



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Ethiopia

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

2022 was a challenging year for the Ethiopia Operation in terms of the complex operational environment, the fluid security situation, the worsening economic situation in the country and the drought situation. The conflict in Northern Ethiopia dominated humanitarian engagements and resources in 2022. There were multiple smaller conflicts in other parts of the country (Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia and SNNPR) that also led to large internal displacements. In 2022, Ethiopia also experienced its most severe drought in the last forty years following five consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020. The prolonged drought continued to compromise fragile livelihoods of people, heavily reliant on livestock and deepening food insecurity and malnutrition. According to OCHA, an estimated 24.1 million people were affected by the drought. The combination of the conflict and drought situations led to an exponential increase in the humanitarian needs in Ethiopia. The 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) puts the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance at more than 20 million.

There was a significant reduction in GDP from 6.1 % in 2020 to 3.3% in 2022. Overseas Development assistance (ODA) reduced from \$ 4 billion in 2020 to US\$ 2.7 billion in 2022. The local currency lost more than 40% of its value against the US dollar and inflation stood at 30%. The worsening economic situation led to a reduction on Government expenditure on social services further exacerbating the poverty situation in the country.

In Sudan and South Sudan, the unstable political situation has militated against any significant returns of refugees.

Ethiopia maintained an open door policy to refugees and asylum-seekers. Ethiopia hosted over 880,000 refugees mainly from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan. Furthermore, there were over 4.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs). However, the conflict negatively impacted refugees and IDPs and the work of UNHCR. In Tigray, banks were not operational in 2022 and there was a cap on the amount of cash humanitarian agencies could take into the region. Furthermore, there were challenges in terms of access and logistics (vehicle and fuel). This impeded partners' capacity to implement planned activities. In Afar, fighting engulfed Berhale camp in the first quarter of the year - forcing some 34,000 refugees to abandon the camp and seek refuge in other parts of the region. In Benishangul Gumuz, UAGs attacked two camps forcing some 22,000 to flee the camps. The displaced refugees were eventually relocated to Tsore camp near Assosa.

While new displacements were still taking place in several parts of Ethiopia due to conflict, inter-communal violence and drought, a significant milestone in the pursuit of lasting peace in Ethiopia was achieved in November 2022, with the signing of the AU-led peace agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF).

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

All forcibly displaced populations in Ethiopia can live dignified and safe lives protected from harm in all aspects of their lives.

UNHCR supported the Government to draft guidelines on the implementation of the asylum system across the country. UNHCR also successfully negotiated a strategy for the handover of registration activities to the Government, as well as a resumption of key protection activities related to documentation and status of refugees, which were suspended since Nov 2021. UNHCR provided technical support for the development of the refugee legal framework and continued throughout 2022 to advocate for the adoption of a comprehensive Refugee Regulation to further expound on and implement the provisions of the 2019 Proclamation. These interventions led to progress in line with the national asylum law and the Government's pledges to strengthen asylum systems to better protect refugees. UNHCR led the protection cluster, supported the Government to develop the legal framework for the domestication of the Kampala Convention and to design a strategy/mechanism for the response to the IDP situation. In October, UNHCR organized meetings to draft the IDP Proclamation, share experiences to refine and solidify the strategy for engagement on internal displacement in Ethiopia. In 2022, a campaign was initiated to develop authorities' capacities. As a direct result, registration, identification, and documentation activities resumed, with 223 asylum-seekers recognized as refugees; 34,262 IDPs and returnees provided with free legal aid and legal awareness activities in partnership with the local universities on HLP and associated rights. UNHCR trained governmental and partners' staff on PSEA, GBV and CP issues. Community-based structures were trained on an ongoing basis to support case management and awareness-raising activities aiming to tackle issues such as child marriage and child labour. Psychosocial and material support and services were provided to displaced populations, especially to the most vulnerable, including GBV survivors, and children at risk. Regarding freedom of movement, though Ethiopia made a pledge in 2016 to allow at least 10% of the refugees to benefit from the out of camp policy, and the 2019 Refugees Proclamation and the 2019 OCP directive guaranteed freedom of movement and choice of residence of refugees, the encampment approach has continued to be strictly applied. Refugees need to obtain pass permit to move out of camps and an OCP permit to reside out of camps. Refugees encounter bureaucratic hurdles to obtain the permits; and movement out of camps without obtaining the necessary permit exposes them to risks of detention and forced return to the camps. As a result, only 12% of refugees are allowed to reside in urban areas and settlements while the remaining are confined in refugee camps or designated sites. A slight increase from the baseline is due to the continued movement of refugees displaced from conflict areas into urban areas, mainly Addis Ababa.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

All forcibly displaced populations have access to basic services, in a progressively inclusive manner with improving host community services, and all meet their basic needs with dignity.

Refugees and hosts have increased access to clean, affordable, sustainable energy in a protection sensitive manner, while Natural resources are better protected, managed and rehabilitated

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.51%	15.51%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	IDPs	33.00%	33.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.59%	23.59%

In 2022 Shelter, Health, Nutrition, Education, WASH and Energy sectors developed sector strategies aligned with the Multi-Year Strategy, the Ethiopian Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and the Ethiopian Government Strategies, in collaboration with partners and UN agencies, concretizing partnership for inclusion. Shelter and NFI clusters reached 514,000 IDPs (90,568, or 17.6% by UNHCR directly) with shelter support. A total of 10,367 shelters, 7,925 emergency shelters and 2,432 transitional shelters were maintained.

The health cluster partners continued supporting the government of Ethiopia to deliver lifesaving health and nutrition services to the populations affected by conflict, drought and floods. Focusing on provision of health services to refugees, UNHCR and the Government of Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) reached 828,295 persons (incl 138,406 members of hosting communities) in outpatient consultations, and 44,372 children aged 6-59 months with the treatment of acute malnutrition.

The education sector advanced inclusion of refugees in national education systems, through UNHCR-RRS partnership with development actors, especially with the World Bank (WB), the ministry of Education (MoE) and through actions monitored through "National Refugee Integration Steering Committee". A total 4,530 (21% female were enrolled in tertiary education, incl 2,793 (12%F) in public Universities. Total of 1,734 (48%F) refugees were enrolled in the public TVET system, 1065 benefitted from wage and self-employment opportunities. Total of 4,280 (32%F) refugees were integrated into the host community schools in pre-primary, primary and secondary education. Under the WB IDA 19 program, three refugee secondary schools were assessed and one refugee secondary school (Tsore Arumela secondary school in Assosa), officially transitioned to the Regional Education Bureau Management.

UNHCR and partners continued to promote integrated inclusive water supply systems. As part of the Blueprint partnership, UNICEF provided optimization support for the Itang water utilities for refugees and host communities. This has improved system efficiency and reliable provision of water. With funding from KfW, the R-WASH project in Jijiga aims to provide integrated water services to refugees and host communities.

UNHCR partners continued to address protection risks through an increased access to alternative cooking fuel, environment friendly, solutions such as the plantation of 863,00 multi-purpose trees in and around the refugee camps: solar power solutions such as solarization of health centers, contributing to the Ethiopian Government Green Legacy Initiative, and reduction of carbon emissions and sustainable provision of clean and reliable electricity for health centers.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Increased number of forcibly displaced and host communities attain self-reliance supported by increased access to sustainable employment

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	IDPs	37.74%	37.74%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.68%	53.58%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	22.35%	22.35%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.26%	19.81%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	67.20%	67.20%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.26%	48.26%

As of end 2022, Ethiopia hosted 296,798 refugees of working age. As per the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, qualified refugees and asylum-seekers under Article 26 have the right to work under certain conditions. Cumulatively (from 2019), 2,800 qualified refugees were issued residence permits (which also legally serve as a work permit) enabling their right to work in Ethiopia, while 5,000 more were expected to receive the said permits by the end of 2022 / early 2023. Residence permits are issued to refugees participating in joint projects together with host communities. This has been implemented under the Government's Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work (Directive No 02/2019). Over 3,100 refugees were able to access 1,609 ha of arable land for crop production in rural refugee-hosting areas. Total of 3,983 refugees were supported to start businesses or attain self-employment through entrepreneurship training, cooperatives and capital grants provided by UNHCR and different partners. Total of 25,808 beneficiaries received productive assets and training through investments made by development and humanitarian partners. IDPs, being Ethiopian nationals, also have the right to decent work. Over 100,000 refugees and host community members directly or indirectly gained access to economic opportunities in the agriculture and livestock sectors.

