



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**ASSESSMENT OF THE URBAN REFUGEE LIVELIHOOD IN
ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF ERITREAN REFUGEE IN ADDIS
ABABA**

BY

FASIKA SHIFERAW

June, 2019

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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ID SGS/0633/2010A

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APROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Mr. Dejene Mamo (Ass.Pro). All source of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

Name

St. Mary University Addis Ababa

Signature

June, 2019

ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St. mart`s University, School of graduate Studies for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Advisor

St. Mary University, Addis Ababa

Signature

June, 2019

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to all those who participated and guided the research direction and offered their input to various draft reports. UNHCR protection and Livelihood team are especially acknowledged. This study couldn't have been possible without the contribution of wide range of institutions and individuals. I can't mention all here, but they deserve special thanks. My special thank goes to thesis advisor Dejene Mamo (Ass.Pro) despite busy schedules of similar academic duties, for ensuring that, I was doing the right way. I am also grateful for his continuous guidance throughout my thesis project. This work is for my research participants who are urban Eritrean refugees living in Addis Ababa for their frank and open participation during the FGD and interviews is the foundation on which the study findings rest, and without their inputs the work would simply not have been possible.

I also want to thank my key informants, Ato Yilka Shiferaw of DICAC and Ato Girmay and Hailesellasiye of ARRA and Miss. Jacquelyn Awino of UNHCR, despite tight schedule of their own, for taking their time to assist me in this work. And my deepest gratitude goes to Meseret of OICE (urban refugee resource center) who first introduce me with refugee and share me beneficiary list. I am also indebted to all interviewees and discussants for their generous cooperation and commitment irrespective of challenges and hurdles at times. To my friends who have helped me with all their ability, you should know that your support and encouragement meant a lot. Finally, my deep and heartfelt gratitude to my family for your continuous and unreserved love.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARRA- Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affair

CPA- Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CRRF- Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

DICAC- Development Inter-Church Aid Commission

DFID - Department for International Development

EOC-DICAC- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission

ECA- Economic Commission for Africa

ERCS- Ethiopian Red Cross Society

EU- European Union

FGDs- Focus Group Discussions

GLR- Great Lakes Region

GoE- Government of Ethiopia

ID- Identification

IDP- Internally Displaced Person

IOM- International Organization for Migration

KII – Key Informant Interview

JRS- Jesuit Refugee Services

NFIs- Non- Food Items

NRC – Norwegian Refugee council

NGOs- Non-Governmental Organizations

OAU- Organization for African Unity

OCP- Out-of-Camp Policy

SLF- Sustainable Livelihoods Framework

UN- United Nations

UNESCO- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNCTD- United Nations Conventional Travel Document

UNHCR- United Nations Higher Commission for Refugee

ABSTRACT

The study examines the assessment of the urban refugee livelihood in Ethiopia: The case of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research method and also used structured survey questioner with urban Eritrean refugees and semi structure interviews with Key informant from UNHCR, ARRA, EO-DICAC and NRC were conducted. In addition, FGDs with assisted and non-assisted (OCP) Eritrean refugees were held. Simple random sampling technique were used to select the sample size. The respondents for both interviews and FGDs were selected using simple random sampling technique based on the urban livelihood beneficiary lists found from implementing partner. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean value, cross tabulation were employed for data analysis. Data organization followed the data collection. The analysis was made in light of the research questions and objectives.

The findings of this study have shown that the majority of the urban refugee status is non assisted urban refugee (OCP) who rely on the diaspora remittance from families and friends abroad. The urban refugee in Addis Ababa have face challenge to work in formal sectors majority of the refugee provided different vocational skill training but not practicing due to countries work permit. Even those refugees who were engaged in informal sectors are faced work place discrimination through low payment and summery dismissal. The study revel that Ethiopian Refugee proclamation of 409/2004, work permit and engaging in income generating economic activities is prohibited for refugees of any group in the country. On the other hand, the Eritrean refugees perceive the especial treatment provided for them as politically motivated and temporary. The historical and ongoing relations between Ethiopia and Eretria and also the 2010 out of camp policy impacted for the large number of Eritrean refugee to settle in urban area and left in a vulnerable situation with the lack of work permit. In such situation, securing self-reliance is nearly impossible. On the other hand consideration of Ethiopia as country of transit and the subsequent rely on the diaspora remittance the Eritrean refugee lack of motive engaged in livelihood activities.

Key words: *Livelihood, Self-reliant, Urban Refugee, Assisted, Non-assisted (OCP), Formal and Informal sector.*

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Ethiopia has a long standing history of hosting refugees and maintains an open door policy for refugee inflows into the country and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. Today, Ethiopia is home to 916,678 refugees primarily from south Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan (UNHCR, 2019). While most refugees in Ethiopia live in the 26 camps established across the country, tens of thousands of refugees also reside outside of the camps many in the capital city of Addis Ababa (IOM, 2019). As of 2016 UNHCR report, over 60% of total 19.5 million refugees in the world are hosted in urban environment either legally or illegally.

In 2004, a national Refugee Proclamation was enacted based on the international and regional refugee conventions to which Ethiopia is a party (1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Refugee Protocol and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention). Refugee protection in the country is provided within the framework of these international and national refugee laws as well as the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country (Betts, 2009; Mogire, 2009). Continued insecurity within neighboring states has resulted in sustained refugee movements, either directly as a result of internal conflict and human rights abuses or as a result of conflict related to competition for scarce natural resources and drought related food insecurity.

In 1997, UNHCR came up with policy that discourage urban refugees by restricting the protection space with the perception of urban refugees were exceptions rather than norm. Nevertheless, the institution encountered immediate denunciation from different NGOs and human right groups. By expanding protection space for urban areas, the 2009 policy of UNHCR secured the right of urban refugees (UNHCR Policy, 2009). Alike other African countries, the structure of refugee settlement in Ethiopia is mainly confined to the camps in isolated rural areas for perceived or real economic burden and security concern of the state. Although camps considered as impermanent settlement for refugee in temporary emergency, most of refugees in the country have been in camp for prolonged time. Urban settlement is

only permitted for those refugee with few exceptions. However, self-settlement mainly and assisted settlement (insignificantly) of refugees in urban areas increasing for different pull and push factors. In Addis Ababa among the others, the Somali and Eritrean refugees have settled for a long time in addition to their numerical upper hand (UNHCR Ethiopia, 2016).

Currently, a total of 22,885 registered refugees in the capital Addis Ababa, out of which 79.8% are Eritrean refugee the remain 20.2% are from Yemen, Somalia, South Sudan and other nationalities including those from the great lake region (UNHCR, 2018). The right to engage in wage-earning employment or self-employment plays an important role in the ability of refugees to pursue productive livelihoods. The 1951 Refugee Convention guarantees refugees “the most favorable treatment” possible, meaning that they must be treated as well as foreign nationals in similar circumstances, regarding their right to participate in wage earning employment and self-employment. (Refugee Convention, 1951).

Ethiopia puts reservations to formal employment as enjoyed by the citizens of the country. Even though the refugee proclamation entitles refugees to “other rights and be subject to the duties contained in the Refugee Convention and the OAU Refugee Convention, they are not explicitly entitled to engage in the formal sector of the economy to earn income. Nevertheless, the ‘out of camp’ program initiated by the government and supported by UNHCR, which allows Eritrean refugees to live in Ethiopian towns, demonstrates an important step by the government (ARRA) towards the facilitation of self-reliance.

The 2009 urban refugee policy of the UNHCR advocates for the right of refugees to live in cities, but governments still restrict refugees’ right to work and require them to live in camps. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) often implement programs more appropriate to camps (IIED, 2018). This thesis is attempts to research the effects of urban refugee support program on the livelihoods of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa. The thesis also address the self-reliance component in general and look at different studies conducted over the last decades. Other areas showed slightly in the different part of the thesis just to link it to the whole argument, but more stressed on the urban livelihood programs. It is based on a review and analysis of different literature as well as on the authors' own field experience as an aid worker.

1.2 Statement of the problem

According to UNHCR country operation profile, Ethiopia, the second largest refugee hosting country in Africa next to Uganda (UNHCR, 2019). The *open-door policy* and its geographical proximity to the refugee producing countries has made the country a preferable destination for refugees particularly from Sudan Somalia and Eritrea (UNHCR Ethiopia, 2017).

In 2010, the Ethiopian government introduced an out of camp policy (OCP) that permits Eritrean refugees to reside in rural and urban areas as long as they can support themselves financially or are sponsored by a relative or friend. Irrespective of restrictive encampment policy and limited support outside of the camp, either legally or illegally, significant numbers of refugees stays in urban area of the country for extended period of time (UNHCR, 2017).

Indeed, the exact number of refugees living in Addis Ababa is not clearly known despite the suggestion of official figures. Similar with the progressive trend of refugee urbanization globally, the number of urban refugees has been rising with average annual growth of more than 50 percent since 2008 in Ethiopia as per the UNHCR population statics online data base.

Urban refugees in Addis Ababa provided different livelihood components such as vocational training, hair dressing, tailoring, videography, food preparing and basic computer skills, since 2014 with the support from UNHCR and other implementing partners. In connection with this, the refugees also provided business startup money from the organization work on the urban livelihood program. Unfortunately, majority of the refugee unable to use their skill for benefit of themselves and their family and also they utilized the business startup money for other purposes. The study target 600 Eritrean refugee who were benefited the livelihood assistance from different organization from 2016 to 2018. This study assessed the main challenge faced by the refugee in practicing the livelihood programs in Addis Ababa.

Review of researches on the issue of urban refugee's livelihood in Ethiopia revealed the existence of scanty studies in the area. Even those studies about refugee livelihoods undertaken the issue of livelihood in the camp level and the extant research on refugee livelihoods largely fails to capture the urban livelihood program which is not the same with the livelihood program given inside the camp, regardless of their locations, are totally closed to traffic in goods, capital and people; as such, the markets in the camp are often connected

with domestic markets through refugee and national traders (Werker 2007: 462). In urban settings, self-settled refugees are economically tied to the larger host economy, and inevitably, their subsistence is inextricably embedded in relationships with local business sectors (De Vriese 2006: 17) this study focus on assessing the livelihood program in urban area and try to fill the gap.

Over 60% of the world's refugees live in urban environments, but host governments often restrict their right to work, forcing urban refugees into precarious and often informal economy livelihoods. Following the July 2018 peace agreement, the Ethiopian and Eritrean governments reopened crossing points on their shared border on 11 September, 2018. According to the Shire District administration, more than 15,000 Eritreans have crossed into Ethiopia, some to visit relatives and majority to stay in urban area. Urban refugee in Addis Ababa have no legal right to work. Although, the gov't has sanctioned a new legislation though CRRF that permits refugees to work in urban areas, there is no clear modalities on the implementation procedure as a result of that practical implementation is not yet officiated.

Access to work opportunities is an essential element of human dignity as well as the ability to achieve economic self-sufficiency, one of the cornerstones of the successful integration of recognized refugees in their host country. A policy which promotes self-reliance and reduces the need for prolonged dependence on the country of asylum or international assistance by making available work opportunities, is a policy which is mutually beneficial to refugees and host states regardless of what the durable solution may ultimately be (Da Costa, 2006).

Currently, donors and implementers are keen to transition towards longer-term solutions to address the evolving and increasing needs of beneficiaries in Ethiopia. This makes it especially urgent that a greater focus be placed on refugees' self-reliance – and thus, on refugee livelihoods. However, the researcher has been noted is the lack of sustainability of refugee livelihoods in urban area. The main reason motivated the research do this study is the researcher served for over a half decade in aid work and saw billions and billions of dollars spent on different issues with the results are either temporary or nonexistent. The business of aid is complicated and the complication is derived from the fact of the philosophy behind it, which is all about business and interest. This research paper have been find out practical evidences behind the controversial debates and discussions on the urban refugee livelihoods.

1.3 Research Questions:

In light of the problems discussed above the research specifically aims to answer the following research questions:

1. Is there a conducive policy, procedure and strategy to implement the livelihood program in Ethiopian context?
2. What are the major problem refugee faced with in their livelihood policy and strategies?
3. Were there practical trainings, orientation and follow up made in the course of livelihood program?
4. Was there any significant outcome on the lives of beneficiaries?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objectives that this study hopes to investigate are:

- i) To examine and investigate the urban livelihood program on the status of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa.

