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SEEK WISDOM, ELEVATE YOUR INTELLECT AND SERVE HUMANITY!



**AN ASSESSMENT OF REFUGEE POLICY AND ITS
IMPLEMENTATION; ACTORS' PERCEPTIONS**

*Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies Center for Regional,
Urban, and Local Development Studies Postgraduate program in Regional and
Local Development Studies*

October 23, 2020



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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
CENTER FOR REGIONAL, URBAN, AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**AN ASSESSMENT OF REFUGEE POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION; ACTORS'
PERCEPTIONS**

BY: LIDIYA TARIKU

THESIS ADVISER
KUMELA GUDETA (PH.D.)

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ADDIS ABABA
UNIVERSITY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

OCTOBER 23,2020

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
DECLARATION

This is to certify that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all sources of material used for the thesis have been properly indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

Declared by: Lidiya Tariku

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Date: _____

Place: Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies, Center for Regional and Local Development studies This is to certify that this thesis entitled “An Assessment of Refugee Policy and Its Implementation; Actors’ Perceptions” submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies to graduate program of collage of Development studies, Addis Ababa university by Lidiya Tariku (Id No: GSE/8297/10) is an original work conducted by the candidate under my supervision and this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree or diploma to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Dr. KUMELA GUDETA _____

(Advisor)

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Lidiya Tariku entitled “An Assessment of Refugee Policy and Its Implementation; Actors’ Perceptions”, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies fulfills with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality

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External Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Internal Examiner: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

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Acronyms

ARRA	Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
ERP	Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NCRRS	National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy
OAU	Organization of African Unity
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
FFA	Force filed analysis
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
JRS/RCC	Jesuit Refugee Service-Refugee Community Center
DRDIP	Development response to Displacement impacts Project
GRF	Global Refugee Forum

Abstract

This study explored major driving factors for the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation from actors' point of view; the impact and implication of the CRRF approach and New Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation (1110/2019) on refugees and regional integration specifically on Horn of Africa; opportunities for the effective implementation of CRRF Approach and New Ethiopian refugee Proclamation and barriers/challenges for the smooth implementation of CRRF based the Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation. Parallel to the common secondary sources, the study used office purpose reports, unpublished articles and the recent New Ethiopian refugee proclamation directives. In this study; The Primary data was gathered through survey from urban refugees from six nationality (Eritrean, Somali, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen and Congo), key informant interviews and focus group discussions were also employed to gather qualitative data. To this end, the study used purposive sampling technique for collecting data. From the findings, influx of refugee, protracted refugee situations, western countries influence, the country's refugee hosting history, and development plans are driving factors for the reenactment of the new Ethiopian refugee proclamation (1110/2019). The most significant changes that have been shown progress in implementation of CRRF in Ethiopia are civil documentation, education as well as social and basic services. Even though some of the refugee rights are significant change by themselves, they have shown delay on the implementation like access to work and opportunities for local integration. Moreover, in the finding, continental unity, Economic growth, and socio-cultural integration among the refugees and the local community are presented as the implication of the new Ethiopian refugee proclamation on the regional integration. Political instability of the country, worldwide pandemic, the continuous influx of refugee, inexistence of the country's own big refugee policy officially, lack of a strong coordination and monitoring, lack of awareness creation, and shortage of funding are mentioned as the main challenges of the smooth implementation of the proclamation and the CRRF approach., preparing the new coordination mechanism or strengthen the existing one, and rising awareness are some of the recommendations which were forwarded in the study.

Key words; driving forces, most significant changes, implication, Regional integration, development

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The nexus between migration and development has been a phenomenon that touches on a multiplicity of economic, social and security aspects affecting our daily lives in an increasingly interconnected world. (Ninna Nyberg-Sorensen and Nicholas Van Hear , 2002).Migration is a term that encompasses a wide variety of movements and situations involving people of all walks of life and backgrounds. Since the earliest times, humanity has been on the move. (IOM, World Migration Report-2018, 2018)People migrate for a variety of reasons including the search for better economic opportunities, education, family reunion and escaping violence (Silva, 2012).

Forced displacement has been a predominant kind of migration around the globe, especially in the continent of Africa. At the end of the year 2018, twenty-six million people throughout the continent have been obliged to abandon homes and to seek safety elsewhere (UNHCR, 2019) , often losing the few assets they possessed and suffering great hardship in the process.

Each stage of forced displacement has development implications. On one hand protracted displacement creates a significant personal hardship on those displaced, and also can pose additional challenges for the development efforts of the countries primarily low and middle-income hosting refugees. Consequently, this may bring dependence on international assistance to fulfill basic needs such as food, potable water, shelter, and health care. Moreover, tensions between refugees and host communities over scarce resources can become a source of insecurity (Ninna Nyberg-Sorensen and Nicholas Van Hear , 2002). On the other hand, some developmental lists justify that refugees are not considered only as burden, but also tools for development. They can be an economy boom, an intellectual asset (brain gain) and a social capital for the countries that host them (Roderick Parkes and Annelies Pauwels, 2017).Furthermore, refugees benefit from and participate in infrastructural, education, health, employment and natural resource development. Moreover, upholding rights of refugees is an obligation of states regardless of the benefits. From the right perspective, the refugee rights should always be respected, protected and fulfilled. Some rights-based approaches and practical initiatives to deliver refugee protection and assistance often create a number of opportunities for both refugees and host communities (Crawley, 2017).Therefore, benefiting from opportunities offered by migration or mitigating its negative effects needs appropriate policies that build on knowledge and an evaluation of the inherent advantages and risks of a country's migration-development nexus (IFAD, 2009).

As the second largest host country in Africa, Ethiopia is home to over 900 000 refugees coming from twenty countries, most of whom arrive from neighboring countries namely South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan and Eritrea with small numbers from Yemen and Syria. The Agency for Refugees and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) is the primary government agency responsible for the management of refugees and returnees in the country. The agency works in tandem with international bodies, including UNHCR (Taddele, 2019).

Ethiopia is a party to the convention relating to the status of refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, its protocol ratified at New York on 31 January 1967 and OAU convention governing the specific aspects of refugees' problem in Africa, done at Addis Ababa at 10 September 1969 (Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation, 2018). After World War II, a diplomatic conference in Geneva adopted the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees which focused on refugee problems existing at that time.

The definition of a refugee contained in the 1951 Convention refers to persons who became refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, and States had to declare whether they would apply that definition only to events that took place in Europe or also to events in other parts of the world (UNHCR, 2011). After 1951, new refugee situations arose, and these new refugees did not fall within the scope of the Refugee Convention. This protection gap led governments to create the 1967 Protocol, because they considered it 'desirable that equal status should be enjoyed by all refugees covered by the definition in the Convention, irrespective of the dateline of 1 January 1951 (Kaldor, 2018). States that are parties to the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol have to protect refugees that are in the territory and adhere the principle of non-refoulement—that is, protecting refugees' life and freedom from any threatening situation on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. In practice, the state's parties to the Convention vary significantly in the receptivity to asylum seekers and the extent to which conflicting national policies affect adherence to norms prescribed in the Convention (Acosta, 2016). Then, in 1969 The Organization of African Unity (OAU) adopted a convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. This regional treaty added to the definition found in the 1951 Convention to include a more objectively based consideration. This means that persons fleeing civil disturbances, widespread violence and war are entitled to claim the status of refugee in States that are parties to this Convention, regardless of whether they have a well-founded fear of persecution for one of the reasons set out in the 1951 Convention (Okello, 2014). On 19 September 2016, the landmark New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants was adopted by acclamation at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants (the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants). The New York Declaration includes a set of commitments for refugees and migrants, and elements towards

the achievement of a Global Compact on Refugees and a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (UNHCR, 2016).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Protracted refugee situations are some of the most persuasive humanitarian challenges confronting governments around the world. People in protracted refugee situations face challenges regard with freedom of movement, access to land, and legal employment. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) describes protracted refugee situations as long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. When refugees deprived of basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile (UNHCR, 2017). Ethiopia, as one of the largest refugee hosting countries in the world, has continued to experience large influx of refugees, in particular from neighboring countries, further complicating the situation on the ground. Over the years, the country has also adopted and implemented policies, plans and interventions on refugee issues and to refugee groups residing in the territory through Encampment Scheme, Out of Camp Scheme and Local Integration Scheme. (NCRRS, 2018). (Eyael Tadesses and Endalkachew, 2016) showed that the socio-economic impact of refugees' influx particularly in the host communities in selected camps in Ethiopia. In the same vein (Wogene, 2017) examined in his study the integration of refugees with the local communities with respect to the policy direction which is the host-refugee integration in Addis Ababa. On the other hand, (Kidist, 2016), studied about the efforts of the Ethiopian government to secure a better living for refugee by Out of Camp Policy and its challenge. Even though Ethiopia has been providing effort to bring durable solution for refugees in a protracted situation, still food, nutrition, health, sanitation, shelter and other basic needs are in many cases inadequately catered. There has been also limited opportunity for work (self-reliance). (Ethiopia Business Magazine, 2018).

Therefore, The Government of Ethiopia launched Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in September 2016 to facilitate durable solutions for refugees in the country. (Humanitarian Bulletin Ethiopia, 2017). Tsion (2018) in her study forwarded, the implementation of Ethiopian comprehensive refugee response Framework focuses on socio-economic integration and self-reliance.

Although the previous studies help us to broaden our views towards refugees' problems and response, the trend and dynamics of refugees' issue related with Ethiopian Government policy responses to address those issues hasn't been studied well. In addition, examining implication of the Ethiopian refugee law and policy on regional integration and development is unexplored research area.