41% (171,105) of all refugee children of school age (both primary and tertiary) were enrolled in schools; 59% (253,211) of eligible, school age refugee children in Ethiopia were out of school. Enrollment was highest in primary education (at 50%) and lowest in secondary education (19%). These results were achieved through UNHCR's direct contribution to education for refugees, implemented through partners RRS (for primary education) and Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) (for secondary education).

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

More forcibly displaced persons benefit from a wider range of durable solutions tailored to their needs and desires.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,090	309
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,212	1,157

Despite significant challenges in 2022, together with other actors UNHCR contributed to finding solutions for displaced populations. Armed conflict, moratoriums on registration, issuance of civil documents and exit permits subsisted for the better part of the year. This impacted UNHCR's access and ability to process resettlement/complementary pathways applications, in cases where some family members had not been registered. As a result, the departure figures were lower compared to what was planned for the year. In late 2022, the suspended activities resumed. The Projected Global Resettlement Needs for Ethiopia in 2022 were set at 106,140 refugees, with a quota of 3,050 granted by third countries. In 2022, the country quota was surpassed, with 3,118 refugees submitted for consideration to various resettlement countries (102% vs. the 2022 target). In 2022, 47% more refugees were submitted for resettlement compared to 2021. Moreover, 309 refugees departed for resettlement to various third countries. Regarding the complementary pathways - refugees in Ethiopia continued to benefit from various legal and safe pathways to third countries, including through the Italian Humanitarian Corridor (42), education pathways (7), private sponsorships (1,108) and family reunification. Over 1,400 refugees received information on complementary pathways, and 210 enrolled in labor mobility platforms. The operation provided voluntary repatriation services to 144 Ethiopian returnee households (285 persons). A six-month reintegration cash assistance package was provided to all the returnees to help them rebuild their lives in Ethiopia. UNHCR and partners were also able to support voluntary returns of over 35,000 IDPs in Amhara, Afar and Tigray regions. The value for the number of stateless persons from whom nationality is granted is left blank because data was not available from government, UNHCR or other sources.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2022, approximately 4.5 million Ethiopians plus 79,431 refugees were displaced from their homes and camps, sometimes multiple times, on account of conflict in the Tigray (57,398), Afar (3,892) and Benishangul-Gumuz (22,000) regions of Ethiopia, fleeing fighting and serious violation of human rights against civilians in these areas. New camps and sites were established to host the displaced and to provide basic lifesaving assistance, including protection services, shelter and NFIs. In this context, moratoriums on registration, issuance of civil documents, and issuance of exit permits subsisted for the better part of the year restricting the protection space for all displaced populations. This impacted humanitarian access to some locations, generated protection risks stemming from the lack of documentation, including restrictions of the freedom of movement, and access to solutions including resettlement/complementary pathways where some family members had not been registered, the greatest impact is evidenced in the low departure figures compared to what was planned for the year. Optimal delivery of quality and dignified services to displaced people including WASH, Education, Shelter, health, food and nutrition services were hampered in 2022 due to funding shortfalls and rising commodities due to ramifications of the Ukraine crisis, global economic shocks and the continued impact from the COVID 19 pandemic, disease outbreaks and drought together with the outbreaks of violence. Throughout most of the year, humanitarian access to northern Ethiopia, especially Tigray, also impacted the ability to achieve results for most of the year. However, the humanitarian situation in Northern Ethiopia saw significant improvements following the signing of a peace deal between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front in Pretoria in November 2022. Humanitarian interventions ramped up as access to several areas within the conflict impacted regions have improved. More refugees from affected camps in Tigray were relocated to Alemwach site in Gonder.

As a result of the displacement of Eritrean refugees from Tigray, the urban refugee population in Addis Ababa dramatically increased to 72,951. Refugee inclusion in national systems remains a work in progress; actions to fully have a service transitioned and delivered through line ministries and the regional government requires higher level engagement with right fit partnerships such development actors and private sector. Access to services for the urban refugees remains critical. One out of two refugee children 6-59 months in Ethiopia is malnourished due to inadequate resources to Food, health, WASH Education, shelter and energy and has long-term effect to economic development. The food basket only met 50-60% of RDA.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022, UNHCR played a prominent and active role at the level of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and in Cluster Coordination. In the IDP response, UNHCR led the Protection Cluster, and co-led the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCM) with IOM. UNHCR was also leading player in the operation response for shelter and NFI. In the refugee programme, UNHCR closely collaborated with WFP in the provision of food to refugees. To address WFP funding gaps in 2022 which led to reduced food rations for refugees, UNHCR, RRS and WFP jointly advocated to in-country donors and Embassies, including joint press conferences. Towards the end of the year, there was an improvement in the WFP food pipeline. With funding from KfW, UNHCR continued to collaborate with UNICEF in putting in place the required WASH infrastructure to enhance an integrated water system for refugees and host communities in the Jijjiga area. UNHCR also continued collaboration with UNICEF for improvement of education, child protection and WASH services for refugees under the Blueprint project. UNHCR participated in the inter-agency review / update of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) considering the changing operational context in the country since the launch of the 2020 – 2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework (UNSDCF). The findings of the CCA review will guide the review of the UNSDCF to reflect current operational realities in the country.

During the implementation period, the second phase of the World Bank funded US\$ 180 million “Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project” (DRDIP), which will provide multi-sectoral assistance for refugees and host communities (with refugees as direct beneficiaries) was launched. UNHCR also continued working with operational partners who brought in over US\$ 100 million into the refugee program in 2021/ 2022.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Strengthened access to registration and documentation in Ethiopia and increased inclusion in national systems

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.88%	100.00%	98.88%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	17.70%	20.00%	17.70%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.41%	64.00%	64.41%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	46.80%	50.00%	46.80%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.56%	100.00%	97.35%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR almost reached its 2022 target registering 99% of all refugees and asylum-seekers on an individual basis, despite the temporary halt of the registration activities. The remaining 1% includes new asylum-seekers in Jijiga and Asayita Camp, in the Afar region, where UNHCR had access issues. Birth registration challenges reached a higher number of the target population than indicated as a baseline (39%). Only 38.8% of children under 5 years of age were registered in the civil authority database. The situation in Ethiopia where more than 92% refugee ID cards had expired or with no ID cards, had heavily impacted the vital events indicator of birth registration. Refugee families in Ethiopia did not received the vital civil documents (birth, death, marriage, divorce) with the exception for refugees in Gambella because of the existing directive on vital events registration which states that vital events documents cannot be issued until the individual has valid refugee ID cards. Throughout 2022, the re-issuance of asylum-seeker and refugee ID cards was halted due to the State of Emergency declared in late 2021. However, the Operation was able to continue issuing PoR (Proof of Registration) recognized, in the absence of a valid ID card. The operation achieved the projected target, ensuring that 96.6% of refugees received PoR. Despite concerted efforts of all stakeholders (UNHCR, donors and refugee communities), the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) did not resume the re-issuance of refugee ID card, which generated substantive protection risks for refugees. Nevertheless, refugee ID cards were issued on exceptional basis, to university students to facilitate their access to education. The UNHCR Registration Team worked in close coordination with the RRS (Refugees and Returnees Service) to develop a Multi-Year Strategic Plan of Action (MYSPoA) 2022-24, initiating handover of all identity management (IDM) activities to the GoE. This intervention has served as a catalyst for the resumption of the re-issuance of ID cards in 2023. In 2022, UNHCR was implementing projects to enable IDPs and IDP returnees to access civil documentation, such as ID cards and birth certificates, in collaboration with the local government, and through free legal aid projects in partnership with local

universities. Community awareness-raising activities were conducted through the distribution of group and tailored information materials on how to obtain civil documentation. New free legal aid offices were opened to bring services closer to those in need, and advocacy efforts were undertaken at local and national levels to improve access to legal and civil documentation for displaced IDP returnees and vulnerable local community members.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR Ethiopia made dedicated efforts to register the identified remaining 1% of displaced people in Jijiga and at Asayita camp. In Jijiga, UNHCR hired new staff to clear the backlog of 6,500 cases, pending for over five years. The RRS requested a joint assessment to be conducted, its results to be cleared by the RRS HQ in Addis Ababa, as a pre-condition for the registration of this caseload. The UNHCR Sub-Office in the Afar region made similar, dedicated efforts to clear the remaining backlog of 3,000 cases, still pending clearance by the RRS.