1.4.2 Specific Objective:

Thus the specific objectives of the study are:

- To identify whether there is relevant policy, procedure and strategy.
- To assess the effect of urban livelihood programs on the livelihood condition of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa.
- To investigate major gaps in implementing livelihood program.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study provide valuable knowledge and understanding on the issue of urban refugee programing and its impact in the social and livelihood status of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa comparatively. Since the issue of CRRF is under-researched with paucity of literatures, the study can't contribute to the existing knowledge on the impact of urban refugee program. In addition, to academic significance, the study will also have policy relevance for both state and non-state actors to enhance the contribution of foreign aid in social status and livelihood condition of urban refugee. Moreover, this paper can provide insights and it could stimulate for further research in the area. Thus, the study could be used to as a literature and reference.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study focuses on the urban refugee livelihood program on the case of Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa. There are more than 17,000 registered Eritrea refugees in Addis Ababa who are assisted and non-assisted status and they are not settled in confined manner in Addis Ababa. For this study, the target population of this research are the Eritrean refugee who were benefited from the urban refugee livelihood program. The Refugees of other nationalities who were benefited from the urban livelihood program was beyond the scope of the study.

The involvement of all urban refugee is very important to determine the impact of urban refugee support program. However, the study only focus on the Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa. Hence, this study have covered both urban assisted and non-assisted Eritrean refugee who were benefited the livelihood support from different implementing organization from 2016 to 2018.

The purpose of this study were limited to assess the urban refugee support program from the view of refugee's livelihood condition. Currently UNHCR and Government of Ethiopia are working in the new CRRF program and out of camp policy for all urban refugees; however, this study have not assess these new policy and its impact in the livelihood condition of urban refugee because the policy is still in process. The main constraint that the researcher face in this study were lack of well-organized data. There is a huge data gap in the partner and donor organization about the refugee livelihood status. There is also a limitation of impact indicators to measure the outcome of the urban refugee livelihood program. The researcher can't found any assessment report or current refugee status information neither from the donor nor from

implementing partner therefore, the evaluation were made using the information that found from the respondent.

Due to the large number of sampling and with the samples who reside in very diverse area the study face a time constraint. In addition to this, there are also a biased information in regard to the refugee's engagement in the formal or informal sectors. Most of the refugee denied about their involved different activities because they fear that the financial assistance that provided by UNHCR may stopped.

1.7 Organization of the Research Report

Structurally, the paper were composed of five chapters. The first chapter will presents introductory materials, which includes background of the study, problem statement, research objective, research questions, and methodologies, significances of the study and the scope and limitations of the study. The second chapter presents the related literatures reviewed during the desk research phase of the study. The third chapter were describe the methodology part what method have been used to investigate this issue. The forth chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered. Finally, chapter five were report concludes with the summary and conclusion of the study and recommendations that are made.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The purposes of this literature review are three-fold: first, to outline the background of increasing interest in refugee livelihoods in the humanitarian community; second, to present an overview of urban refugees' economic activities; and finally, to identify the analytical gaps in the existing research.

2.1. Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Definition of Key Concepts:

Who are a Refugees?

People who are forced to flee their homes due to persecution, whether on an individual basis or as part of a mass exodus due to political, religious, military or other problems, are known as refugees (UNHCR,2003). In the African context, three important legal instruments, two from the United Nations and one from the OAU -now AU, govern the manner in which refugees are defined. (Stein, 1980). Ethiopia has also enacted its own refugee law in 2004 based on the principles embodied in the UN and AU Refugee Conventions.

While the definition in the Refugee Convention has been used by international organizations such as the United Nations, the term continues to be misunderstood and is often used inconsistently in everyday language. Media stories, for example, often confuse refugees with people migrating for economic reasons and persecuted groups who remain within their own country and don't cross an international border (University of Minnesota, 2003).

UN Definition: The UN Convention defines a refugee as any person who "...owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country..." (UN, 1951). In 1967 the UN approved a Protocol extending the definition of 'refugee' to include all people who have fled their homeland owing to a well-founded fear of persecution. (UNHCR, 1967)

One type of migrant who is most likely to be excluded by the UN definition is the so-called ‘economic’ refugee. Although some refugee migrations do have strong roots in economic factors, people who use the lack of economic opportunities as a reason for claiming refugee status are often denied that status (University of Minnesota, 2003).

OAU’s (now AU) Definition: In 1969, the sixth session of the then OAU adopted its own Protocol for refugees. The OAU (now AU) Protocol incorporated the 1951 UN Convention on refugees, but expanded the definition of who is a refugee. In addition to including the UN definition of a refugee, the OAU definition includes anyone who: “...through aggression, occupation, foreign domination, or events gravely disturbing public order in part, or in all of his country of origin, or the country of which he has nationality, is obliged to leave his usual place of residence to seek refuge outside this country” (OAU, 1969).

The Ethiopian refugee proclamation of 2004, definition of a refugee incorporates both the definition set forth by the UN and AU Refugee conventions. The refugee proclamation of Ethiopia defines a refugee, who is different from asylum-seeker, as someone owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling, to avail himself of the protection of that country. The definition of a refugee also embraces individuals who leave their countries due to other causes of displacement such as “external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order” which are common in the African context. Article 4.3 of the proclamation attests to this. (Refugee Proclamation, 2004).

UNHCR considers refugees, asylum-seekers, stateless people, internally displaced people, as well as refugees and IDPs who are returning home as “*persons of concern*”.

A Refugee: is someone who has been recognized as meeting the international criteria of a refugee. He/she has crossed his/her country’s border, can demonstrate a fear of persecution for any of a number of defined reasons and cannot seek help in his/her own country. Some States have asylum laws and systems to do refugee status determination. Other States, like Sri Lanka, do not have such legislation. In the absence of such a system, UNHCR, at the invitation of the host Government, exercises its mandate to determine which asylum-seeker is a refugee.

According to customary international law, States cannot forcibly return refugees to a territory where they face danger.

An asylum-seeker: is someone who has made a claim that he or she is a refugee, but the case has not been finalized. He/she is still in the process of seeking asylum.

An **internally displaced person (IDP):** is someone who has fled his/her home but has not crossed an international border. Often this happens in relation to ethnic conflict or natural disasters.

A **migrant:** is a person who leaves his/her country of origin, usually as a result of financial, income-related or educational reasons or any other reason not related to a fear of persecution.

2.1.3 Urban Refugees and their Livelihood

While there is great variation among asylum-seekers and refugees in urban areas in terms of numbers, gender, age, and social vulnerability, a few themes exist that explain their motivations for settling in urban centres rather than refugee camps. Lifestyle in the country of origin may also determine where refugees settle. Refugees who previously lived in urban centres and have no knowledge of farming do relatively poorly in camps or rural areas, yet do quite well in urban areas where they can use their education, skills and expertise (Crisp et al., 2009, Jacobsen 2004, Marfleet, Sommers 2001).

Horst, Macchiavello, and Sommers 1999 & 2001 all demonstrate the natural connection between refugee camps and urban centres. Many people leave camps in order to work and send remittances back to family members. In camps, money is often scarce and is thus a valuable resource; injections of cash into camps facilitate improvements in general conditions. At the same time, much of the available literature also highlights the difficulties with respect to access to certain services such as secure banking that are often generated by urban living (Kofi Kobia and Leilla Cranfield2009).

Refugees in camps are afforded assistance and protection as part of the UNHCR's mandate and as an incentive by the host government to keep them concentrated in one area. By contrast, in urban centres assistance to refugees can be sparse, unevenly distributed, and insufficient to meet

basic needs – if it exists at all. For this reason, urban refugees exercise a higher degree of self-sufficiency than those in camps. Refugees settle in urban centres to avoid dependence on rations, boredom, hopelessness, hardships and restrictions that prevail in camps. They use their skills and pursue opportunities provided by greater economic resources, such as education for their children (Campbell 2005 & 2006, Hovil, Jacobsen 2006, Landau & Jacobsen, Macchiavello, Sommers 1999 & 2001).

Refugees in need of or in search of particular services more readily available in urban centres also may choose this lifestyle over camps. Health and education services are generally better in urban centres than in camps. The presence of hospitals and private medical clinics may act as a pull factor toward urban settlements, as well as accommodation, schooling and vocational training, and recreational and intellectual activities (Macchiavello, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children).

Increased communication with UNHCR and family members is another reason for refugees to settle in urban areas. In some cases it is perceived that prospects for resettlement might be better in a city. Communication with family members abroad via internet is easier, and often there are social networks or ethnic enclaves to provide support and assist in the integration process. Some move to be reunited with family already living in urban areas (Horst, Jacobsen 2006, Kibreab, Landau & Jacobsen, Macchiavello, Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children).

Urban settlements may be chosen for relative improvements in personal safety and security as well. Corruption and abuse by authorities fosters a stressful and insecure way of life for refugees in camp settings. As will be discussed later, much of the literature demonstrates that urban living also comes with security problems. Finally, refugees may move to urban centres for the anonymity they provide. (Horst, Jacobsen 2006, Macchiavello, Sommers 1999). As noted above, many refugees settle in urban areas based on the assessment that this will make them relatively better off. A central factor to this decision appears to be the greater ability to earn a living. In some cases, refugees living in urban settings who do not do well economically return or migrate to camps.

Many who pursue business in their asylum countries bring relevant expertise from their country of origin. Self-sufficient refugees are not an economic strain on the host country, and in many

cases authorities turn a blind eye to refugees' informal work, tacitly acknowledging their contribution. In fact, they make economic and social contributions to their host cities: rejuvenating communities, expanding markets, importing new skills, and creating transnational linkages (Jacobsen 2006).

Additionally, many children in refugee families work. Gender biases, low wages and lack of opportunity for workers, lack of awareness about the related dangers of child labour, and a host of other factors have made this dangerous occurrence quite common for Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Poverty may also motivate young girls to marry in order to alleviate their economic burden on their family (Women's Commission for Women and Children). In some cases, such as that of Somali refugees in Nairobi, refugee-run businesses have become integral to the informal markets (Campbell, Grabska, Jacobsen 2004 & 2006, Landau & Jacobsen, Lindstrom, Sommers 1999).

Under international refugee regimes, refugees have right to be protected no matter where they live (Jacobsen 2006:276). Both under UN and OAU Conventions, urban-rural settlement dichotomy of refugee does not exist. In line with the growing urbanization globally, the proportion of urban refugees have been dramatically increasing to their counterpart in the camp or rural areas. Divergent to iconic image of refugees in camp, however, more than 60% of refugees worldwide settled in urban areas (UNHCR Report, 2016).

By acknowledging refugee urbanization, UNHCR revised the outdated refugee policy of 1997 that discourage refugees' settlement in urban areas. The revised urban refugee policy of 2009 removed the spatial limit in refugee settlement and recognized urban area as 'legitimate protection space' (Edwards, 2010). Both self-settled and assisted refugees found in areas designated by the government as urban from both urban and rural background are considered as urban refugees. But the number of self-settled refugees take the lion share (Jacobsen, 2001:9; Jacobsen, 2006:274).

Aside from those legal restrictions, economic hardship and marginalization of urban refugees in the cities of low and middle income countries, refugees appeal urban areas for different reasons. The rationales for favoring urban space are related to pull factors in urban areas (real and expected) and factors that push from camps. Lack of security, lack of adequate education and medical service, limited livelihood and harsh climatic conditions are the major push factors in

camps for refugees to settle in urban areas legally or illegally. Often refugee camps are found in economic and geographical peripheries of the host states (Crisp, 2002:5). These setbacks of refugee camps are further aggravated by the prolonged settlement in camps without durable solution in sight (Pavanello et.al, 2010:14).

On the other hand refugees quit camps and seek refuge in urban areas for different pull factors. Among them looking for better security, economic self-reliance, better service (education and health), to negotiate with international agencies for resettlement and existence of financial institutions in cities since incomes of most of urban refugees depends up on remittance (Fábos and Kibreab, 2007:7). In line with the above push and pull factors, refugees managed to live in the urban fabrics of the cities of '*Global South*' albeit of their ambiguous legal status (Campbell, 2006:401). Although host states resistance to local integration as durable solution for urban refugees is apparent, refugees integrated with locals in different aspect and at level (Campbell, 2006; Crisp, 2004; Harrell-Bond, 2000; Jacobsen, 2001).

Although there is no single universal definition of 'livelihoods', the term typically refers, most broadly, to *the means used to maintain and sustain life*. The types of activities people engage in to secure their livelihoods are wide-ranging, and pursued both individually and in groups. Whereas the theme of livelihoods is relatively new within the UN refugee agency and in refugee studies, it has a much longer history in the social sciences and among development practitioners, with scholars such as Polyani first elaborating the theoretical underpinnings of livelihoods studies several decades ago (Kaag *et al.* 2003).

Built upon this definition and alongside subsequent conceptual refinements, thinking about sustainable livelihoods has become widespread in the development arena. It is strongly reflected in today's various livelihoods frameworks used by different organizations, such as UNDP, the World Bank, and CARE (Hussein 2002: 50-53). Among this body of guidance, perhaps the most widely known and enduring is the UK Department for International Development's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) (DFID 1999). Founded on a people-centred principle, the essence of the SLF is its emphasis on the strengths and potential that disadvantaged people have and the strategies that they employ to make a living, as opposed to focusing exclusively on their needs (Farrington *et al.* 2002: 2). The refinement of the concept of sustainable livelihoods and ensuing emergence of livelihoods analytical frameworks has also influenced how researchers deal with refugees' economic activities, as discussed below.

