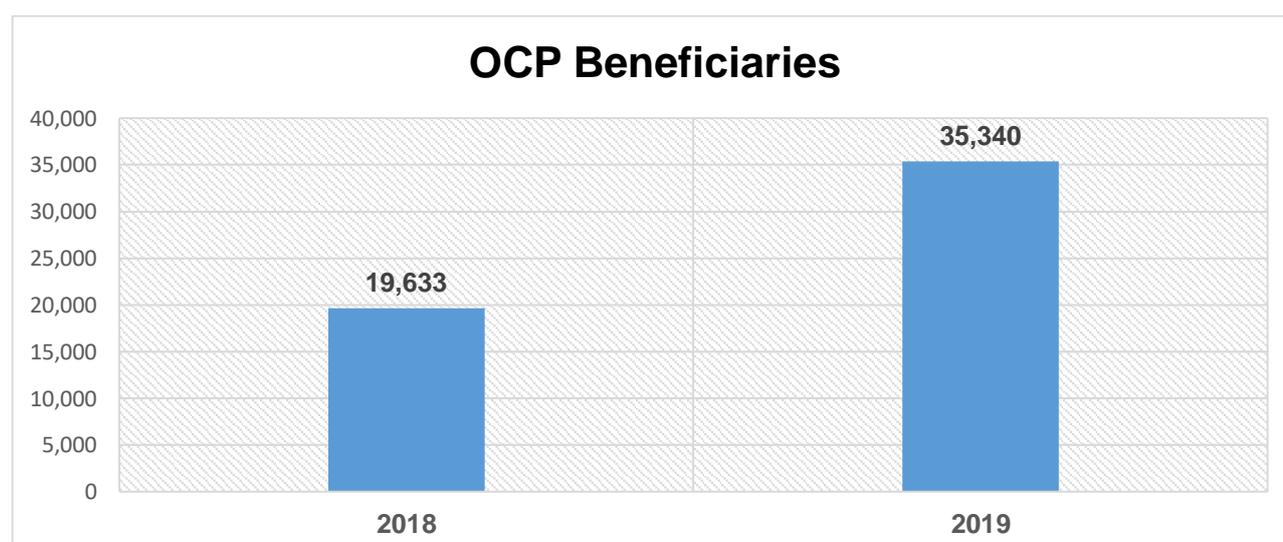
This 2016 pledge aimed for an expansion of the ‘Out-of-Camp Policy’ (OCP) to benefit 10% of the total refugee population in Ethiopia. To date, OCP has been available to Eritrean refugees. However, the 2019 Refugee Proclamation includes provisions related to the freedom of movement of refugees overall. In December 2019, an ARRA Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps (Directive No.01/2019) came into effect.

Reporting on OCP progress in 2019, most refugees who benefit from the OCP are in Addis Ababa (19,864), whereas Afar also has a large proportion (14,406). Tigray reported a smaller out of camp population (1,070) in 2019. In total, 35,340 refugees are registered to be benefitting from OCP, which is 5% of the total refugee population. However, whereas the total falls below the roadmap target of 10%, there is significant regional variation with 83% in Addis Ababa and 28% in Afar.

#### Number of refugees living Out of Camp

Region	Number of refugees	Refugees benefitting from Out of Camp policy in 2019	% of OCP beneficiaries
Addis Ababa	23,969	19,864	83%
Afar	51,700	14,406	28%
Tigray	87,581	1,070	2%
<b>Total Refugee Population</b>	<b>(national total) 735,204</b>	<b>35,340</b>	<b>5%</b>

There is a notable increase in OCP beneficiaries between 2018 and 2019 – a 80% increase<sup>16</sup>.



<sup>16</sup> Increased by 15,707 from 2018 (80% of 19,633).

Significant progress has been made overall related to the policy aspects of OCP, with the issuance of the OCP Directive and the Directive on Rights to Work. There are good examples of OCP refugees' self-reliance being supported by partners in Tigray, and the inclusion of refugees in national TVETs most notably in Addis Ababa. There is still somewhat limited support to out of camp populations in terms of prompting self-reliance and access to employment. Support to out of camp refugees in Afar, and Tigray, to some extent, appears to be a particular gap. For details on key activities conducted in relation to OCP in the regions, kindly refer to Annex I: Key Activity Tables.

## 3.2 Education

Education is one of the most important sectors in terms of refugee response and service inclusion in Ethiopia, and globally. With a prolonged situation of refugee displacement, where some refugee families have been in country for three (3) decades, it is clearly a sector that deserves attention. Education is a fundamental human right, dignity, and protection-related sector, as well as an important element of socio-economic inclusion, building skills for livelihoods. It is also in demand as a sound investment for eventual durable solutions. Key SDGs relate to Education.

Education in Ethiopia continues to receive considerable interest and commitment from the GoE, and support from the international community. IGAD held its fifth (5<sup>th</sup>) Biannual Meeting of Experts of Member States in Charge of Education for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities<sup>17</sup> in Addis Ababa on 4 July 2019. From 16-18 September 2019, also in Addis Ababa, IGAD held its Second Technical / Ministerial Stocktaking Meeting on the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan<sup>18</sup>, where commitments to the Djibouti Declaration on 'Refugee Education in IGAD Member States' were highlighted<sup>19</sup>. Also, under the IGAD Nairobi Action Plan, planning is underway for inclusion of refugees in the upcoming national education strategy, and a costed plan for refugee inclusion in the

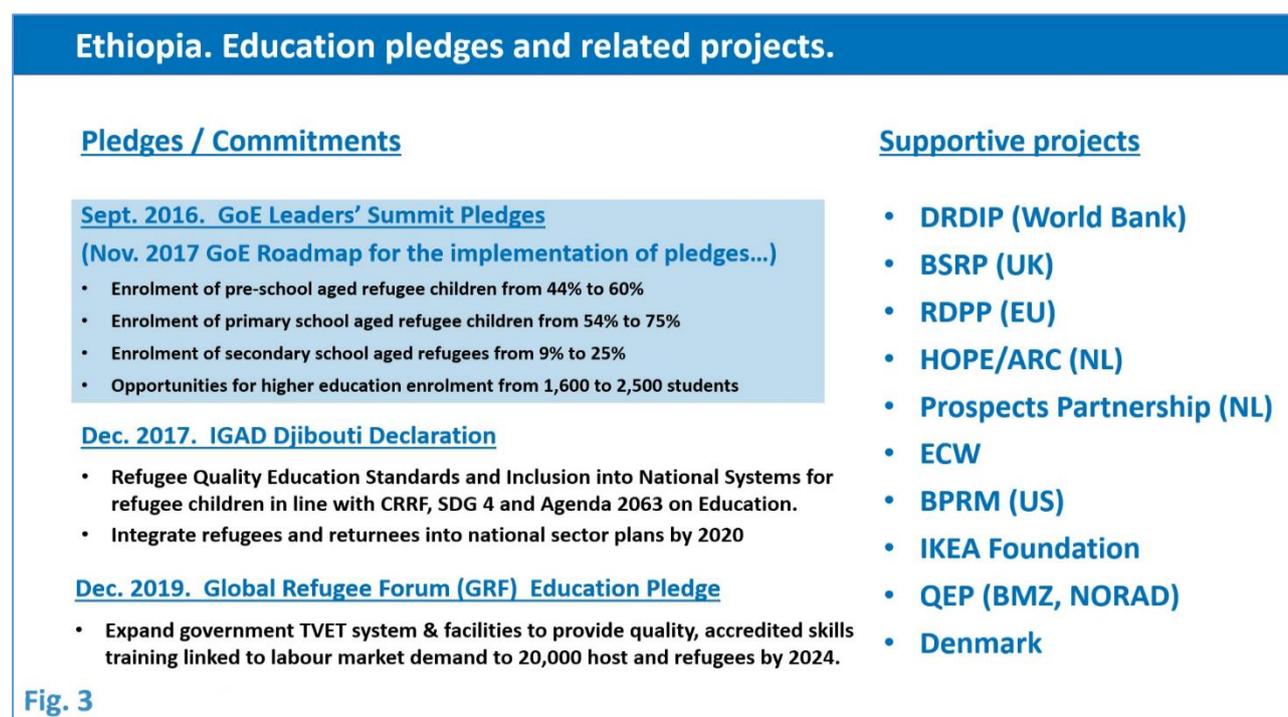


Fig. 3

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.igad.int/divisions/health-and-social-development/2016-05-24-03-16-37/2170-igad-opens-its-5th-meeting-on-education-for-refugees>

<sup>18</sup> <https://igad.int/attachments/article/2237/Adopted%20Communique%202nd%20NAP%20Stocktake%20Meeting%20.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> Djibouti Declaration, 14 December 2017. IGAD Regional Conference on "Refugee Quality Education Standards and Inclusion into National Systems for refugee children in line with CRRF, SDG 4 and Agenda 2063 on Education." <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/IGAD%20Djibouti%20Declaration%20on%20Education%20%282017%29.pdf>

national system is near completion with the MoE and ARRA. Education curricula, certification and information management (EMIS) continue to rely on one single national system.

Ethiopia’s Ministry of Education (MoE) has worked progressively with ARRA, UNHCR, and other partners such as UNICEF and NGOs over the past several years to improve education standards overall, as well as to integrate refugees into national plans. A starting point for this is already underway, with the inclusion of refugee statistics in the MOE’s Education Statistics Annual Abstract (2011 EC. (2018-2019)).<sup>20</sup>

In December 2019, at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), Ethiopia built upon its 2016 pledges – moving the focus in education to also include Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs), as it also links directly into skills for livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion overall.

The 2016 Leaders’ Summit Education pledge (the subject of this report) aims to increase:

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

As demonstrated in Figure 4 below, progress continues to be made towards achieving this pledge – which largely can be expressed in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) for refugee students. GER is measured by the ratio of numbers of children of a given age band, divided by the recorded enrolment in the corresponding grade(s). This indicator also relates to SDG 4.

Progress on the enrolment of refugees in schools at all levels is commendable. GER for pre-primary and secondary improved in 2019 as compared to 2018 data (from 45 to 51% and from 9 to 13% respectively), whilst remaining stable as 67% for primary school. Although, total primary enrolment actually declined from 2018 to 2019 (1.4% - probably related to L3 registration<sup>21</sup>). In all cases, current levels are below, but within close range, of the targets set in 2016.