Due to the State of Emergency declared in late 2021, no birth certificates nor identity credentials have been re-issued by the RRS. The Immigration and Citizenship Service (ICS) - in cooperation with RRS, UNICEF and UNHCR - were working to develop and roll-out a dedicated mobile CRVS application, aiming to replace the use of hard-copy birth certificates and contribute to the more efficient process flows.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

The national asylum system, including increased access to and quality of asylum process, is strengthened in line with international rights and standards

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Although Refugee Status Determination (RSD) is under the mandate of the Government, as per the Refugee Proclamation, the involvement of the authorities in the RSD process was very minimal. The RRS role was limited to the final endorsement of the RSD decisions and support in the notification of RSD decisions. RSD work is currently done by UNHCR teams in Addis Ababa and Assosa. However, as of June 2022, RRS has recreated a new staff structure with four RSD dedicated personnel to adjudicate and oversee the national asylum procedure. Accordingly, the newly recruited adjudicators have started shadowing UNHCR RSD interviews to enhance their capacity. In addition, previously, in the absence of a Directive to guide the asylum system in the country, there was a huge inconsistency in approach and application of the national asylum procedures across different field locations. To mitigate, harmonize and standardize the practices across all operations, an RSD Directive and Appeal Hearing Council Guideline was drafted in 2022 to guide the implementation of the asylum system across the country, once finalized and endorsed. To this end, RRS reoriented itself to fully take over the RSD responsibility from UNHCR, which is a progress in line with the national legislation and Ethiopia's pledges to strengthen the asylum system to better protect persons we serve. In the context of Ethiopia, asylum seekers and refugees have equal access to legal aid services similar to nationals, both from the government and other legal aid service providers. Currently, the application of legal advice and representation in RSD procedures was not practical given the high rate of recognition as well the administrative nature of the RSD procedure where according to the national refugee proclamation, legal measures are applied in the case of error of law after second instance rejection. Hence, in the absence of functional appeal hearing council there were no cases rejected on appeal to benefit from legal advice and representation in RSD procedures. With limited RSD staffing in Addis Ababa and Assosa, in 2022, 223 asylum claims were recognized at first instance. All processed cases were long-pending asylum applications. As the asylum system was largely suspended, the RSD has been processing applications pending from the backlogs. To expedite the processing of cases, the RSD adopted and developed the simplified RSD process for Syrian, Sudanese (Darfur) and Eastern DRC

cases.

In the reporting period, UNHCR had set 80% target to an effective appeal procedure for rejected cases on first instance, taking into consideration the high rate of recognition in Ethiopia and the limited number of rejected cases pending appeal procedures. However, as the Appeal Hearing Council was not constituted, the target was not achieved. Invitation to reconstitute the Appeal Hearing Council was sent out to respective agencies to nominate the representatives of their agency. There is an effort and a commitment demonstrated by RRS to reestablish the Appeal Hearing Council, which has not been functional for the past few years.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Access to asylum for Eritrean asylum-seekers has been suspended since January 2020, and for other nationalities in Addis Ababa since November 2021. Despite continued advocacy efforts at various levels for access to registration and asylum systems, it remains largely suspended in different parts of the country. The 2,253 RSD cases that have been pending for long time were given priority in processing in 2022, which significantly increased the average RSD processing time. The Appeal Hearing Council has not yet been established to review rejected cases. Although there are few rejected cases, the appeal process has not been functional for over three years. Claims rejected in first instance were not able to appeal. As UNHCR does not have access to land borders and airports, it was challenging to monitor, advocate and document potential asylum-seekers at risk of refoulement by border officials or immigration authorities. In 2022, only one case of refoulement was documented, after the asylum-seeker contacted UNHCR for assistance. Number of RSD staff, both at UNHCR and RRS, remained limited in 2022.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

The Kampala convention for Protection of IDP's is fully domesticated and an IDP policy is developed

Legal, policy and regulatory environment is strengthened by GoE in line with international rights and standards

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) adequately strengthened the legal and policy frameworks for the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, in line with the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 protocol and the rights and entitlements provided therein - albeit challenges in implementation. In 2022, the GoE has taken additional legislative steps to implement the 2019 Refugee Proclamation by drafting the RSD Directive and Internal Guidelines for Appeal Hearing Council. In line with its supervisory responsibility, UNHCR provided technical support for the development of the refugee legal framework and continued throughout 2022 to advocate for the adoption of a Refugee Regulation to expound on and implement the 2019 Proclamation. The contributions of humanitarian and development partners such as the WB, as well as government stakeholders, was instrumental in the development of the national legal framework. For a full implementation of the rights of refugees, it is imperative that UNHCR continues with its advocacy efforts in supporting the RRS to collaborate with key government stakeholders, and to ensure that refugees can obtain the required permits and licenses to access economic opportunities in line with legal framework. In addition, UNHCR has been engaged in supporting the RRS in sensitization and awareness-raising activities aimed at increasing the awareness of relevant stakeholders on the national legal framework. Additional legislative and policy measures, including adoption of Refugee Regulation and Refugee Policy/Strategy, are needed to put in place a favorable national legal framework that is in line with the 1951 Convention. In relation to IDPs, the GoE has embarked on the effort to develop a national legal framework on IDPs. UNHCR engaged with and supported the Inter-Ministerial Taskforce (IMTF) that is mandated to develop the legal framework for the domestication of the Kampala Convention and to design strategy/response mechanism for IDPs, as well as documentation of internal displacement. In this regard, in October 2022,

UNHCR organized the first round of retreats to draft the IDP Proclamation. UNHCR also organized an IDP event in August 2022, which was used as a platform for experience-sharing and an opportunity to refine and solidify strategy for engagement on internal displacement in Ethiopia. Moreover, UNHCR initiated capacity-development campaign for government representatives, by organizing four participatory workshops on IDPs. Efforts to advocate with the GoE to be signatory to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions have not been successful due to de-prioritization as a result of lack of evidence showing the extent of stateless in the country despite studies indicating risks of statelessness due to lack of sufficient safeguards to ensure that no child is born stateless in Ethiopia, undetermined nationality among the cross-border population, and possibility of some persons with undetermined nationality born in Ethiopia. Ethiopia, undetermined nationality among the cross-border population, and possibility of some persons with undetermined nationality born in Ethiopia.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

For reasons attributed to internal security and political challenges, in 2022, the GoE did not prioritize the adoption of the Refugee Regulations. Without the Regulations, it will be a challenge to implement many of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers contained in the Proclamation. The Regulations will clarify provisions that are formulated in vague and comparative terms, address inconsistencies with other national laws and define roles and responsibilities of government stakeholders for the implementation of the Proclamation. In relation to IDPs, lack of political will to speed up the promulgation of the IDP Proclamation, compounded by the absence of a lead government agency to take responsibility to coordinate IDP response and oversee development of IDPs legal and policy frameworks, continued to challenge the achievement of the planned results in 2022. Due to lack of evidence on the scale of statelessness in Ethiopia, there is reluctance among stakeholders to prioritize and take the required measures to prevent and reduce statelessness.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Provision of GBV response for survivors and implementation of GBV risk mitigation measures across all sectors

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	89.30%	90.00%	89.30%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.36%	100.00%	95.36%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	59.20%	60.00%	59.20%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.55%	60.00%	58.55%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.19%	100.00%	96.19%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Activities related to prevention, risk mitigation and response for GBV were implemented. Awareness raising activities aimed at prevention were conducted both with refugees and IDP communities including on FGM and the root causes of GBV while also creating awareness on the different GBV response services that are

available. Workers in One-Stop Centers (OSC) were trained on GBV prevention and response. Through integrated awareness sessions, focus group discussions and sensitization activities on both GBV/PSEA, similar training was conducted for the communities. In Gambella, 184,528 (105,612 female) were reached through coffee time discussions and mini and mass campaigns. Targetted trainings were conducted based on the identified need. For instance, in locations such as Assosa where the training need for Accountability to Affected People (AAP) was identified, it was ensured that community representatives receive such training.

The operation conducted a nationwide GBV Assessment. The assessment was unique for the region with its scope and comprehensive thematic coverage. The data was gathered from 8,816 displaced individuals (2337 were children), taking the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) policy into account. The findings of the assessment assisted to inform on the needs and priorities of the community, particularly women and girls and aligning responses with GBV Minimum Standards.

UNHCR jointly with UNFPA completed data collection for a GBV Assessment in Afar and Amhara.

The GBV assessments revealed that some of the things that exacerbate GBV are issues related to other sectoral activities. Accordingly, to ensure multi-sectoral response to GBV, sector leads were provided with a workshop on GBV Risk-mitigation.