To date, no clear definition on refugee livelihoods has emerged, illustrating the complexity of the concept. A widely accepted definition of “livelihoods” is given by Chambers and Conway (Chambers and Conway, 1992): “A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A sustainable livelihood allows to cope with and to recover from stress and shocks, to maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation. It also contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term”. Essentially, livelihoods refer to the means used to maintain and sustain life (Machtelt De Vriese, 2016).

Livelihood, as the capabilities, assets (physical, human, social and financial capital) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers and Conway, 1992:5). A strategies for livelihood, as a process of choosing activities and assets to maintain and improve livelihood, comprises of both tangible assets/resources and intangible assets like social capital (Winters et al., 2001:8). In dealing with the livelihoods of refugees, one needs to incorporate different capitals such as legal, economic, cultural, social, and others that the refugees use for their daily substance of life in the host community (Crisp, Jeffrey, 2003).

A livelihood framework) is a way of understanding how households derive their livelihoods. An easy way of thinking within a livelihood framework is using the household triangle of assets, capabilities and activities. Household members use their capabilities and their assets to carry out activities through which they gain their livelihood. Household assets refer to the resources that households own or have access to for gaining a livelihood. Where capabilities are the combined knowledge, skills, state of health and ability to labour or command labour of a household. Household strategies are the ways in which households deploy assets and use their capabilities in order to meet households’ objectives and are often based on past experience. (Machtelt De Vriese, 2016).

It is evident that livelihood opportunities can be enhanced or limited by factors in the external environment. These factors determine the vulnerability context in which households have to operate. The vulnerability context is the range of factors in the external environment that make people vulnerable. The external environment is an important influencing factor on a refugee’s livelihood. Refugees do not only have to cope with the often traumatic experience of flight and

displacement, but also often end up with only limited resources due to loss of assets and capabilities(Crisp, Jeffrey, 2005).

In the international refugee regime, the issue of how to understand and support the livelihoods of refugees began to emerge as a pressing agenda around the beginning of this century. Its emergence is largely due to the failure of the international refugee regime to provide any effective solutions for the numerous protracted refugee situations. Currently, over two-thirds of refugees in the world are trapped in prolonged exile in poor developing regions where host states and communities often have scarce resources (Milner & Loescher 2011: 3).

What is worse, as refugee situations become prolonged, levels of international relief are normally reduced or cut off after the period of emergency (Jacobsen 2005: 2). As Crisp writes, UNHCR and donor communities tend to focus on high-profile refugee crises in which people are either fleeing or repatriating in large numbers (2003b: 9). With the declining financial commitment of the international donor society, it has become clear that UNHCR is unable to ensure essential needs for all prolonged refugee populations (Jamal 2000: 3).

These challenges have pressed UNHCR and other refugee-supporting agencies to pay attention to refugees' economic capacity and to improve their understanding of how refugees construct their livelihoods (Conway 2004). For example, in launching the Refugee Livelihood Project in 2003, the Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit of UNHCR expressed its interest in enhancing its understanding of refugees' livelihood strategies and promoting sustainable livelihoods in protracted refugee situations (UNHCR 2003). Given this context, UNHCR has been increasingly adopting and encouraging the 'self- reliance' of refugees. The guiding philosophy of self-reliance can be described thus: refugees have the skills and potential to stand on their own economically (Jacobsen 2005: 73).

Currently, enhancing refugee livelihoods is synonymous with the promotion of self-reliance in UNHCR's conception. UNHCR's Handbook for Self-Reliance, for instance, articulates that self-reliance refers to developing and strengthening refugee livelihoods and reducing their vulnerability and dependency on external aid (UNHCR, 2005).

There are a number of livelihood frameworks predominantly developed by development actors. Examples are the DFID livelihoods framework, the CARE livelihoods framework, the Oxfam livelihood framework, and the UNDP livelihood framework. The frameworks are far from uniform which could make the concept and use of livelihood frameworks difficult to grasp. Although the different frameworks use different terms, they describe similar things. Despite the differences of interpretation and different variations of the livelihood framework, they all build on earlier development theories (Machtelt De Vriese, 2006).

As there is a variation of livelihoods frameworks there also exists a variation of tools and methods used to investigate and implement elements of the livelihood framework. These tools and methods will vary, depending on the practitioner and on the situation. There are a number of methodological approaches that can be used to put the livelihood framework into practice. These include aspects of the integrated rural development planning, food security initiatives, rapid and participatory rural appraisal, gender analysis, risk and vulnerability assessment, etc (UNHCR, 2016).

From the mid-1980s onwards, UNHCR's lack of engagement with the issue of livelihoods was reinforced by its growing preoccupation with a series of large-scale repatriation programmes and a spate of new emergencies. It blinded UNHCR to the fact that large numbers of refugees throughout the world were trapped in what have now become known as protracted refugee situations (PRS). PRS often resulted in refugees ending up in a situation of dependency and marginalization (Machtelt De Vriese, 2006).

To avoid exploitation, a number of refugee groups have procured fake documents and/or pursued entrepreneurship. Many refugees enter urban settings hoping to have the opportunity to retain self-sufficiency and earn an income in order to support their family, but the reality of living as a refugee in a city can be difficult without proper support mechanisms. (Mattheisen, 2012, pp.27). Yet, there is also significant challenges limiting the impact of urban livelihood programmes. The annual budget cycle, small budgets, and poor partner selection/capacity for many of the operations are key factors affecting the effectiveness, sustainability, and reach of interventions. The political, legal, security, environmental, and economic environments have a substantial effect on the ultimate achievement of refugee economic inclusion. Given that most Urban livelihood programmes are operating in contexts of protracted displacement, shocks will be a mainstay of the operational context, which is why a resilience framework is key (UNHCR, 2018).

Ethiopia's commitment to protect refugees has been long-established and most recently further strengthened. On 20 September 2016, president Obama hosted a Leader's Summit on the global refugee crisis, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, to promote new global commitments. During the summit, the Government of Ethiopia in a spirit of global solidarity and in line with the fundamental principles of international refugee law has made highly significant pledges relating to further improved rights and service delivery to refugees.

ARRA in collaboration with UNHCR, donors, line ministries, other partners and NGOs, are working to materialize these pledges into significant outcomes all of which will strengthen the overall protection and assistance for refugees and allow them to become more independent. This includes, amongst other things, the ongoing translation of these pledges into a legally binding document, through a Refugee Regulation to complement the 2004 Refugee Proclamation, experience learning and sharing visits for Government Officials to selected countries, the drafting of this Roadmap, and the establishment of a Steering Committee to support the implementation of the Roadmap. Consequently, Ethiopia requires the support of the international community without which these considerable commitments will not be realized.

The pledges can be summarized as follows:-

- 1. Expansion of the "Out-of-Camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.*
- 2. Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID.*
- 3. Provision of work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers.*
- 4. Increase of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees without discrimination and within the available resources.*
- 5. Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people (amongst them refugees and local communities) to engage in crop production.*
- 6. Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.*
- 7. Building industrial parks where a percentage of jobs will be committed to refugees.*
- 8. Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.*
- 9. Provision of other benefits such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses*

2.2 Empirical Literature

The available literature makes it difficult to truly grasp the global landscape for urban refugees, as most field work is conducted by a small community of researchers and on a few case studies. “Individual articles have been written on a variety of urban refugee populations, however the bulk of accessible information is written about Local integration. Extensive research has been conducted on refugees in Africa but much of it is on encamped refugees or those in local settlements but not about urban refugees. (Jaji, 2009) Nevertheless, there is a growing shift of attention from camps and rural self-settlement to urban areas. However, much is yet to be accomplished in understanding of urban refugee livelihood program. (Jaji, 2009). In the following paragraphs, I will mention some research works undertaken on urban refugees in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Katy Long (Refugee Studies Center, University of Oxford, 2009) in her research work on urban refugees discusses on the possibility of regularizing and managing labor migration as part of a durable solution for refugees. Another work entitled “Hidden and Exposed: Urban Refugees in Nairobi” by Sara Pavanello, Samir Elhawary and Sara Pantuliano looks into the legal framework for refugees in Nairobi as well as access to livelihood opportunities and basic services. Dr Naohiko Omata and Dr Josiah Kaplan from Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford (2013) discuss Refugee livelihoods in Kampala, Nakivale and Kyangwali refugee settlements and analyze patterns of engagement with the private sector. Another MA thesis by Sara Bailey (2004) discusses about legal status and livelihood obstacles for urban refugees.

A Master of Arts thesis by Ajygin discusses livelihood and family formation among Eritrean refugees living in Cairo. It discusses the livelihood and coping strategies by Eritreans refugees and the challenges they face during their stay in the city. Another work by Roos Willems discusses the lives of Congolese, Rwandese and Burundian refugees living in Tanzania. It analyzes refugees’ social networks as a coping strategy. From what I have come across through review of previous works on refugees living in Sub-Saharan Africa, I can say that there is scant research on the life of urban refugees living in Addis

Ababa, where some of them have lived for decades. Uncovering the lives of urban Eritrean refugees would help better understand them and inputs to devise better strategies.

The concept of livelihoods was further consolidated in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Drawing upon insights from previous research, Chambers and Conway developed the concept of 'sustainable livelihoods'. Chambers and Conway first defined livelihood as the sum total of an individual's 'capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living'. The degree to which one's livelihood is *sustainable*, in turn, is determined by how an individual or group can 'cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation' (Chambers & Conway 1991: 7). The noticeable feature of this approach is that it underscores disadvantaged peoples' inherent agency in adapting to changes in their livelihoods, and in exploring livelihood opportunities through their own capabilities, despite living in adverse circumstances (de Haan & Zoomers 2006, Kaag *et al.* 2003).

With this new interest in the economic aspect of refugees' lives, there is now a growing body of literature on the livelihoods of forced migrants. For example, due to the increasing recognition of transnationalism, in recent years numerous studies on the role of remittances for refugee livelihoods have emerged (for example, Horst 2004 & 2006b; Monsutti 2005; Lindley 2006, 2007 & 2010). Remittances can not only supplement the income of recipients but also strengthen the economic capabilities of recipients by being directly invested into income-generating activities (Durand *et al.* 1996: 423; Taylor 1999: 69; Orozco 2003: 12). For instance, Somali refugees in Kenya have mobilized the necessary funds through their transnational ties with diaspora in the West to launch mini-bus businesses (Campbell 2005:19).

Many researchers have highlighted the significance of various types of social networks in enabling refugees to construct their livelihoods. Amisi has revealed in her research that personal networks in Congolese refugee communities have played a crucial role in elevating their economic subsistence (2006: 26-27). Refugees generate new bonds with their host communities to strengthen their livelihoods. In the Sembakounya camp in

Guinea, there have been several joint businesses between refugees and local people through their personal connections (Andrews 2003: 6). Networks with co-nationals in an asylum country also become an important avenue for livelihood opportunities. Sudanese refugees in Cairo are often employed by Egyptian-Sudanese owners who prefer hiring co-nationals at their restaurants and coffee shops (Grabska 2006: 303). Refugees are also engaged in a variety of business activities, especially in the informal economy.

In Nairobi, self-settled refugees are involved in running kiosks and small restaurants in the informal sector (Pavanello et al.2010: 21). Ample evidence illustrates the refugees' entrepreneurship. Liberian refugees in Ghana, for example, have identified large demands in telecommunications, water supply and construction of housing, and have developed successful businesses in these areas (Dick 2002). Though the number is small, some refugees are formally employed. In Thailand, despite restrictions on refugee labour, Burmese refugees are employed in the textile, fishing and agriculture industries (Brees 2008: 387). Absence of the private sector in promoting refugee livelihoods Whilst the previous research provides a number of important insights into displaced persons' livelihoods, relatively few studies focus on the role and potential of the private sector as a centerpiece for enhancing refugee livelihoods.

Although a considerable number of refugees are making a living in the business sector, most of the studies instead point to host governments and humanitarian agencies as actors responsible for improving refugees' economic activities. Usually, these works end up with very general suggestions for strengthening refugee livelihoods stating, for example, that the humanitarian community should assist the host government to provide an enabling environment for refugees' economic activities.

Many authors advocate that by using a livelihood approach, relief can better prepare displaced people for one of the durable solutions while avoiding the creation of a dependency-syndrome. The dependency-syndrome puts people in a trap that makes it unable for people to break free from reliance on external assistance. This is often caused because by basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remaining unfulfilled after years in exile (Chambers, R. and Conway, G. 1992)

However, it is also clear that there are some problems related to the attempts to fulfil developmental goals through humanitarian action. For example, the incompatibility of some development principles such as sustainability, capacity building and empowerment which are by nature more long-term than the traditional modes of humanitarian action (Banki Suzan, 2016).

