

# Ethiopia

## Multi-year Strategy 2025 – 2029



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## 1.1 Executive Summary

Ethiopia is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa, a region beset with instability, conflict, and displacement. The Ethiopian Statistics Service highlights a steadily growing population of over 107 million people in 2023. According to the World Bank, despite a steadily increasing GDP, at 7% in 2022, and a low unemployment rate of 3.3% (2022), Ethiopia has an HDI ranking of 176 out of 193, mainly due to poor access to services and education as well as poor life expectancy. Additional World Bank data shows an inflation rate of 33.9% in 2022. The challenging economic situation in the country is one of the main drivers of irregular, onward movement, mostly youth moving on to Gulf countries.

Climate change also presents a serious challenge to Ethiopia's development. Both flooding and droughts in different parts of the country have drastic effects on vulnerable populations. The combined effects of conflict and climate-related shocks have increased the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance. According to the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), some 21.4 million people, including 4.4 million IDPs, need humanitarian assistance. Within these 4.4 million IDPs, 0.9 million are displaced due to climatic events, with the remaining 3.5 million being displaced by internal conflict and insecurity, mainly in Northern Ethiopia and continued hostilities in the Amhara, Oromia, Somali, Afar, Benishangul Gumuz, and Gambella Regions. In addition, there are currently 3.5 million IDP returnees. As a result, there is widespread loss of assets and food insecurity.

Within the region, Ethiopia is affected by evolving scenarios in neighboring countries that continue to cause and have the potential to cause new displacement into Ethiopia. Despite these geopolitical challenges, Ethiopia has consistently maintained an open-door policy to refugees and asylum-seekers. With over 1 million refugees, principally from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, and Sudan, Ethiopia hosts the second-largest number of refugees in Africa.

UNHCR's analysis of ongoing trends points to an average growth of 9.2% over the five years of the Strategy in respect of the number of refugees and asylum-seekers. In this Strategy, the Office's Operations Plan budget of \$434m for 2025, \$420m for 2026, \$407.6m for 2027, \$395m for 2028, and \$383.5m for 2029, will allow UNHCR to provide protection and dignified support to the forcibly displaced populations through sustainable programming.

This Strategy is aligned with Ethiopia's 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledges, named the Makatet (ማ ክ + ተ) Approach (Inclusion) covering climate action, human settlement, national system inclusion, private sector engagement, land access, and digital connectivity and documentation. UNHCR's interventions over the course of this Strategy seek to address long-term displacement by integrating climate-sensitive humanitarian, peace and development initiatives in providing assistance, seeking durable solutions and addressing protection risks. A sustainable programming approach will be employed throughout the plan to encourage refugee self-reliance and access to livelihoods and to ensure services are embedded within existing national systems capacitated through partnerships and development funding in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, UNHCR will mobilize resources through traditional donors, the private sector, and development actors to respond to the needs of displaced persons, including new avenues of funding, such as climate funding. UNHCR will foster strong collaboration with the Federal Government line ministries, Regional Governments, UN sister agencies, development partners, local and international NGOs, and refugee/IDP-led organizations to transition from parallel systems to complete inclusion and sustainable support and development.

## 1.2 Situation Analysis

Ethiopia is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa, a region beset with instability, conflict, and displacement. The Ethiopian Statistics Service highlights a steadily growing population of over 107 million people in 2023. According to the World Bank, despite a steadily increasing GDP, at 7% in 2022 and a low unemployment rate of 3.3% (2022), Ethiopia has a HDI ranking of 176 out of 193, mainly due to poor access to services and education as well as poor life expectancy. Additional World Bank data shows an inflation rate of 33.9% in 2022. Since the end of a two-year civil war in the Tigray region, Ethiopia continues to grapple with armed conflicts and insecurity in parts of the country, including Oromia, Benishangul-Gumuz, and Southern Nations and Nationalities (SNNP) regions. Since the last quarter of 2023, insecurity has also spread to the Amhara region. Climate change also presents a serious challenge to Ethiopia's development. Both flooding and droughts in different parts of the country have drastic effects on vulnerable populations, exacerbated by the El Niño phenomenon. The combined effects of conflict and climate-related shocks have increased the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance. According to the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), some 21.4 million people, including 4.4 million IDPs, need humanitarian assistance.<sup>[1]</sup> Within these 4.4 million IDPs, 0.9 million are displaced due to climate events.