In One Stop Centers and Women Shelter services around the country, GBV survivors were able to use the comprehensive GBV response services that include health, psychosocial, legal and shelter services. Regarding case management of GBV survivors, the GBV Information Management System has been rolled out in all locations except in the Urban areas and in the North.

In Alemwach, a holistic GBV response system that is accessible for all refugees was set up. Within the past year 179 survivors (161F and 18M) were provided with multisectoral services. The operation is providing both capacity development and material support for the OSC around the country, these locations include Addis Ababa, Amhara, and Afar. Furthermore, with the collaborative work with University Law Schools, GBV survivors (refugee and IDPS) have been assisted with legal aid services, and survivor-centered case management services. 12,930 IDPs were reached and have reported knowing where to access available GBV services while there were 475 survivors who were satisfied with the GBV case management services.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In certain locations women faced security challenges which increased risks of GBV. During the attack on the Barhale camp, in Afar, in February 2022, several women and girls were kidnapped. The absence of women-friendly spaces in locations such as Serdo in Afar and Alemwach in Amhara impacted the GBV interventions.

Budget constraints have been an issue in many locations.

In Gambella, lack of alternative sources of energy continues to expose women and girls to GBV risks when collecting firewood. This was also confirmed as a risk factor in the GBV assessment across all locations.

In the GBV assessment, the main reason GBV survivors choose to remain hidden is due to social stigma that results in the underreporting of GBV cases.

In certain locations, treating GBV medical cases was challenging due to the absence of dignity kits distribution. In Kebribeyah, cultural stigma towards using sanitary pads made their distribution challenging. While the IDP population increased, the SGBV budget did not, making it difficult to provide appropriate response.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Children of concern are protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination and have access to child friendly procedures and services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	IDPs	57.47%	70.00%	97.61%
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.29%	68.00%	63.79%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	7.60%	8.00%	7.60%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56.61%	60.00%	82.48%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	IDPs	43.22%	50.00%	52.79%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.03%	66.00%	66.15%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Child Protection (CP) programming was implemented through various prevention and response interventions, including the identification of children at risk. Best Interests Procedures (BIP) were in place for children at heightened risk for whom Best Interest Determination (BIA/BID) was initiated or completed. Alternative care, psycho-social support, and material assistance were provided based on identified needs. In Gambella, CP data was collected through CPIMS+, whose interoperability with proGres v4 was piloted in 2022; UNHCR staff from other locations participated in the Regional proGres v4 CP module training in Nairobi. Training on revised BIP Guidelines was completed for CP partners across the operation. Governmental and non-child protection partners' staff were trained on CP issues; community-based structures were trained on an ongoing basis to support case management and awareness-raising activities aiming to tackle issues such as child marriage and child labour. Children and youth were provided with age-, gender- and culturally appropriate recreational activities in Child Friendly Spaces/Youth Friendly Spaces. An inclusion assessment to inform of the current status of inclusion of refugee children and to assess the capacity of the national system for the inclusion of refugee children was launched. A review of the Child Rights Legal Framework was completed. UNHCR contributed to the collective efforts to address the child protection concerns until suitable durable solutions are envisaged for the IDP populations. Psychosocial and material support were provided to children of concern; follow-up visits to children at risk were conducted. Foster families were selected for foster care arrangements. Awareness-raising events on child protection issues were conducted for children between the age of 5 and 17. Partner staff also benefitted from capacity building session on child protection. Assessments conducted by child protection actors, under the leadership of UNICEF and the Bureau of Women, Children and Social Affairs in the Amhara region, found that the armed conflict generated numerous child protection concerns. Children remained unaccompanied and separated and faced other forms of child protection risks. Appropriate case management services are provided, including the alternative care arrangement. Protection desks and child-friendly spaces were set up in Debre Berhan, North and South Wello, as well as in North Gondar. Community structures and case managers were trained in case identification, Best Interest Determination (BIA and BID), and were assigned to IDP sites. Children participated in the activities or had access to ten child friendly spaces (CFS) established across all intervention areas in Mekelle and Shire AoRs in the

Tigray region. Through coordinated efforts, the second phase of the IDP returnee program was implemented including set up of alternative care for the UASC.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The implementation of the GoE's pledge on inclusion of refugee children was limited to the issuance of birth certificates. The limited realization of the pledge restricts meaningful inclusion in the national child protection system. The issuance of birth certificates to refugees ceased since May 2022. Community births are not recognized, leading to an increase in the number of unregistered children. Budget cuts have led to limited interventions targeting adolescents, children with disabilities and those in need of specialized MHPSS. Recurrent security incidents due to inter-ethnic/tribal conflicts restricted movement. In Shire, Tigray, recurring insecurity, excessive checkpoints, and infrastructure damage impacted service delivery. In the IDP response, the reunification of the UASCs was hampered by insecurity. CP actors were not able to effectively address all CP concerns. Due to high congestion of the camps, prevention and response activities carried out did not meet the expected outcome.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Improved access to justice all for persons of concern

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Jijjiga, regular detention monitoring was conducted to identify detained refugees who need free legal assistance. UNHCR and partners provided mobile legal aid services for refugees and asylum-seekers. To strengthen and streamline the mobile court service, an Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and collaboration document for mobile court service for refugees and asylum-seekers were developed and signed between the Somali Region Supreme Court, UNHCR, RRS and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). Mobile courts services in Gambella were expanded to all camps, thus increasing the access of the refugees to the formal justice system. The mobile court handled mostly civil cases (2,263), mainly in Pinyudo camp, related to name changes. The Mobile Court Monthly Coordination Forum was established in Addis Ababa, chaired by the President of the Supreme Court, and attended by representatives of the Justice Bureau, RRS and UNHCR. UNHCR supported the Supreme Court in strengthening its reporting capacity. In addition, zonal and camp-level legal aid coordination meetings were conducted to ensure that refugees have access to justice and legal remedies and benefit from the existing services. Refugees' access to the national justice system and local courts has been facilitated. UNHCR worked to provide refugees and asylum-seekers with legal counseling and free legal aid assistance through partners, EECMY (in Afar), Jijjiga University and RRS. To improve access to justice and legal remedies, capacity building training and awareness raising on national, regional, and international asylum and refugee legislations were conducted. The training was provided to local judicial and security bodies, the refugee community, law enforcement bodies, RRS, UNHCR and relevant government sectors.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges included destruction of justice facilities and archives due to insecurity; lack of telecommunication means, internet access, and limited number of trained and experienced lawyers and free legal aid service providers; limited capacity of local forces to provide security; and lack of trust in justice systems. In the North, lack of transportation and fuel impeded partners from reaching people who may have needed assistance. The Regional court in Northern Ethiopia was continuously disregarding the Housing, Land and Property issues. In general, budget constraints, coupled with price inflation, conflict and

late submission of reports by some Supreme Courts, presented a major challenge to timely delivery of services to people we serve.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

AGD inclusiveness, accountability to affected people and Gender equality is promoted

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	40.00%	40.00%	64.84%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	80.00%	94.64%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.00%	80.00%	78.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	50.56%	50.00%	50.56%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.26%	40.00%	40.26%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners worked closely with diverse members of the refugee, IDP and hosting communities to ensure and strengthen their participation in programming, women, men, girls and boys of varied backgrounds were included in planning through inclusive assessments. Some 8,727 participants including 5,881 (2964M, 2917F) refugees from refugee hosting locations across the country were included in the participatory assessments conducted during the year. Further, the GBV and AAP assessment was also conducted with the involvement of 8, 286 (4320M, 4232F) refugees. The outcomes of these two assessments informed the 2023 detailed planning. The assessments also offered an opportunity for feedback on the various services provided to refugees. This feedback was shared with sector leads at national and sub-office levels for appropriate adjustments to service provision. In Gambella, the associations of persons with disabilities and community structures were actively engaged in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of partner (RaDO and HelpAge) projects. Various community structures including the Refugee Central Committee, Women's Associations, Youth Associations, and Child Parliament were given material support and capacity enhancement trainings with regard to their role in representation of the community. These community structures and associations were an integral part of monthly coordination meetings where their needs were presented, and feedback offered. In Tigray, UNHCR and partners worked closely with the IDP population and their leaders to ensure their participation and ownership for a successful implementation of the various field activities. As UNHCR and partners couldn't always access field locations, these community-based structures were key actors. Different IDP committees were established for coordination and supervision of the designated activities in all sites and regular meetings were conducted with the IDPs and their leaders to seek their support in the management and resolution of problems and challenges as they arise. To ensure effective complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM), engagement was held with community members to address the effectiveness of existing feedback mechanisms. This was also assessed in the