Notwithstanding the existence of a number of different livelihood approaches and frameworks, the following principles can be distinguished as the common denominator: people-centred and participatory, a holistic analysis, and the importance of partnerships. It is worth noting that none of the livelihood frameworks specifically indicates which approach is most appropriate within the refugee context. However, gathering information on livelihoods provides very basic information on how people live. This basic information is a prerequisite for refugee assistance (Chambers, R. and Conway, G. 1992).

The social and cultural process which enables ‘refugees to live among or alongside the host population, without fear of systematic discrimination, intimidation or exploitation by the authorities and peoples of the host population’ (Crisp, 2004:1). Jacobsen further understands socio-cultural integration as when refugees’ socially networked in to the host community with little distinction between the standard of living of refugees and the host community and refugees feel at home in their host country (Jacobsen, 2001:9).

This project, when implemented, will have several advantages. First, it will create opportunities for refugees to live a normal life in a county closer to their home countries and avoid taking the risk of a dangerous path to onward movement. Second, the creation of jobs in Ethiopia will also help reduce unemployment of nationals and alleviate the push factor for illegal emigration. Ethiopia believes that job creation projects like these should be expanded in cooperation with other international partners. For this to be effective, an integrated approach of national, the support from regional and international actors is required (UNDAF, ARRA 2018).

The absence of the private sector in the literature on refugee livelihoods can be attributed to the following reasons: first, in some countries like Ethiopia refugees are forbidden to work and thus the promotion of refugee livelihoods through the private sector becomes illicit; second, with high unemployment rate in host countries, the number of jobs available to refugees in the private sector is deemed too few (Mattheisen 2012:3); finally, since refugees are commonly understood as a subject of humanitarian rather than development aid (Crisp 2001), the private sector is not considered a solution provider in the field of refugee assistance.

For the purpose of strengthening refugee livelihoods, however, not recognizing the potential of the private sector is highly problematic. Even in countries where refugees are restricted in work, in reality, refugees do engage in petty trading or gain employment in small-and medium-sized businesses (Brees 2008; Pavanello et al. 2010; Campbell 2005). Also, rich evidence shows that the majority of refugees are self-employed and can even create jobs and new markets for the host economy (Jacobsen 2005: 97).

The extant research on refugee livelihoods largely fails to capture their economic activities in relation to a wider economic structure in their host state. As a result, such work tends to present descriptive inventories of refugee's livelihood activities, without capturing or analyzing how these economic strategies are related to external economies. In entrenched refugee camps, however, refugees become embedded in the host economy: refugees move out into the surrounding villages to pursue trade and seek employment while locals enter the camp in search of cheap labour and business opportunities (Phillips 2003:14). Even in urban areas, refugees' livelihood activities cannot be divorced from the local economic systems. For instance, many of Somali commercial enterprises in Nairobi are an important part of the capital's economy (Campbell 2005: 16; see also Brees 2008 & 2010 for the case of Burmese refugees in Thailand). While micro-analysis of refugee livelihoods is crucial, the literature stands to benefit from work that also investigates these same livelihood strategies in relation to macro-level economic structures.

In addition, as a closely linked point, few academic investigations provide in-depth study on the relationship between refugee livelihoods and the private sector and markets in the

host country (Omata 2012). No refugee camps, regardless of their locations, are totally closed to traffic in goods, capital and people; as such, the markets in the camp are often connected with domestic markets through refugee and national traders (Werker 2007: 462). In urban settings, self-settled refugees are economically tied to the larger host economy, and inevitably, their subsistence is inextricably embedded in relationships with local business sectors (De Vriese 2006: 17). The dearth of attention to the relationship between refugees and markets is particularly observable in studies based on the SLF and similar analytical models, which put little emphasis on market systems and their roles (Albu & Griffith 2005 & 2006).

Finally, despite the burgeoning literature highlighting the importance of refugees' networks, surprisingly, relatively few studies have systematically explored the role of social relations in refugee subsistence. A large amount of scholarly work has pointed to the significance of personal connections in refugees' livelihood construction (for example, Buscher 2012, Andrews 2003, Amisi 2006, Grabska 2006, Campbell 2005). Besides the widely-acknowledged advantage of having transnational networks for accessing remittances (see Lindley 2006, 2007 & 2010, Porter *et al.* 2008, Monsutti 2005, Horst 2006b), refugees also turn to contacts in the host country (De Vrise 2006: 14). The research conducted by Kaiser *et al.* on refugees living in Uganda has indicated the important role of creating personal connections with their Ugandan hosts in shaping refugees' livelihoods (2005). Whilst the existing literature has engendered a general understanding of the role of social relations in refugee subsistence, little is known of what types of networks enable refugees to access to markets and business opportunities in their host country.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Eritrean refugees are the only refugee group in Ethiopia who have the right to choose their place of settlement either in an urban area or rural by providing their ability to be self-sufficient or other sources of support in Ethiopia through Out-of-Camp Policy. From the beginning, the move was praised by UNHCR via its Spokesman Andrej Mahicis as a tool to strengthen people-to-people relation of the two countries that were a single entity before 1993 (UN News Centre, 2010). The strong socio-cultural linkage between Ethiopia and Eritrea, the social networks that Eritrean refugees have in different parts of Ethiopian cities and minimum security risk that Eritrean refugees can pose on Ethiopia are the major justification given by Ethiopian officials (Samuel Hall Consulting, 2014).

Even though Ethiopia maintains open door asylum policy, it implements strict encampment policies that limit refugee movement and access to labour markets; hence undermining the quality of asylum offered and the development of sustainable livelihoods for refugees(UNHCR, ARRA, GoE,: 2017). As a result, they mostly survive on humanitarian assistance, which in some situations has created aid dependency. Nevertheless, stakeholders acknowledge the need to move away from humanitarian and relief work to support more sustainable livelihood initiatives and the GoE has allowed some specific initiatives that aim to enable refugees find income generating activities in the informal sector.

Consequently, some small livelihood activities have therefore been implemented in the camps, including providing a limited number of refugees with skills training, supplying families with livestock, or distributing seeds and tools for subsistence farming. For example, the ILO and the UNHCR partnered with the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to promote self-employment in camps and surrounding host communities in Dollo Ado. The recent pronouncements by the GoE focusing on measures to extend refugee rights and relax the camp based approach to hosting large numbers of refugees provides an opportunity for creating opportunities for refugees.

This research develops knowledge on refugee economies, identifies contributions that refugees profited from the foreign aid, despite the significant challenges they face, and

investigates the potential asset of refugee economies to inform humanitarian assistance in areas where refugee rights to work are restricted. However, Ethiopia is now a pilot country for the implementation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Ethiopian government is re-examining refugee employment rights.

This clearly stipulates the encampment policy that the country has been implementing thereby ruling-out refugee settlement in the urban area with few authorized exceptions. According to ARRA, specialized medical reason, protection concerns, and higher education cases are the three major exceptions where by the refugees get the opportunity to settle in the urban areas with monthly allowance and other assistance (Wegene Birhanu, 2017).

When the refugees face serious medical cases which are beyond the capacity of health institutions in and around the refugee camps, then the refugees are referred to health center in Addis Ababa and get the chance to settle in the city. Under protection concern, refugees who face serious security risk based on clan, religion or other factors, and refugees with high profile, get permission to settle in Addis Ababa as permitted and assisted urban refugees (Sulaiman Ali :2018).

Another ground for the urban settlement that has been provided in terms of the opportunity only for Eritrean refugees since 2010 is the *Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP)*, the scheme allows self-sufficient Eritrean refugees to settle in any part of the country including urban areas. Thus, unless for one or more of the aforementioned exceptions, the refugees are required to settle in camps (Wogene Berhanu: 2017).

In addition, most of the refugee camps in Ethiopia are found in the periphery of the country that suffers from poor economic condition and social infrastructures even prior to refugee settlement (Dereje, 2009:650). In line with Jacobsen (1996) argument, regardless of government policy that necessitated the refugee settlement in designated areas, the government often lacks capability to enforce the restrictive law and turn blind eye for the issue of urban refugees. As of March 2017 ARRA data estimation, Addis Ababa has more than 192,000 permitted and unpermitted refugees from different countries (Wegene Birhanu, 2017).

Table 2. 1 Status of Refugees settled in Addis Ababa

No.	Categories of refugees and asylum seekers in Addis Ababa	Number	Remark
1	Assisted Urban Refugees	4,104	
2	Unassisted Urban Refugees	16,000	Out-of-Camp Policy Beneficiaries (Eritrean Refugees)
3	Non-Permit Holders	12,000	Estimation (registered as refugees in camps but settled in Addis Ababa in unpermitted manner)
4	Unregistered Asylum Seekers	More than 160,000	Mainly Somali Refugees

Source: Report of Assisted Urban refugees by DICAC as of March 31, 2017

Another ground for the urban settlement that has been provided in terms of the opportunity only for Eritrean refugees since 2010 is the *Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP)* (IIED, 2018). The scheme allows self-sufficient Eritrean refugees to settle in any part of the country including urban areas. Thus, unless for one or more of the aforementioned exceptions, the refugees are required to settle in camps (Wogene Berhanu: 2017).

Irrespective of those few opportunities to settle in urban areas, there are a lot of factors in the camps that push the refugees to quite camps, and pull aspects in urban areas (relatively better socio-economic conditions) that attracts the refugees to settle in urban areas of Ethiopia in general and Addis Ababa in particular. Inhospitable condition in the camps, absence or limited access to services like education, health care, and security problem with protracted situation in camps are the major push factors for refugees to settle in Addis Ababa and other urban areas (Moret et al. 2006:34). The urban refugee in Addis Ababa enjoy different services like Education, health care, security and other with support from UNHCR and other implementing organization.

Livelihood, as the capabilities, assets (physical, human, social and financial capital) and activities required for a means of living (Chambers and Conway, 1992:5). A strategies for livelihood, as a process of choosing activities and assets to maintain and improve livelihood, comprises of both tangible assets/resources and intangible assets like social capital (Winters et al., 2001:8). In dealing with the livelihoods of refugees, one needs to incorporate different capitals such as legal, economic, cultural, social, and others that the refugees use for their daily substance of life in the host community. Like urban refugees in other countries, several strategies of livelihoods are evident for Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa: relying on remittance, financial assistance from UNHCR, hired and working in different sectors informally, running small businesses, working in informal sectors as labourers and in a formal sectors (Jacobson , 2005).

The level of economic integration mainly defined and measured in terms of achieving self-sufficiency and level of living standard of the refugees comparably to the host community rather than in absolute term. In addition, however, intensive economic engagement of refugees results in meaningful interaction that primarily contributed for socio-cultural integration by lessening different sorts of barriers (Mekuria, 1998:174; Jacobsen, 2001:9).

Unlike other nationalities this study focus only on the Eritrean refugee who were benefited from the livelihood program from 2016 to 2018. Eritrea is one of the countries that have highest Diasporas in the world (one out of three) (Plaut, 2016:170). In line with this, most of the Out-of-Camp Policy beneficiaries brought remittance from their families and friends abroad as a major justification for their ability to support themselves, in addition to, a guarantee of Ethiopian sponsor (Samuel Hall Consulting, 2014). To this end, the most obvious livelihood strategy for Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa is receiving oversea remittance as part of social capital and relying on the UNHCR monthly assistance (IIED, 2018).

The refugees use the remittance for different purposes: to fulfil their basic need including house rent, to cover social service expenses like education fee (mainly in private schools for them and their children), preferable health service, and very few use the money as

starting capital to engage in income generating activities (Wegene Brhanu, 2017). All non-OCP registered urban refugees receive financial assistance from UNHCR (distributed monthly). Various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also support urban refugees through business grants and loans, and skills and business training programmes (Dereje, 2009).

For urban refugees, employment in the informal sector is particularly common. In countries that have not ratified the 1951 Convention or that have not afforded refugees the right to employment, many refugees seek work informally to keep their refugee status hidden (Macchiavello, 2004). Often though, employers exploit refugee workers' dire situation and pay unfair wages, demand long working hours, or expose refugees to dangerous working conditions. This goes unreported because refugees fear identification and possible detention or deportation. Due to the lack of regulations in the informal economy and lower wages, refugees struggle to support themselves and their families (Macchiavello, Alexander, Campbell, Crisp et al., Horst, Jacobsen 2004, Landau & Jacobsen, Sommers 1999).