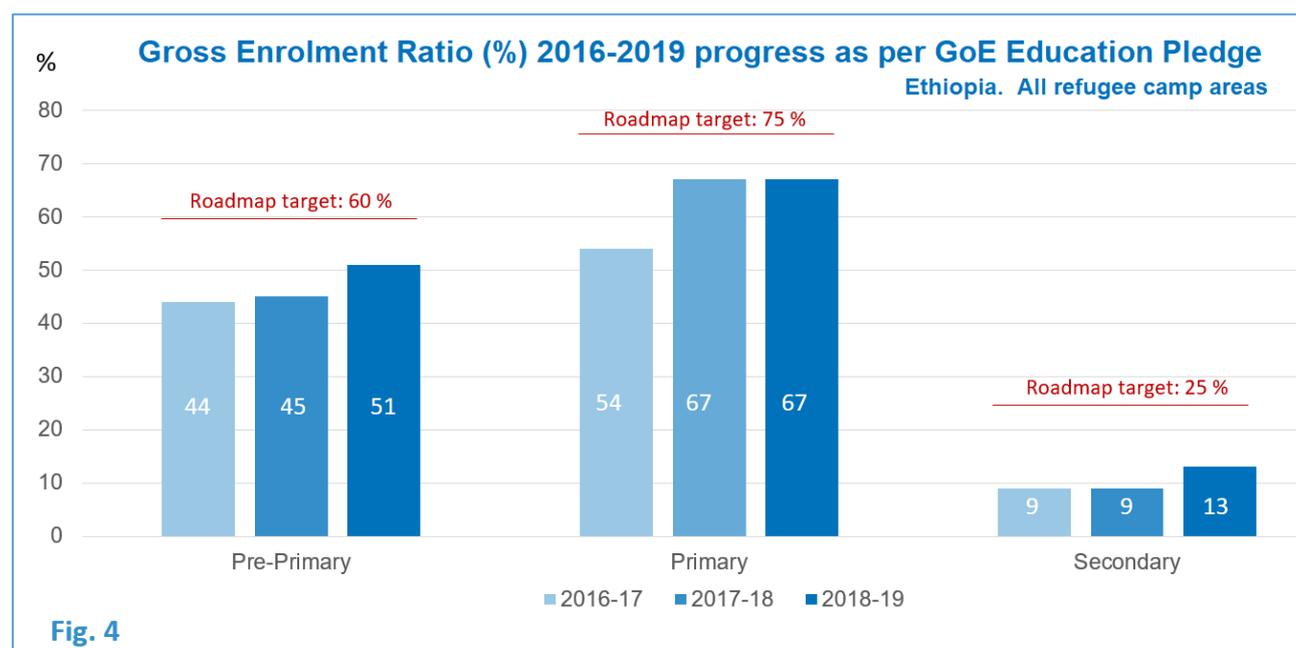
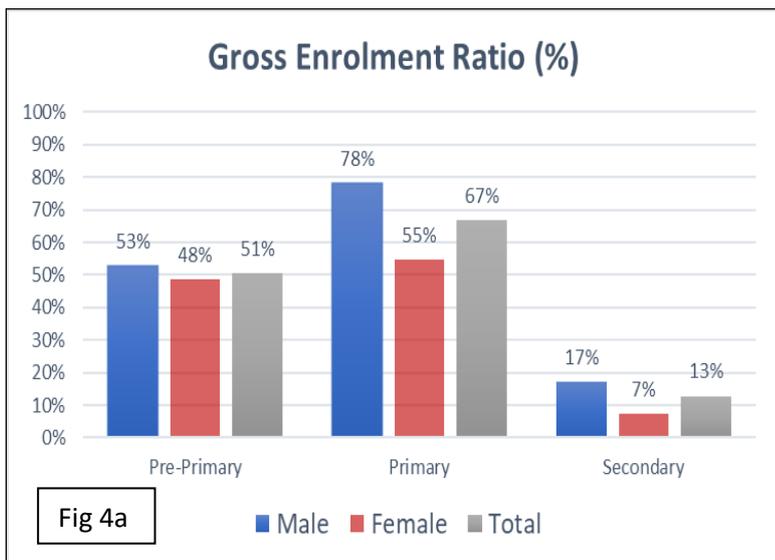


Fig. 4

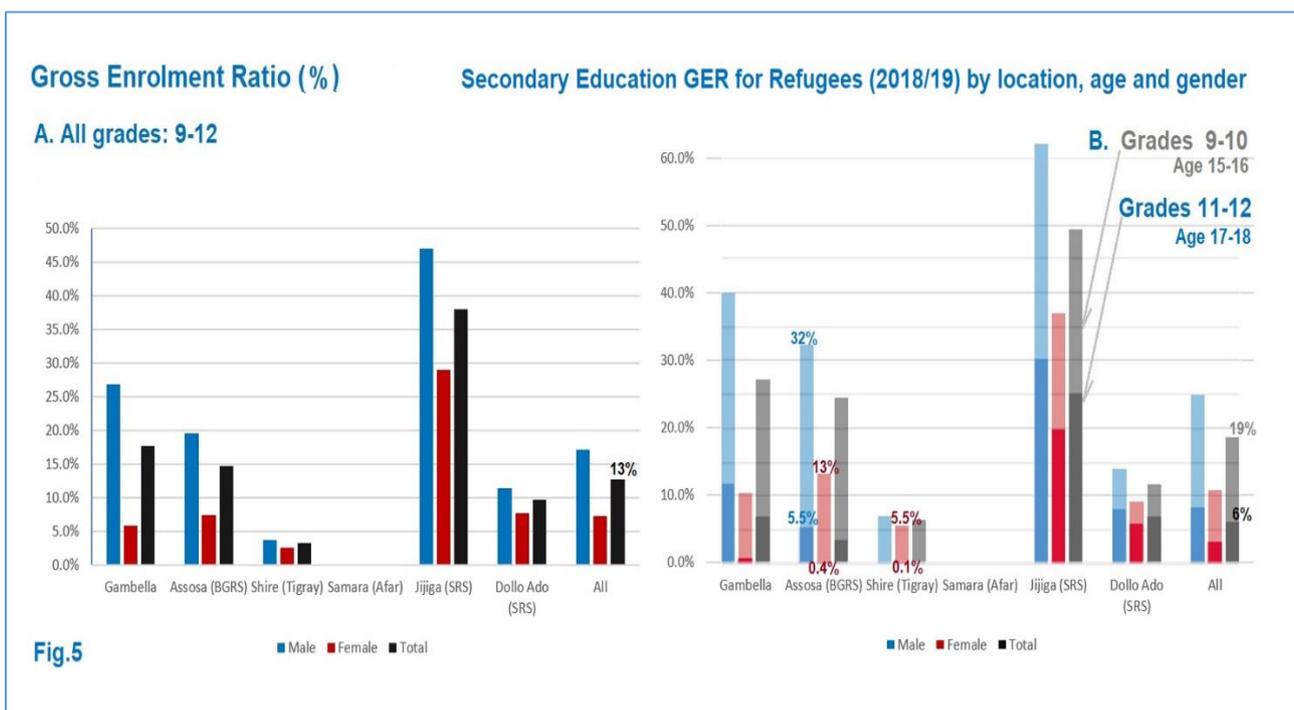
<sup>20</sup> [http://213.55.93.149/get/PDF/Ministry%20of%20Education-ESAA%202011%20E.C.%20October%202019\\_23.pdf](http://213.55.93.149/get/PDF/Ministry%20of%20Education-ESAA%202011%20E.C.%20October%202019_23.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> The eligible population decreased by 26,135, 12%. 2017/2018 = 220,369. 2018/2019 = 194,234.

However, whilst overall progress is positive, there are important regional and gender-based variations. The data in the graphs below are worth examining, and demonstrate some of the complexities within Education data, especially around gender and age-determined streams.



The first graph (4a) shows overall gender differences in GER for refugees in pre-primary, primary and secondary education. There is a notable drop off in GER from primary to secondary. The more complex graph below shows this phenomenon is accentuated in certain geographic locations – and towards later secondary grades – and especially for girls. The left shows the aggregated GER for all secondary grades. The right overlays GER for the two streams: grades 9-10, and grades 11-12.



GER data for refugee secondary education<sup>22</sup> includes (all data needs to be further investigated):

- Whilst the overall GER for refugee secondary education is 13% (ref. figure 4, 4a), this is 19% (near the GoE’s pledge target of 25%) for the lower grades (9-10), but dropping to 6% for grades 11-12. There is a National Exam at the end of grade 10 which students must pass to continue to grade 11 – or alternatively, opt to enter into technical and vocational training. For the higher grades, only 2,223 refugee children out of 36,551 aged 17-18 years attend secondary school – signifying a high movement to vocational training or other options.

<sup>22</sup> From the MoE’s ESAA: [http://213.55.93.149/get/PDF/Ministry%20of%20Education-ESAA%202011%20E.C.%20October%202019\\_23.pdf](http://213.55.93.149/get/PDF/Ministry%20of%20Education-ESAA%202011%20E.C.%20October%202019_23.pdf)

- Some areas show extremely low GERs. In Shire (Tigray), the GER for grades 11-12 is 0.3%. Only 25 out of a potential 8,060 refugee students attend secondary school in this age group<sup>23</sup>.
- For female students the situation is even more alarming. In Assosa, a 32% male GER for grades 9-10 drops to only 5.5% (one in seven (7) boys continues to grades 11-12). For female students, according to these figures, only one girl in 40 continues to higher secondary.
- Female GER for refugees is 0.4% in Assosa, and 0.1% in Shire. According to these MoE statistics, only one girl in 852, aged from 17-18, attends secondary school in Shire.
- It is important to note that data on Afar is missing from the MoE's ESAA. Although reflected as 0% in the official statistics, this may be a case of some refugee students attending secondary schools at a distance from refugee camps, and not being counted as refugees apart when in MoE / community schools. This may also apply to other areas. Data must be viewed as indicative, and not definitive until otherwise verified.