participatory assessment and the GBV/AAP assessment. These assessments showed preferred methods of CFM included the use of phones and face to face meetings. Following this and other localized assessments, offices made efforts to enhance the effectiveness of CFM and increase them. In Afar, helplines were set up to receive complaints including on protection, resettlement and PSEA. Offices in both IDP and refugee locations also boosted their protection desks and suggestion boxes as part of CFM. UNHCR and partners also promoted gender equality and women's leadership by engaging women of diverse backgrounds to identify barriers and challenges within the community's leadership and participation through community conversations and dialogues and disseminated IEC materials on gender equality and women's rights. While women's representation remained low, it was noted that in Okugo camp in Gambella, 50% of the RCC were women and were involved in the decision-making processes that affect their day-to-day lives.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Various factors challenged the achievement of results, particularly relating to the full involvement of the people we serve. The IDP population increased owing to continuing conflict and drought, while some refugee camps were destroyed in conflict, leading to secondary displacement of refugees. The conflict also restricted access to the people we serve, limiting provision of services, but also their involvement. Community structures proved instrumental (in locations where they had been set up) in facilitating service delivery, when/where UNHCR and partners had no access. These structures should therefore be strengthened further to offer community-based protection. Budget constraints also affected delivery of services across the country. This also affected services and interventions for persons with disabilities. The involvement of women in leadership also continued to be limited, owing to traditional beliefs limiting women's roles. Further, in some locations, elections of community representatives were not held as scheduled for various reasons; participation of women in leadership remained below expectations.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Refugees and host communities have access to sufficient, safe, sustainable and clean cooking energy

PoCs have access to electricity allowing them for basic lighting and electricity

Refugee impacted areas rehabilitated including with soil conservation

Tree plantation and woodlot development in refugee and host community area

Natural resource management and shared environment better protected

PoC have access to safe settlements, adequate shelter and coordinated infrastructures services

Community facilities have access to clean, renewable and efficient energy source

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.00%	25.00%	22.04%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

NHCR, partners, and the local authorities provided core relief items including bedding items, kitchen sets, and hygiene items to 964,389 IDPs, returnees, and the non-displaced affected population in different conflict, drought and flood affected regions. The provided items increase safe, and inclusive access to appropriate household necessities and improved the protection and the living conditions of the crisis-affected people.

Cash Based Interventions (CBI) was given to cover a wide range of multisectoral needs. Nearly three quarters of UNHCR's CBI portfolio was provided through multi-purpose cash (MPC) grants, reaching nearly 20,000 Eritrean refugees who relocated to Addis Ababa after having to flee camps in the North, as well as drought affected IDPs in Oromia. In Amhara and Afar, UNHCR used CBI to help some IDPs pay rent and others repair and rebuild their damaged shelters. In Tigray, despite the suspension of banks, UNHCR managed to get cash to IDPs and refugees. In Jijiga, Somali refugees were given cash to purchase school fees and underwear. In Assosa, South Sudanese refugees were granted cash to pay for local shelter labour. Ethiopian refugees returning from countries of asylum, mainly Kenya, received three rounds of cash assistance to help cover expenses related to reintegration.

Access to alternative cooking fuel is one of the unmet needs for the refugees and hosting communities. Refugees are mostly dependent on the natural forest to cook their food rations while women are facing protection challenges during the collection of firewood. By 2021, UNHCR in collaboration with partners created alternative cooking energy access to 11% of camp-based refugees and asylum seekers in Ethiopia. With a planned target of 25%, 18% of the refugee population in Ethiopia had access to alternative cooking energy by 2022. This was achieved through alternative energy mix of charcoaled briquettes, electric communal kitchens, woodlot-based fuel wood and energy saving stoves.

Provision of modern household lighting and installation of street lighting for nighttime community protection was a key objective. Overall, access to modern household lighting has scaled-up to 32% across refugee areas in collaboration with partners and donors. Two health centers were also solarized to benefit more than 150,000 refugees and hosting communities in Itang Woreda of Gambella region. As part of the environmental protection and natural resource management program, more than 834,950 multi-purpose tree seedlings were raised and planted across refugee camps and hosting community rehabilitation areas. Harvesting of eucalyptus and bamboo woodlots has started in Benishangul Gumuz Region of Assosa for household energy and shelter construction. Furthermore, UNHCR and NRDEP Assosa has secured more than 8 million Kg of fuelwood from the Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources woodlots to be harvested for household energy consumption in the coming years.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Limited resources and technology were the main challenges in meeting targeted outcomes in energy access and environmental protection. Due to reduced budget allocations, most of the planned activities related to energy access were not realized. Insecurity, mainly in the northern and western parts of Ethiopia, also affected energy and environment interventions, as some projects were halted or shifted to other locations. The evolving drought emergency in some parts of the country has also increased the need for climate resilience and clean energy intervention, even though some of the planned targets were also not achievable.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

PoC have access to safe settlements, adequate shelter and coordinated infrastructures services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	1.50%	2.00%	1.50%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.23%	46.00%	28.41%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	24.20%	25.00%	24.20%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	40.00%	33.04%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Within the 2022 Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan, Shelter and NFI clusters targeted 4.1 million IDPs, returnees, and host communities (incl. 1.76 million targeted for shelter support). Shelter partners, including UNHCR, collectively reached 514,000 crisis-affected families with shelter support. UNHCR, as the major partner (18% share), reached some 91,000 IDPs, returnees and non-displaced affected population with emergency shelters, repair kits, and transitional shelters targeting the most vulnerable families in Afar, Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, Somalis, SNNP and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Implementation was through a mix of in-kind and cash modalities to ensure that families were given an opportunity to contribute their skills and ideas to the construction process, thus promoting their ownership. Shelter response has been significantly lower than NFI provision for several reasons. Among the many reasons is partners' preference for the NFI interventions, which logistically require less effort. UNHCR and partners constructed and maintained over 10,400 shelters for refugees, including 7,925 emergency shelters and 2,432 transitional shelters. A total of 64,247 new arrivals or relocated refugees were provided with emergency shelters in the Somali, Gambella, Afar, Amhara, and Benishangul Gumuz regions. Furthermore, to improve access to basic services, 13 kms of road were constructed and maintained with the required drainage facilities. In addition, 12 semi-permanent public facilities and 20 public facilities were constructed. Despite this, only 40 % of camp-based refugees were residing in adequate shelters, while most refugees continue to be accommodated in either emergency or old and crowded shelters.

Access to modern household lighting is limited in the refugee and hosting communities, affecting the occupants' security and limiting their opportunities for socialization, learning and self-reliance. Solar lamps are now part of the CRI packages for distribution to emergency situations, IDPs and new refugee arrivals. At the end of the year, 32% of refugees and 29% of IDPs have had access to solar-based household lighting. UNHCR contributed largely to this achievement, but other donors such as the Trottier Foundation have also funded solar lamp distributions. More than 250 solar streetlights were also installed in protection-sensitive areas across the refugee camps, jointly identified by UNHCR, RRS and refugee representatives (RCC). The Energy and Environment Working Group (EEWG) initiated the "lighting and electrification strategy for refugees and hosting communities" that will guide future electrification interventions in line with the Multi-Year-Strategy and UN SDGs.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

With the closure of camps in Benishangul-Gumuz and Tigray regions, and the establishment of new sites, as well as consolidation of refugees within existing camps, it was difficult to reach the target of enabling 46% of camp-based refugees to live in an adequate shelter. The adequate shelter coverage significantly decreased compared to the beginning of 2022. Increase in the cost of construction materials forced the operation to reduce targets throughout the year. Additionally, the insecurity in many regions caused delays in the provision of shelter solutions.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Refugees have access to quality health and nutrition services that are Integrated into Health and other National Services/ Schemes