Therefore, the main focus of this study is on the government of Ethiopia policy response in parallel with change on refugee issues as well as its implication on the regional integration and development. In line with this, the study is also identifying the perception of different actors towards the new revised policy, which is Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and trace out the challenges that affect the implementation of this policy in order to grab important lessons to fulfill development agendas related with refugees.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General objective

The general objective of this study is- to investigate trends and dynamics of refugee issues and policy response over the last twenty years in Ethiopia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The research studied specifically:

- To identify major drivers for the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation/Law from actors' point of view
- To analyze the impact and implication of the CRRF approach and New Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation (1110/2019) on refugees and regional integration specifically on Horn of Africa
- To examine opportunities for the effective implementation of CRRF Approach and New Ethiopian refugee Proclamation
- To examine barriers/challenges for the effective implementation of CRRF based the Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

1.4 Research Questions

- ✓ What are the drivers for the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation from actors' point of view?
- ✓ What are the opportunities for effective implementation of CRRF and the new Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation?
- ✓ How does Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation affect implications for regional integration and development?

-
- ✓ What are the challenges for the effective implementation of CRRF based Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has significances from research (knowledge gap), practice and policy dimensions. First, the study will serve as source of information for the area related to refugee policy responses. Second, the study will generate reliable, relevant and scientific information about the trend and dynamics of refugee issues and policy response on based for different interventions on the problem. Third, it meets the limitation of research on the new revised Ethiopian Refugee Policy response and effect with regional integration and development. Finally, it can provide some insights for others researchers in the area for further investigation on the issues.

1.6 Scope of the study

In terms of time, this study focuses on dynamics of Ethiopian government policy and legal responses to refugee issues over the last twenty years. During those years commendable legal and policy measures on refugee issues have been made by the Ethiopian government. The study examines views and perception of various actors on the factors leading the government to adopt the new refugee policy and law and challenges for its effective implementation.

Although the vast majority of refugees are living outside in camps, the study includes view of representatives of refugees residing in Addis Ababa. The views of other actors like UNHCR, ARRA, IGAD and some organizations working on refugee issues are also incorporated in the study.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The aim of the study was to investigate the driving factors for the New Ethiopian Proclamation, its impact on refugee and implication on regional integration. Therefore, the study was conducted in a comprehensive to achieve these objectives. However, the study had a lot of limitation.

The major limitation of the study was the current world-wide pandemic. Due to the pandemic, it was very difficult to collect data from the respondents and conduct face- to face interview. Every interview with key informants were conducted via-telephone conversations. In addition, there was a plan to go to Embassies of horn of African Countries to get more information especially about the implication of the

Ethiopian Refugee policies on regional integration but the researcher couldn't do that because of the pandemic and closure of the embassies and different agencies and NGOs which are working with refugee were also closed. More over the study faced a limited access to a detailed and inclusive secondary data on the exact number of beneficiary refugees from access to vital event registration, open bank account, driving license following implementation of CRRF and the refugee proclamation. The view of the host community members on the issue was not included in the study.

1.8 Organization of the study

This study was organized into five basic chapters. The first chapter deals about the background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance, scope as well as the limitations of the study. the second chapter discuss about the theoretical and related empirical literatures reviewed from various sources. Following this, the third chapter provides the detail of the research methodology adopted on sampling, collecting and analyzing the appropriate data. Then after, chapter four deals about major findings and result of the study. Finally, the paper presents the conclusions and recommendations in chapter five.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Ever since the refugee problem became a concern, the international community has been working tirelessly to establish the legal and institutional framework at international and regional level to protect refugees. Policies and legal acts for forcibly displaced people protection with concern to their rights and treatment is therefore an essential and important aspect in order to turn their status into something that will contribute to positive, stable and sustainable development. Therefore, in this section, the researcher reviewed theoretical and empirical documents about refugee policies, their implications on development and the overall challenges of policy implementation. Finally, a conceptual framework will be drawn based on the above-mentioned ideas.

2.1. Who are refugees?

Refugees are regular people who, through no fault of their own, have been forced to leave their homes in search of safety. People often have little or no warning before they leave their homes due to war or persecution, and many refugees have to undertake dangerous journeys to reach safety.

According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, a refugee is: *a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership to a particular social group or political opinion is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.* (UNHCR, 2015)

Based on the definition of the 1969 Organization African Union (OAU), a refugee is *every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.* This indicates that people who flee from their origin because of events which are not related to coercion can also be considered and get protection under the OAU convention. (Okello, 2014)

2.2 Refugees: Burdens or Benefits?

While considering upon forced migration and mass movements of people, various opinions can be found. The arrival of mass number of refugees can be a benefit for the host country in relation with economic and development potentials in the long term; they can also bring skills and buying power and can be an asset to the labor market. (Miller S. D., 2018)

On the other hand, host communities often benefit from the social services provided by outside agencies to refugees when refugees reside in camps, for example, the health centers provide health care within the confines of the encampment. In situations like this, it is common for members of the local host community register as refugees in order to receive health care. This is particularly true in host communities where healthcare is non-existent or has little or no healthcare options (Tekelwold, 2016)

One of the most famous moral philosophers, (Singer, 2015) argues that *“unless we give a sizeable chunk of our income to charity, we are immoral. He also says that we have the same moral obligation towards strangers living miles away as we do to our closest family, and so every nation should welcome refugees until the cost to that state begins to outweigh the benefits to refugees”*. Singer recommends doubling national immigration quotas every year, until the country cannot support any more. Singer has also come up with a practical solution to the current refugee crisis, which takes into account humanity’s xenophobic tendencies by urging wealthy countries to fund refugee camps in less affluent nations.

One level of argument is that there is no just a reason for closed nation states. According to (Cole, 2012) , People should have the right to go where they need or want to go. Destroying national borders would boost global economy and doesn’t have much damage to wealthier nations.

On the other hand, refugees can be also a burden for the host country by imposing additional costs on public and social welfare budgets, prevailing economic growth, deforming markets, causing environmental degradation and putting political strains. (Goda Dirzauskaite, Osman FarahInes, Maria Guerrez, 2015) . The Oxford University philosopher, David Miller, argues that national cultural identity is important. So, nations can limit the number of refugees they accept

and can also evict refugees once the humanitarian crisis has abated. Miller also says it could be preferable to discourage long-distance migration by sending aid or tackling the cause of the refugee crisis. (Miller D. , 2007).So refugees, especially mass numbers of them, together with asylum seekers, definitely pose certain political, social and economic challenges to the host country or region.

Garrett Hardin came up with one of the most controversial and well-known positions in applied ethics. He argues that wealthy nations, just like lifeboats, have limited capacity and that welcoming additional people would sink the boat. He also maintains that death prevents overpopulation from destroying the planet's resources, and so there is no moral duty to provide aid. However, he was in favor of exporting technology to help poorer countries generate their own solutions. (Hardin, 2015).

Another study reflects that the presence of refugees has negative security and political implications on host countries and adjacent countries in general and host communities in particular. For instance, refugee influx could alter refugee camps into breeding grounds and safe havens for rebel groups and militias which could directly or indirectly threaten the security of both refugees and host communities (Oxford, 2011).

Overall, the co-operation and collaboration of host government and international community on one hand and refugees and host communities on the other, is highly essential to facilitate a “win-win” situation. It is through a comprehensive approach that negative impacts or burdens could be transformed into benefits or opportunities (Taddese, 2016).

2.3 The Implication of refugee policies for regional integration and Development

2.3.1 What is Regional Integration?

Regional Integration is a process in which neighboring states enter into an agreement in order to upgrade cooperation through common institutions and rules. The objectives of the agreement could be from the economic, political and physical aspect of integration. (Bolanos, 2016)

Regional integration can be promoted through common physical and institutional infrastructure. Specifically, regional integration requires cooperation between countries in: Trade, investment and domestic regulation; Transport, ICT and energy infrastructure; Macroeconomic and financial policy; The

provision of other common public goods (e.g. shared natural resources, security, education); Cooperation in these areas has taken different institutional forms, with different levels of policy commitments and shared sovereignty, and has had different priorities in different world regions (World Bank, 2020).

2.3.2 Why Regional Integration?

Regional integration is a necessity for political stability and sustainable development. Implementation of decisions relating to regional integration needs to be strengthened at all levels, including mainstreaming them into national development strategies. Particularly, policymakers should continue considering regional integration as part of their broader strategic development package. Regional integration decisions should be given priority during the planning stages of national programs and strategies. Monitoring the implementation of these decisions should also be taken as one of the key priorities by all the key stakeholders dealing with regional integration issues. (Karingi, 2016)

Regional integration remains one of the key priorities of African leaders towards achieving the African dream of continental unity and economic growth. There is no doubt that regional integration will offer more economic opportunities in terms of investment, economic growth, production capacity, creation of value chains and trade promotion (Schmitter, 2007).

2.3.3 Refugee policies and Regional integration in Africa

Displacement in Eastern Africa has a protracted nature. At the end of May 2018, there were almost 12 million people displaced in the region. Although most have been displaced for years, few have durable solutions prospects - returning to home, being integrated into host communities or settling elsewhere. These three traditionally known durable solution options have been taking place, they are not solutions in and of themselves. (ReDSS, 2018).

On the upside, since 2017 some important development actions have been taking place in East and Horn Africa regions. Key among them is the practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by some East and Horn of African countries, the Governments of Uganda and Ethiopia launched their CRRFs in March and November, 2017 respectively. (IOM, 2017).

The CRRF processes in the region present a unique opportunity to work together as a ‘whole of society approach’. This framework provides collective responsibility to challenge structures

and systems to do more and better together in the search for durable solutions for displacement-affected communities in the regions (Loren B. Landau, Jean Pierre Misago, Nassim Majidi, Andonis Marden, Aditya Sarkar, Jabulani Mathebula, Brian Murahwa, Iriann Freemantle and Felicity Okoth, 2018).

