

ETHIOPIA

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Greater engagement with development and private sector partners to expand opportunities for refugees' self-reliance and sustainable food security.
2. Increased food assistance to address immediate food needs for refugees.
3. Promotion of market-based approaches, including cash voucher assistance.

PROGRESS

1

Children and vulnerable groups

100 % of camps receiving supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups. More than 155,000 children was supported with school meals to support learning and attendance.

2

Food security through livelihoods

18,288 adults aged 18-59 years enabled to improve their food security through livelihoods training, receipt of productive assets, access to land and financial services.

3

Crop production

3,645 refugees have gained access to 1,690 hectares of land for crop production

4

Joint Assessment Mission

UNHCR, WFP and RRS undertook a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Gambella, Somali, Afar, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz Regions in May and June 2022.



UNHCR, RRS, WFP and partners, including from the private sector, are exploring opportunities for refugees and host communities to meet their food needs in a sustainable manner, including through livelihoods training, receipt of productive assets, and access to land.

PROGRESS / MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ 100% of camps received supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups (children under 2 years and pregnant and lactating mothers).
- ▶ 50,756 pre-primary and 105,902 primary school children supported with school meals to support learning and attendance.
- ▶ 18,288 adults aged 18-59 years enabled to improve their food security through livelihoods training, receipt of productive assets, access to land and linkage to financial services.
- ▶ With thanks to Government partners and local communities, 3,645 refugees have gained access to 1,609 hectares of land for crop production in the Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Somali Regions.
- ▶ Nutrition programmes operational in 21 of the 24 camps in 41 of the 43 nutrition centres. UNHCR and RRS continue to coordinate with UN agencies (UNICEF and WFP) and other partners to improve the nutrition status of refugees through preventive and curative programmes.
- ▶ UNHCR, WFP and RRS undertook a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in Gambella, Somali, Afar, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz Regions in May and June 2022. The findings of the JAM will provide strategic directions for joint programming to enhance refugees' capacities to adequately meet their food and other basic needs, improve their livelihoods opportunities, and increase their self-reliance

CHALLENGES

1. Due to protracted funding shortfalls, WFP has reduced rations to 50% for 750,000 registered refugees living in 22 camps and five sites in hosting communities across 6 Regions.
2. Limited livelihoods opportunities for refugees to meet their food needs in a sustainable manner.
3. Rising inflation rates leading to reduction of camps implementing the food and cash hybrid modality of food assistance.
4. Inability of refugees to meet their food needs results in negative coping mechanisms, including early marriage for girls and sending children under 16 years to work.
5. The drought affecting the Somali, Oromia and SNNP Regions have further worsened the food security and nutrition situation for refugees and host communities.

WAY FORWARD

1. Greater engagement with private sector and development partners to enhance food value chains for refugees and host communities.
2. Support the Government of Ethiopia with implementation of 2019 Refugee Proclamation and GRF pledges focused on expanding livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities for refugees.
3. Scale up peaceful co-existence activities between refugees and host communities.

With thanks to our donors:



UNHCR Participatory Assessment, 2022

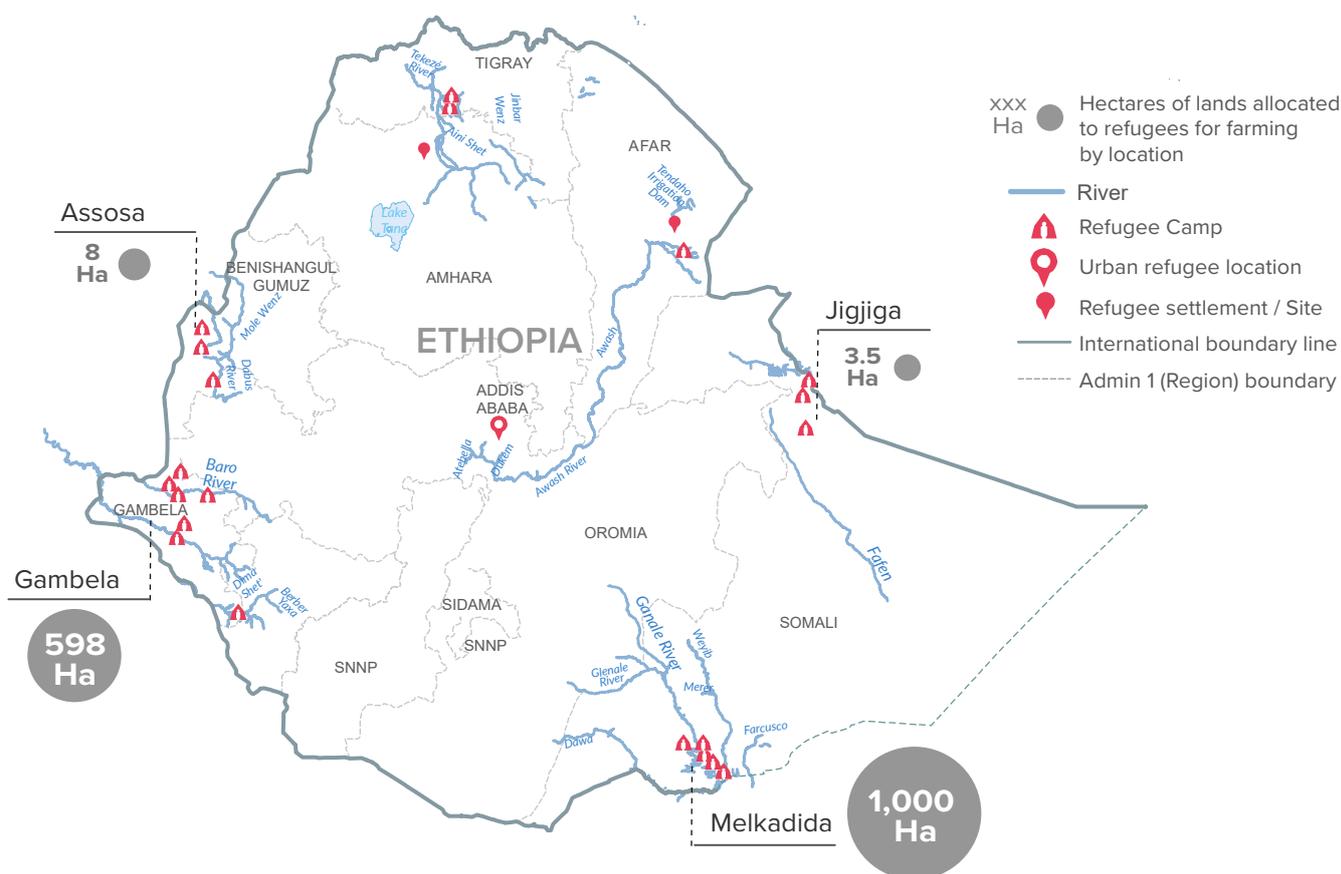
Preliminary findings from UNHCR's 2022 participatory assessment exercise (August 2022) involving 1,413 adult respondents (731 female and 682 male) and 1,045 children (536 girls and 509 boys):

- 56% of adults and 37% of children pointed to food as the service most needed in the camps.
- 37% of adults and 44% of children pointed to lack of food as their single biggest challenge.
- To cope with the food shortage in the camps, adults reported relying on harmful coping strategies like sending household members under the age of 16 to work (22%) early marriage for girls (18%) and selling of last female animal (16%)

Services needed which are currently unavailable in the camps



Irrigable/exploitable agricultural lands in the outskirts of refugee camps and lands allocated to refugees for farming



Expanding opportunities for self-reliance and sustainable food security

- UNHCR, RRS, WFP and partners, including from the private sector, are exploring opportunities for refugees and host communities to meet their food needs in a sustainable manner, including through livelihoods training, receipt of productive assets, and access to Irrigable/exploitable agricultural lands.