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	IDPs	83.00%	83.00%	83.00%
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.72%	100.00%	96.72%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.49%	98.00%	93.49%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR in collaboration with RRS, and partners, and in liaison with the Regional Health Bureaus (RHB) and displaced communities provided health, food, and nutrition services to displaced people. Ethiopia's Public Health Strategy has been ratified for 2022-2024, which includes refugees and asylum-seekers, Ethiopia Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan, and the UN GAP framework. UNHCR and RRS with partners focused on public health services in refugee camps and surrounding host communities. WHO and UNICEF supported the Federal Ministry of Health /RHB to deliver assistance to IDPs and host populations and respond to disease outbreaks, especially measles and cholera. RHB provided vaccines for immunizations of refugees. Over 102,000 refugees received full COVID-19 vaccinations; 96% of children under the age of five were vaccinated against measles. Health services were provided at 21 health centres and 7 health posts. At the Alemwach site, RHB and the Medical Teams International (MTI) are working to enhance the inclusion strategy. Overall, the crude and under 5 mortality rates have been maintained at 0.35/1,000/month and 0.83/1,000/month against the standards of 0.75/1000 and 1.5/1000 respectively. Over 828,000 (138,400 in hosting communities) outpatient consultations were conducted; some 5,800 patients were referred for secondary and tertiary medical services; 97% of the 17, 320 recorded deliveries were facilitated with the assistance of skilled birth attendants. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) services were made accessible in all refugee camps, with 2,260 patients currently enrolled in ART follow up. In 2022, Nutrition Treatment Programs were implemented, with over 44,000 children 6-59 months admitted for treatment and some 33,000 treated and cured from Acute Malnutrition through (CMAM) programs run at 41 functional nutrition centers in 21 refugee camps and 1 refugee site. The CMAM program indicators are within the WHO sphere standards: Cure rate OTP for SAM 95.3% (9,904) and TSFP for MAM 96.8% (23,199). Nutrition Preventive Programs: more than 52,000 children under the age of five and over 27,000 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in Blanket Supplementary Feeding programs (BSFP) to support their increased nutrition needs. Countrywide Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) were conducted for assessment and monitoring of nutrition and food security situation in 20 of 22 planned camps/site and 1 host community, indicating that 50% of refugee children 6-59 months are undernourished, denoted from weighted Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 15.5%, which is critical (>15.0% WHO emergency threshold). Stunting prevalence overall was at 19.3% (Melkadida 29%, Jijiga 26.4%, Alemwach 33.4%, Afar 31.2%, Assosa 28.7%, Gambella 9.7%), which is above the WHO target of <20. Anaemia prevalence among children 6-59 months is critical, above 40.0% of public health significance, weighted at 46.9%. Monthly food distributions at reduced scale only 40-50% of recommended daily food basket (2100 kcal/p) were conducted at all refugee camps reaching a monthly average of 98.8% (733,000) of refugees residing in camps and at Alemwach site.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, optimal access and quality of health, food and nutrition services deteriorated due to constraints

related to ramifications of Ukraine crisis, global economic shocks/inflation, disease outbreaks, COVID-19 pandemic, drought, conflict, new arrivals and displacement of refugees from camps. Refugee inclusion in national systems is partial work in progress. The health transition plan requires high-level engagement with the Federal Ministry of Health, donors, development actors and transitional partners. Provision of public health services in urban settings remains a critical gap. Forecast and procurement of medicines and medical supplies for 2023 was not possible. The refugee's food basket only met 50-60% of the recommended daily dietary allowance (RDA) until December, when it rose to 84%. The nutrition situation has deteriorated; 1 out of 2 refugee children 6-59 months in Ethiopia is malnourished (wasted, stunted, underweight, micro-nutrient deficient) with higher admissions in Gambella and Melkadida and critical GAM prevalence of 17.3% and 16.7% where over 65% of population is hosted.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Refugees are integrated into the national education system

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.75%	3.00%	3.60%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.76%	1.00%	0.95%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 4,530 (21%F) refugees were enrolled in tertiary education, including 2,793(12%F) in public universities and 1,734 (48%F) in the public TVET system. Out of the 1,734 TVET refugees, 1,065 benefitted from wage and self-employment opportunities. In the same period, 4,280 (32%F) refugees were integrated in host community schools in pre-primary, primary and secondary education enhancing the inclusion of refugees into the national education system.

The year was marked by an increased partnership engagement with development partners, especially with the World Bank (WB), the Ministry of Education (MoE) and other partners. Under the World Bank IDA 19 refugee integration program for Ethiopia, UNHCR worked closely with the MoE, the WB, and RRS towards its the implementation. The MoE established a “National Refugee Integration Steering Committee” to oversee and monitor the program, with UNHCR as a member of the committee. UNHCR also participates in the MoE GEQIP-E monitoring taskforces on Quality and Equity, incorporating the refugee integration program. Further to enhancing the integration of refugees into the national education system under the WB IDA 19 program, three refugee secondary schools were assessed under the leadership of the MoE and in conjunction with the WB, RRS, UNHCR and DICAC; one refugee secondary school (Tsore Arumela secondary school in Asossa) was officially transitioned to the Regional Education Bureau management by December 2022. The results cover refugees and asylum-seekers of the age 19-24 years in the tertiary education category, and refugees and asylum-seekers aged 3 – 18 years in pre-primary, primary and secondary education, under the inclusion agenda. In 2022, out of 125,781 refugee youth in Ethiopia aged 19 – 24 years, 4,530 were enrolled in tertiary education, amounting to a 4% enrolment rate. During the same period 179,105 (43%F) out of a total of 432,316 refugee children in Ethiopia aged 3-18 years were enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (41% enrolment rate). These results were achieved thanks to UNHCR’s direct contribution to refugee education, implemented through partners AEEG (for higher education), DICAC (for secondary education), PLAN International, SCI and IRC (for pre-primary education), and the RRS (for primary education). UNHCR and GIZ signed a joint agreement to support the GoE in the implementation of its 2019 GRF pledge on inclusion of refugees into the national TVET system. Under this joint initiative, 1,734 refugees received accredited TVET training in the GIZ’s “Qualifications and Employment Perspectives for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia” Programme (QEP); 1,065 of these students benefitted from wage and self-employment opportunities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The desired target for water supply of 80% was not achieved. At least an average of 15l/p/d was provided across all the camps against the desired 20l/p/d. This was mainly due to water supply system breakdown/aging infrastructure, resulting in interruptions in water supply services. Non-availability of surface pumps on the local market resulted in procurement delays. Subsequently, some systems took longer to be repaired and this resulted in reduced water quantities, or no water at all in some locations. Lack of sufficient funding also meant water systems could not be fully repaired. Drought in the Somali Region led to increased water needs for both refugees and host communities. This resulted in competing water use for domestic needs and livestock. This led to disputes over water use between hosts and refugees. Water network in Sheder was vandalized due to limited water availability. Inadequate funding has affected construction of household latrines, exacerbated by instances of theft and vandalism of latrine superstructure materials.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH services in PoC's hosting woredas improved, and similar to local standards and managed under auspices of local Water Bureaus

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	IDPs	30.80%	31.00%	30.80%
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.04%	80.00%	35.07%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	50.00%	15.22%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The planned target for both water supply and sanitation were not reached due to a number of factors, including the frequent system failures and unavailability of electromechanical equipment on the local market to perform prompt repairs. Average liters of water per person per day dropped from 19l/p/d to about 15l/p/d against the desired 20l/p/d target. Drought in the Somali region also resulted in high water demands by both refugees and host communities, leading to conflict in water use in locations such as Sheder and Aw barre. The water system in Kebrebeyah is obsolete and has outlived its lifespan, requiring urgent replacement/upgrading to improve water supply. Emergency water provision through water trucking continued in Kebrebeyah, Serdo and Alemwach. Latrine coverage dropped from 40% to 27%. Limited and non-availability of latrines has led to widespread open defecation. This is a protection risk and compounds a loss of dignity, particularly for women and girls. It also exposes people we serve to disease outbreaks such as diarrhea and cholera. Due to limited funding, no household latrine construction was undertaken in 2022. Latrine desludging and repairs have been very limited. However, 394 communal latrines were constructed (128 in Tsore, 27 in Serdo and 194 in Alemwach). Considering limited resources, other partners complemented UNHCR funds - for example as part of the Blueprint, UNICEF provided complementary emergency support in Tsore and in Gambella (Itang inclusive water service provision). In Gambella, other partners such as Plan International, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) provided sanitation and hygiene support. In Assosa, the US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provided funding support. In Afar/Serdo site, the Regional Water Bureau ensured a borehole, which was used for water trucking. The EU emergency WASH funds managed by the RRS Returnees Reintegration Project Management Office (RR PMO) secured WASH emergency in

Alemwach/Dabat, Kebrebeya, Dillo and Megado, mainly to provide emergency water provision and hygiene support. In Alemwach settlement, resources were used to support connection of the borehole to the electricity grid line to help cut fuel consumption.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The desired target for water supply of 80% was not achieved. At least an average of 15l/p/d was provided across all the camps against the desired 20l/p/d. This was mainly due to water supply system breakdown/ageing infrastructure, resulting in interruptions in water supply services. Non-availability of surface pumps on the local market resulted in procurement delays. Subsequently, some systems took longer to be repaired and this resulted in reduced water quantities, or no water at all in some locations. Lack of sufficient funding also meant water systems could not be fully repaired. Drought in the Somali Region led to increased water needs for both refugees and host communities. This resulted in competing water use for domestic needs and livestock. This inevitably led to disputes over water use between hosts and refugees. Water network in Sheder was vandalized due to limited water availability. Inadequate funding has affected construction of household latrines, exacerbated by instances of theft and vandalism of latrine superstructure materials.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Enhanced enabling environment that allows refugees to access gainful employment opportunities.