In March, IGAD Member States adopted the Nairobi Declaration and Comprehensive Action Plan as a regional version of the CRRF addressing the protracted Somali refugee situation. This was described as an unprecedented opportunity to connect the refugee policies of host countries with Somalia in a positive way. (IGAD, 2012)

Djibouti, in turn, has begun to apply the CRRF. The government adopted a new and progressive refugee law in January 2017, which envisages a shift away from encampment and a move towards including refugees further in Djiboutian society. (Laura Hammond, Caitlin Sturridge, Kalyango Ronald Sebba, Michael Owiso, Mohamed Mahdi, Farah Manji, and Abdinasir Ali Osman, 2019)

Meanwhile, the Government of Uganda, with the support of the United Nations, convened a ‘solidarity summit’ in June 2017 to rally support and fundraise for the South Sudan refugee situation, one of the largest and most complex emergencies in Africa. The ‘solidarity summit’ raised 358 million USD in pledges at its closing. While these developments are significant, displacement numbers in the region are rising and this situation needs much attention. (IOM, 2017)

The governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea signed the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship in July 2018 and the two official border crossing points were reopened in September 2018. The reopening of these border crossing points has contributed for peaceful environment for refugees and host communities family reintegration, market opportunity to an increase in the average daily rate of new arrivals from 50 person per day to approximately 390 individuals up to the end of the year. (ECRRP, 2019)

The Development Response to Displacement Impact Project DRDIP is a regional program covering Ethiopia, Uganda and Djibouti, which aims to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host

communities.¹² In Ethiopia, the project is implemented in five refugee-hosting regions, including Afar, Benishangul -Gumuz, Ethiopian Somali, Gambella, and Tigray National Regional States, and works with both refugees and host communities. (Miller S. , 2018)

2.4 Refugees' policy implementation opportunities

A number of global and regional response mechanisms and initiatives have come into existence to ensure commitments at different levels and to guide the refugee responses in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. The National Comprehensive Refugee Responses Strategy is designed in line with international and regional legal frameworks and response frameworks for the protection of refugees, Ethiopia's national refugee legislation and the country's development plan. There are important opportunities which support the design and implementation of this strategy. Such as, Commitments and Enabling Environment; Established National Refugee Agency, Refugee Response Management Experiences; Expanding Investment Opportunities; Collaboration and Coordination of Stakeholders; Socio-Cultural Commonalities between Refugee and Host Communities and Refugees as Development Actors. (NCRRS, 2018)

2.5 Refugees' policy Implementation Challenges

Ethiopia is among the first countries to implement the CRRF and receive IDA18 sub-window financing, and it has made great strides since the start of 2017. Still, the pace of progress is relatively slow and accountability mechanisms are not yet in place to ensure best practices are employed with the overall process, policy reforms, and decision-making and implementation of programs. (Miller S. , 2018)

Furthermore, Ethiopia might face notable challenges at different levels of its implementation. Such as, Creating jobs and low wages (industrial parks); Conflict sensitivities (in camps); Competition for scarce resources, Social tension and uneasiness between refugees and host communities; lack of strong public outreach (lack of well-developed refugee data information management system); Limited access for resettlement to the third country and Lack of strong coordination mechanisms. (Tsion, 2018)

2.6 What Triggers Policy Changes?

The phenomenon of policy change has been researched for many decades. Multiple theories and approaches are available, however not suitable and applicable for all policy areas. Nevertheless, factors causing policy change can be categorized into two groups of sources. The first one is material interest source focusing on economics (actors behave in a way to maximize their utility, namely their income, resources, wealth etc.) and the second one is an ideational source focusing on beliefs, norms and ideology within the government or where actors/individuals find themselves (Matulovic, 2012). According to (Hall, 1993) the constructivist point of view, the most important factors for policy change is idea. He claims that policies are not necessarily formed by rational decisions or material interests rather from ideational sources such as values, ideas and norms.

Based on the original idea of Tomas Kuhn, (Hall, 1993) divides the order of change into three types of policy change. The first order of change is an adjustment to the policy. The second order is changes in policy instruments and the third order of change is a radical change (paradigm shift). These stages will only be passed (from the first to the second and then to the third) if the policy is not functioning well. If the existing policy is working properly and society as well as the state is content with it, policy change is unlikely. Change is also unlikely, if there is no alternative option for the policy, hence, if there are any changes, they will be a minimal adjustment.

Based on the view of (Atkinson, 2011) Policy implementation can also be a cause for policy change. Policies often change as they move through bureaucracies to the local level where they are implemented., 'implementation always makes or changes policy to some degree. Policy implementers interact with policymakers by adapting new policies, appointing the embodied project designs or simply ignoring new policies, hence highlighting the fact that implementers are crucial actors whose actions determine the success or failure of policy initiatives.

2.6.1 The interactive model

According to (Tomas, 1991), the interactive model views policy change as a process, one in which interested parties can exert pressure for change at many points. A central element in this model is that a policy change initiative may be altered or reversed at any stage in its life cycle by pressures and reactions from those who oppose it.

2.6.2 The Pluralist models

This approach presents policy as primarily reflecting the interests of groups within society. The role of government is to provide a playing field for the expression of social interests, and to allow these to shape

policy. In this model, policy change simply reflects changes in the balance of power between interest groups in society (Sutton, 1999).

2.6.3 The Incrementalistic model

The main emphasis of this model and its relevance here is that policies tend to be only marginally different from those that have gone before. Policy makers do not consider options that would lead to radical change. This is because usually, though not always, what is feasible politically is only incrementally or marginally different from existing policies. If there is a change in policy stand, it occurs by a series of small steps rather than one radical change (Atkinson, 2011)

Generally, according to (Sutton, 1999) policy change happens when different researches or studies analyze development problems in technical and scientific way and discovering tangible data that provide something actual to take action. (Sutton, 1999) Continued that policy change also comes when the general public and organization reach on the common consensus on the change of old strategies which are not working properly and the need of a new policy direction. Individuals or groups of people carry new ideas forward, explain and build the agreement towards the new position.

2.7 Trends of refugees' issue responses in line with policies, laws, and proclamation

Refugees are persons outside their countries of origin who are in need of international protection because of a serious threat to their life, physical integrity or freedom in their country of origin as a result of persecution, armed conflict, violence or serious public disorder. Because they are unable to avail themselves of the protection of their own country against these threats. The need for international protection arises. International refugee law derives from a range of treaties (universal and regional), rules of customary international law, general principles of law, and national laws and standards (UNHCR, 2018)

2.7.1 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

The Convention was drawn up shortly after the Second World War, and its authors focused on refugee problems existing at that time. The definition of a refugee contained in the 1951 Convention refers to persons who became refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, and States had to declare whether they would apply that definition only to events that took place in Europe or also to events in other parts of the world. As new refugee crises emerged around the globe during the 1950s and early 1960s, it became clear that the temporal

and geographical scope of the 1951 Convention needed to be widened. The 1967 Protocol to the Convention was adopted to do this (Kumin, 2017).

2.7.2 1967 Protocol

The 1967 Protocol is independent of, though integrally related to, the 1951 Convention. The Protocol removes the temporal and geographic limits found in the Convention. By allowing to the Protocol, States agree to apply the core content of the 1951 Convention (Articles 2–34) to all persons covered by the Protocol’s refugee definition, without limitations of time or place (Kumin, 2017).

Together, the Refugee Convention and Protocol cover three main subjects:

- ✓ The basic refugee definition, along with terms for cessation of, and exclusion from, refugee status
- ✓ The legal status of refugees in their country of asylum, their rights and obligations, including the right to be protected against forcible return, or refoulement, to a territory where their lives or freedom would be threatened
- ✓ States’ obligations, including cooperating with UNHCR in the exercise of its functions and facilitating its duty of supervising the application of the Convention (Okello, 2014).

States that are parties to the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol are required to protect refugees that are in their territory and to adhere to the principle of non-refoulement—that is, to not return refugees to places where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. In practice, the state’s parties to the Convention vary significantly in receptivity to asylum seekers and the extent to which conflicting national policies affect adherence to norms set in the Convention (Acosta, 2016).

2.7.3 1969 OAU Convention governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa

The conflicts that complemented the end of the colonial era in Africa created a chain of large-scale refugee movements. These population displacements driven the drafting and adoption not only of the 1967 Protocol, but also of the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. This regional treaty added to the definition found in the 1951 Convention to include a more objectively based consideration, namely

“Any person compelled to leave his/her country owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality.” This means that persons fleeing civil disturbances, widespread violence and war are entitled to claim the status of refugee in States that are parties to this Convention, regardless of whether they have a well-founded fear of persecution for one of the reasons set out in the 1951 Convention (Okello, 2014).

The OAU Convention makes other important points. It asserts that “the grant of asylum to refugees is a peaceful and humanitarian act” that is not to be considered as an “unfriendly act” by any Member State of the OAU (now the African Union), and it requires States parties to take appropriate measure to lighten the burden of a State granting asylum “in a spirit of African solidarity and international cooperation” (Kumin, 2017).

2.7.4 New York Declaration

On 19 September 2016, the landmark New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants was adopted by acclamation at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants (the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants). The New York Declaration includes a set of commitments for refugees and migrants, and elements towards the achievement of a *Global Compact on Refugees* and a *Global Compact for safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*.

The New York Declaration includes a number of principled commitments, including to fully protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants as rights-holders, regardless of their status and to devise

responses to large-movements with full respect for international human rights law and other relevant standards. Critically, the Declaration commits States *inter alia*, to address the special needs of people in vulnerable situations; ensure border management procedures in full conformity with international human rights and refugee law; save lives; give primary consideration at all times to the best interests of the child; consider reviewing policies that criminalize cross-border movements; pursue alternatives to detention; combat xenophobia and discrimination against refugees and migrants; and improve data collection.

The New York Declaration further takes note of the work done by the Global Migration Group (led by OHCHR as co-chair of the GMG Working Group on Human Rights) to develop *principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations*. It also requests OHCHR, among other stakeholders, to contribute to the process of developing the Global Compact on Migration, which will set out principles, commitments and understanding among Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions (UNHCR, 2016).