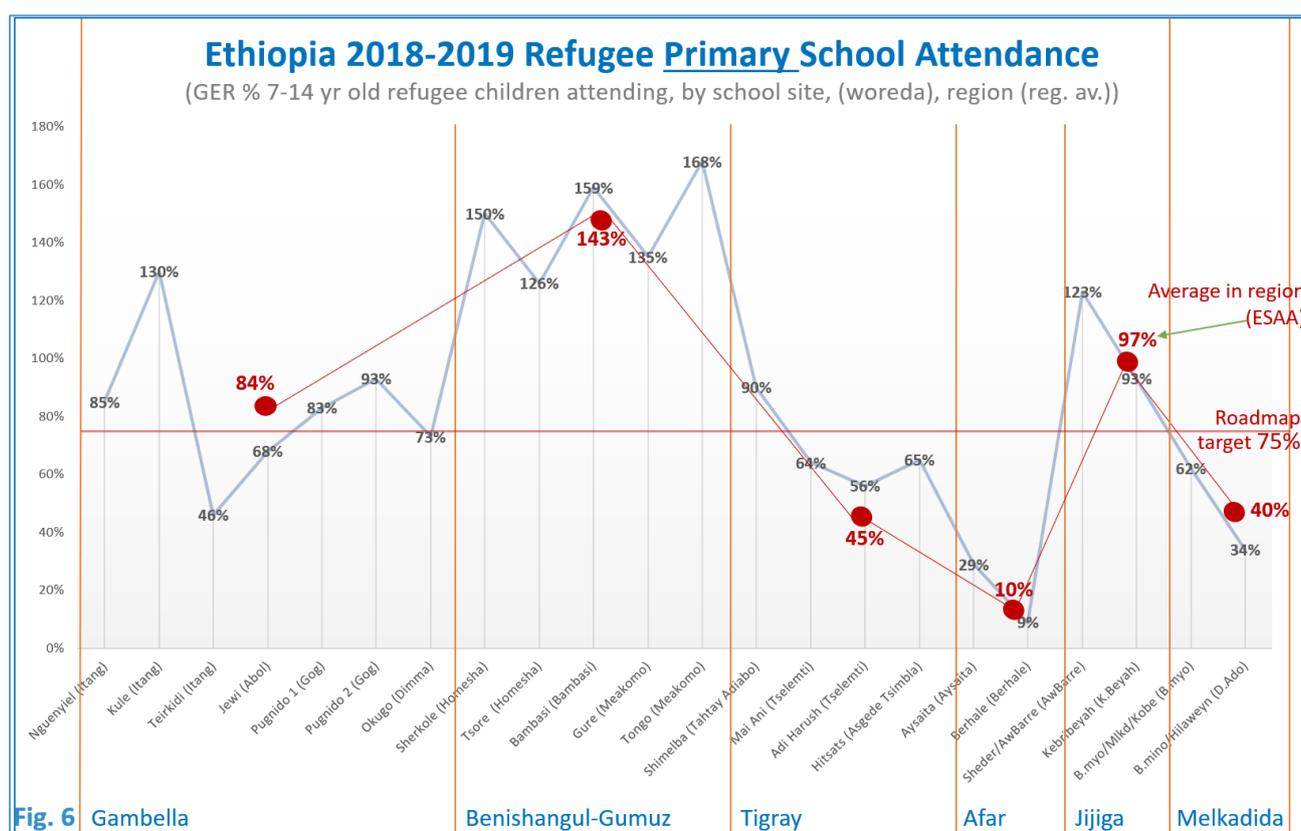


Figure 6 above demonstrates the need to disaggregate by location. Even within a geographic area – woredas hosting refugees in camps – there are high variations in GER. Figure 6 indicates GER for refugees attending primary school by regions (as per MoE ESAA data), as well as GERs for individual camps sites reported by UNHCR field/sub offices<sup>24</sup>. For refugee primary GER, notable is:

- Gambella: A high variation – with 130% in Kule to a low of 48% in Tierkedi.
- Assosa: A prevalence of (probably) over-aged students with an average GER of 143%
- Gambella, Assosa and Jijiga (SRS) generally meet the pledge target of 75%

<sup>23</sup> According to ESAA statistics. There may be some refugee students attending other schools, not accounted for.

<sup>24</sup> There are some discrepancies in data in this report, which were unresolved at the time of printing. MoE, ESAA data is collected at the end of the educational year from official school records. UNHCR's sub-office monitored numbers are likely collected at various times during the educational year. Sub-office numbers are not official. All data is indicative and would need further verification before being relied upon for programming and other decision making.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) by type of school and location (Refugee Education)						
	Gambella	Assosa (BGRS)	Shire (Tigray)	Samara (Afar)	Jijiga (SRS)	Dollo Ado / Mikd. (SRS)
Pre-Primary	0.93	0.89	0.79	0.81	1.02	0.89
Primary	0.60	0.66	0.65	0.54	0.85	0.71
Secondary	0.20	0.28	0.46	n/a	0.60	0.60

Gender parity indices. Source MOE ESAA 2018/19

As noted in figure 3 above, many initiatives are underway in the education sector supporting Ethiopia's pledges – on enrolment numbers for refugees and host community students, as well as on quality and inclusion into the national system. Activities reported below largely focus on those that advance GCR/CRRF principles rather than the full set of education interventions within camps.

Another interesting field of enquiry, pertaining to all social services, is measuring the differences in service levels available to refugees and hosting communities. Referencing the MoE 2018/19 ESAA, GERs for hosting regions (as a rough approximation to the refugee hosting community) are noted with corresponding GERs for the refugee population.

GER (%) Comparing refugee and host community statistics (2018/19)						
	Primary			Secondary		
	Refugee	Host	Note	Refugee	Host	Note
Gambella	143%	148%	Comparable	18%	65%	Much higher for hosts
Assosa (BGRS)	143%	114%	Higher for refugees	15%	36%	
Shire (Tigray)	45%	113%	Much higher for hosts	3%	43%	
Samara (Afar)	10%	57%		0%	11%	
Jijiga (SRS)	97%	84%*	Similar – slightly better for Jijiga refugees, but may balance out if distinct from Dollo Ado	38%	17%*	Possibly comparable as host data combined in SRS
Dollo Ado / Mikd. (SRS)	40%	84%*		10%	17%*	

Gender Enrolment Rates. Source MOE ESAA 2018/19. \*MOE ESAA does not distinguish between Jijiga and Dollo Ado / Melkadida AoA when calculating GER regional averages.

In most cases, host communities seem to enjoy better GERs (presumably access to schools) than refugee populations – the main exception being for primary education in Assosa. When secondary education GERs are compared, the Gambella and Assosa host communities enjoy two (2) or three (3) times that of refugees – and the Tigray and Afar host populations are many times above refugees in terms of GER. This data is approximate, as it does not disaggregate to woreda level, but it would seem to debunk a commonly held belief that refugees have better services than local host communities (although GER is not a measure of quality or overall service provision).



Sherkole Camp, South Sudanese Refugee Students doing their homework with solar light ©UNHCR/ Diana Diaz

### 3.3 Work and Livelihoods Pledges

Four (4) of the nine (9) Leaders' Summit pledges of the GoE relate to Work and Livelihoods.

#### 3.3.1 Work Permits

Related to work permits, the GoE made two (2) pledges:

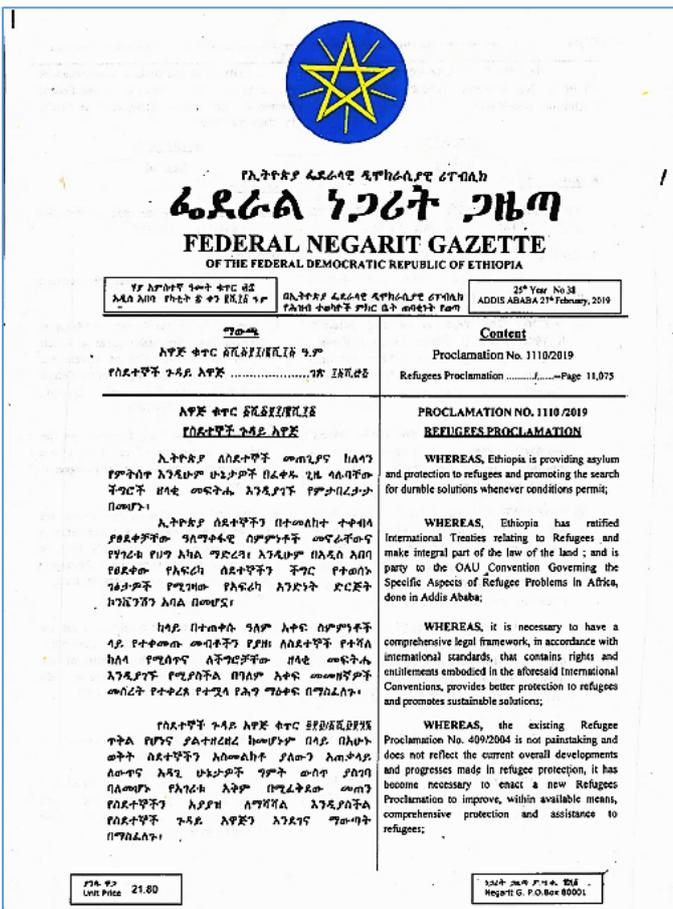
- **Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID, within the bounds of domestic law.**
- **Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers, by giving priority to qualified refugees.**

The GoE indicated its policy direction towards economic inclusion of refugees in the revised refugee proclamation (No. 1110/2019) – which was gazetted in February 2019. Article 26 of the proclamation outlines the right to work for refugees in wage employment, self-employment and enterprise development options. Refugees and asylum seekers wishing to engage in any form of gainful employment will be given the “most favourable treatment accorded to foreign nationals”. Moreover, under the joint projects approach, refugees can engage in initiatives that are jointly designed by the Ethiopian government and the international community. In such joint projects, refugees will be given equal treatment as accorded to Ethiopian nationals engaged in the same projects.

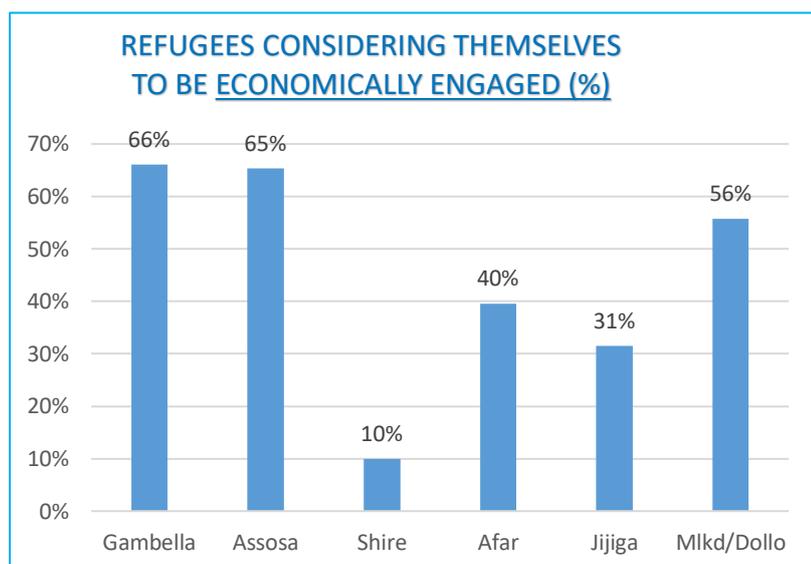
Proclamation (No. 1110/2019) also grants ARRA a special mandate to issue residence permits for refugees engaged in Joint Projects. Subsequently, in December 2019, ARRA endorsed a directive that determines the procedures for refugees' rights to work with the aim of establishing a detailed working procedure to properly implement Article 26. This will improve living conditions and ensure the common economic benefits of refugees, asylum seekers and local communities. According to the directive, residence permits will be granted to refugees selected to participate in urban or rural joint development projects designed with the support of the international community and in agreement of the GoE, to economically benefit both recognized refugees and Ethiopian nationals. Residence permits accorded to refugees for joint projects also serve as work permits.