Despite these internal challenges, Ethiopia has consistently maintained an ‘open door’ policy to refugees and asylum-seekers. With over 1 million refugees from various countries, Ethiopia hosts the second-largest number of refugees in Africa. Although most refugees reside in camps, since 2002 UNHCR and the Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), the government agency coordinating and managing ongoing refugee programmes, with the assistance of many stakeholders and partners, have embarked on the development of refugee settlements from the onset of new emergencies. These settlements are integrated into the existing host communities and better promote the self-reliance of refugees.

Ethiopia is a States Party to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees – ratifying the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In addition, Ethiopia is a Member State of both the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development and the Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education.

Ethiopia ratified the 2009 Kampala Convention on IDPs in February 2020 but has yet to domesticate it. In December 2018, Ethiopia passed a new progressive refugee law, Proclamation No. 1110/2019, which includes provisions relating to the freedom of movement and the right to work for refugees. It also provides for an extended understanding of family; a broader definition of identification documents; enhancing access and expansion of *prima facie* recognition to include refugees originating from outside Africa; as well as Refugee Status Determination (RSD) principles and procedures aligned with international standards. As regards access to social services, the Proclamation provides for refugees’ right to education, access to available health services, access to justice, travel documents and identity papers, access to banking, financial, and telecommunication services, as well as special protection to persons with specific needs.

Ethiopia is not a States Party to the 1954 or 1961 Statelessness Conventions. Ensuring the inclusion of refugee children in birth registration schemes has been a UNHCR priority for many years. In October 2019, during the High-Level Segment on Statelessness Ethiopia pledged to simplify and improve access to birth registration, which is crucial for preventing statelessness. Gaps remain in data collection, meaning that a true figure of stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness remains elusive.

The Tigray conflict and the subsequent declaration of a state emergency in 2021 led to the suspension of the registration of new asylum-seekers. By the end of 2023, this left an estimated 70,000 asylum seekers ineligible for assistance and the rights associated with the status of asylum-seekers. Despite this, efforts by the Ethiopian Government and UNHCR exceptionally enabled access to asylum procedures for thousands of asylum-seekers from Somaliland and Sudan. Yet, challenges persist. Another state of emergency announced in late 2023 (in response to the insecurity in Amhara) further

restricted movement, underscoring the need for consistently accessible asylum procedures. Meanwhile, UNHCR Ethiopia has a strategy and workplan aimed at strengthening the asylum capacity, which could be implemented as and when possible. Ethiopia's refugee management largely remained encampment-based, despite legal advancements promoting freedom of movement. Stringent conditions for obtaining movement permits meant that less than 10% of refugees lived outside camps,[2] with Eritrean refugees notably affected due to conflict-induced relocation. Overall, the precarious situation of displaced people, marked by conflict, limited access to services, and food insecurity posed significant challenges to their safety and dignity, demanding concerted efforts from the Ethiopian government and international bodies. The situation of forcibly displaced people in Ethiopia is marked by ongoing challenges compromising access to basic services and their ability to live safe and dignified lives. Many host communities also face similar situations.

The situation in some of the countries bordering Ethiopia is equally worrying. The conflict in Sudan continues to escalate. There are fears that the conflict may spread to the refugee-hosting region of Gedaref and other regions bordering Ethiopia. If this scenario materializes, it is anticipated that Ethiopia will receive large numbers of returnees (Ethiopian refugees returning from Sudan), and Sudanese fleeing the conflict. In South Sudan, the elections planned to be held in late 2024 may lead to unrest and insecurity, especially concerning the economy, which could force more South Sudanese to flee to Ethiopia, more so if pathways to protection do not exist in Sudan. The situation in Somalia is expected to remain unstable although no large-scale influx of Somali refugees is anticipated.

[1] <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/ethiopia/ethiopia-humanitarian-needs-overview-2024-february-2024>

[2] <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/108099>

### 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

The UNHCR Ethiopia 2025– 2029 Multi-Year Strategy envisions that, by 2029, all forcibly displaced and stateless persons (FDSPs) in Ethiopia will enjoy their rights, will be socially and economically included, and will be empowered to achieve self-reliance and contribute meaningfully to Ethiopia's development. UNHCR recognizes that this vision is ambitious, especially due to the complex and ever-changing operational realities in Ethiopia.