The study were conducted to assess the urban livelihood program and its effect on the urban Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa. There are different reason that affect or constraint the urban livelihood program this research were focus only the main arguments such as; refugee work permits, component of the training, market assessment. In order to do sampling the researcher found the 2016 to 2018 urban livelihood beneficiary list from OICE Training center and from total 600 Eritrean refugee who were participated in the livelihood program. Simple random sampling were taken to determine the sample size and 240 refugee were taken as a sampling. The study were included both assisted and non-assisted Eritrean refugee to clearly see the livelihood status. The questioner were distributed to the targeted urban Eritrean refugee and also the focus group discussion were conducted at the OICE training center. Extensive research has been conducted on refugee livelihood in Africa but much of it is on encamped refugee or those in local settlement but not about urban refugees this research aim to fill this gap by studying the urban refugee livelihood.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section draws attention to how the data have been collected and analyzed, reasons for the appropriateness of the choice of method in order to answer the four main research questions and fulfill the objectives of the study. The research is descriptive in nature. Primary data have been collected from the targeted refugee community through questioner, interviews, Focus Group discussion and personal observation. Secondary data have been conducted through desk study.

3.1 Research Design and Approach

The research design were descriptive design in which data have been collected from respondents using self-completion questionnaires. To answer the research question, the researcher have also use focus group discussion, observation and in –depth interview with Key informants. The study also used mixed research method which incorporate elements of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.2 Data Type

The study used a combination of both qualitative and quantitative data to present a more complete and synergistic research analysis. Qualitative data have been collected through direct observation, focus group discussion and in depth interview. Whereas, quantitative data have been collected by though a survey questionnaire. Relevant documents were also reviewed as a secondary source of data. The structured survey questionnaire was subject to pre-test so as to know whether it is understandable both by interviewer and respondent.

3.3 Data sources

3.3.1 Primary data sources

The primary data have been collected from the field. In this case the researcher used two methods to collect data from the field. These are survey and case study. Structured questionnaires, key informant interviews and observations were the tools the researcher

have been used. Primary data has been collected from the refugees who were benefited the livelihood support and key decision making persons in implementing partner and donor organization.

Survey: The survey has been carried out and the questioner were distributed with in Eritrean Refugee who were benefited from the urban refugee livelihood program. Self-administered structured questionnaires was used to collect data. The best person who were asked were the direct beneficiary (the person whose name was on the beneficiary list of the livelihood program 2016-2018).

Case study (Key informant interviews): The second part of the data collection process involved one case study in which (8) key informants were interviewed using a topic list of questions. The key informants was directly or indirectly participated in the livelihood program they are Top management and Livelihood experts, from UNHCR with urban refugee protection officers and ARRA Livelihood program manager, from DICAC with Head and urban livelihood coordinator. NRC Livelihood expert, OICE livelihood officer, Plan International Livelihood expert and JRS urban livelihood program officer. The selection of these key informants were based on the assumption that they have a central role in urban refugee Livelihood program implementation process and are key decision makers that helped the researcher to receive unbiased and more accurate response.

3.3.2 Secondary data sources

To triangulate the data sources of the research and supplement the information missing in the questioner and survey information were collected from other related researches through desk study from materials like academic literature, Journal books, different indexes and internet sites. Also publication and unpublished researches, International and Domestic Legal Documents and reports.

3.3 Target population and Sample

3.3.1 Target population

In this paper the target population was the Eritrean refugee who were benefited from urban livelihood program that was implemented by EOC-DICAC, Plan International, OICE, JRS, and NRC from the year 2016 to 2018.

3.3.2 Sample size determination

The total target of this study was 600 Eritrean refugees who were benefited from the livelihood program. The researcher used simple random sampling technique to select the individual from these sections to this study.

In order to sample the population the researcher were used probability sampling of simple random sampling technique. Of different nationalities this paper focuses on the Eritrean refugees who were benefited from the livelihood program in previous years of (2016-2018). The researcher were found from OICE the list and full address of 600 Eritrean refugee that benefited from (OICE. EOC-DICAC, JRS, Plan International and NRC) urban livelihood program. Therefore, the randomly selected sample were served as a sampling frame.

This study were applied simplified formula provided by Yamane, (1967) to determine the required sample size at 95% confidence level, degree of variability = 0.5.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

N = Total population size = 600

e = Accepted error limit (0.05) on the basis of 95 percent degrees of confidences put into decimal *form*

n = Desired sample size = 240

Thus, sample size of 240 refugee's beneficiaries from the total population of 600 refugee.

3.4. Data collection methods and tools

The research was conducted from both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data were collected through, questioner, in-depth interview, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and key informant interview. In qualitative interview, structured and semi-structured interviews are the two major types (Bryman, 2012:501).

A Structured Questionnaire modified from Parasuraman (1988) standard survey questionnaire were used to collect data from targeted beneficiary. The questions are closed ended 5 point Likert scale type. The questionnaire have two parts. The first part addresses the demographic characteristics of respondents and second part deals with questions of effects of urban refugee support program in the livelihood of Eritrean refugee.

3.5 Data Analysis and Presentation

As data means raw material, it has to pass through a process of analysis and interpreted accordingly before their meaning and implications are understood. Hence, both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques were employed to analyze the data. The data have been processed, examined, categorized and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively in terms of the research objective. The analysis of qualitative data was done with the help of statistical package for social science (SPSS). Descriptive statistic has been employed for data analysis including frequencies and percentage. The qualitative data have been presented in narration format supplementing to the qualitative result and finding.

The data from document analysis and Likert scale questionnaire were presented in a narrative form by using tables. Percentage and frequency been used to understand the relationship between the dependent variable and independent variable. The data were processed, analyzed and interpreted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Triangulation refers to the analysis process of cross-checking the reliability of information in order to draw conclusions across data sources. For this study, responses

from participants were triangulated between FGDs, KIIs, and others to cross-check the reliability of information. Findings from the primary data were also assessed in relation to the secondary data.

3.6 Ethical consideration

This study like other academic researches abides by ethical issues, moral conducts and privacy of the respondents. The questioner were designed out in such a way that respondents are not required to write their names and reveal their personal information in the questioner and the confidentiality of the data being collected is handled with due care and used for academic purpose only.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with presentation of data collected and discussion of result. The findings are analyzed in connection with the research objectives. The objective were designed in such a way as to answer the research questions. The analysis were done based on the data collected from the sample of 240 Eritrean urban refugees who were benefited the livelihood program from 2016 to 2018. To collect the data 200 questioner were distributed and the field survey result indicate from 200 questioner distributed to respondents 185(93%) questioners were filled up and returned with response and also the remaining 40 beneficiary were participated in a focus group discussion that conducted in 4 session. Moreover, the analysis is supplemented by survey findings obtained from the Eritrean refugee who were benefited from the urban refugee livelihood program. Besides, data results obtained from key informants` interview were utilized to supplement the survey results. Hence, each of the data obtained from the respondent were further analyzed and interpreted below based on their thematic and meaningful categorical groups and procedure.

4.2 Analysis of demographic profile of the respondent.

Table 4. 1: Demographic Data of the Respondent

S/N	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sex		
	Male	107	58
	Female	78	42
	Total	185	100
2	Age		
	18-25	49	26
	26-35	75	41
	36-45	35	19
	46-55	26	14
	Total	185	100

3	Educational Background		
	Never been in school	8	4
	Stopped in primary	44	24
	Completed secondary	93	50
	Completed College Diploma/ Degree	40	22
	Above Degree	0	0
	Total	185	100
4	Status of the refugee		
	Urban Assisted	62	33
	Urban non-assisted	123	67
	Total	185	100
5	Reason for the urban refugee status		
	Specialized medical reason	17	9
	Protection concern	9	5
	Higher education	36	20
	Out of camp policy (OCP)	123	66
	Total	185	100
6	Income source		
	UNHCR monthly assistance	62	33
	Diaspora remittance	103	56
	Support from Ethiopian relatives	20	11
	Total	185	100

Source: own survey, 2019

Based on the above Table 4.1 Analysis show that the majority of the respondent (58%) were male and (42%) were female. The majority of urban Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa are Male. In the focus group discussion one of the discussant said ” *like many other Eritrean emigrants, I fled the country illegally to escape national service. I fears that if I returns, I will wind up in jail, or worse. I don’t have a passport and has not left Ethiopia since I arrived on the back of a cargo truck 13 years ago. In the journey they beaten us and taken our many and 3 women was raped in front of our eyes* ” from this we understand that the illegal migration is tough for female than male.

In regard to age the above table explains, the age between 25 and 35 consists of the highest percentage (41%) from among all other respondent in the sample. Relatively the lowest percentage goes to the age of 46 and 55 (only 14%). The outcome of the demographic variable describes majority of respondent which is (86%) of the respondent lays between 18-45 age group. Therefore, the majority of the respondent categories in the standard livelihood age group.

Furthermore, the refugee were asked about their educational background and the above Table 4.1 revealed that majority (50%) of the respondent completed secondary school while (24%) of the respondent stopped in primary. The remaining (22%) comprise of who completed college diploma /degree. And also the very small amount of respondent (4%) never been in school. Thus, the finding showed that the majority of the respondent (72%) urban Eritrean refugee who benefited from the urban livelihood program were above secondary school.

In regard to the refugee status, the majority of refugee (66%) get the non-assisted urban refugee (OCP) status while (34%) has Urban Assisted refugee status. The refugee who permit the OCP status are the non-assisted refugee or the refugee who agreed to assist themselves financially.

As shown in the above table the majority of the respondents (66%) get the opportunity to settle in the urban area with the OCP status (non-assisted refugee) the remain (34%) of respondent get the opportunity to settle in urban area with different criteria's which are (9%) specialized medical reason when the refugees face serious medical cases which are beyond the capacity of health institutions in and around the refugee camps, then the refugees are referred to health center in Addis Ababa, and the other (5%) Under protection concern, refugees who face serious security risk based on clan, religion or other factors, and also (20%) higher education cases are the three exceptions where by the refugees get the opportunity to settle in the urban areas with monthly allowance and other assistance.

According to the above table (56%) of the respondents identified their income source are the diaspora support/remittance and the other (33%) assisted from UNHCR monthly bases and the

remaining (11 %) of the respondent respond the live with their Ethiopian relatives and engaged in informal job.

Thus, the finding showed that the majority of the respondent (67%) Eritrean refugee has the status of Out-of-Camp policy beneficiaries brought the remittance from their families abroad as a major justification for their ability to support themselves, in addition to, in guarantee of Ethiopian sponsor. Therefore, based on the above table and discussion with KII the researcher assumed that the 2010 Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP) are the puling factor for the large number of Eritrean refugee quite the camp and settled in urban area for better socio-economic condition.

4.3. Pre-condition for the selection of beneficiaries for urban livelihood program

Table 4. 2. Respondent’s reaction towards selection criteria

S/N	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	What was your reaction towards implementing partners criteria and pre-condition to get the opportunity if livelihood program		
	Very important	91	49
	Important	39	21
	Somehow important	27	15
	Not very important	20	11
	Not at all important	8	4
	Total	185	100
2	The pre-condition and criteria of beneficiary selection have considered your background and experience		
	Strongly agree	97	52
	Agree	51	28
	Neutral	10	5
	Disagree	20	11
	Strongly disagree	7	4
	Total	185	100
3	Do you believe the selection criteria for the livelihood program are standard for all urban refugees?		
	Strongly agree	113	61
	Agree	32	17
	Neutral	22	12
	Disagree	15	8

	Strongly disagree	3	2
	Total	185	100
4	Was there an entrance exam for candidate to provide livelihood program		
	Yes there was	122	66
	There was not	50	27
	Not sure (don't remember)	13	7
	Total	185	100
5	All urban refugees have equal access of information for the livelihood program?		
	Strongly agree	106	57
	Agree	49	27
	Neutral	10	5
	Disagree	12	7
	Strongly disagree	8	4
	Total	185	100

Source: own survey, 2019

As indicated in the Table. 4.2 The criteria of beneficiary selection were found to be important for the refugee to select the standard and qualified candidate. In connection with this from a total of 185 respondent (70%) of the respondent respond the section criteria and pre-condition were important. Moreover the (80%) of the respondent respond that the livelihood beneficiary selection criteria considered their background and experience. The respondent were asked whether the selection criteria consider their experience and background. Majority of the respondent (80%) answer that the criteria considered the urban refugee background and experience. Regarding to the standard of the criteria majority of the respondent (78%) agree that the selection criteria is standard. While small (10%) of respondent answer that the criteria was not standard. In regard to entrance exam (66%) of the refugee took the exam and the remaining (27%) were join the livelihood program with other requirement, and (7%) of the refugee didn't remember wither they took the exam or not. From this we understand that not all organization use similar criteria to select the candidate. In the focus group discussion most discussant were mission that different organization have different requirement some ask certificate of accomplishment and other requirements.