2.7.5 Global comprehensive refugee response

In adopting the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations committed to deliver more comprehensive, predictable and sustainable responses to address large-scale refugee movements. Since the Declaration was adopted, countries have started to roll-out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, governments, NGOs, refugees, private sectors, international financial institutions, civil society, academia and faith leaders together aim to :ease pressure on countries that welcome and host refugees; build self-reliance of refugees; expand access to resettlement in third countries and other complementary pathways, foster conditions that enable refugees voluntarily to return to their home countries. (UNHCR, 2018)

2.7.6 Ethiopia Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

Ethiopia launched a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) on 28 November 2017, to facilitate durable solutions for refugees in the country. To this end, Ethiopia announced plans for ‘Jobs Compact’ where US\$500 million in concessional finance from the World Bank, DFID, European Investment Bank and European Union will be linked to creating employment opportunities for up to 100,000 individuals (30,000 refugees hosted in Ethiopia and 70,000 Ethiopian nationals) in three industrial parks across Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a pilot country for the roll out of the CRRF with a clear roadmap prepared in consultations with partners. The implementation of the framework is in line with pledges made at the Leaders’ Summit on Refugees in September 2016 in New York. In addition to

granting work permit, the Ethiopian Government committed to allow civil registration for refugees. Ethiopia also committed to strengthening access to education, allowing a significant number of refugees to reside outside refugee camps and to locally integrate protracted/long-staying refugees. Ethiopia has called on the international community to maximize its support for the realization of these commitments. (OCHA, 2017)

Ethiopia has a long-standing history of hosting refugees. The country maintains an open-door policy for refugee inflows and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. In 2004, a national Refugee Proclamation was enacted based on the international and regional refugee conventions to which Ethiopia is a party (1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol and the 1969 OAU Convention). Ethiopia's parliament adopted revisions to its existing national refugee law on 17 January 2019, making it one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa. The Law provides refugees with the right to work and reside out of camps, access social and financial services, and register life events, including births and marriages. 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. 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 (Miller S. , 2018)

2.7.6.1 Ethiopian Government pledges towards a more comprehensive response

At the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, which Ethiopia co-hosted on 20 September 2016 in New York, Ethiopia made the following pledges:

1. To expand the "out-of-camp" policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.
2. To provide work permits to refugees and those with permanent residence ID.
3. To provide work permits to refugees in the areas permitted for foreign workers.
4. To increase enrolment of refugee children in preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education, without discrimination and within available resources.
5. To make 10,000 hectares of irrigable land available, to enable 20,000 refugees and host community households (100,000 people) to grow crops.
6. To allow local integration for refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for over 20 years.
7. To work with industrial partners to build industrial parks to employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs reserved for refugees.

-
8. To expand and enhance basic and essential social services for refugees.
 9. To provide other benefits, such as issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, and the possibility of opening bank accounts and obtaining driving licenses. (MFA, 2017)

2.7.6.2 Implementation processes of the CRRF

The implementation of the CRRF provides an important opportunity to translate vague commitments into tangible actions, contributing to refugee protection. NGOs are eager to work with UNHCR to use the CRRF to save lives; provide safe and regular routes for refugees to leave conflict and persecution; stop detaining children and their families; to ensure access to protection services and quality education for all refugee children within a few months of their displacement; to provide pathways for refugees at all skill levels to find solutions to their displacement. The core of the challenge is that all governments must respond, and with urgency: not just a few, not only those in regions people move through or to, and not just those with money. The implementation of the CRRF must motivate the world's governments to change –to build on their experience and change the way refugee protection is approached globally (UNHCR, 2017).

2.8 Empirical Evidence

2.8.1 Empirical data from Africa

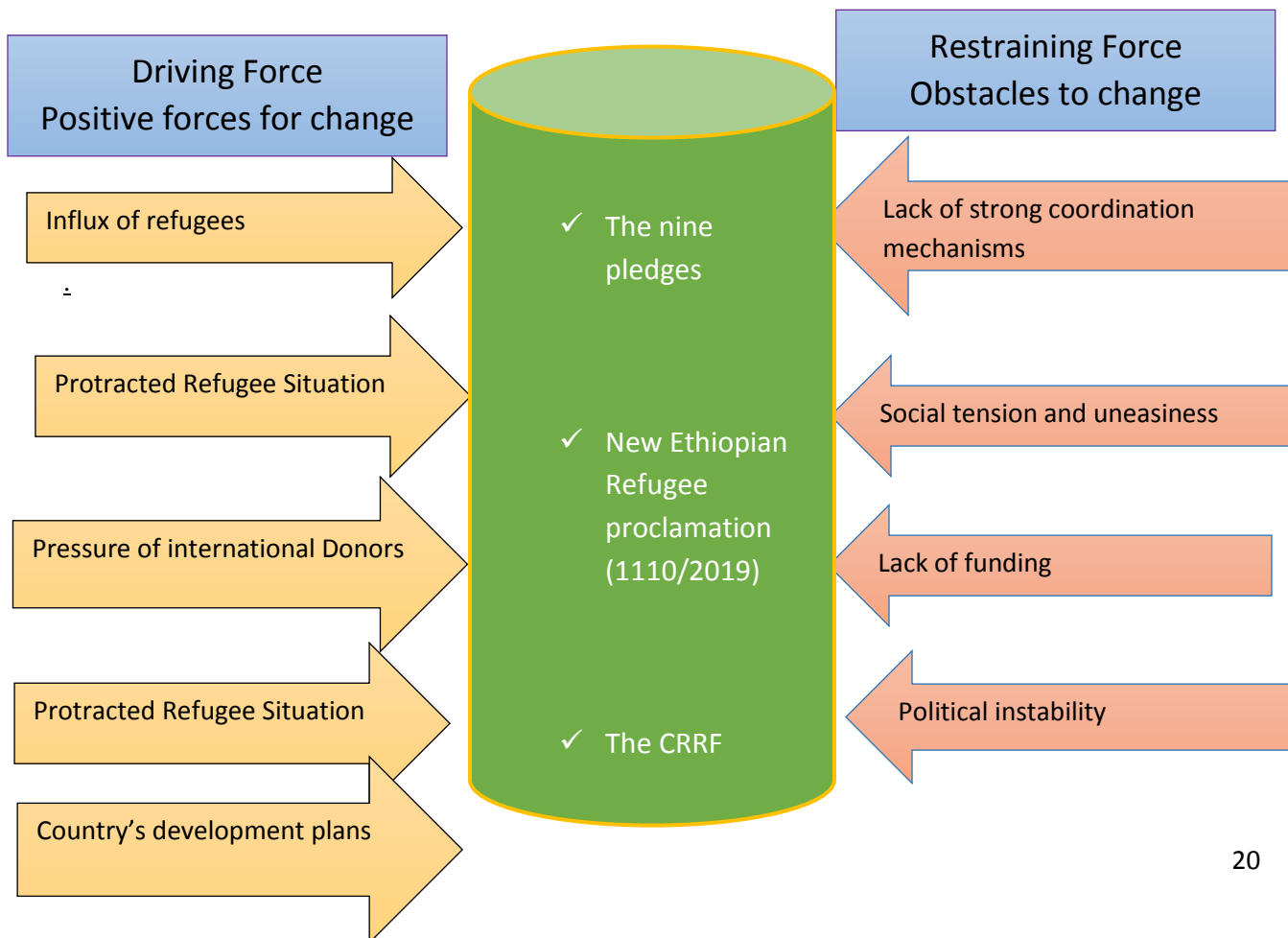
Between 2000 and 2019, the number of international migrants in Africa increased from 15.1 million to 26.6 million, the sharpest relative increase (76%) among all major regions of the world. As a result, the share of international migrants in Africa relative to the total globally increased from 9 per cent in 2000 to 10 per cent in 2019. In 2019, Eastern Africa hosted the largest share of all international migrants residing in Africa (30%), followed by Western Africa (28%), Southern Africa(17%), Middle Africa (14%) and Northern Africa (11%) . However, in relation to the total population, Southern Africa hosted the largest migrant population (6.7%), followed by Africa (2.2%), Western Africa (1.9%), Eastern Africa (1.8%) and Northern Africa (1.2%). Seven countries in Africa hosted more than 1 million international migrants, including South Africa (4.2 million), Côte d'Ivoire (2.5 million), Uganda (1.7 million), Nigeria and Ethiopia (1.3 million each), the Sudan (1.2 million) and Kenya (1 million). While most migration in Africa is occurring within the continent, estimates of intraregional mobility vary depending on the method of calculation. From a regional perspective, 79 per cent of all international migrants residing in Africa were born in Africa. However, if the global number of African-born migrants born is compared with the

number of African-born migrants residing in Africa, the percentage of intraregional migration within the continent drops to 53 per cent (IOM, 2019).

2.8.2 Empirical data from Ethiopia

Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee asylum countries world-wide, reflecting the ongoing fragility and conflict in the region. The country provides protection to refugees from some 26 countries. Among the principal factors leading to this situation are predominantly the conflict in South Sudan, the prevailing political environment in Eritrea, together with conflict and drought in Somalia. Eritreans (178,559), South Sudanese (358,816), Sudanese (43,729), Yemenis (2,141) and Somalis (200,709) originating from South and Central Somalia are recognized as prima facie refugees. Nationals from other countries (8,076) undergo individual refugee status determination. At the end of September, 2020, the nation hosted 792,030 refugees who were forced to flee their homes as a result of insecurity, political instability, military conscription and conflict. The majority of refugees in Ethiopia are located in Gambella Regional (333,407) and the remaining are located the rest of six regions: Afar Regional State(54,083); Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State(66,076); Tigray Regional State(96,223); the Somali Regional State(199,945); SNNP(4954), Oromia(4,037) and Addis Ababa 33,325 (UNHCR, 2020).