Increased wage and self-employment opportunities are made available to refugees and host communities through joint projects.

Enhanced participation of development partners and the private sector in refugee hosting areas to create economic opportunities for refugees and host communities

Capacities of relevant government entities and key stakeholders are strengthened at all levels to advance the refugee economic inclusion agenda.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	IDPs	33.30%	33.00%	33.30%
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.43%	30.00%	30.43%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	4.60%	5.00%	4.60%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.68%	8.00%	7.68%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	IDPs	78.00%	78.00%	78.00%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.63%	87.00%	86.63%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As a result of advocacy efforts with the GoE (Government of Ethiopia) for an enabling environment, and with development partners for investments, in 2022 over 100,000 refugees and host community members gained access to economic opportunities in the agriculture and livestock sectors. Following advocacy with financial service providers and investment with strategic partners, almost 30,000 refugees, mainly located in the Gambella and Somali regions, gained access to financial services including digital literacy trainings, digital financing as well as savings and credits. Approximately 27% of adult refugees had access to bank accounts; 13% of refugees of working age were employed across the different refugee-hosting areas. It is anticipated that UNHCR's collaboration with the World Bank and the Government of Ethiopia through existing and newly funded World Bank projects will further enhance economic inclusion of refugees and their livelihoods by 2024. These will include 30,000 refugees under the US\$202m Economic Opportunities Program (EOP); 740,000 refugees under the US\$180m Development Responses to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) - II and 22,600 households under the US\$50m Refugee and Host Community (RHISN) component of the "Urban Productive Safety Net and Jobs" Project.

Under the PROSPECTS partnership portfolio for Ethiopia (implemented by UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, the World Bank and IFC), UNHCR has partnered with the IFC to design a shared crop farming model that will complement the IKEA Foundation investments in the Somali Region and benefit nine existing agriculture cooperatives. UNHCR also designed an economic inclusion project for "urban refugees" with partner JRS, aimed to support 50 refugee-owned businesses in Addis Ababa with micro-credit facilities through a microfinance institution. This urban project will be implemented in the purview of GBV mainstreaming and will indirectly benefit a minimum of 300 people.

In addition, UNHCR is pursuing closer collaboration with the African Development Bank under a regional program on investment climate reform and refugee protection, which is being jointly implemented by IGAD and EAC. The focus is on understanding investment opportunities in the Somali region to support the economic empowerment of refugees and host communities, with a focus on women.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Strengthening the capacities of Government agencies on refugee inclusion remains challenging, mainly due to staff turnover and limited knowledge of refugees. While Ethiopia has progressive policies for refugee inclusion, the issuance of residence permits has been slow due to the vetting processes. Refugee-owned businesses have difficulty to access business licenses due to the bureaucracies involved. The conflict in the northern part of the country also diverted the attention and resources. The average monthly income of refugees decreased from ETB 2,800 in 2018-2019 to an average of ETB 1,300 in 2022 due to several factors, including the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and high inflation. However, following the introduction of necessary measures by the Government, the economic situation in the country is stabilizing.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Voluntary repatriation achieved

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the operation supported with the voluntary repatriation services of 285 Ethiopian returnees. UNHCR assisted in the return of two households (3 individuals) while the remaining 142 households (282 individuals) returned on their own. Six-month reintegration cash assistance packages were provided to all returnees, to help them in rebuilding their lives in Ethiopia. UNHCR worked with various partners, principally the Government of Ethiopia's RRS, providing supporting letters to returnees to enable their reintegration through access to various services. Another key partner was the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (CBE), which was processing reintegration cash assistance packages. The CBE opened accounts for returnees, to which UNHCR deposited reintegration cash. The Bank was also instrumental in providing cash (10% of reintegration package) at points of entry – thus capacitating returnees as soon as they arrived on the territory.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While it had been anticipated that a larger number of refugees would return to Ethiopia in 2022, continued and new hostilities in various parts of the country eventually prompted refugees in Kenya, Djibouti and other countries of asylum to withdraw their applications for voluntary repatriation. In 2022, UNHCR did not organize or facilitate returns from Ethiopia to any countries of origin, as conditions there were not conducive for return. Overall, the situation in both Ethiopia (as a return country) and countries of origin (for refugees hosted in Ethiopia) was not optimal for voluntary repatriation, both for inflows and outflows respectively. The anticipated targets for returns both ways were not met in 2022, and as a result, we did not provide Country of Origin information to refugees to make informed decision.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement places secured and candidates identified

Complementary pathways

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,043	3,050	3,111
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	855.00	855.00	1,219.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,212	1,200	1,157

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The 2022 Projected Global Resettlement Needs for Ethiopia were set at 106,140 refugees, with a quota of 3,050 being granted by the United States of America (2,400), Norway (100), France (250), Sweden (200) and Canada (100). Additional resettlement country partners included New Zealand and Finland, accepting applications against unallocated quotas. In 2022, the country quota was fully met and surpassed, with 3,118 refugees submitted for consideration to various resettlement countries (102% against the 2022 target). This result also presented a 47% increase in the number of refugees submitted as compared to 2021. In 2022, 302 refugees departed for resettlement to various resettlement countries. The country quota was filled from cases identified across the country, processed from seven hubs in Addis Ababa, Gondar, Jijiga, Melkadida, Assosa, Semera and Gambella. Most of these cases (2,901) were submitted under normal priority, with others submitted as urgent (216) and emergency (1). More than half of the cases were submitted under the primary category of Survivor of Violence & Torture (1,757); the rest were submitted under categories Women &/Girls at Risk (771), Legal &/Physical Protection Needs (540), Children & Adolescents at risk (19), Family Reunification (16), Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (13), and Medical Needs (2). The progress described above may be attributed to the successful scaling up of resettlement processing in the country, including the creation of a new processing hub in Gondar, to the creation of 16 new resettlement positions, as well as the regularization of eight of these positions (incl. Seven nationalized), heralding retention of talent in-country in long term. In addition to resettlement country partners indicated above, UNHCR continued to work closely with other partners in the execution of resettlement functions in the country. These includes the Government of Ethiopia's RRS, as well as DICAC (medical services) and the IOM (exit permits and other post-submission processing activities). Complementary pathways: in 2022, refugees in Ethiopia continued to benefit from various legal and safe pathways to third countries – including through the Italian Humanitarian Corridor (42), education pathways (7), private sponsorship (1108) and

family reunification. Over 1,400 refugees received information on complementary pathways, and 210 were enrolled in labor mobility platforms. The operation continues to cultivate these avenues to increase more opportunities.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Key challenges in the implementation of resettlement and complementary pathways activities included moratoriums on registration, and issuance of civil documents and exit permits, introduced by the GoE. These activities resumed, albeit at a slower pace, by the fourth quarter of 2022. The net impact of the foregoing was hurdles in completing resettlement/complementary pathways applications where some family members had not been registered, and low departure figures. In late 2022, UNHCR, in concert with IOM, worked with RRS and the Immigration Department to develop new directives that will inform exit permit issuance, thus heralding resumption of processing. Other challenges included delays in staff recruitment, which impacted the pace of processing, and which was addressed through short-term surge support. Pockets of insecurity/hostilities also barred access to refugees e.g., in Tongo/Gure camp, Gambella town and Dimma/Okugo camp. Managing refugee expectations continued to be a challenge, particularly in the context of long waiting times for those already in process.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Participation and inclusive programming were demonstrated through various assessments conducted in 2022, such as the participatory assessment interviews with 8,183 people (2,917 refugee adults, 2,359 children and 2,503 host community members). Innovative tools such as the Kobo Toolbox and Power BI were used to identify various priorities and risks as voiced by refugees according to AGD. UNHCR and partners conducted a comprehensive integrated GBV and AAP Assessment. Total of 8,816 (49% M and 48% F) refugee respondents were interviewed individually. The Assessment identified gaps and opportunities to strengthen compliance with the UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of Risk Mitigation and Response to GBV, AGD Policy, and with UNHCR's commitment to including the AAP. The Report identified challenges and opportunities to different AAP pillars and the major GBV causes and exacerbating factors.