There are several obstacles to achieving this vision, namely, the continued instability in the region and within Ethiopia itself, which leads to more displacement, economic instability, slowing growth rates and rising inflation, as well as critical levels of underfunding and further climate shocks.

Overcoming these obstacles to realizing the strategic vision requires close collaboration and coordination with the Federal Government of Ethiopia, its regional authorities, donors, development agencies, financial institutions, NGOs, the private sector, and the affected population themselves through efficient, effective, and sustainable programming. An essential condition for the achievement of UNHCR's vision is to help the Government of Ethiopia realize its aspiration through engaging with the multiple stakeholders outlined above in line with the Global Refugee Compact. Building on progressive pledges, at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, Ethiopia made six additional pledges on climate action, the transformation of selected refugee camps into urban settlements, the inclusion of refugees into national systems, an enabling environment for private sector engagement, and access to land. Furthermore, this strategic vision aligns with the Government's Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan 2021– 2030, as well as the upcoming UNSDCF 2025– 2030 (currently under development).

A key focus of the Strategy will ensure that all forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Ethiopia can live in dignity and safety, protected from harm in all aspects of their lives. Unhindered access to territory and implementation of fair and efficient asylum procedures for all persons seeking international protection in Ethiopia will remain key in this respect. Partnerships with all relevant stakeholders in the route-based approach will be a key priority. Internally displaced persons will be supported to realize their rights through the Inter-Agency mechanism and UNHCR leadership of the protection and CCCM clusters.

UNHCR and partners will continue responding to both emergency and protracted refugee and displacement situations, but in ways that facilitate their integration and inclusion into national systems, working closely with the Federal, regional, and local authorities to support the sustained inclusion of refugees into social services including health, education, and WASH.

Through sustainable programming, UNHCR's catalytic role in mobilizing and coordinating support and resources for livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion, will ensure that FDSPs will progressively attain self-reliance through increased access to education and socio-economic rights, allowing them to form part of and contribute to daily life in local communities alongside their hosts.

UNHCR and partners will support all forcibly displaced and stateless persons to benefit from durable solutions. Refugees with heightened protection needs will continue to be supported to obtain third country solutions, through resettlement and complementary pathways. UNHCR will also continue to work with the Government of Ethiopia and partners to support sustainable returns and integration of both returning refugees and internally displaced persons.

## 1.4 Fair Access and Representation

UNHCR Ethiopia has mainstreamed the AGD approach across all activities, including Accountability to Affected Populations. In this regard, the Operation and partners conduct yearly Participatory Assessments (PA) with men, women, boys, and girls of different ages, and ethnic backgrounds, including host communities. The PAs gather information on specific protection concerns faced by refugees and considers the communities' own capabilities and resources that may contribute to finding solutions. The exercises will continue to inform the detailed planning for the years to come. UNHCR and partners will support refugee-led initiatives and organizations and planning and reporting will continue to include disaggregated data based on age and gender.

Mainstreaming activities on prevention, mitigation, and response to GBV will continue through the rollout of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Policy and UNHCR GBV Strategy in Ethiopia. The focus will continue to be on women and girls' empowerment and equal participation in all decision-making, community engagement activities, and the development of leadership skills. UNHCR will also strengthen community engagement to prevent GBV through engaging men and boys, challenging norms and attitudes through the engagement of norm setters. Additionally, we will pursue enhanced advocacy for access to equal rights for diversity and minority groups.

UNHCR will continue to participate in the UN Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network at the federal level and co-chair the PSEA networks regionally. UNHCR Ethiopia will also continue to chair the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment Technical Working Group and PSEA will be mainstreamed across programmatic activities, including with partners. PSEA reports and dashboards will continue to be generated quarterly and PSEA factsheets, annually.

UNHCR and partners will mainstream youth engagement. Children and youths make up around 65% of the refugee population in Ethiopia. UNHCR and partners will enhance the engagement with children and youths in livelihood, education, child protection, community leadership structures and communication with communities. Furthermore, UNHCR will continue to advocate for the inclusion of refugee children and youth in national programs and activities.

Effective communication with communities will be ensured through the Protection and Anti-Fraud Strategies. Confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms will be made accessible to all FDSP. Innovative ways of communication will also be explored through working with community-based structures.