Regarding the *Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers*, Proclamation No. 1110/2019 stipulates rights to work for refugees wishing

to engage economically outside of joint projects. Refugees engaged in either wage or self-employment options will be treated with the most favorable treatment as accorded to foreign nationals. In the self-employment context, recognized refugees or asylum seekers will be permitted



to work individually or in groups in areas open for foreign nationals through obtaining investment permits and other required licenses from relevant licensing bodies.



Likewise, in the wage employment context, refugees can engage in professional or manual work either permanently or temporarily. Refugees in such arrangements will be granted the same circumstances as the most favorable treatment accorded to foreign nationals pursuant to relevant laws. The work permits will only be granted to refugees engaged in areas not covered by Ethiopian nationals and upon the request from an employer with a support letter from ARRA.

Currently many refugees engage economically. 277,087 refugees aged 18 years and above were surveyed and 132,004, nearly half (48%) are economically active in some way. 6,448 persons have skills but are not engaged in any economic activity (occupation). In Gambella and Assosa, two thirds of the refugee population above 18 years of age consider that they are economically engaged. In Melkadida / Dollo Ado, this is 56%, also high, and reflecting the livelihoods investments and corresponding opportunities there. Shire appears as having only 10% of those over 18 engaged economically. The highest income from economic activity noted is around ETB 12,600 (US\$394) per month, yet most refugees gained about ETB 1,400 (US\$44) per month when engaged.

### 3.3.2 Irrigable Land

The GoE in 2016 pledged to:

- **Make available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.**

This pledge was further elaborated in the *Roadmap*: “Within the bounds of the national laws of the country, Ethiopia pledges to make available 10,000 hectares (ha) 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 GoE continues its commitment to involve refugees in self-reliance schemes.

#### Provision of Irrigable land

Region	Implementation Camp Area (Woredas)	land (ha) made available	No. # refugees benefiting	No. # community benefiting	Note
Afar	(Aysaita)	60	315 <sup>25</sup>	15	
BGRS	Bambasi Camp	28	200	200	LWF / GIZ pilot
	Tsore Camp	4	220	122	NRC
Somali	(Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo)	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Tigray	Mai-Aini (Tselemti)	1	2	85	
	Hitsats (Asgede-Tsimbla)	10	28	41	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>1,463</b>	

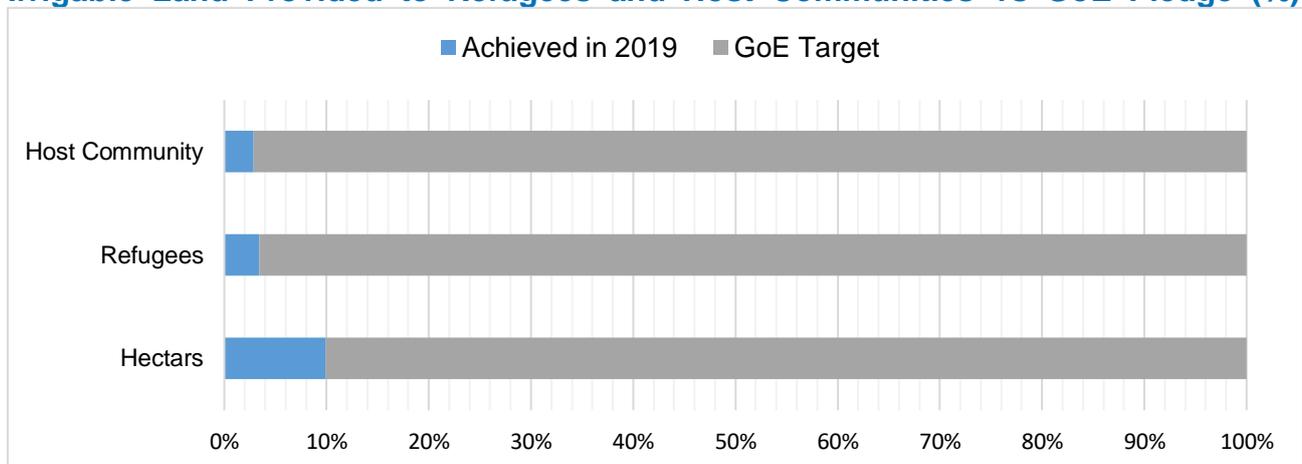
Source: Regional Pledge Reports

<sup>25</sup> 70 households, multiplied by average refugee household number 4.5.

In terms of what has been reported from the regions, 1,103 hectares of land have been made available, the vast majority being in Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo woredas under a tripartite agreement between ARRA, UNHCR and woreda authorities and supported by the IKEA Foundation. However, land has also been available in Afar, BGRS and Tigray regions. 3,228 refugees and hosts have to date benefitted, with 2,000 of those beings hosts and refugees in Melkadida area. Further detail can be observed in the table above. In most cases, this has been achieved through participation in development partner projects.

The graph below shows the percentage achieved as compared to the GoE pledge target. For number of beneficiaries, the target is 50,000 refugees and 50,000 hosts - these have been achieved to 4% and 3% respectively. The target for number of hectares was 10,000 of which 11% has been achieved. With the new refugee proclamation and related directives on right to work, it is expected that much more progress will be made on this pledge in 2020.

### Irrigable Land Provided to Refugees and Host Communities vs GoE Pledge (%)



Source: Regional pledge reports

*In Aysaita refugees and host community members live and farm together as part of a sharecropping project ©UNHCR/Helle Degen*



### 3.3.3 Industrial Parks

The GoE in 2016 pledged to:

- **Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.**

### 3.3.4 Other work and livelihoods

Work and livelihood opportunities on a smaller scale continue to be supported for refugees and hosts across the regions. These include start up support to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) of different kinds, agricultural and livestock activities, solar cooperatives, business startup kits, vocational training, financial grants etc. This accounts for support 4,412 refugees.

#### Work and livelihood opportunities provided to refugees

Region	Woreda	Livelihood Opportunities Provided	# refugees benefiting	Remark
Afar	Aysaita & Barahle	▪ Bakery, food cafeterias, vending vegetables, trade, cart service and retail.	1,264	
BGRS	Homosha	▪ IGA startup supports and BDS services ▪ Agric. assistance services ▪ CBI startups	184	NRC, UNHCR Location: camp
	Bambasi	▪ IGA startup supports and BDS services ▪ Agric. assistance services	441	LWF, UNHCR Location: camp
	Maokomo Special Woreda	▪ IGA startup supports and BDS services ▪ Agric. assistance services ▪ CBI startups	1,591	NRC, UNHCR Location: camp
Melkadida	Dollo Ado and Bokolmayo	Solar cooperatives for mini-grids and solar streetlights	42	
		Cookstove Production cooperative	11	
		Prosopis charcoal briquette production cooperatives	334	
Jijiga	Kebribeyah	Business start-up kits	18	BPRM
		Vocational skills,	15	NRC (ARC)
	Awbare	Technical and vocational skills	225	
		Business start-up support	94	
		Financial grants to 4 VSL groups	98	48 in Sheder camp; 50 in Aw Barre camp
Tigray	Tselemti/Asgede-Tsimbla	Livestock support to refugees and host communities	95	NRC
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,412</b>	

Source: Regional Pledge Reports

## 3.4 Documentation

### 3.4.1 VITAL EVENTS REGISTRATION FOR REFUGEES

The GoE in 2016 made the following pledge as regards to documentation:

- **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.**

The right to a name, an identity and to be registered at birth is a right of all children. Civil registration systems provide the basis for securing fundamental human and civil rights. Having an effective birth registration system in place is an important first step to ensuring protection of children. This is also referenced in SDG 16.9 supporting the goal of legal identity for all by 2030.

Despite increasing awareness and efforts to improve birth registration systems, many refugees, other displaced persons, and stateless persons often face significant barriers with respect to registering the births of their children. Civil registration systems are largely incomplete across most countries on the African continent. In Ethiopia, the existing decentralized civil registration system was introduced in 2016. Ethiopia's Vital Events Registration and Nationality Identity Card Proclamation (Amendment Proc. No. 1049 /2017), in force August 2017, provides legal foundations for refugee access to vital events registration.

Generally, there has been continued progress in Ethiopia issuing vital events certificates to refugees from 2018 to 2019 (see graphs below). In 2019, 8,080 events were registered in the six (6) main refugee hosting regions, with the vast majority being births: 7,150. By region there is considerable variation in delivery, with an increase in events recorded in BGRS, Melkadida and Tigray whereas, year on year, there is a decrease in number of vital events registered Jijiga, Gambella and Afar.

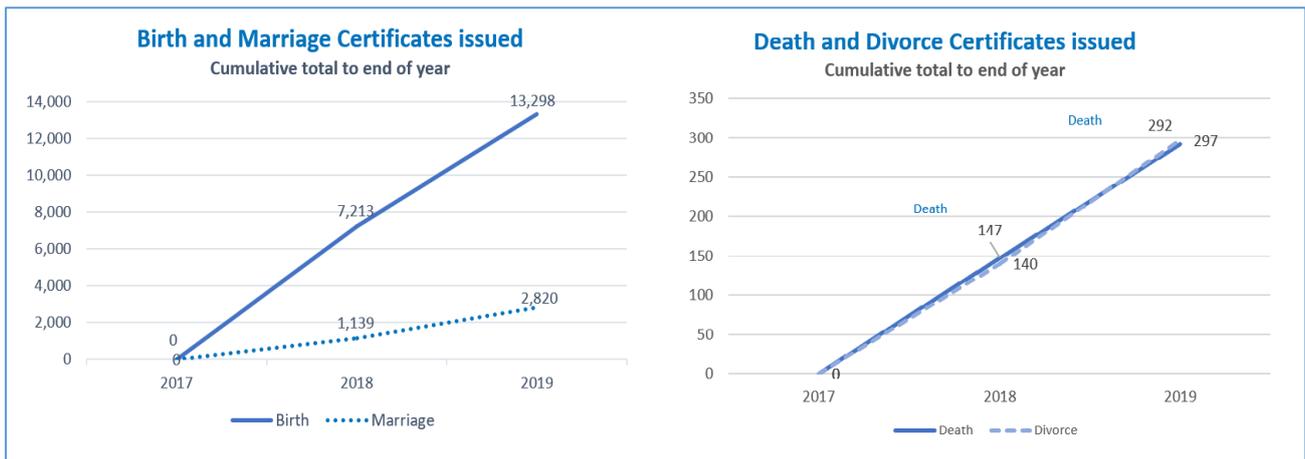
Vital events registration for refugees have been offered in all refugee hosting areas and is now an available service for all refugees. However, efforts need to be undertaken to make the refugee vital events registration system more effective and gradually address the registration backlog.