Based on the access on participating in Livelihood program (84%) of the respondent agree that the access is equal for all urban refugees. In the Focus discussion the

discussant mention that all refugee get equal access of information for the livelihood program each Implementing organization post their announcement and requirement to a place where refugee can access. The focus group discussant mission that the opportunity is equal for all illegible candidate but the problem is there is a mismatch between the training we took and the market need. Beside the urban refugee have no right to engage in the formal labour

4.4. Livelihood Policy, procedure and strategy of Urban Livelihood program

As reflected in the literature review, livelihood activities in the urban setting are highly constrained due to Ethiopian policy, as the government's reservation on Article 17(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention remove the right of employment of refugees. Based on this refugee were asked several questions regarding the implementing law.

Table 4. 3. Respondent's reaction toward Policy, Procedure and strategy

S/n	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	The practical legal procedures is difficult for refugee to engage in wage labour?		
	Strongly agree	152	82
	Agree	13	7
	Neutral	12	6
	Disagree	5	3
	Strongly disagree	3	2
	Total	185	100
2	It is difficult in A.A for refugee to have a license and run own business?		
	Strongly agree	110	60
	Agree	32	17
	Neutral	27	15
	Disagree	10	5
	Strongly disagree	6	3
	Total	185	100
3	The collateral issue are the biggest challenge that urban refugee face to run their business.		
	Strongly agree	97	52
	Agree	65	35
	Neutral	17	9
	Disagree	6	3
	Strongly disagree	2	1

	Total	185	100
4	Is your ultimate goal is resettlement to third country?		
	Strongly agree	90	49
	Agree	59	32
	Disagree	12	6
	Neutral	16	9
	Strongly disagree	8	4
	Total	185	100
5	The livelihood program provided by aid organization had social benefit other than economic impact.		
	Strongly agree	84	45
	Agree	53	29
	Neutral	32	17
	Disagree	14	8
	Strongly disagree	2	1
	Total	185	100
6	How do you evaluate the labour protections for refugee in urban area?		
	Very happy	4	2
	Somewhat happy	9	5
	Neutral	13	7
	Not very happy	58	31
	Not at all happy	101	55
	Total	185	100
7	Urban refugees face workplace discrimination trough low wages or summary dismissal		
	Strongly agree	143	77
	Agree	26	14
	Neutral	10	6
	Disagree	4	2
	Strongly disagree	2	1
	Total	185	100
8	What do you expect from the new CRFF and refugee work permit law		
	Very important	112	61
	Important	48	26
	Moderately important	16	9
	Slightly important	7	3
	Not important	2	1
	Total	185	100

In the above Table .4.3 the respondent were asked their understanding on the practical legal procedure and majority of the respondent (89%) agreed that the practical legal procedure system is difficult to engage in a wage labour. Refugee were mentioned in the focus group discussion the law is the biggest challenge they face to implement the training they took from implementing partner, there are also small number of respondent (5%) who respond it is not difficult. Afterward, respondents were also asked about getting license for urban refugee. In answering this particular question (77%) of the respondent respond it is difficult to get a license while small number of respondent 7(%) of the respondent said that it is not difficult. The Eritrean refugee relying on remittance and financial assistance from UNHCR, hired and work in different sectors informally, running small businesses through renting the Ethiopian citizen license.

Further, respondents were asked were the collateral issue was the biggest challenge to run their business. In response (87%) of the refugee said that there is a big challenge regard to collateral issue in order to run their own business.

In regard to the third country resentment 81%), present of the respondents ultimate goal is resettle to the third country there for majority of the respondents consideration of Ethiopia as a transit country. In addition to this, the majority of the respondent (74%) reaction were livelihood program had social benefit other than economic impact. In regard to labour protection (86%) respondent answered they are not happy in the labour protection in urban area. Moreover, the responder were asked if there is work place discrimination through low wage and summery dismissal (91%) of the respondent agreed that there were work place discrimination in urban refugee compared to the Ethiopian. In the focus group discussion the refugee mention that the discrimination also happen in the humanitarian organization with the same educational background and duty the refugee get paid much less payment than the one who has Ethiopian ID. Therefore, as per the survey refugee face issues such as exploitation in the workplace and lower incomes compared to Ethiopians. In addition to this respondent were asked what is their reaction of the new CRRF policy and new proclamation majority of the respondent (96%) respond they are hopeful and it will be important. The refugee are very hopeful for the fundamental principles of international refugee law has made highly significant pledges relating to further improved rights and service delivery to refugees that promised by the Ethiopian Government.

4.5. Contents of livelihood training

Table 4. 4. Respondent’s response towards content of the training

S/N	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	What type of training have you received from aid organizations?		
	Hair dressing	40	22
	Tailoring	15	8
	Food preparation	14	7
	Vocational skill	90	49
	Basic computer	26	14
	Total	185	100
2	Apart from livelihood program activities, what other activities or skill training did you provided?		
	Psycho social and legal support,	65	35
	Life skill training	48	26
	Entrepreneur ship training	40	22
	Awareness raising	32	17
	Total	185	100
3	How do you get the content of the livelihood trainings		
	Very important	78	42
	Important	40	22
	Moderately important	11	6
	Not very important	22	12
	Not important	34	18
	Total	185	100
4	The training that provided by the aid organizations is best of your interest and considered your background		
	Strongly agree	87	47
	Agree	41	22
	Neutral	38	20
	Disagree	16	9
	Strongly disagree	3	2
	Total	185	100
5	The various psycho-social and counseling		

	services helps you to establish better livelihoods?		
	Strongly agree	46	25
	Agree	28	15
	Neutral	76	41
	Disagree	12	7
	Strongly disagree	23	12
	Total	185	100
6	There is an opportunity to practice the skill you get from the livelihood program.		
	Strongly agree	15	8
	Agree	12	7
	Neutral	54	29
	Disagree	24	13
	Strongly disagree	80	43
	Total	185	100
7	The entrepreneurship skill enhance your effort and empower against exploitation		
	Strongly agree	66	36
	Agree	58	31
	Neutral	44	24
	Disagree	11	6
	Strongly disagree	6	3
	Total	185	100
8	The lack of working language skill is a barrier to employment and wider assimilation.		
	Strongly agree	23	12
	Agree	24	13
	Neutral	63	35
	Disagree	45	24
	Strongly disagree	30	16
	Total	185	100

Source: own survey, 2019

As shown in the Table 4.4. The refugee were asked what type of training have they received based on this Majority of the respondent (49%) were took the vocational skill training, and the remaining (22%) hair dressing, (14%) basic computer skill, (8%) tailoring and (7%) food preparation. Regarding to the training they provided the FGD discussant mentioned that the vocational skill training took one year but the other training will finished within three to six months unfortunately the trainee who took the vocational skill will face a big challenge to get the

job. But those refugee who took the short term training get the chance in the informal sectors. In addition to this, the refugee were asked what additional activities or skill training did they provided? (35%) Business skill, (26%) Life skill training (22%) Entrepreneur ship training (17%) awareness raising. Therefor the majority of the respondent took business skill training in order to improve their self-reliant and livelihoods. In regards to the livelihood training (64%) of the respondent get the training were important and (18%) of the respondent replay the training were not important. In addition, (68%) of the respondent answered the training that provided by the aid organizations was best of their interest and considered their background. Further, the refugee were asked about the benefit of psychosocial support in order to establish a better livelihood and (35%) of the respondent answers it was importance and the other (47%) are neutral and while (19%) are not benefited. Refugee in the focus group discussion mention that the psycho-social and counseling services helps refugee to establish better livelihoods because most refugee was face different trauma while they cross the border, so many refugee were raped and snatched . Therefore the support provided by the partner organization is very important for refugees who face different psychological problem. Despite, the importance for affected refugees, the way the counseling service and the psychosocial support assistant is very interesting for all refugees. In regard to opportunity to practice the livelihood skills. Besides (56%) of the respondent respond there is no opportunity to practice the skill they get. The majority of the refugee agreed that there were no chance of implementing the training they took. One of the refugee in the focus group discussion mentioned that

``Plenty of urban refugee took the vocational skill training but the government and private company were not willing to hire refugee because we don` t have a work permit.``

Therefore, based on the above assessment the researcher assume that there may not be market assessment before the livelihood program implemented. Moreover, majority of the respondent (61%) believe that the entrepreneurship skill enhance their effort and empower against exploitation. Besides, the respondent were asked the language barrier was a problem and (40%) of the refugee said it is not and the other (35%) are neutral. Therefore, we can assume that the language barrier is not a challenge for Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa.

4.6. Urban Refugee livelihood program

Table 4. 51. Respondent's response towards livelihood impact

S/n	Variable	Frequency	Percent
1	The monthly assistance provided by UNHCR is enough for living?		
	Strongly agree	161	84
	Agree	15	8
	Neutral	5	3
	Disagree	3	2
	Strongly disagree	1	3
	Total	185	100
2	The livelihood program you were taking in theoretical and practical training was satisfactory?		
	Strongly agree	87	47
	Agree	43	23
	Neutral	40	22
	Disagree	5	3
	Strongly disagree	10	5
	Total	185	100
3	Your reaction on the impact of startup capital towards to improve your livelihood status?		
	Very important	31	17
	Important	24	13
	Moderately important	11	6
	Not very important	43	23
	Not important	76	41
	Total	185	100
4	The business initial capital provided by the donor organization is enough to start own business.		
	Strongly agree	13	7
	Agree	21	11
	Neutral	40	22
	disagree	48	26
	Strongly disagree	63	34
	Total	185	100
5	Urban refugee prefer the cash assistance for their business startup		
	Strongly agree	77	42
	Agree	28	15
	Neutral	45	24
	Disagree	12	7
	Strongly disagree	23	12
	Total	185	100

6	The assistance is valuable when it is provided in kind for the business startup		
	Strongly agree	65	35
	Agree	34	18
	Neutral	48	26
	Disagree	25	14
	Strongly disagree	13	7
	Total	185	100
7	The follow up and assistant giving by implementing partners are not enough		
	Strongly agree	92	50
	Agree	59	32
	Neutral	21	11
	Disagree	10	5
	Strongly disagree	4	2
	Total	186	100
8	Most of the beneficiary used their business startup money for other needs		
	Strongly agree	106	57
	Agree	24	13
	Neutral	23	12
	Disagree	12	7
	Strongly disagree	20	11
	Total	185	100
9	The livelihood program had a positive contribution in the life of the urban refugee		
	Strongly agree	32	17
	Agree	21	11
	Neutral	12	7
	Disagree	56	30
	Strongly disagree	64	35
	Total	185	100
10	Have you satisfied by your livelihood status		
	Strongly agree	12	7
	Agree	29	16
	Neutral	46	24
	Disagree	43	23
	Strongly disagree	55	30
	Total	185	100

Source: own survey, 2019

According to the above table 4.5 (94%) of the refugee believe that the assistance money is not enough for the refugee. The respondent also asked about the practical theoretical training and the majority (70%) of the refugee satisfied by the provided training and minimum amount (8%) of the respondent were not satisfied. And the refugee were asked their reaction on the impact of startup capital towards to improve your livelihood status then (64%) of the respondent answer that the startup capital have no impact on their livelihood. And also (60%) of the respondent reflect that the business startup money were not enough besides (57%) of the refugee prefer that the cash assistance that in kind. Based on the above table (83%) of the refugee believe that the follow up and assistant given by aid organization is not enough and satisfactory. (70%) of the respondent declare that the refugee use the business startup money for other purpose. (65%) of the respondent answered there is no contribution on their livelihood status. (63%) of the refugee didn't satisfied by the urban livelihood program and (24%) remain neutral and only (23%) of the total responded respond they are satisfied by their livelihood status.

Majority of the respondent (70%) used their business startup money for other needs. The refugees use the business startup money for different purposes: to fulfil their basic need including house rent, to cover social service expenses like education fee (mainly in private schools for them and their children), preferable health service, and very few (21%) use the money as starting capital to engage in income generating activities. One women refugee mentioned in the focus group discussion the financial assistant we get from UNHCR is not enough for leaving therefore we use the business startup money for other needs like food, school material for our children. Therefore, the researcher understand that the implementing organization providing the business startup money without settled business plan and also there is no controlling mechanism where the refugee spend the given money.

In connection with this, (53%) of the respondent is not satisfied by their current livelihood status. Most of the refugee rely on the financial assistance from UNHCR and the other depend on the remittance from family and friends abroad. The working environment is not positive for the refugee to engage in formal sector even if they fit the requirement. Therefore, majority of the refugee have a process of resettlement to third country.

CHAPTER FIVE

5 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATIOIS

This chapter presents summary of the major finding discusses in the implementation, give conclusion and the recommendation made by researcher.