Fig 2.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study



As illustrated in the above template, there is a type of change management system called Forcefield analysis (FFA). It was developed by Kurt Lewin in the early 1950's. Force field analysis can clarify the "driving forces" and identify obstacles or "restraining forces" to change. As a result, it can help identify the relative priority of factors on each side of the change. Source: Modified from Force Field Analysis (FFA) <https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newLSD> For example: in the right side of the template, there are lists of driving forces which can be factors for the revision/ amendments of the refugee proclamation. Then in the middle of the chart, the change/ the response is visible. And on the left side of the picture there are also list of obstacles/challenges that negatively influence (force- against) on the desirable change which has come so far.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section discussed about description and justification of the research methodology, to explore trends and dynamics of refugee issues: policy responses & implication for regional integration and development. It began with discussing research design and approach, in order to give a comprehensive and vigorous perspective on refugee issues and policy responses. It also discussed sampling techniques which is purposive sampling. Finally, it focused on development of data collection instruments, and methods of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In order to address the objectives of the study, an exploratory research design has been adopted. It is the primary stage of research and the purpose of this research is to achieve new insights into a phenomenon. This research is one which has the purposes of formulating a problem for more accurate investigation or for developing a hypothesis. This is applied when there are few or no earlier research/studies to which references can be made for information. The focus of this research is on gaining insights and familiarity with the subject area for more rigorous investigation later. (Akhtar, 2016)

The study adopted a concurrent mixed research design. It used a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods. The aim is that the researcher will analyze quantitative data result with qualitative information. Qualitative is an approach to understanding opinions of individuals or groups (Johnson, 2017), this approach incorporates to substantiate the findings of obtained via the quantitative survey. Specifically, convergent (Concurrent) parallel mixed strategy used to investigate both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously during the same stage of information gathering, and then connects the two data to determine if there are any discrepancies or similarities (Cameron, 2015). The study began with collecting both types of data concurrently, analyze two data sets separately, merge the results and interpret combined results.

3.2 Methods of data collection

More specifically the study employed the following data collection methods: Survey Using Questionnaire, systematic review of secondary data and sources, key informant interview and focus Group discussions

- a) **Survey Using Questionnaire:** structured questionnaires were used to gather definite and tangible quantitative data through close-ended questions. Structured questionnaires contain fixed alternative questions in which responses of the informants are limited to the stated alternatives (Nigel Mathers, 2009). The reason to use structural questionnaire is that, it is easy to understand and manage as well as it's not that much costly and time

taking. The researcher chose 61 refugees from different nationalities who have at least some knowledge about the refugee policies and laws (purposively).

- b) **Systematic review of secondary data:** Various qualitative and quantitative secondary data on refugee issues in Ethiopia were identified, examined and analyzed. These include the new Ethiopian Proclamation document, Expository Note from ARRA, three directives on the proclamation, National action Plans from IGAD office, and Draft 2nd Stocktaking Report for NAP, Final draft article on Forced displacement and mixed migration challenges in the IGAD region and IGAD response to these challenges and other actors reports on refugee flows and refugee situations in the country.
- c) **Key informant interview:** Semi-structured interview was used as main method of the study. A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a pre-determined set of open questions (questions that prompt discussion) with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses. This method gives the researcher the freedom to probe the interviewee to elaborate or to follow a new line of inquiry introduced by what the interviewee is saying. Semi-structured interviews also allow informants the freedom to express their views in their own terms. It will allow to generate primary qualitative data on wide-ranging of subjects under the study from different sources (Alliance, 2018) .Eight (seven male and one female) key informants were purposively selected. The informants were from ARRA (2 individual), UNHCR representative office in Ethiopia (2 individuals); Danish Refugee Council (one individual), JRS-RCC (2 individuals) and IGAD office (one individual) And key informants were guided by predesigned interview guides to elicit relevant information from them. The interviews were conducted
- d) **Focus Group Discussions (FDGs):** A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative research method and data collection technique in which a selected group of people discusses a given topic or issue in-depth, facilitated by a researcher. This method serves to solicit participants' attitudes and perceptions, knowledge and experiences, and practices, shared in the course of interaction with different people (Peter Van Eeuwijk and Zuzanna Angehrn, 2017).One FGD was organized with refugees' representatives consisting of 7 participants from the following nationality (Eritrean, Congolese, Yemenis, Sudanese,

South Sudanese, Somalian and Burundi). The discussion was conducted with a group of guiding questions on 9 October 2020 and the discussion took hours (from 10:30 am-12:30 pm).

3.3 Sampling Technique

The study adopted a non-probability sampling technique to select the survey participants. Unlike probability sampling method, non-probability sampling technique uses non-randomized methods to draw the sample. In a non-probability sample, individuals are selected based on non-random criteria, and not every individual has a chance of being included. Non-probability sampling techniques are often appropriate for exploratory and qualitative research. In these types of research, the aim is not to test a hypothesis about a broad population, but to develop an initial understanding of a small or under-researched population (Pathshala, 2017).purposive sampling is one of the different kinds of non- sampling techniques. In this sampling, the selection follows some judgment or arbitrary ideas of the researchers looking for a kind of ‘representative’ sample or the researchers may even explicitly seek for diversity (Vasja Vehovar, Vera Toepoel, and Stephanie Steinmetz, 2016). So, in order to incorporate view of representatives of different refugee nationalities living in Addis Ababa, purposive sampling technique was used to select sample refugees in the study.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of collected data. It is described as messy, ambiguous and time-consuming, but also as a creative and fascinating process (Ashirwadam, 2014). So, the study used both quantitative and qualitative approach to data interpretation and analysis.

3.4.1 Qualitative data analysis

The qualitative data which was gathered through Key Informant interview and FGD was analyzed by using Force-Field Analysis Method (FFA). Kurt Lewin’s forcefield analysis evaluates the net impact of all forces that influence change. Theses force divided in to two groups: Driving forces and restraining forces (John Young, 1999). So, in the data analyses processes all the possible driving forces for the revising/amendment of the new refugee proclamation have been listed down, then the actual impact/result of the change and its implication on the regional integration and finally the challenges/constrains for the smooth implementation of the proclamation has been presented.

3.4.2 Quantitative data analysis

Qualitative data is data that is expressed in numerical terms, in which the numeric value. Quantitative data is data which can be put into categories, measured, or ranked. It can be presented visually in graphs,

tables and be statistically analyzed (Introduction to Data and Data Analysis, 2016). The quantitative data gathered through survey analyzed using descriptive analyses in SPSS version 25.

3.5 Reliability and Validity

3.5.1. Reliability

The most commonly used internal consistency measure is the Cronbach Alpha coefficient. It is viewed as the most appropriate measure of reliability when making use of Likert scale. No absolute rules exist for internal consistencies, however most agree on a minimum internal consistency coefficient of 0.70 (Whitley, 2002, Robinson, 2009). For an exploratory or pilot study, it is suggested that reliability should be equal to or above 0.60 (Straub et al., 2004). Hinton et al. (2004) have suggested four cut-off points for reliability, which includes excellent reliability (0.90 and above), high reliability (0.70-0.90), moderate reliability (0.50-0.70) and low reliability (0.50 and below).

The value for Cronbach's Alpha was 0.916, which suggests excellent consistency reliability for the scale. All Inter-Item Correlation Matrix values are positive indicating that the items are measuring the same underlying characteristic. With regards to the Cronbach's Alpha values of each of item using if item deleted column revealed that all items have positive result.

3.5.2. Validity

To content validity of the questionnaire was checked by piloting the questionnaire. Since the research adopted a standardized questionnaire which gets global acceptance, no major issue was raised in relation to the validity of the questionnaire.

3.6 Ethical consideration

According to (Georgia Fouke and Marianna Mantzorou, 2011) the consent of participants in the study is major ethical issue in conducting research. Accordingly, in this study participants are well informed about the study and required their consent to participate in the study in all stage of data collection process. The study also takes care and responsibility to respect and consider, religious, ethnic and other sensitive issues in the research process. Furthermore, the study was conducted in respecting the culture, tradition, and language of participants, and any research participant was entitled to withdraw from the research at any time.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter primarily deals with the presentation and analysis of gathered data. The analysis is done based on the information obtained from survey questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussion and it is also supplemented by secondary data.

The research findings of the study organized in to four main sections. The first section describes the background information of the study participants; the second section covers the overall perception towards newly Ethiopian Government refugee Policy Change and the third section discusses about challenges and opportunities for implementation of Ethiopian CRRF Approach and Finally implication of the New Ethiopian Refugee Laws/proclamation and CRRF Approach on regional Integration is discussed. In doing so, findings are collected from refugees who are from different nationalities- from Eritrea, South Sudan, Somali, Sudanese, Congolese and Yemeni through structural questionnaires. Then through focus group discussion with refugee representatives obtained additional information. Finally, findings acquired from ARRA; the main responsible government agency as well as the perspective of NGO personnel working on issues related with the refugee and implementing partners through semi-structured interview guideline.

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

4.1.1 The Background information of Survey Participants

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
16 – 35	45	73.8
36 – 66	16	26.2
Total	61	100.0
<i>Respondent Gender</i>		
Male	43	70.5
Female	18	29.5
Total	61	100.0
<i>Education Status</i>		
Uneducated	3	4.9
Primary School	4	6.6
High School	15	24.6
Preparatory School	5	8.2
TVET	3	4.9
BA degree holder	24	39.3

MA degree holder	3	4.9
Other	4	6.6
Total	61	100.0
<i>Current refugee status in Addis Ababa</i>		
Out of Camp Policy (OCP)	14	23.0
Registered and Assisted Urban Refugee	38	62.3
Asylum Seeker	4	6.6
Unregistered Refugee	3	4.9
Another category	2	3.3
Total	61	100.0

Table 4.1 Descriptive Statistics

The above four tables show that from 61 refugee respondents who participated in the study, 45 (73.8%) of them are in 16-35 age group and 16 (23.2%) are in 36-66 age group. Most of the respondents were males 43 with 70.5% and 18 females with 29.5%. Their educational background shows that 3 respondents with 4.9 % have MA degree, 24 respondents with 39.3% of the total respondent population have BA degree and 3 respondents attended TVET. The category of high school constitutes about 15 respondents with 24.6% largest number next to those who hold BA. Respondents who attained preparatory and primary school are 5 (8.2%) and 4 (6.6%) respectively. There were also 3 uneducated respondents who participated in the survey. Overall, one can see that most of the respondents are educated and able to understand the new refugee proclamation. The fourth table shows, the respondents refugee status. 38 (62.3%) of respondents have the status of out the total respondents are registered and assisted urban refugees. 14 (23%), 4 (6.6%) and 3 (4.9%) are Out-of- Camp policy, Asylum seekers and unregistered refugees. And remaining 2 respondents are in any other category.