#### Documentation Pledge: Types of registration / certification

Area / Camp	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce	Total
Gambella	1,945	1	1	0	1,947
BGRS	1,762	12	49	2	1,825
Tigray	649	32	644	16	1,341
Afar	366	6	39	7	418
Jijiga	198	21	13	14	246
Melkadida	2,230	23	49	1	2,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8,080<sup>26</sup></b>

Source: Regional Pledge Reports

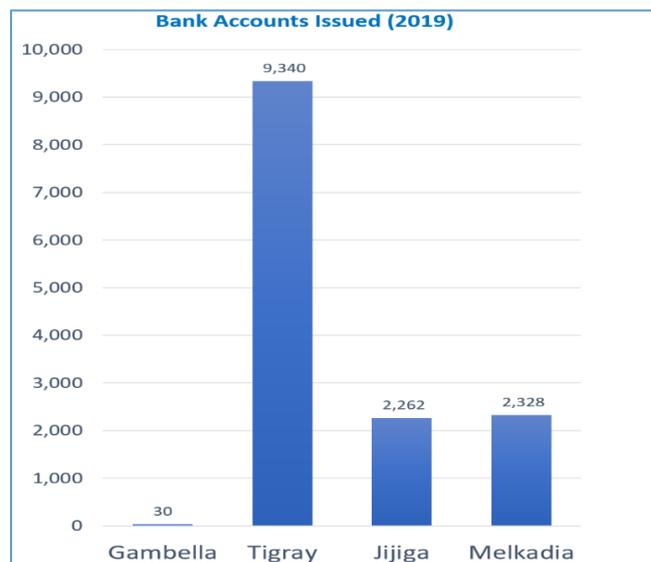
<sup>26</sup> Number reflects reported from UNHCR in regions 2019 - does not include Addis Ababa, South Omo or Borana as they were not available at the time of writing. A different UNHCR source used for graphs – showing a slightly different number of events: 8,068 vs 8,075.



### 3.4.2 BANK ACCOUNTS FOR REFUGEES

The possibility for refugees to open bank accounts, as part of financial inclusion overall, is an important facet of support in inclusive socio-economic opportunities. The 2019 Refugee Proclamation allows this, and significant progress was made in 2019 with 13,960 new bank accounts recorded; two thirds (67%) in Tigray. Jijiga and Melkadida / Dollo Ado also progressed.

A small number (30) was reported from Gambella, and data was missing from Assosa and Afar, yet some refugees have opened accounts also in these two regions.



### 3.5 Social and Basic Services

The GoE in 2016 pledged to:

- **Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.**

As defined in the *Roadmap* this pledge included a series of activities related to strengthen primary health care and other medical services provided for refugees. Refugees are included in national service provision as regards to TB, RH, HIV programmes. They are also included in routine and mass immunization programmes and responses to disease outbreaks.

Health care services for refugees continue to mainly be provided within camps, with health facilities and services being run by ARRA. Collaboration between ARRA and respective Regional Health Bureaus (RHB) and with other service providers (such as NGOs) are ongoing. In Afar, BGRS, Gambella and Tigray supportive supervision is conducted by RHB. Joint capacity building to increase the knowledge of staff and quality provision in a range of areas, mostly in the form of training, have been undertaken with partners in all regions.

### 3.5.1 HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION FOR REFUGEES

In an effort to map out the sources and availability of health service provision to refugees, the table below summarizes the health facilities (health posts and health centers) available to refugees in each region within the camps (A & B); within the hosting woreda (C & D); and accessible referral hospitals (E). Health facilities within camps are fully accessible to refugees and host communities. Refugees are able to access woreda facilities to some degree in all regions except, it seems, in Jijiga<sup>27</sup>. In all cases refugees access referral hospitals on par with nationals.

#### Health Service Provision for Refugees

Region	(A) # Health Posts in camp	(B) # Health Centres in camp	(C) # Health Posts refugees access in Woreda (excluding camp)	(D) # Health Centres refugees access in woreda (excluding camp)	(E) #referral hospitals refugees can access
Gambella	11	9	53	11	7
BGRS	-	5	78	7	1
Afar	-	2	-	6	1
Tigray	-	4	-	14	3
Jijiga	-	3	-	-	1
Melkadida	2	5	4	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>

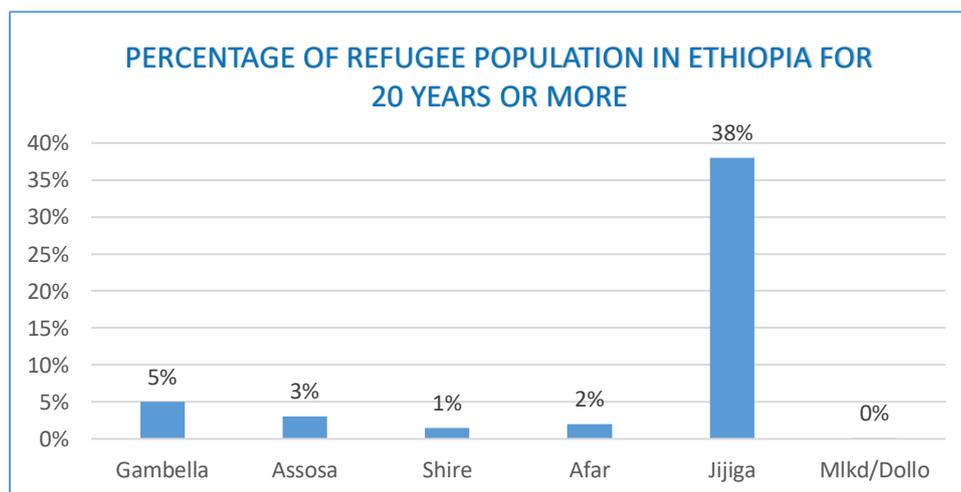
### 3.6 Local Integration

The GoE in 2016 pledged to:

- **Allow for local integration for protracted refugees (20 years or more in Ethiopia).**

Local integration as a concept was addressed in the 2019 Refugee Proclamation. Rather than a full durable solution, it is intended as a much more inclusive form of protracted assistance, facilitating self-reliance rather than furthering dependency on aid, until more durable solutions are attained. This includes a process by which an individual refugee, or group of refugees, who have lived in Ethiopia for a protracted period, is provided with permanent residence to facilitate their socio-economic inclusion. Access to a broad range of rights,

economic self-reliance, freedom of movement, legal assistance, documentation and family unity are key – also with a focus on facilitating refugees to contribute to the productivity and economic growth of Ethiopia.



<sup>27</sup> Data / Situation to be verified. Access of refugees to national (woreda / zonal) health facilities is an important 'inclusion indicator'.

There are 32,046 persons (4% of the refugee population) registered to have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more (as related to the original 'local integration' pledge.) The Jijiga AoO has the vast majority of long-staying refugees in country – with Kebrebeyah being a camp existing for three (3) decades.

Local integration has cultural, socio-economic and legal elements – the latter further elaborated in the Proclamation. The Proclamation provides that ARRA, upon the request of the refugees, may facilitate local integration. However, details will be regulated through further implementing legislations.

On the socio-economic side, activities around use of land, skills and entrepreneurial training and peaceful coexistence have benefitted refugees and hosts during 2019. Trainings on small scale business, agriculture, energy and cooperative management have been held. Refugees have also been able to access land for farming in, for example, Afar and Melkadida. Assessments on potential for socio-economic integration have been undertaken by partners.

Peaceful coexistence is regularly integrated into programmatic responses. Notably in Melkadida, Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo woredas, the Wabar and Council of Elders engaged in promoting peaceful co-existence. Culturally, in most refugee hosting regions of Ethiopia (Afar, SRS and Tigray) refugees and hosts share the same language, religion and culture providing fruitful ground for integration. Sporting competitions and cultural events are undertaken, such as a sports tournament in BGRS and a 'Melkadida Talent' show.

## MELKADIDA TALENT



### MELKADIDA TALENT

8 December 2019

ARRA Zonal Conference Hall



Developing  
our talents and skills  
Together



The 2019 Melkadida Talent show was held on 27 October 2019 at the ARRA Hall. It included talented young singers and dancers from host communities and all refugee camps in the area. Several hundred attended, with many continuing to ask for tickets right up to the start of the event. There to cheer on their youth were the local Wabar (King), staff from UNHCR and ARRA, and other implementing and humanitarian partners working in the area – as well as officials from the Bokolmayo and Dollo Ado Woredas.

Importantly, the event **included both refugee and local/host community** performers competing on an equal basis, and so represented a public and practical demonstration of the peaceful

A group of professional musicians from Jijiga were also invited to judge the performances and to support those attending, including Sultan Serar, Miss His, and Muktar, aka "Muktar Jigjigawi". The talent show lasted throughout the day, and included 42 separate performers, with five performances each from all five refugee camps- and five each from the host community in the Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo woredas. Further performances were held for the final and "run off". Ultimately, the winner was from Helaweyn Camp. The winners took away a variety of practical prizes, designed to support them in the local community, and in their future work as entertainers. These included a fridge and other appliances, and much sought-after electronic keyboards.

Refugees and host community youth, attending school together in the Tigray Region ©UNHCR/Helle Degn





## ANNEXES

	Page
<b>I. Key Activity Tables (Ref. Roadmap)</b>	i
<b>II. Notes on GRF Pledge Status</b>	x
<b>III. Population Data (basis of graphs)</b>	xiii

## Key Activity Tables

## Annex I

This Annex presents a summary of activities undertaken against each of the nine (9) pledges, in six (6) pledge areas – using the format as presented in the *ROADMAP for the implementation of the FDRE Government Pledges and the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia*.

### 1. Out of Camp Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Prepare a clear policy document for OCP and set clear eligibility criterion for refugees, with emphasis on facilitating opportunities for self-reliance.	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps (No.01/2019) came into effect in December 2019. This outlines clear eligibility criteria.</li> <li>▪ A Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work (No. 02/2019) further facilitates opportunities for refugee self-reliance.</li> </ul>
Increase access to education for the beneficiaries of the OCP, formalize and integrate government higher educational scholarship schemes within the OCP.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Gambella, 348 refugees have joined in different universities.</li> <li>▪ In Melkadida, Government higher education scholarships were awarded to all grade 12 students who qualified to join University.</li> <li>▪ Refugee students in Afar, BGRS, Jijiga and Tigray attend different universities supported by the GoE and DAFI scholarships.</li> </ul>
Provide skills and vocational training opportunities; further open educational opportunities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Melkadida, 28 refugee students continue with their education at Dollo College of Teacher education.</li> <li>▪ In Tigray, ZOA provided VST to 90 trainees (63 host) in Shire under the urban project.</li> <li>▪ Urban refugees in Addis attend national TVET institutions as part of the GIZ QEP.</li> </ul>
Enhance livelihood opportunities to OCP beneficiaries (enabling refugees to work, support themselves, reduce dependency on Government or aid agencies)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Tigray, NRC under its urban programming provided Business Development Service training and start up kits support to 39 beneficiaries (8 refugees and 31 host community).</li> </ul>
Enable refugees to increase their access to services which are not available within camps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Afar, BGRS, Gambella, SRS and Tigray, refugees have benefited from services that are not available inside refugee camps (health service mainly referrals to hospitals).</li> </ul>
Regularly verify the data of OCP beneficiaries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some ongoing</li> </ul>
Address needs of OCP beneficiaries for self-employment opportunities:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Tigray, ZOA provided entrepreneurship &amp; financial management training and seed money for 100 (54 host) refugee OCP beneficiaries and host community in</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arrange internships and apprentice opportunities;</li> </ul>		

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to business, finance and start-up capital;</li> <li>Skill training for business plan development,</li> <li>Access to markets</li> </ul>		Shire. 17 business groups /cooperatives (5 refugees and 12 host) have been established in liquid soap production, hair cutting/ dressing and food preparation.