5.1 SUMMARY

Ethiopia has been praised by different international refugee regimes and academicians for its open-door policy towards the refugees. Ethiopia's refugee policy and hospitality in hosting refugees through successive regimes determined and shaped by the inter-state relations with the refugee-producing country, the state capacity to control its border, the need of foreign aid and international reputation.

Furthermore, the country's refugee policy is open-door quantitatively rather than qualitatively because of its restrictions on the refugees' rights such as the right to movement (except for Eritrean refugees), employment, education and others. Ethiopia's encampment policy towards the refugees with few exceptions has confined the refugees in the refugee camps and prohibit their settlement in urban areas. However, due to different push factors in the camps and pull factors in urban areas, a number of refugees have settled in urban areas of the country in deviant to the government policy.

The major objective of this research is to examine and investigate the major impacts of urban refugee support program on the livelihoods of Eritrean Refugee in Addis Ababa. In order to do this, 240 urban refugee who were benefited from urban livelihood program was participated and they were randomly picked from the list found from implementing partner. The survey questionnaire were distributed for 200 urban refugee and out of which 185 responded and replayed and the other 40 urban refugee were participated in the focus group discussion that were conducted in 4 session to assess the refugees perception towards the livelihood program.

The researcher also conduct a field visit to observe the refugee training center and to see the refugee who is working in informal sectors and running small businesses. Based on the assessment the major area that they engaged in are shops, barbershops, beauty salons

and wood and metal work center, coffee hoses, café, grousers, restaurants and pool houses around Gofa mebrat hayle and Hayahulet mazoria. In this research the key informant interview were conducted and descriptive statistic were used to analyzed and present the collected data.

Based on the data analysis (57.8%) of the respondents were male and (42.2%) were female the majority of respondent which is (85.9%) of the respondent lays between 18-45 age group. In regard to education, the finding showed that the majority of the respondent (72%) urban Eritrean refugee were above secondary school. Based on the conducted data, the majority of refugee (66%) get the OCP status while (34%) has Urban Assisted refugee status. Out of four refugee status the respondents lay on only two. Which means most refugee leave the camp by the status of out of camp policy which is only implemented for Eritrean refugee.

Based on the finding the majority of the respondents (66.5%) get the opportunity to settle in the urban area with the OCP status (non-assisted refugee) the remain (33%) of respondent get the opportunity to settle in urban area with different criteria's like (9.2%) specialized medical reason when the refugees face serious medical cases which are beyond the capacity of health institutions in and around the refugee camps, then the refugees are referred to health center in Addis Ababa, and the other (4.9%) Under protection concern, refugees who face serious security risk based on clan, religion or other factors, and also (19.5%) higher education cases are the three exceptions where by the refugees get the opportunity to settle in the urban areas with monthly allowance and other assistance.

As the information the researcher found from focus group discussant the majority of Eritrean refugees living in Addis Ababa are highly relied on remittance as their major livelihoods strategy with limited engagement in business activities. And also, Eritrean refugees who are engaged in a formal economic activities get Ethiopian identity card from either Tigray Regional State or Addis Ababa through corruption and co-ethnic ties in the area.

As reflected in the literature review the most obvious livelihood strategy for Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa receiving remittance from families and friends are a major source of livelihood. The finding show that (55.7%) of the respondents identified their income source relying on diaspora support /remittance and the other (33.5%) relying on financial assistance from UNHCR monthly bases and the remaining (10.8 %) of the respondent respond the live with their Ethiopian relatives and engaged in informal job. Based on the discussion with KII the researcher assumed that the 2010 Out-of-Camp Policy (OCP) are the puling factor for the large number of Eritrean refugee quite the camp and settled in urban area for better socio-economic condition.

In the focus group discussion refugee mentioned that they use the remittance for different purposes: to fulfil their basic need including house rent, to cover social service expenses like education fee (mainly in private schools for them and their children), preferable health service, and none of the respondents use the money as starting capital to engage in income generating activities.

Furthermore the (80%) of the respondent agreed that the livelihood beneficiary selection criteria considered their background and experience. In addition to this, (66%) of the respondent took the entrance exam and the remaining (27%) were join the livelihood program with other requirement. From this we understand that not all organization use similar criteria to select the candidate. In the focus group discussion most discussant were mission that different organization have different requirement some ask certificate of accomplishment and other requirements.

In regard to getting access on to Livelihood program (84%) of the respondent agree that the access is equal for all urban refugees. In the Focus discussion the discussant mention that all refugee get equal access of information for the livelihood program each Implementing organization post their announcement and requirement to a place where refugee can access. While in the field visit the researcher observe and confirm that the announcement were posted in the Urban refugee training center, urban resource center and other organizations board who work on the urban refugee programs the picture also attached here in the **ANNEX IV** and **ANNEX V** of this paper.

Eritrean refugees under Assisted Urban Refugee categories have been getting the monthly allowance through EOC-DICAC (The Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission) since the beginning of 2019 (turned to UNHCR). But the allowance is not enough to cover all living expenses according to all respondents. EOC-DICAC Managing Director Ato Yilkal Shiferaw in KII also agrees with the claim of refugees about insufficiency of the monthly allowance for the high living cost of Addis Ababa. The focus group discussant mention that some Eritrean refugee that successfully negotiated and have Ethiopian ID card or passport are working in the informal economy as Ethiopian citizen without losing their refugee status.

As discussed in chapter two, achieving self-sufficiency rather than depending on aid. More than 20,000 Eritrean refugees are settled in Addis Ababa, and only 594 (less than 3%) get assistance and the remaining are self-reliant mainly through remittance. In regards to working language majority of the refugee expressed that language is not a problem for Eritrean refugee in Addis Ababa.

With the demands to scale in Addis Ababa there is a clear need for the livelihood partners to ensure that programming does not outpace its capacity to implement. The Eritrean refugee mention that a mismatch between project outcomes and beneficiary expectation of employment and access to Income generation activities were not enough to run their own business. Besides there are collateral issue for refugee in order to start their own business. As mission in the focus group discussion those refugee engaged in a formal, economy is through a business partnership with Ethiopians.

According to the data sources, the majority of the refugee utilize the business startup money utilize for other immediate purpose like contribute to household well-being and protection outcomes: food security, education of children.

5.2. CONCLUSION

- It can be concluded that all most all Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa are categorized as under permitted categories, which are refugees who need special medical service, whose security is at stake, those who get higher education opportunity, and *Out-of-Camp Policy* beneficiary.
- According to the government estimate, more than 192,000 refugees with different status from different countries are found in Addis Ababa though the country does not have urban refugee policy yet.
- Almost all partner organizations engaged in a same training contents besides there is limited assistance and income generating opportunities to improve their livelihoods, urban refugee who live in Addis Ababa are left to their own self in order to meet basic needs of food, daily expenses and shelter.
- With the lack of work permit, urban refugee in Addis Ababa are left in an extremely vulnerable situation. In such scenario, securing self-reliance is nearly impossible especially for those who rely on the humanitarian assistance to sustain themselves.
- This study argues that there are a pre-condition for all partners to select the legible candidates for the livelihood program but the partner and UNHCR don't have a clear design of effective programs to better meet the immediate and longer-term needs of urban refugee in general.
- The researcher examine that with no labour protections for refugees, they face workplace discrimination that includes low wages or summary dismissal.
- There is no clearly livelihood strategies and policy provisions to address the serf-reliant challenges facing Eritrean Refugee in urban area. However, ARRA in collaboration with UNHCR, donors, line ministries, other partners and NGOs, are working to materialize the 9 pledges into significant outcomes.
- According to the finding of the study, Eritrean refugees' livelihood engagement is very limited. The major factors are the Eritrean refugees considered their stay in Ethiopia in general and in Addis Ababa in particular as temporary and as a place for transit. Majority of the refugee waiting the process of the third country resettlement.

- All non-OCP registered urban refugees receive financial assistance from UNHCR (distributed monthly). Various Non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Addis Ababa also support urban refugees through business grant and loans and skill and business training program but the impact is very low or non-existent.
- The policy environment is restrictive, because more difficulties the lack of clarity on overall policies pertaining to refugees. Refugees are entitled to engage in informal employment: but the delineation between this and formal employment is not clear to many actors. Without access to formal livelihoods, refugees' employment opportunities are constrained. This makes many refugee organization hesitant to engage in livelihood activities in the urban context, as they do not have clarity on what is legal to support and what is not.
- One of the factor force the refugee to engage in the informal sector are the legal constraints that restrict refugees' permit to work, as a result, refugees have been able to engage in a wide variety of informal livelihood activities and have, ultimately, managed to survive.
- This research identified that there is a huge data gap between partner and donor organization. The data collection system is not well organized and there is a gap of expertise who compile the available data.
- The researcher point out that there is no set a standard indicator and monitoring systems to measure impact and resilience of urban refugee livelihood program. Besides the livelihood program implementer don't have a guidance to select private sector and development partners and to expand operating partnerships.
- Based on the study the researcher conclude that there is no clearly linking vocational training to job markets. The findings of this study demonstrate that On-going duplications in vocational skills training between the implementing organizations in livelihoods likely to lead to the oversaturation of certain skill in the market: Everyone is doing the same in livelihoods.
- The other factor that constraint the livelihood program is funding system, majority of the implementing partner who engaged in urban livelihood program are short term engagement for one year and less than one year program. This is because most of the refugee program including UNHCR don't have a multi-year planning program. Livelihood program in its nature will required long term engagement.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The urban livelihood program partner should focus on working on a policy-level with national and local institutions across a range of activities including: expanding refugee access the formal employment opportunities through access to work permits; advocating with employers.
- The government counterpart ARRA should work with unions and labour ministries to secure work permit and other access – starting if necessary with a targeted group of refugees whose skills correspond to known gaps in the labour market; reinforcing access to legal advice on employment and business registration.
- The activities put in place to effectively support refugee livelihoods should not be limited to strengthening people’s livelihood assets or capabilities (skills enhancement, access to cash, apprenticeships, or enterprise support).
- Livelihood program partners has been able to improve their data collection system and level of data collection expertise and capacity through partnership with the other Joint Data Centre, and there may be additional opportunities for joint monitoring.
- UNHCR and ARRA should create awareness raising of targeted private or public sector employers; information campaigns for refugees on work permit registration processes, and market opportunities.
- Livelihood program partners should work on conducting market surveys or seeking employment market information in Addis Ababa.
- ARRA in collaboration with UNHCR, donors, line ministries, other partners and NGOs, have to work to materialize the 9 pledges into significant outcomes. All of which will strengthen the overall protection and assistance for refugees and allow them to become more independent. This includes, amongst other things, the ongoing translation of these pledges into a legally binding document, through a Refugee Regulation to complement the 2004 Refugee Proclamation.
- The scope of all livelihood program partner’s engagement should also be reassessed on a yearly basis. Beyond the provision of time-bound support with clearly defined exit strategies aiming to secure livelihood assets in particular for vulnerable households and individuals (such as temporary cash assistance or non-formal skills training projects).

- Partners should work with local institutions toward increasing refugee access to existing facilities and services (whether formal or informal), through partnerships with financial institutions, with technical and vocational training providers for job placement facilities.
- Multi-year planning and funding are essential for livelihoods programming and in urban settings in particular. This is because working effectively on social and economic aspects of refugee's lives requires long-term engagement with development actors, with the private sector banking and business service providers, and with the public sector and community-based organizations – many of which have multi-year planning cycles.
- UNHCR and ARRA needs a capacity boost to deal with livelihoods programming in urban settings. The multitude of partners and initiatives foreseen in multi-year plans requires dedicated staff time within UNHCR and ARRA to ensure effective planning and coordination, to harness financial resources, and to oversee livelihood interventions through selected implementing partners and their gradual hand-over as appropriate

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APPENDIX I

Research Schedule (time Frame)

S/N	Activities	Duration in Month						Remark
		D	J	F	M	A	M	
	Proposal writing	X						
	Review of related literature		X	X				
	Data collection				X			
	Research report writing				X	X		
	Submission of draft report					X		
	Submission of final report						X	

APPENDIX II

Research Budget

In order to conduct this research work it is important to design resource requirements in terms of time spent and financial resource that are committed in monetary value. In the process of data collection and preparation of the paper, there are costs related to transportation, information gathering, stationery materials, questionnaire administration and field works. Therefore, detailed list of budget cost is presented in the table below:

No	Item	Unit of Measurement	Qty.	Unit Price (Birr)	Total Cost (Birr)
1	Stationary for Questionnaires	Pad/piece	Ls		2,500.00
2	Stationary for the thesis	Pad/Piece	Ls		2,000.00
3	Transportation & Travel cost	Trip/km	Ls		2500.00
4	Focus Group discussion, Training and entertainment costs (for refugee representatives)	Section	4		1,500.00
5	Payment for data collection	-	Ls		3,000.00
6	Miscellaneous Expense	-	Ls		1,500.00
7	Refreshment for questionnaire respondents	-	Ls		1,000.00
8	Print and publication		Ls		3,000.00
Total Cost					17,000.00