4.1.2 Marital status and Nationality of the respondents

<i>Marital Status of the respondent</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Married</i>	32	52.5
<i>Never Married</i>	28	45.9
<i>Divorced</i>	1	1.6
<i>Total</i>	61	100.0
<i>If you are married, is your spouse Ethiopian national</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	6	18.8
<i>No</i>	26	81.3
<i>Total</i>	32	100.0
<i>Nationality of the refugees</i>		
<i>Eritrea</i>	17	27.9
<i>Somalia</i>	12	19.7
<i>Sudan</i>	6	9.8
<i>South Sudan</i>	9	14.8
<i>Yemen</i>	6	9.8
<i>Congo</i>	11	18.0
<i>Total</i>	61	100.0

Table 4.2 Marital status and Nationality of the respondents

As above table 2 shows the respondents were from six different nationalities-which are 17(27.9%) from Eritrea ,12(19.7%) from Somali,11(18%) from South Sudan,9(14.8%) from Yemen,6(9.8%) each from Sudan and Congo. Their marital status shows that most of them were married with 32(52.5%), 28(45.9%) were single and 1(1.6%) respondent was divorced. From those who were married, 6(18.8%) of respondents' spouses were Ethiopians. This shows that those who were married with Ethiopians had more local integration than those who were not married with Ethiopians. Because they had a lot of exposures to learn the culture, language and it is a good opportunity for them to get Ethiopian nationality.

4.1.3 The respondent refugees living status in Camp and In Addis Ababa

Living status of the respondent in a refugee camp		Frequency	Percent
Yes		48	78.7
No		13	21.3
Total		61	100.0
1 & below 1-year		24	50.0
2 years		2	4.2
3 years		8	16.7
4 Years		2	4.2
5 Years		3	6.3
Above 5 years		9	18.8
Total		48	100
Number of years a refugee lives in AA			
	1 & below 1-year	8	13.6
	2 years	9	15.3
	3 years	10	16.9
	4 Years	4	6.8
	5 Years	16	27.1
	Above 5 years	12	20.3
	Total	59	100.0
Place live in Addis Ababa	Bole Sub-city	44	71.9%
	Nifas Silk Lafto	7	11.3%
	Yeka Sub-City	4	6.5%
	Arada Sub-City	3	4.9%
	Kirkos Sub-City	2	3.3%
	Addis Ketema	1	1.6%
	Total	61	100.0

Table 4.3 The respondent refugees living status in Camp and In Addis Ababa

As the above tables show, 48(100%) of respondents lived in different refugee camps which are located in the four regions of Ethiopia. Out of the total respondents who lived in refugee camps, 24(50%) 8(16.7%) and 9(18.8%) of them lived there for 1 year and below, 3 years and above 5 years respectively. 3(6.3%) of respondents lived for 5 years and 2(4.2%) of respondents lived 2 years and 4 years each in camp. 16(27.1%), 12(20.3%), 10(16.9%) have stayed 5, above 5 and 3 years respectively. The rest 9(15.3%), 8(13.6%) and 4(6.8%) of them have lived 2, 1&below and 4 years in Addis Abeba. Currently the respondents are living in six sub-cities. 44(71.9%), 7(11.3%), and 4(6.5%) are living in Bole, Nifas silk-Lafto, and Yeka sub-cities respectively. And the remaining 3(4.9%), 2(3.3%) and 1(1.6%) respondent are living in Arada, Kirkos, and Addis Ketem sub cities respectively. So, this statistical description shows that most of the respondents experience the life of refugee camps and they have stayed longer in city to find ways to change their lives as a refugee.

4.1.4 Reason for the respondents fled from their home land to Addis Abeba

Why do you come to Ethiopia/Addis Ababa from your country of origin?		
	Frequency	Percent
Economic problem	5	8.2
Political and security problem	46	75.4
Social and cultural problem	3	4.9
Health problem	7	11.5
Total	61	100.0

Table 4.4 Reason for the respondents fled from their home land to Addis Abeba

As the above table displays, 46(75%) of the respondents fled from their home land due to political and security problem and 7(11.5 %) of them came to Addis Abeba mainly from their respective refugee camps due to health problem. The remaining 5(8.2) and 3(4.9) respondents fled from their country of origin because of economic and socio-cultural problems respectively.

4.1.5 Refugees' level of awareness about the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

Have you heard about the new Ethiopian refugee law?		
	Frequency	Percent
Yes	49	80.3
No	12	19.7
Total	61	100.0

Table 4.5 Refugees' level of awareness about the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

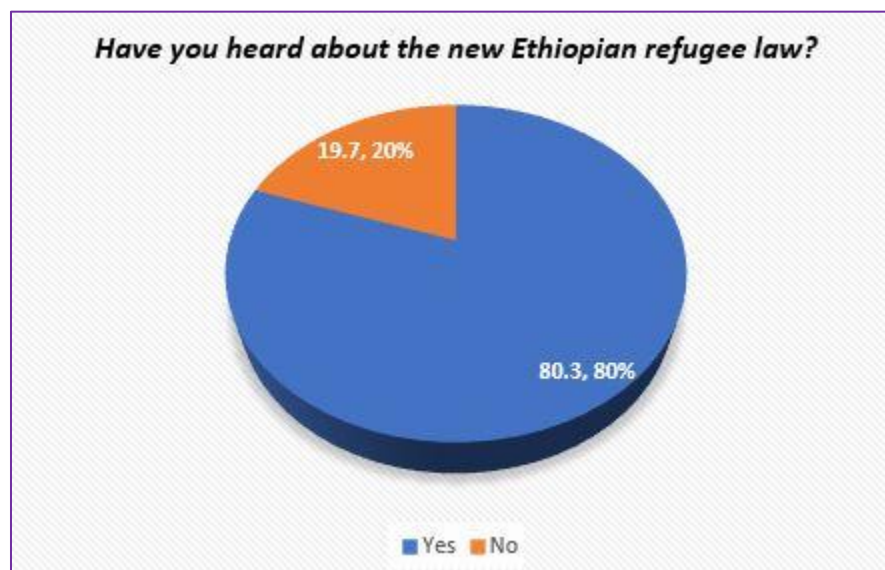


Figure 4.1 Refugees' level of awareness about the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

As it is seen in the above table and pie chart, from the total of 61 respondents, 49(83.9%) respondents were aware of the recent Ethiopian proclamation (1110/2019). But 12(19.7%) did not hear about the New Ethiopian refugee proclamation.

4.2. The overall perception towards Current newly Ethiopian Government refugee Policy Change

4.2.1 The most significant changes made on the new Ethiopian government refugee law/proclamation

The new proclamation (No 1110/2019) has 5 parts, 47 articles and 140 sub articles. In the proclamation refugees' rights and obligations are expressed in a very comprehensive and clear way. The new Refugee

Proclamation includes progressive provisions relating to the freedom of movement and right to work for refugees. It also provides for an extended understanding of family; a broader definition of identification documents; enhancing access / expansion of Prima facie recognition to include refugees originating from outside Africa; Refugee Status Determination (RSD) principles and procedures aligned with international standards. With regard to access to social services, the Proclamation elaborates on refugees' rights to education; access to available health services within Ethiopia; access to justice; driver's qualification certification; travel documents and identity papers; access to banking, financial and telecommunication services; as well as special protection to persons with specific needs (UNHCR, 2020).

“The policy change by itself is a significant change. The government took a big step by forwarding the better idea to benefit refugees and then, by present it on the paper on the way of policies and proclamation (CRRF policy, the nine pelages and finally in the new revised proclamation)”. (Informant from Danish Refugee Council (DRC) on 21 Aug 2020)

One of the promises made by the Ethiopian government at the New York Leaders' Summit is to enable refugees to engage in various occupations. Accordingly, Article 26 of the New revised Proclamation stipulates that refugees shall benefit the most from the rights granted to foreigners in employment, and that the rights granted to non-Ethiopian persons to engage in private enterprises in the fields of agriculture, industry, micro and small enterprises and to establish industrial and trade associations shall be exercised in accordance with applicable laws. They are made to benefit as much as possible. (Informant B from Agency for Refugees Returnee Affaires (ARRA) , 6 October 2020)

As the government of Ethiopia guaranteed in the new proclamation, refugees integrated with local community are allowed to work mutually to become self-sufficient and productive in foreign-funded industrial parks and irrigated crop production activities. In addition, the ability of refugees to engage in both in employment and in the private sector enable them to become productive and contribute positively to the country's development. It also reduces the risk of deadly trips to rich countries and allows refugees to live a stable life until the root causes of migration are solved. This makes the new Ethiopian refugees' proclamation most significant. (Informant from UNHCR, 4 Sep 2020)

“According to my view, the most significant change is the right to work which has been mentioned in article 26 with 10 detailed sub articles. For me, it is a ground breaking issue. It was unthinkable few years ago. It is applauded by the donor and international community throughout the world”. (Informant from Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) 24 Aug 2020)

“Since May 2020 The residence permit ID has been provided to the refugees and around 2,837 refugees have received the ID. This residence permit is issued in accordance with Article 26 of refugees’ proclamation No. 1110/2019 and ARRA directive no. 02/2019. It serves the bearer to work in joint projects without work permit and allow him to obtain related services including to freely move from place to place and access socio-economic and governmental service” (Informant A from ARRA)

Freedom of movement is a human right and is essential for refugees to exercise their other rights. This is clearly stated in the refugee conventions. However, since this right was not explicitly stated in the earlier Refugee Proclamation (409/2004), it is enshrined in Article 28 of the new revised Proclamation, which takes into account the current situation in Ethiopia which refugees are being allowed to stay in camps as well as the out-of-camp. (Explanatory Note, ARR)

“In addition, the out of camp policy is the most significant change made on the Ethiopian government refugee policy. Because, for refugees to get freedom of movement from one place to another is not a small matter. In many refugee hosting countries, refugees are encamped and allowed to move within that limited area.” (Informant from Danish Refugee Council (DRC) on 21 Aug)

In the previous proclamation (409/2004), the concept of "Family member" included only the husband or the wife of a refugee and an unmarried child under the age of eighteen. But by considering the special circumstances of the refugees, the culture of the country of origin and the dependencies between them, the new proclamation has been amended to include those who can be considered "family members"- extended understanding of family. It is one of the most significant changes”. (Informant A, ARRA, 20 Aug 2020)