An AAP assessment was launched in 2022, mapping existing complaints and feedback mechanisms. An AAP Data Analyst was recruited to identify the data flow and reporting, data utilization and data sharing processes. Staff identified gaps and good practices in the country and field offices in applying community feedback provided recommendations on how to sustainably improve the collection, analysis, and use of high-quality, timely and disaggregated AAP data. An AAP workshop for 30 staff was conducted to establish a core group of AAP focal points to enhance expertise and knowledge of the AAP. Each sub-office developed workplans to reinforce their AAP interventions.

A Disability Inclusion self-assessment was conducted to map out to which extent disability inclusion is mainstreamed, as well as the proportion of targeted action toward disability inclusion in all sectors for which UNHCR and its partners are responsible. The report informed programming and strengthened protection capacities, systematic prioritization, fundraising as well as advocacy efforts.

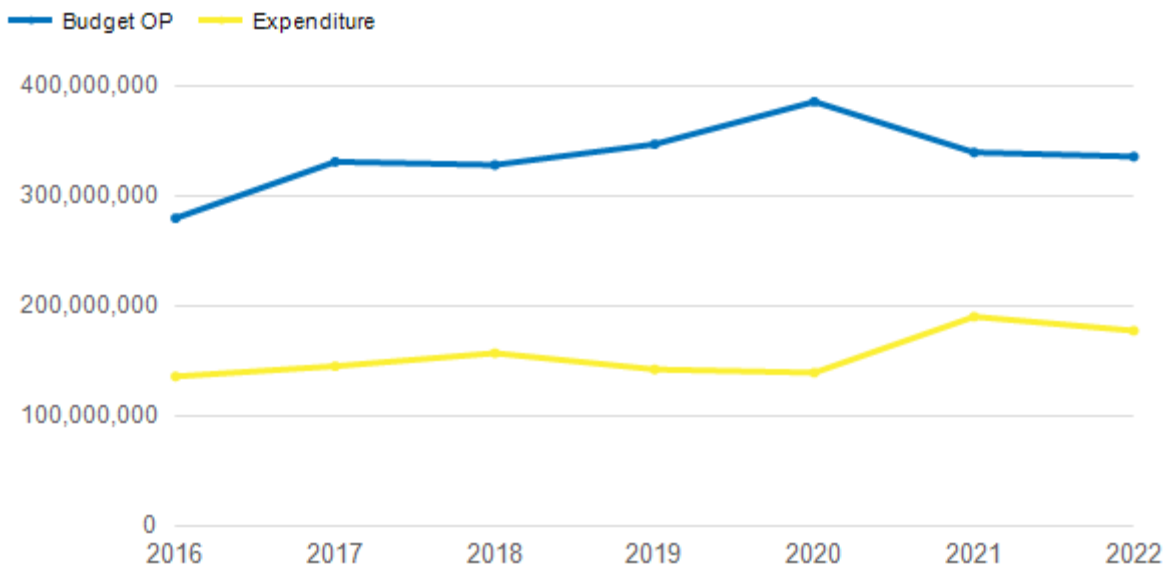
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

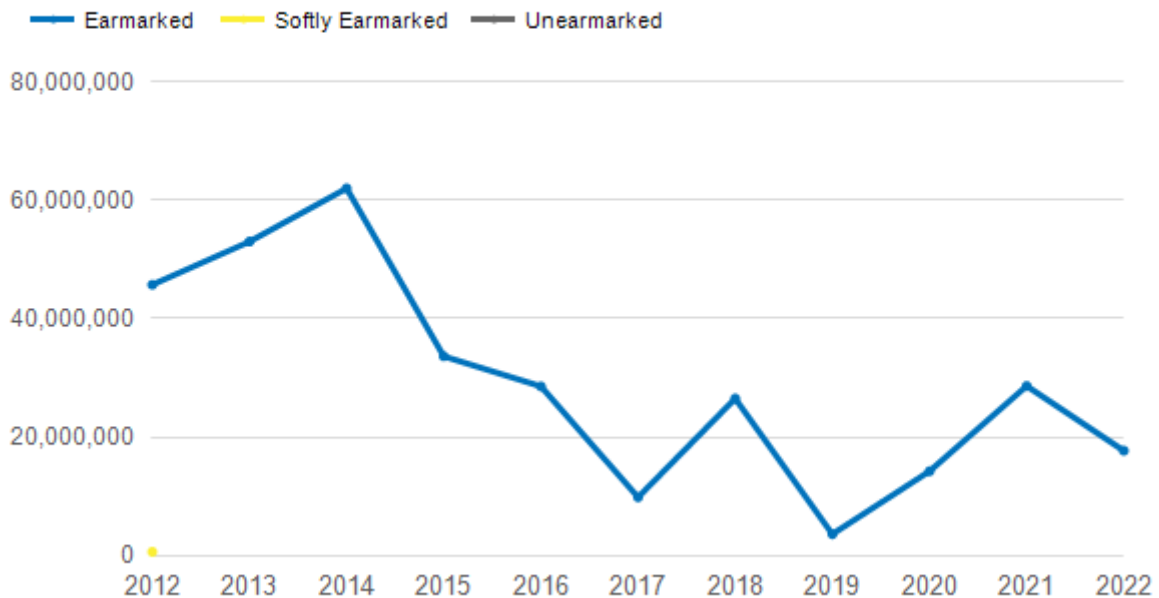
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	103,344,923	40,789,731	39.47%	40,846,724	100.14%
IA2: Respond	209,766,996	116,462,150	55.52%	115,225,964	98.94%
IA3: Empower	10,403,593	17,235,141	165.67%	17,158,705	99.56%
IA4: Solve	11,749,294	3,977,769	33.86%	3,970,923	99.83%
All Impact Areas		1,938,950	0.00%		0.00%
Total	335,264,806	180,403,741	53.81%	177,202,317	98.23%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	14,960,646	7,258,845	48.52%	7,135,602	98.30%
OA2: Status	4,891,496	2,225,264	45.49%	2,225,263	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	12,343,121	5,507,648	44.62%	5,507,648	100.00%
OA4: GBV	22,647,103	7,879,508	34.79%	7,814,369	99.17%
OA5: Children	15,457,753	6,845,519	44.29%	6,317,046	92.28%
OA6: Justice	11,880,175	5,023,202	42.28%	4,788,863	95.33%
OA7: Community	21,164,629	7,088,036	33.49%	6,734,751	95.02%
OA8: Well-being	70,919,544	46,486,793	65.55%	46,565,447	100.17%
OA9: Housing	48,298,010	24,848,766	51.45%	24,828,676	99.92%
OA10: Health	38,537,026	18,799,776	48.78%	18,179,896	96.70%
OA11: Education	28,653,525	13,583,594	47.41%	13,449,916	99.02%
OA12: WASH	23,358,891	12,694,727	54.35%	12,545,662	98.83%
OA13 Livelihood	10,403,593	17,167,304	165.01%	17,152,359	99.91%
OA14: Return	5,221,613	867,113	16.61%	867,113	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	6,527,681	3,089,604	47.33%	3,089,604	100.00%
EA17: Systems		101	0.00%	101	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,037,941	0.00%		0.00%
Total	335,264,806	180,403,741	53.81%	177,202,317	98.23%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The 2022 – 2024 Multi-Year Strategy is premised on the promotion of protection and solutions for refugees and IDPs through integration into existing government systems. Therefore, the first year of the Multi-Year Strategy weighed heavily on strengthening services (education, health, WASH) to integrate refugees into the national systems. Most of the funding available, however, had to go to maintaining essential basic life sustaining services existing in the refugee camps and sites. The available resources were not adequate to expand or improve these systems and services. Furthermore, the emergency response in Northern Ethiopia, Oromia and Benishangul Gumuz impacted on the resources allocated to more stable operations where prospects for integration of services were highest. The comprehensive needs budget for 2022 was US\$ 335.3 million, and funds available amounted to 54% of that level, at \$180 million. This explains the gaps in protection and assistance highlighted under the outcome areas.

Although the promotion of livelihoods and economic inclusion is a major priority of the multi-year strategy, recorded expenditures do not reflect this. This is because interventions in this area are mainly through operational and development partners which are not funded through UNHCR. Therefore, these expenditures are not recorded in the UNHCR financial management system.



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