C. Pre-condition for the selection of beneficiaries for urban livelihood program

1, what is your reaction towards the importance of pre- condition and criteria to get the opportunity of livelihood program

- a) Very important b) Important c) Somewhat important d) Not very important
e) Not important at all

2. The pre-condition and the criteria for beneficiary selection have considered your background and experience.

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

3. Do you believe the selection criteria for the livelihood program are standard for all urban refugees?

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

4. Was there an entrance exam for candidate to provide livelihood program

- a) Yes there was b) there was not c) not sure (don` t remember)

5. All urban refugees have equal access and opportunities to be participated in livelihood program?

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

D. Livelihood Policy, procedure and strategy of Urban Livelihood program

1. The practical legal procedures is difficult for refugee to engage in wage labour?

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

2. It is difficult in A.A for refugee to have a license and run own business

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

3. The collateral issue are the biggest challenge that urban refugee face to run their business.

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

4. Is your ultimate goal is resettlement to third country?

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

5. The livelihood program provided by aid organization had social benefit other than economic impact.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

6. How do you evaluate the labour protections for refugee in urban area?

a). Very happy b). Somewhat happy c), moderately happy d,) Not very happy e, Not at all happy

7. Urban refugees face workplace discrimination trough low wages or summary dismissal?

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

8. What do you expect from the new CRFF and refugee work permit law?

a) Very important b) Important c) Somewhat important d) Not very important
e) Not important at all

E. Contents of livelihood training

1. What type of training have you received from aid organizations?

a) Hair dressing b) Tailoring c) Food preparation d)Vocational skill e) Basic computer

2. Apart from livelihood program activities, what other activities or skill training did you provided?

a) Psycho social and Legal support, b) Life skill training c) Entrepreneur ship training
b) d) awareness raising

3. How do you get the content of the livelihood trainings?

a) Very important b) Important c) Moderately important d) Not very important
e) Not important at all

4. The training that provided by the aid organizations is best of your interest and considered your background

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

5. The various psycho-social and counseling services helps you to establish better livelihoods?

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

6. There is an opportunity to practice the skill you get from the livelihood program.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

7. The entrepreneurship skill enhance your effort and empower against exploitation

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

8. The lack of working language skill is a barrier to employment and wider assimilation.

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

F. Impact of urban livelihood program

1. The monthly assistance provided by UNHCR is enough for living?

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

2. The livelihood program you were taking in theoretical and practical training was satisfactory?

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

3. Your reaction on the impact of startup capital towards to improve your livelihood status?

a) Very important b) Important c) Moderately important d) Not very important

e) Not important at all

4. The business initial capital provided by the donor organization is enough to start own business. a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

5. Urban refugee prefer the cash assistance for their business startup

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

6. The assistance is valuable when it is provided in kind for the business startup

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

7. The follow up and assistant giving by implementing partners are not enough

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

8. Most of the beneficiary used their business startup money for other needs

a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

9. The livelihood program had a positive contribution in the life of the urban refugee

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

10. Have you satisfied by your livelihood status?

- a) Strongly agree b) Agree C) Neutral D) Disagree e) Strongly disagree

11. Other relevant information about the livelihood intervention that you want to add:

Thank you very much!

II. INTERVIEW GUIDELINE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDS) WITH THE REFUGEES

1. How do you express your status in Ethiopia?
2. How do you interact with implementing partner and Government counterpart ARRA?
3. What are the major problem you faced in order to implement the livelihood program?
4. What is your major source of livelihood in the city? What did you do for your living?
5. What do you think about the business startup capital?
7. What is your perception towards the work permit in urban area?
8. What is your plan for your livelihood in the future?
9. Formal or informal sectors are easily accessible to support your Livelihood?
10. Are you employed? If so, mention your current situation and problems you may face?



III. QUESTIONNAIRE/ INTERVIEW FOR THE KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

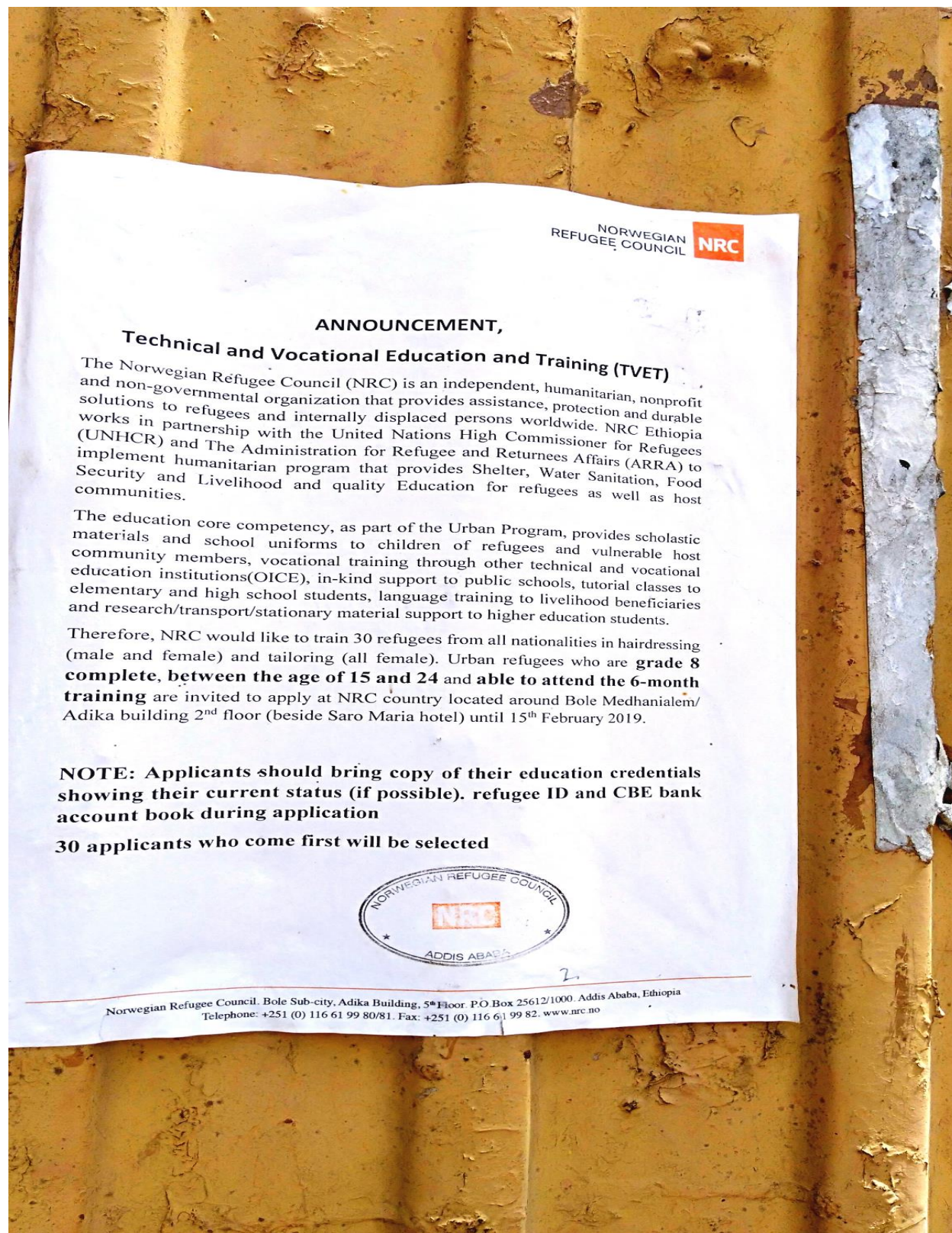
A. Semi structured Interview with UNHCR/ARRA Key informant

1. What are your responsibilities in the urban refugee livelihood program?
2. What are the major problems you face with in the refugee livelihood policy and strategies precondition to get the status of urban refugee?
3. What are the differences and similarities between OCP and assisted Refugee in regard to livelihood program?
6. When did you start the urban livelihood program? Who are the stakeholders and what is their role?
7. What are the different roles your organization has played in livelihoods programming?
8. To what extent is there a positive correlation between desired livelihoods programme outcomes and high adherence to UNHCR's Minimum Criteria for Livelihoods Programming standards?
9. Has your organization well experienced livelihood assistance?
10. Did you monitor or evaluate the program?
11. What is your role on the national, legal and policy environment in Ethiopia?
12. Did you monitor and evaluate the urban livelihood program? What are the measurement or the indicators to monitor the impact?
13. What are the things that you want to see improved in the livelihood assistance program?

B. Semi structured Interview with Implementing Partners Key informant

1. What are criteria you used to select the beneficiary?
2. How effective are your organizations funded livelihood interventions in reducing protection risks, strengthening resilience, and improving employment, income and/or savings levels of targeted persons of concern?
3. What was the goal or objective of this urban refugee livelihood assistance? What was the plan and the target?
4. What are the nature of the livelihood program? What type of assistance have been provided
5. Did you do market assessment before the intervention?
6. Did the background of refugee match with the livelihood assistance
7. Did your organization has well experienced livelihood assistance? Did you monitor or evaluate the program?
8. Did your organization have conducive policies and strategies to implement livelihood program.
9. What has worked well in such roles and what are some constraints? What are lessons learned to inform the next iteration of the livelihoods strategy going forward?

ANNEX IV



NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL **NRC**

ANNOUNCEMENT,

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is an independent, humanitarian, nonprofit and non-governmental organization that provides assistance, protection and durable solutions to refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide. NRC Ethiopia works in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and The Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) to implement humanitarian program that provides Shelter, Water Sanitation, Food Security and Livelihood and quality Education for refugees as well as host communities.

The education core competency, as part of the Urban Program, provides scholastic materials and school uniforms to children of refugees and vulnerable host community members, vocational training through other technical and vocational education institutions(OICE), in-kind support to public schools, tutorial classes to elementary and high school students, language training to livelihood beneficiaries and research/transport/stationary material support to higher education students.

Therefore, NRC would like to train 30 refugees from all nationalities in hairdressing (male and female) and tailoring (all female). Urban refugees who are **grade 8 complete, between the age of 15 and 24 and able to attend the 6-month training** are invited to apply at NRC country located around Bole Medhaniale/ Adika building 2nd floor (beside Saro Maria hotel) until 15th February 2019.

NOTE: Applicants should bring copy of their education credentials showing their current status (if possible). refugee ID and CBE bank account book during application

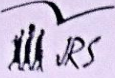
30 applicants who come first will be selected



Norwegian Refugee Council, Bole Sub-city, Adika Building, 5th Floor, P.O Box 25612/1000, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Telephone: +251 (0) 116 61 99 80/81. Fax: +251 (0) 116 61 99 82. www.nrc.no

Source : OICE training center in the main gate April, 2019

ANNEX V



JRS-Ethiopia-Vacancy Announcement

Incentive Amharic Teacher (JRS - Child Protection Centre)

Job Title: JRS – Incentive Amharic Teacher

Place of Assignment: Addis Ababa, JRS - Child Protection Centre (JRS- CPC)

Starting date: As soon as possible

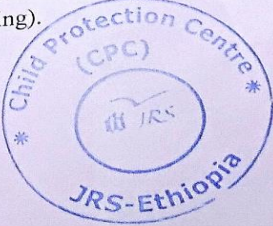
Job description:

The Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) is an international Catholic Church based non-governmental organization with a mission to accompany, serve and protect refugees and internally displaced persons—regardless of faith, race, ethnicity or nationality. The main areas of work are in the field of education, emergency assistance, livelihood, child protection and social services. JRS is a non - profit venture of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits’) that was established in 1980. JRS works in more than 50 countries worldwide. It has committed itself in Ethiopia for more than a couple of decades helping refugees from all over Africa.

The JRS-Child Protection Centre (JRS-CPC) is part of the wider JRS family which was established in collaboration with UNHCR in July 2017 to cater for the many unaccompanied separated and other vulnerable children living in Addis. The Centre provides quality case management services, alternative care arrangements, child friendly spaces, life skills, and vocational skills training, English and Amharic language, as well as tutorial classes, among other services.

JRS - CPC, is currently recruiting an Amharic teacher to facilitate Amharic language for interested learners at the Child Protection Centre. The Amharic language teacher is expected to perform the following roles

- To facilitate Amharic language class in a participatory and student centered teaching methods that help students acquire the minimum competence
- Follow up progress of learners and/or sort out areas of difficulties of students and take appropriate remedial actions
- Undertake continuous assessments and keep the records of the students’ achievement marks.
- Take daily attendance of students and take appropriate measure to reduce dropout.
- Teaching engaging lessons which enable students to learn the four language skills (listening, reading, speaking and writing).



Source :JRS office advertizing board April, 2019