## 2. Education Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish new pre-primary centers, primary / sec. schools in camps as per minimum standard. Expand school facilities in existing schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools were expanded, constructed and renovated in: Afar (Aysaita and Barahle), Gambella (12 ECCE, 46 primary and 2 secondary schools for camp and host community), Melkadida (10 pre-primary classrooms), Jijiga (2 classrooms in Sheder), Tigray (a new primary school in Hitsats).</li> </ul>
Review Nat. Strategy and Refugee Education Strategy (2015-2018) to ensure compatibility.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work on new national education strategy begun at federal level. In Gambella, assessments and studies were carried out (eg study on Transition to Secondary Education and the role of REB).</li> <li>In terms of compatibility, curriculum at all levels across refugee schools: harmonized since 2016 for primary and started in 2019 for pre-schools.</li> </ul>
Procure student and school supplies.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School materials and supplies have been distributed in all regions: Tigray; Afar (through ARRA, DEC and EECMY); BGRS (by ARRA, UNHCR, DICAC and UNICEF); Gambella (ARRA, DICAC, WVE, PIE, SCI, NRC, UNICEF, BSRP, and ECW); Melkadida (learning materials, text books provided to 42,815 students in cooperation with Save the Children, ARRA and DIDAC); Jijiga (beneficiaries were 8,792 (primary), 2,469 (preschool) and 2,077 (secondary) students, printing and issuance of grade 8,10 and 12 certificates were done, and 4,711 uniforms were distributed).</li> </ul>
Recruit new qualified refugee / natl. school teacher facilitators for existing / new schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New teachers have been recruited in BGRS (12), Melkadida, (74 - 6F,68M) and Jijiga (2).</li> </ul>
Provide special support for the inclusion of students with specific educational needs.	Sept. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Gambella, PIE and SCI piloted Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) summer program, benefitting 8,940 students. In Melkadida, a total of 278 children with special needs were enrolled in various institutions. In Jijiga, tutorial classes were given in the three camps for 1,628 secondary school refugees and host communities students.</li> </ul>
Support teacher training programs	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building training to teachers was provided in BGRS (41 refugee primary teachers received summer training supported by UNICEF in Gilgel Beles teacher teaching institution); Gambella (UNICEF/ECW, UNHCR, ARRA and UNICEF facilitated an arrangement with teacher training college in Gambella to provide refugee teachers with in-service Diploma and Certificate level courses); Melkadida (74 secondary, 166 primary</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
		and 34 preprimary teachers); Tigray (97 ECCE facilitators, IT training).
Establish and build capacity of the Education Management Committee	Sept. 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga and Tigray committees were established, including PTAs, in collaboration with Regional Education Bureaus. Regular meetings, coaching and training held on roles, back to school campaigns etc.</li> </ul>
Improve sanitation and hygiene facilities in all schools.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latrines, wells, hand washing, and menstrual hygiene management facilities constructed/renovated in schools (Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga).</li> <li>Awareness raising, training and extra-curricular hygiene and sanitation clubs were also organized for both refugees and hosts in all regions.</li> </ul>
Support/provide school feeding programs in all pre-primary and primary schools.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all six regions (Afar, BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga, Tigray) school feeding programmes were supported in pre-primary and primary schools by various partners including ARRA, AHA, UNICEF, etc.</li> </ul>
Implement educational planning, management, and monitoring through applying Education Management Information System (EMIS) tools.	Sept.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All six regions use EMIS tools for refugee and hosts schools.</li> </ul>
Conduct yearly learning assessments at grade 4 and 8.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS, BSRP project conducted school assessments for educational input, process and outcome both in refugee and host community schools.</li> <li>In all six regions, primary Leaving certificate examination was administered at grade 8.</li> </ul>
Equip laboratory, library and pedagogical centers with the minimum requirements [secondary school]	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Gambella, Digital libraries were equipped, and Library blocks constructed in 4 camps. In Jewi camp there is a well-equipped science laboratory for biology, physics and chemistry with integrated sessions with host community students. In Melkadida, all secondary students have access to library, laboratory services (i.e. Biology, Chemistry and Physics). In Jijiga, RDPP project has provided lab chemicals, pedagogical materials, and references books for primary schools in Awbare and Kebribeyah woredas. In BGRS laboratory is under construction.</li> </ul>
Procure and install information and communication technology facilities and equipment	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT equipment (mainly computers, TVs) was provided in BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga and Tigray. Facilities were constructed (BGRS), and several camps have ICT laboratories. ICT classes have also been conducted.</li> </ul>
Implement targeted interventions to increase girls enrollment and retention in schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Tigray School girl clubs were established. Awareness raising, back to school campaigns, in kind incentives and PTA engagement on girl's education, as well as tutorials and peer education programs for girls to improve academic performance. Child-friendly rooms in schools were set-up to ensure retention of girls' students and reduce drop-out rate in Gambella.</li> </ul>
Strengthen partnerships with relevant govt. entities, academic institutions, donors / foundations.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BGRS, Melkadida, Jijiga and Tigray report close working relationships between REBs, ARRA, woreda education offices, and partners. Joint</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
		activities include joint assessments, school supervision, task force meetings, trainings and workshops.
Enhance access to tertiary education [for refugees]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DAFI scholarship program and the GoE supports refugees to peruse higher education: BGRS 48 students; Jijiga 64 students; Melkadida 178 students on various scholarships; Tigray 286 students attend higher education. In Afar 31 students are attending universities supported by DAFI and GoE.</li> </ul>
Support higher public education institutes to strengthen absorption capacity of refugee students.	2017 – 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Gambella, 1,390 refugee students were in tertiary education, including regional teachers training colleges and public Universities across Ethiopia, supported through ECW and DAFI. TVETs are supported by GIZ.</li> </ul>
Provide allowances to students on scholarship programme and organize graduation ceremonies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allowances provided in relation to DAFI beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
Facilitate refugee access and inclusion into <u>host community schools</u> through expansion of existing schools...	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar and BGRS refugee students attend host schools. In Melkadida, 69 refugee students enrolled in Buramino host community school. In Jijiga, refugee students use without discrimination GoE Awbare and Kebribeyah secondary schools. In Tigray, in Tselemti woreda Adi Harush refugees access host community secondary school. Access is granted to host community students in Mai Aini and Hitsats refugee schools and in Hitsats primary school.</li> </ul>
Broaden / increase supervisory role and REB extension services in refugee schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BGRS, Gambella, Jijiga and Tigray report that the REB inspects and supervises refugee schools based on MoE procedures.</li> </ul>
Provide material support to local schools hosting refugees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local schools where refugees attend have been provided materials by several partners, including school supplies, education materials, desks, paper, etc. in BGRS, Gambella and Melkadida.</li> </ul>

### 3. Provision of Work-permits Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect, analyze, utilize data on graduate refugees (external certification and graduates from Eth. universities); profiling of refugee skills for linkage with needed.	2017 Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all regions, L3 registration finalized - supports refugee skill profile analysis. For example, in Jijiga, information on skill profiles of refugee graduates collected and analyzed.</li> </ul>
Analyze the legal framework and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of the updated Refugee Proclamation.	October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee Proclamation finalized in 2019 as was the ARRA Directive on the Right to Work. Analysis underway to further maximize opportunities for refugees and hosts.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As outlined in the new Directive on Right to Work, refugees can be provided residence permits, which also function as work permits, by fulfilling certain conditions.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Provide administrative / financial support to MoLSA for work permits issuance; negotiate lower fees for refugee w.permits; eventually pay fees of first permits.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some discussions with ARRA and MoLSA took place.</li> </ul>
Engage educational partners and private sector. Support the development of educational and training programs linked to livelihood and work opportunities in Ethiopia.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Jijiga, Jijiga University, DICAC and TVET colleges gave market-oriented skills to PoC.</li> <li>In Gambella, Gambella University has 200 South Sudanese refugees. DRC Vocational training center graduated 191 youth with certificates, certified by OPENO TVET college.</li> </ul>

### 3. Work and Livelihood Pledges

#### 3.1 Work-permits Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect, analyze, utilize data on graduate refugees (external certification and graduates from Eth. universities); profiling of refugee skills for linkage with needed.	2017 Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all regions, L3 registration finalized - supports refugee skill profile analysis. For example, in Jijiga, information on skill profiles of refugee graduates collected and analyzed.</li> </ul>
Analyze the legal framework and advance on the opportunities; along with the finalization of the updated Refugee Proclamation.	October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee Proclamation finalized in 2019 as was the ARRA Directive on the Right to Work. Analysis underway to further maximize opportunities for refugees and hosts.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As outlined in the new Directive on Right to Work, refugees can be provided residence permits, which also function as work permits, by fulfilling certain conditions.</li> </ul>
Provide administrative / financial support to MoLSA for work permits issuance; negotiate lower fees for refugee w.permits; eventually pay fees of first permits.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some discussions with ARRA and MoLSA took place.</li> </ul>
Engage educational partners and private sector. Support the development of educational and training programs linked to livelihood and work opportunities in Ethiopia.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Jijiga, Jijiga University, DICAC and TVET colleges gave market-oriented skills to PoC.</li> <li>In Gambella, Gambella University has 200 South Sudanese refugees. DRC Vocational training center graduated 191 youth with certificates, certified by OPENO TVET college.</li> </ul>