## 2. Impact Statements

### ***Impact statement***

**All forcibly displaced and stateless persons in Ethiopia can live dignified and safe lives protected from harm in all aspects of their lives**

*Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments*

*Outcome statements*

*The access of forcibly displaced and stateless persons to registration and documentation procedures in Ethiopia, national or alternative (humanitarian), is improved and increasingly transitioned into national systems*

*Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation*

*People with international protection needs have access to fair and efficient asylum procedures according to national, regional and international standards*

*Outcome area: Refugee status determination*

*The national legal, policy and regulatory framework for refugees, IDPs and stateless persons is strengthened in line with international standards*

*Outcome area: Protection policy and law*

*GBV is prevented, risk mitigation measures across sectors are implemented and GBV survivors and those at risk have access to timely, safe, and quality services.*

*Outcome area: Gender-based violence*

*By 2029, protection of children will be enhanced and all children at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, through meaningful participation, will have timely access to child friendly procedures and will be able to develop positively in a nurturing environment.*

*Outcome area: Child protection*

*Forcibly displaced and stateless persons and their hosts have improved and unhindered access to justice and effective claim for their rights*

*Outcome area: Safety and access to justice*

*All women, men, girls and boys of forcibly displaced and stateless populations and individuals with specific needs will be able to meaningfully participate in decisions impacting their lives, their communication options are enhanced, and they are able to access relevant services.*

*Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment*

*Impact statement*

***All displaced and stateless persons and the host communities benefit from sustainable natural environment and improved basic services provided through national systems wherever possible***

*Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments*

*Outcome statements*

*WASH services in woredas and areas hosting forcibly displaced and stateless populations are improved and included in facilities managed by regional/ local Bureaus*

**Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene**

*Comprehensive public health services are accessible to increased number of forcibly displaced persons and progressively included into government systems at all levels*

**Outcome area: Healthy lives**

*A robust hybrid humanitarian-development system addressing food security and effective emergency responses has been established, guaranteeing all forcibly displaced persons adequate nutrition and fulfillment of their basic needs*

**Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs**

*All displaced persons have access to adequate, safe, affordable housing while promoting inclusive/integrated and sustainable human settlement and climate action*

**Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements**

**Impact statement**

**Majority of forcibly displaced persons have increased access to education, livelihoods and economic inclusion opportunities leading to self-reliance**

**Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality**

**Outcome statements**

*Forcibly displaced persons access to education increased and government capacity on inclusion into the national education system enhanced*

**Outcome area: Education**

*Enhanced collaboration between government, development and humanitarian actors increases availability of sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities for forcibly displaced and stateless persons.*

**Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods**

**Impact statement**

**All forcibly displaced and stateless persons benefit from durable and alternative pathways to solutions tailored to their needs and desires**

**Impact area: Securing solutions**

**Outcome statements**

*Voluntary return of displaced persons and sustainable reintegration of returnees is promoted and comprehensively supported*

**Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration**

*Opportunities provided by third countries and public and private entities for refugees and stateless persons to find alternative or durable solutions through complementary pathways and resettlement are strengthened*

*Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways*

### 3. Ethiopia 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Ethiopia	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	22%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	621	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,333	Not applicable

				seekers		
Ethiopia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,257	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	983,146	Not applicable
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86%	100%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	18%	To be confirmed
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Others of Concern	100%	100%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12%	25%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Returnees	10%	10%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	1%	20%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Others of Concern	100%	100%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	76%	85%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-	398	365

				seekers		
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	89%	To be confirmed
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45%	51%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	59%	To be confirmed
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	91%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	98%	98%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	95%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Returnees	To be confirmed	83%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	59%	63%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54%	62%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	47%

Ethiopia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	IDPs	54%	63%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56%	64%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	40%	To be confirmed
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66%	85%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	34%	50%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44%	50%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	51%	59%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23%	32%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	23%	29%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12%	20%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	14%	52%

Ethiopia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	38%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	7%	To be confirmed
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	31%	50%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42%	50%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	95%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	100%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	5%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	IDPs	36%	36%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4%	4%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	IDPs	34%	65%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74%	81%
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA12:	12.2 Proportion of people	IDPs	25%	59%

		WASH	with access to a safe household toilet				
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24%	51%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26%	29%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	13%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60%	58%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	100%	100%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,612	6,000	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	41%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Returnees	26%	33%	
Ethiopia	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	27%	