“Recently, The Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) has issued “Refugees Grievance and Appeals Handling Directive” in order to devise a mechanism to continuously improve its service delivery to refugees, to monitor and evaluate its implementation, to make sure that the service delivery conforms to set standards and to put in place a working procedure for submission and resolution of grievances and implement the same in conformity with the overall rights and responsibilities of refugees set out under the Refugees Proclamation No. 1110/2019.” (Informant B, from ARRA)

4.2.2 Driving factors for the recent Ethiopian Government refugee law/ policy change

“The main driving force for the New Ethiopian Refuge proclamation were that worsen worldwide refugee crises and as Ethiopia was the second refugees’ hosting country, there was high number of refugees getting in to the country. These factors made the country to work on the refugee laws and policy for better solution to solve the multi-faceted problems of the refugees. Secondly, the government has been engaged

in different development activities like industrial parks, job-creation, small business enterprise and has been getting financial support from different international communities. Thirdly, the CRRF policy also another driving force for the adoption of the proclamation. Because the policy mainly focuses on the integration of local community and refugees in development plans and activities as well as shifting the work of humanitarian-centered responses to development-oriented approach. So, the government has aligned the country's development plans with refugee responses and included it in the New Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation which can responses both to the refugees as well as the local community as the same time with one law.” (Informant from UNHCR, 4 Sep 2020)

As part of its international commitment that is expressed/given direction by leaders in the global compact on refugees and the CRRF approach, the Ethiopian government promised all the nine pledges on Leaders' summit in New York on September 2016. And in order to implement these pledges in accordance with international conventions, a legal framework was needed. So that it was necessary to reenact the former refugee proclamation no 409/2004 as it was over broad and make it comprehensive enough to reflect and conform to the current context. So, in February 2019, the Ethiopian parliament adopted a new refugee proclamation (no. 1110/2019) to facilitate the implementation of the nine pledges. (Exploratory note, ARRA 2019, unpublished)

“The late Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn participation in the New York leader's summit materializes it and Ethiopia took the initiation. However, there were also other dialogues and conferences held in different parts of the world that deals with how to change the current humanitarian assistance to a different level” (Informant A, ARRA, 20 Aug 2020)

“The western countries influence might be one of the external factors. Because, many refugees took life-threatening and desperate journeys to cross borders illegally through deserts and seas to get in to European countries for better life opportunities. Most of the time, these situations are articulated in different social medias. So, these influences many developed countries to take responsibilities by releasing funds for low- and middle-income countries that refugees might be protected and provided opportunities for their self-reliance and livelihood in the countries which they have been hosted.”

“Influxes of refugees is also another external factor for the policy change. Because, the neighboring countries' instability have been getting worse and worse, it has been a means for the high inflow of refugees in to the country. As refugees' welcoming and hosting county, unless Ethiopia made such a policy change, the refugee camps will be overwhelmed with refugees and become additional burden to the government” (Informant from Danish Refugee Council (DRC) on 21 Aug)

Respondents' opinion on the driving factors on the recent New Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation

External driving factors

- Influx of refugees and protracted refugee situation are main factors for the change of the recent Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation.
- External and internal media reaction (coverage of the media) is a factor for the change of the recent Ethiopian refugee law
- Development plans (SDG) and pressure of donors
- The influence of third parties' interest with high financial fund

Internal Driving factors

- The political ideologies of the Current Ethiopian Government and institutional actors
- Elite Reaction (Political leaders, Scholars and Public figures)
- The host community reaction towards the refugees.

For the above seven points which are driving factors for Ethiopian recent refugee proclamation, from the total of 47(95.9) % respondents 37.0% of them agree with the above driving factors,24.8% of them strongly disagree,23.2% of them answered “undecided”, they were not certain about the ideas which were mentioned. 9.5% and 5.5% of them were disagree and strongly disagree with the above-mentioned points. 2(4.1%) of respondents didn't fill some of the questions. See the following table.

Driving factors for the recent Ethiopian Government refugee Policy Change		
	Responses	
	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	5.5%
Disagree	31	9.5%
Undecided	76	23.2%
Agree	121	37.0%
Strongly agree	81	24.8%
Total	327	100.0%

Table 4.6 Driving factors for the recent Ethiopian Government refugee law/ policy change

4.2.3 The role of government agency in the amending/reenacting processes of the new refugee proclamation

ARRA plays the most significant role in the amendment and revision of the law. It leads the whole drafting and crafting of the policy. In the legal drafting processes of the new Ethiopian Refugee law/ Proclamation (No. 1110/2019), the agency poured out the uttermost efforts on it and took the following major steps:

First Step: Identify and gather information on refugee management, service delivery and related issues

Assessment of problems in Ethiopia's refugee administration and service delivery (eg, second migration, refugee regulations, urban migration, etc.) were conducted. In addition, efforts were made to identify problems and gaps in the sector by collecting data from the database of the Refugee Affairs Administration and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the annual participatory surveys with refugees. A large number of documents, statistical data, international standards, as well as the experiences and laws of different countries were collected for the preparation of the new refugee law/ proclamation.

In the first step, the drafter team assessed and evaluated the 40 years' experiences of the agency and identified the gaps, challenges and good achievements which were happened in the Ethiopian asylum administration.in different Refugee camps, Addis Abeba as well as the organization procedure itself throughout those years. Then they revised the former Refugee Affairs proclamation (409/2004) in order to identify the major gaps.

Second Step: identifying gaps in the former refugees' laws and proclamations

The Refugee Affairs 409/2004 contained provisions on refugee rights and obligations, ranging from refugee recognition to the search for a lasting solution. However, due to the fact that the provisions were not clearly stated, and the provisions on the rights and obligations of refugees were summarized, the gaps and exceptions in the former law took in to consideration and have been rectified in the new proclamation.

Third step: Examining international standards and practices

The refugee problem is not only a problem of the host country but also of the international community. Refugee protection is implemented in the spirit of international cooperation and fraternity according to the capacity of the countries, and its implementation is governed by the legal framework of international and regional refugee agreements. It has been used as an input for the new refugees' law/proclamation by taking into account international standards and the best practices of other countries. As a result, the gaps have been filled by examining the rights documents, the 1951 Refugee Convention and the related 1967

Protocol, the 1969 African Union Refugee Convention and other humanitarian conventions signed by Ethiopia to make the content of the new Refugees' law/proclamation international in line with international standards.

It also examined the experiences and laws of countries that are closely related to Ethiopia in terms of economic and social status as well as the number of refugees, demographics and so on. Accordingly, Uganda's Refugee Law, Zambia's Refugee Control Act, South Africa's Refugee Law and Kenya's Refugee Law were examined in light of Ethiopia's realities and have been included in the new proclamation

For Example: At that time, Uganda had better refugee protection and administration in Africa with laws which have broader rights and that the number of refugees it received was closer to that of Ethiopia, some of the ARRA's drafting team members went to Uganda by the collaboration of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from January 29-Feb 2, 2017 for a study tour. Uganda, with a population of 35 million is home to more than 1 million refugees (10% of whom live in urban areas) and has been providing unlimited services such as free movement, employment, business, bank accounting, education and health for the refugees. Due to that the refugees themselves have been contributing to the country's development. So, in the study tour, these experiences were observed and adapted with the context of Ethiopia and have been used as an input for the reenactment of new proclamation.

Fourth step: Conducting discussion with stakeholders

The following consultations were held with stakeholders to develop the draft law.

- July 14, 2016 Consultations with UN High Commissioner for Refugees on the experiences and laws of other countries.
- Consultations with representatives of federal government offices, universities and legal research institutes on February 20, 2017 at the Ilili Hotel in Addis Ababa.

During the meeting, representatives from the Attorney General, the Ministry of Federal and Pastoral Development, the National Bank, the Directorate of Immigration and Citizenship, the Federal Critical Events Registration Agency, the Institute for Justice and Legal Research, and Addis Ababa University discussed the draft law at the time. Useful input was obtained and the draft regulation was transformed into proclamation based on the feedback received from the participants during the discussion. During the discussion, it was agreed that refugees are more vulnerable than citizens, and that the rights enshrined in the draft law will be implemented with the support of the international community. Following the discussion, the draft proclamation was developed through bilateral consultations with the Attorney General, the Investment Commission, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Directorate of

Immigration and Citizenship, the Judicial and Legal Affairs Research Institute, and other stakeholders. In addition, consultations were held with representatives of the international community, donors, NGOs and other stakeholders on the draft law at various times. By incorporating the comments which were forwarded in the meetings, enrichments of the law were carried out in collaboration with the Attorney General. Finally, the law is adopted by the law maker, House of Peoples Representative (HPR), after successful presentation and discussions with the Security and foreign affairs committee and Legal Standing Committee. (Informant B, from ARRA)

The Job compact is an Ethiopian Government Program and donors are aligned themselves in line with their priority to support this agenda in areas of refugees' inclusion in this agenda. The main donors supporting this agenda area World Bank, DFID and EU. The Job compact have two components: Development of Industrial Parks and Economic Opportunities program. The economic opportunities program is supported by DFID, World Bank and EU. It is planned to create employment in two schemes: self-employment and wage employment. ARRA will be leading refugees' inclusion part and Ethiopian Investment Commission for host communities. It is targeted to reach out 30,000 refugees and 70, 000 host communities. The objective of this program is to make sure that the already existing Industrial parks make them sustainable in the targeted in four Industrial Parks only. Currently, there are 11 Industrial Parks, when the program was conceived it was planned to implemented in four industrial parks only and based on that it is only targeting the original four parks so that those targeted parks could be sustainable and able to absorb the targeted number of peoples in the Job Compact. The industrial parks are mainly focused on textile industry and Ago processing Industry. For the refugees it is planned to provide work and residence permit so that they can able to engaged in formal wage and business endeavors based on the skills they have and the opportunities provided or available. Accordingly, in this program, 30,000 formally registered refugees will be enrolled in the job market and MOU signed agreement with Immigration and MoLSA so that they can able to access or process Work and residence permit which will be facilitated by ARRA. (Summary of NAP Consultation in Ethiopia,2019 unpublsh from IGAD office)