#### 3.2 Irrigable land pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Develop legal and policy framework outlining terms and conditions for Access		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In regions, as the proclamation was adopted early in 2019, discussions have started. In</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
to land by the refugees, and sign a MoU on the implementation of the policy.	2017	Melkadida, a tripartite MoU is in place since 2016, valid for 7 years.
Allocate irrigable and cultivable land, not less than 10,000 hectares (nationally), for the benefit of both the host communities and refugees.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Afar, Refugees in Aysaita refugee camp have started to engage in agriculture by renting lands or in share cropping arrangements. Local government authorities are supporting refugees to get technical assistance.</li> <li>▪ In BGRS, LWF initiated agricultural pilot in Bambasi in partnership with GIZ to benefit 400 host community and refugee members.</li> <li>▪ In Gambella, ARRA lead discussion on access to land for refugees and hosts with Woreda administration, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders. Discussions held with Government and ethnic leaders. On agreement a study tour was organized to learn from Melkadida.</li> <li>▪ In Melkadida, 1,000 hectares have been developed and cultivated with different types of crops. It benefits 1,000 refugees and 1,000 host community farmers.</li> <li>▪ In Jijiga, Advocacy based on participatory needs assessments and project design is likely to yield good results.</li> <li>▪ In Tigray, Regional and Woreda authorities have shown commitments to support refugees in providing irrigable land if there is support in constructing irrigation infrastructures.</li> </ul>
Expand irrigation infrastructures (includes detailed study/ preparing the design & BoQ of irrigation mobilization / collecting const. materials, construction work of the masonry irrigation canals).	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In BGRS, an irrigation canal is planned to be constructed in Bambasi in 2020.</li> <li>▪ In Melkadida, in October 2019, the construction of a canal and pumping system for 250 ha of land in Hilaweyn was concluded.</li> </ul>
Design 'Irrigated Agriculture Development' projects for refugees and host communities as well as formulate cooperatives/self-help groups.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In BGRS, establishment of cooperatives is in progress. Full-scale implementation in 2020.</li> <li>▪ In Melkadida, UNHCR and WA-PYDO organized training on cooperative principles to all farmer cooperatives. Technical on-site training and mentoring to the agriculture cooperatives was also provided by REST/CPDA and UNHCR.</li> </ul>
Improve access to business finance and start-up capital.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Melkadida, all cooperatives were encouraged to enhance their saving status by depositing their profits into their saving accounts at the Dedebit Microfinance Institution.</li> <li>▪ In Jijiga, Somali Microfinance Agency is willing to support refugees in cooperatives with host communities.</li> </ul>
Provide agricultural inputs and facilitate technical assistance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In Afar, Agricultural inputs and technical assistance was provided for refugees in Aysaita through DCA and Woreda agriculture office. In BGRS, UNHCR provided inputs in collaboration with the local Agricultural Bureau. NGOs have provided inputs and technical assistance in BGRS, Jijiga. Asgede-Tsimbla woreda in Tigray</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
		<p>has started providing refugees agricultural inputs and technical assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Melkadida, Agricultural inputs were provided to 470 refugee and host community farmers; collectively, they planted 236.5 ha of land, harvested 675.35 tons of products and generated a gross income of ETB 11.3 million (\$353,125). Action was taken to create a 'multi-stakeholder support model' involving the public sector and private sector.</li> </ul>
Prepare warehouses for post-harvest storage and create market linkages.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Melkadida, UNHCR conducted a series of community consultations on the construction of 9 granaries. The design of seedling nurseries in Buramino and Melkadida was completed.</li> </ul>
Clarify the selection criteria of refugee benefitting from the irrigable land.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS, LWF with GIZ, ARRA and UNHCR conducted beneficiary selection with the local administration and refugee representatives for a pilot in Bambasi.</li> <li>In Melkadida, Woredas developed the land sharing agreement and provided operational support on community mobilization.</li> <li>In Afar and Tigray, Refugees engage in cultivation in informal arrangements with involvement of woreda agricultural offices.</li> </ul>

### 3.3 Industrial Parks Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish industrial parks.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Tigray, the planned industrial parks are progressing.</li> <li>There were no activities carried out to establish IPs in the other regions in 2019.</li> </ul>
Set clear selection criteria for refugees to benefit from jobs created under the government's industrialization policy.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These activities were not carried out in 2019, as they were not applicable without the establishment of IPs.</li> </ul>
Provide permits for 30,000 refugees to work under GoE's industrialization policy.	2017-2019	
Monitor overall situation of refugees working in IPs / related jobs. Detailed assessment and provide refugees with essential information for informed decision to work in IPs	Continuous	
Avoid inconveniences and undue hardships, such as long-term family separations and mistreatments, and others, during the selection process and after.		

#### 4. Documentation Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Establish a mechanism of information sharing between ARRA, FVERA and UNHCR on refugee vital events registration	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and info. sharing between ARRA, VERA and UNHCR take place in BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida and Jijiga.</li> <li>In Gambella, information sharing was carried out through monitoring visits, field visits, technical support, capacity building and awareness raising events.</li> <li>All camps established committees to raise awareness in mother language to activate and disseminate information house to house, in places of worship etc.</li> </ul>
Provide equipment to support ARRA in the vital event registration system	February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ARRA received equipment for VER systems in BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga and Tigray in 2019 by partners including EU, UNICEF, UNHCR (office equipment, stationary, printers, computers, certificates).</li> </ul>
Training for ARRA staff / Vital Event Registration, data collection, management, use of registration books /certificates.	June-December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS and Gambella, training was provided by VERA. In Melkadida and Jijiga trainings were also carried out.</li> </ul>
Provide access to bank accounts	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees have been able to open bank accounts in: Gambella (30); Melkadida (2,328); Jijiga (2,262); Tigray (9,340).</li> </ul>
Provide access for refugees who meet the requirements to acquire driving license		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Jijiga, refugees were able to obtain driving licenses.</li> </ul>

#### 5. Social and Basic Services Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen primary health care, nutrition, TB, RH, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Gambella, SRS and Tigray this activity is carried out routinely. All primary health services are provided in an integrated manner in all locations including TB and HIV and other medical services.</li> </ul>
Ensure refugees continue to have free access to national and regional HIV and TB programmes.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Gambella, SRS and Tigray all refugees receive 100% access to free HIV and TB medication services as nationals.</li> </ul>
Ensure refugees are included in routine and mass immunization campaigns.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Gambella, SRS and Tigray this activity is being carried-out routinely as per national standard of MoH.</li> </ul>
Conduct joint investigations / response to outbreaks of communicable diseases.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Gambella SRS and Tigray this activity is being carried out routinely by RHB and WHO.</li> </ul>
Capacity building of health staff on health and nutrition key interventions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In all regions - Afar, BGRS, Gambella, Melkadida, Jijiga and Tigray - different capacity building trainings were conducted for camp health staffs in collaboration with RHB, and partners.</li> </ul>

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Strengthen supervisory role/ extension RHB services in camps		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, BGRS, Gambella, and Tigray supportive supervision of refugee health centers was conducted by RHB (in some cases, with WHO).</li> </ul>

## 6. Local Integration Pledge

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Collect and present refugee data for those in Ethiopia 20 years or more.	February 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS, Gambella and Jijiga this data has been compiled by UNHCR through BIMS/L3.</li> </ul>
Facilitate ARRA field study to country where LI practiced. Adapt to Ethiopian context –best practices from Uganda	January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Tigray, WB and IFC tasked by ARRA made a socio-economic assessment in an Eritrean refugee camp; Shimelba. Support to both refugee and host communities through interventions in irrigation, livestock and access to financial services were highly recommended as enablers for socio-economic integration.</li> </ul>
Elaborate LI strategy & define comprehensive components – legal, socio-economic and cultural.	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some components of this ongoing – at least more definition in NCRRS.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal Component</b>		
Draft Ethiopia local integration outline, following workshop with key actors	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities (workshop etc.) believed not to have been carried out in 2019</li> </ul>
Sensitize eligible refugees about local integration and its benefits in Ethiopia.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Jijiga, this activity was carried out in Keberibeyah</li> </ul>
Issue relevant documents to eligible refugees who opt for local integration.		
<b>Socio Economic Component</b>		
Facilitate and support the use of land to eligible refugees, for a longer term and provide support for shelter.	Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Melkadida, 1,000 ha of land provided to date.</li> </ul>
Facilitate skills /entrepreneurial training / certification - & start-up kits	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Gambella, 396 refugees trained, engaged in small scale business. In Melkadida, trainings on agriculture, energy and cooperative management. Activity also supported in Jijiga.</li> </ul>
Facilitate peaceful coexistence with host population through an increase of peace building projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar and Tigray some existing practices of peaceful coexistence of refugees and host communities. In BGRS /Jijiga, peaceful coexistence integrated in various projects.</li> <li>In Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo woredas, Wabar and the Council of Elders engaged in peacebuilding.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Component</b>		

Key Activities	Initial Roadmap timeline	Progress in 2019
Provide cultural orientation.	2017-2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Afar, SRS and Tigray, refugees share the same language, religion and culture with hosts.</li> </ul>
Support sporting and other cultural events.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In BGRS, LWF organized sporting tournaments and sport competitions inside the camps.</li> <li>In Melkadida, Melkadida Talent Show was held in October 2019.</li> </ul>



## ETHIOPIA. Global Refugee Forum (GRF) Pledge follow up notes **ANNEX II**

### Introduction

In December 2019, Ethiopia was a co-convenor at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF). Making four (4) key pledges as a co-convening states, an additional five (5) pledges were received (as of March 2020) in support. Please see <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions> - the GRF DIGITAL PLATFORM that records live updates on pledges relating to all countries. Also: <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/ethiopia>

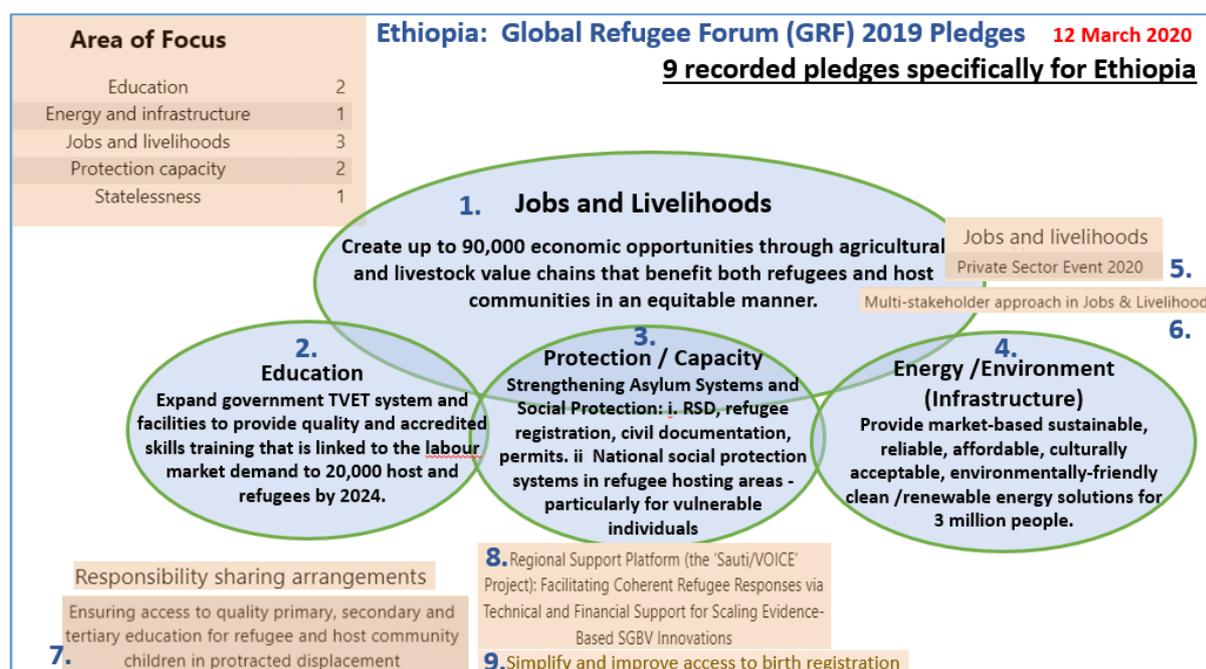


Fig. 1.

Graphic of four (4) key Ethiopia GRF Pledge areas and supportive pledges.

### Status (10 June 2020 )

This brief paper updates on the status of Ethiopia's GRF Pledges – also noting some relevant points in relation to previous (2016 Leaders' Summit) pledges and partner projects.

**1. Jobs and Livelihoods.** This sector remains at the centre of Ethiopia’s GCR/CRRF commitments overall for which socio-economic inclusion of refugees into the national economy is a foundation.

Recent Progress: From late 2019, and specifically during the first half of 2020, Ethiopia’s Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), with the support of UNHCR, progressed with secondary legislation and specific directives as part of efforts to operationalize the Refugee Proclamation (No.1110/2019) and implement the wide range of rights of refugees provided therein – especially in the areas of ‘freedom of movement’ and rights to work. Ethiopia has now passed four directives / guidelines that came into effect on 30 December 2019. Two directly relate to this pledge area:

1. Directive to Determine the Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps, Directive No.01/2019
2. Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work, Directive No. 02/2019

ARRA’s Livelihoods Team and UNHCR support the Jobs and Livelihoods working group – which is active with a wide range of stakeholders. Land for irrigation (which also relates to 2016 pledges) is being considered in several regional locations. To date, 1,000 hectares been developed (since 2015) in the Melkadida area, benefitting 2,000 refugees and host community members.

**2. Education.** With a focus on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions progress continues in relation to this pledge.

**Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia Programme (QEP)** is well commenced in Addis Ababa and starting in other regions (Somali, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz) targeting 5,500 refugees and Ethiopians nationally. Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), QEP is co-financed by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. With its two-fold focus on integrating refugees in national vocational training systems (TVETs), and strengthening the resilience of host communities, QEP is considered a GCR/CRRF flagship in Ethiopia. QEP enhances employment prospects for refugees and host communities with: i. improved vocational training quality ii. expanded training programmes for refugees and Ethiopians; iii. job orientation and entrepreneurship advice, with private sector links, eg. to the hotel and catering industry.

Recent Progress. The first integrated TVET college (refugees and hosts) in Addis Ababa is functioning. Vocational training centres in Awbarre and Shedder refugee camps (Somali Region) are now established and accredited. Since December 2019, the first Integrated Employment Promotion Programme (IEPP) commenced benefitting 150 graduates and 40 companies in Addis Ababa, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz.

See: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/65859.html>

**3. Protection and Capacity.** Many of the policy commitments, and frameworks to operationalize them fit into this pledge area.

Recent Progress: As noted above, as part of efforts to operationalize Proclamation No.1110/2019, Ethiopia has passed a package of four directives/guidelines effective 30 December 2019. As well as the two directives noted under livelihoods (which also relate to protection and capacity), another new directive and one guideline are:

1. Refugees and Returnees Grievances and Appeals Handling Directive, Directive 03/2019
2. Environment and Social Management Guidelines

Furthermore, ARRA is in the process of signing two (2) memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) on issuance of refugee work permits, and with the Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency (INVEA) on issuance of residence permits. With technical support

provided by UNHCR, ARRA is digitalizing residence permits and civil registration certificates, such as birth certificates, for more efficient and effective processing.

Regarding inclusion of refugees in national protection system, joint efforts of ARRA and UNHCR are underway to pursue formal membership in the multisectoral National Coordination Body on Violence against Women and Children - led by the Office of the Federal Attorney General - advocating for inclusion of refugees in the national SGBV services.

UNHCR recruited a new Social Protection expert who commenced in Addis Ababa in May 2020 to further explore strategies for implementing related elements of this pledge with ARRA and partners.

#### **4. Energy.**

Recent Progress: The Ethiopian Energy and Environment working group is active.

In Shire (NW Tigray – home to nearly 100,000 refugees and 500,000 host community members in three woredas) *Alianza Shire* continues to support Energy access to benefit 40,000 refugees and host community members. The project improves living conditions and creates livelihood opportunities by extending access to the electricity grid, installing solar home systems (SHS) and street lighting. The project focuses on two (2) aspects: capacity building, and the design of joint businesses, both geared towards refugees and hosts: On-grid; Electricity access in communal facilities / high-energy demand businesses. Off-grid: Electricity through renewable energies in households and small businesses.

See: <http://www.itd.upm.es/alianzashire/>

Ethiopia's Afar Region hosts over 53,000 refugees in the two Woredas (Berhale and Aysaita). Danish Church Aid (DCA) support refugees and host communities to access environmentally-friendly sustainable cooking energy and electrification, education livelihood opportunities and business centers. Grid electrical connections are extended for basic service / infrastructure: including schools, clinics, hospitals, water supplies and communal kitchens. 1,336 houses are being connected for home lighting and 22 street lights are installed reaching over 800 people – all achieved through capacity building and joint design with beneficiaries.

See: <https://www.danchurchaid.org/where-we-work/ethiopia>

#### **Other partnerships – supportive of the Government of Ethiopia's Pledges**

Numerous partner projects support the Ethiopia's four (4) principal GRF pledges and previous commitments – including those made with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn of Africa (HoA), on education, health, and jobs and livelihood. The Government is also working earnestly on meeting commitments under the Economic Opportunities Programme (Jobs Compact) with more tangible progress is expected in July 2020.

Numerous partner projects, such as the Prospects Partnership of the Netherlands, are starting up in Ethiopia to support economic inclusion, education and protection pledges. See a compilation of all related projects in Ethiopia prepared for the GRF: [https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19\\_12\\_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf](https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/19_12_12%20ETH%20R3D%20Digest%20FINAL.pdf)

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L3 / BIMS end 2019 (draft tbc)

SUMMARY DATA ANNEX III

Area of Operations (AoO)		Gambella	Assosa	Shire	Afar	Jijiga	Mikd/Dollo
Reg. State		Gambela	BGRS	Tigray	Afar	SRS	SRS
Refugees		308,978	62,430	87,581	51,700	37,086	154,489
Families		66,308	14,816	55,168	10,235	7,061	23,754
Family size (FS)	FS	4.7	4.2	1.6	5.1	5.3	6.5
In ETH > 20 years		15,449	1,873	1,301	1,034	14,093	173
		5.0%	3.0%	1.5%	2.0%	38.0%	0.1%
Out of Camp Policy (tbc) (OCP)	OCP			3,245	14,406		
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>							
Youth (15-25)		52,526	13,110	37,660	9,306	10,013	30,898
		17%	21%	43%	18%	27%	20%
Women at Risk		29,754	4,711	9,977	3,191	1,934	5,373
		10%	8%	11%	6%	5%	3%
Single Parents		24,700	2,143		1,931		6,685
		8%	3%		4%		4%
UASC / Children at risk		22,175	5,338	9,191	10,227	2,624	13,671
		7%	9%	10%	20%	7%	9%
Serious Medical Cond.				3,086		2,137	
				4%		6%	
<b>ASPIRATIONS</b>							
Would like to return		36%	61%	3%	9%	5%	12%
Undecided		15%	3%	3%	15%	7%	17%
Not wanting to return		49%	36%	94%	76%	88%	81%
<b>SOCIO_ECONOMIC</b>							
Covered by humanitarian aid.		73%	96%	51%	88%	86%	86%
Surveyed >17	Reported	96,793	23,501	53,115	20,354	16,460	48,667
(to make % sum correctly)	Adjusted	95,236	25,749	51,288	20,160	19,094	50,405
Econ. engaged		62,886	16,819	5,111	7,978	6,009	28,081
		66%	65%	10%	40%	31%	56%
Not engaged		32,350	8,930	46,177	12,182	13,085	22,324
		34%	35%	90%	60%	69%	44%
Skilled / not engaged (part of 'not')		1,679	161	1,827	194	105	1345
		2%	1%	4%	1%	1%	3%
Highest month earnings (US\$)		\$125	\$175	\$375	\$375	\$344	\$375
Av. Month earnings (US\$)		\$44	\$44	\$44	\$44	\$44	\$44

Area of Operations (AoO)		Gambella	Assosa	Shire	Afar	Jijiga	Mlkd/Dollo
Reg. State		Gambela	BGRS	Tigray	Afar	SRS	SRS
Mob. Ph coverage		1,286	2,202	33,274	16,519	25,502	6,954
		0.4%	3.5%	38.0%	32.0%	68.8%	4.5%
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Student		13,100	7,723	13,690	2,154	3,969	6,190
		4%	12%	16%	4%	11%	4%
Market-Oriented Skilled Agric. / Fishery Workers		8,909	4,637	1,388	1,563		13,903
		7%	7%	2%	3%		9%
Housekeeping and restaurant workers:		33,939	3,528	6,144	3,974	1,363	5,555
		7%	6%	7%	8%	4%	4%
Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing:						141	
						0%	
<b>SKILLS (TOP 3 per AOO)</b>							
Market-Oriented Skilled Agric. / Fishery Workers			45	166	31		753
Tailors, dressmakers and hatter			30	249		10	
Laborers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing:			18				86
Building frame and related worker				143			
Housekeepers / restaurant worker		554			55		
Sportspeople		150			28		
Drivers / Plant Operators						9	
Health Professionals						7	
Dairy-products makers							53
Jewellery makers		250					
<b>HOST COMMUNITIES</b>		<b>Gambella</b>	<b>Assosa</b>	<b>Shire</b>	<b>Afar</b>	<b>Jijiga</b>	<b>Mlkd/Dollo</b>
Host Direct		35,212	60,151	78,396	52,350	121,016	56,646
Direct Refugee / Host (%)		877%	104%	112%	99%	31%	273%
Refugees make up (% pop.)		90%	51%	53%	50%	23%	73%
Host Indirect		90,011	170,303	481,578	380,685	552,107	238,987
Indirect Refugee / Host (%)		343%	37%	18%	14%	7%	65%
Refugees make up (% pop.)		77%	27%	15%	12%	6%	39%
Region total (not graphed)		436,000					
Of region overall.		41%					

**UNHCR Ethiopia July 2020**