4.2.4 The role of international agencies, stakeholders and actors in amending /reenacting processes of the new refugee proclamation

“International agencies/institutions like IMF, World Bank, International Donor, UNHCR, UNDP, and all the stakeholders NGOs like NRC, DRC, ZOE, JRS., African Institution of security Studies which is the big African think tank. People from ARRA, immigration, Ministry of Finance and development and Ministry of agriculture and irrigation and so on played a significant role in the amendment/revision of the law by commenting, criticizing, allocating personnel including experts and funding” (Informant A from ARRA)

“Two years back (2018) by representing Burundian and other minority refugees, I participated in three meetings which were focused on the draft proclamation and CRRF policy. In those meetings the government officers especial ARRA were collecting refugee’s opinion and they also told as how far they went on the preparation of the proclamation. And one of the UNHCR representatives said that if the law passed and work permit is started to be given, the world Bank will be providing financial support and the money will be put in to the bank account of the refugees’ who have qualified skills and will be engaged in projects and business enterprises” (FGD, representative of Burundian refugees”

World Bank, IMF, U on played a significant role in the amendment/revision of the law by commenting, criticizing, allocating personnel including experts and funding

“When the New Ethiopian Refugee policy were designed, UNHCR provided wide technical support like guiding the drafting processes with technical experts and held consultation meetings On August 5, 2016 and also when the government of Ethiopia got in to the commitments of the nine pledges, UNHCR were engaged in finding partners who can support the pelage financially for its implementation. So, I can say that UNHCR has been a catalyst for realization and intervention of many concrete refugee policies and including the new proclamation”. (Informant from UNHCR A ,4 Sep 2020)

“UNHCR has been providing a catalytic role – like coordinating with government about the humanitarian issues as well as to bring together the development actors. In addition, it has rich refugees’ data unlike to other organizations. It provides the analysis of those data for the intervention of the CRRF as well as for the preparation of the proclamation. Moreover, when the development acters comes to the refugees’ situation and design projects for refugees, they shouldn’t hurt the beneficiaries unintentionally, So, UNHCR provides different advises and guidance to the development actors to maximize protection /mainstream projects protection-oriented.” (Informant from UNHCR B ,4 Sep 2020)

“As one of the organizations which are working with refugees, Danish Refugee Council is involved in different nationwide coordination platforms. It was advocating in different ways based on the platforms which were lead priorly by the government offices and other donor organizations to bring forth the new Ethiopian refugee proclamation” (Informant from Danish Refugee Council (DRC)on 21 Aug)

“Refugee communities’ representatives were gathered with the government bodies, international agencies and NGOs and invited to comment on the draft proclamation. So, as the refugee representatives, we contributed by forwarding our ideas on the components of the draft by representing our communities” (FGD representative of South Sudan refugees)

4.3 Assessing the current implementation status of Ethiopian CRRF based refugee policy/law

In September 2016, the UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (NYD); and the declaration initiated the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). At the center of the CRRF and related initiatives is the view that States can best move away from a predominantly humanitarian response to a development response. On 20 September 2016, during the Refugee Leaders' Summit co-hosted by Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia made nine pledges to enhance the self-reliance of refugees in the country, by improving refugee rights and services.

In close consultation with other stakeholders, the Government has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge, outlining key opportunities and partnerships that must be put in place. The nine policy pledges form a large part of Ethiopia's CRRF and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and has been complemented by a broader National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) and related refugee law adopted in 2019. The Government has established a CRRF governance structure for the CRRF, which includes a Steering Committee (SC) comprised of Line Ministries, federal agencies, development actors, UN, NGOs and the donors based in Ethiopia in order to drive the practical implementation of the pledges.

The Ethiopia CRRF National Coordination Office (NCO) was established by the Government in January 2018 to ensure the pledges are implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach. The NCO serves as the Secretariat of the Steering Committee and as the overall coordination hub for the development, roll out and monitoring of the Pledges and increasingly for the newly developed National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) and its accompanying implementation guidelines and action plans. (National Action Plan Consultation Note, August 20-22,2019, unpublished)

4.3.1 Aspects of the CRRF implementation which have been showing progress and delay

Of the total 47 survey participants 16(34.0%) and 9(19.1%) of them agreed and strongly agreed respectively on the idea of the CRRF based Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation has brought a significant change. But 10(21.3%) and 6(12.8%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the above idea respectively. 6(12.8%) of them are uncertain on the idea .See the following table

The CRRF based Ethiopian refugee policy has brought a significant change			
		Frequency	Percent
	Strongly Disagree	6	12.8
	Disagree	10	21.3
	Undecided	6	12.8
	Agree	16	34.0
	Strongly agree	9	19.1
	Total	47	100.0

Table 4.7 Aspects of the CRRF implementation which have been showing progress and delay

As it is seen in the following table, 13(27.7%) and 12(25.5%) of the respondents, agreed and strongly agreed respectively with the idea of access to work/work permit is the most significant change which has been brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia. And the remaining 9(19.1%) and 6(12.8%) respondents disagree and strongly disagreed respectively with the information of access to work is the most significant change which has been brought so far as one of the components of the CRRF. 7(14.9%) undecided on the idea.

Access to work/work permit is the most significant change which has been brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia.			
		Frequency	Percent
	Strongly Disagree	6	12.8
	Disagree	9	19.1
	Undecided	7	14.9
	Agree	13	27.7
	Strongly agree	12	25.5
	Total	47	100.0

Table 4.8 Access to work/work permit is the most significant change which has been brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia.

4.3.1.1 Summary of the nine Pledges

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

The Ethiopian Government ‘Out-of-Camp Policy’ (OCP) introduced in 2010 has provided Eritrean refugees with opportunities to live in Addis Ababa and other non-camp locations of their choice. Eligibility criteria include a means to financially support themselves, relatives or friends who commit to supporting them, and also an absence of criminal records. The government of Ethiopia acknowledges the relative success of the OCP and its value in enhancing self-reliance of refugees. Refugees enjoy freedom of movement, pursue education and earn incomes by working in the informal sectors. (Informant from IGAD)

In 2019, 5% of refugee population benefited from out of camp policy yet there are important regional variations: high with 83% in Addis Ababa and 28% in Afar (UNHCR, 2020).

“I can say that the government’s commitment in the CRRF policy seems ambitious but I cannot say it is unattainable. Because, though regulations are not yet officially presented, directives are prepared at least for three important refugee rights like Right to Work, Refugees and Returnees Grievances and Appeals, Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps. And also, the protection officers have been receiving trainings based on the directives as well as standard operations guide lines are ongoing. So, I can say that the CRRF policy is on progress” (Informant from UNHCR, 4 Sep 2020)

As new Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation entrusts the Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs to work towards the realization of the OCP by arranging places or areas within which refugees and asylum-seekers may live as well as facilitate conditions for them to exercise their right of movement, the agency issued directive to determine conditions for movement and residence of refugees outside of camps. The directive has four parts with important 41 topics which discuss in detail about the overall OCP pledges. The first part discusses on the general provision.; The second part talks on regular residency outside refugee camps; the third part expresses about the temporary movement outside refugee camps and finally, which is the fourth part discusses miscellaneous provisions. This directive regulates the overall OCP pledges in line with the refugee convection, the New Refugee Proclamation and relevant international standard. So, this aspect of the CRRF policy has shown a significant progress. (Informant B from ARRA)

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

The government of Ethiopia has pledged to increase the enrolment of students at all levels of education, from pre-school to tertiary education, without discrimination and within available resources. The qualifications and knowledge refugees gain in Ethiopia is not only meant to serve the refugees while in exile but also brings benefits in the post-exile period when the knowledge and skills obtained is crucial in the reconstruction and development of their respective countries. It is recognized that a significant number of refugees in Ethiopia are studying in government colleges and universities, including graduate studies (Informant from IGAD)

In the road map of 2017, the government of Ethiopia promised to increase the enrollment of pre-school children 60%, the primary school to 75%, the seconder school 25%. By the end of 2019, the pre-primary school children enrollment achieved 51%, Primary 67% and secondary 13%. As compared to the previous year, significant progress has been made in this important sector (UNHCR, 2020).

“Particularly, the provision of primary education to refugee children strengthens public-to-public relations by helping them understand the culture, language and history of the country and interact well with the community.” (Informant B from ARRA)

I am benefited from access to education			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	4.3
	Disagree	2	4.3
	Undecided	5	10.6
	Agree	19	40.4
	Strongly agree	19	40.4
	Total	47	100.0

Table 4.9 benefited from access to education

As the above table illustrates, from the total of 47(100%) respondents, 38(80.8%) of them were benefited from access of education which is one of the privileges that have been granted to the refugees. 4(8.6%) of them didn't get access for education. The remaining 5(10.6%) of respondents were not sure about the question.

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

Ethiopia pledged to make available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land available for refugees and local communities to engage in crop production - intended to benefit 20,000 households or 100,000 persons. One of the first plans for refugees is to build industrial infrastructure that will create jobs for refugees and the local community. It is planned to work with the UN, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and other international organizations to build industrial parks that will create jobs for 100,000 people. When these parks start operating, 70% of Ethiopians and 30% of refugees will benefit from the job opportunities. It is believed that the construction of the industrial parks will accelerate industrial development by creating job opportunities, generating foreign exchange and alleviating capital shortages. Another plan is to provide 10,000 hectares of irrigated land for Ethiopians and refugees to engage in joint production. According to the plan, up to 100,000 people will benefit. International organizations and financial institutions are providing financial support to make the plan a success. (Explanatory Note from ARRA, unpublished)

I have been benefited from the right to work /the wok permit policy			
		Frequency	Percent
	Strongly Disagree	15	33.3
	Disagree	11	24.4
	Undecided	6	13.3
	Agree	9	20.0
	Strongly agree	4	8.9
	Total	45	100.0

Table 4.10 benefited from the right to work /the wok permit policy

As the above table shows, from the total of 45(100%) of respondents, 13(28.9%) of them have been benefited from the right to work. But 26(57.7%) of the respondents didn't benefited from the right to work. The rest of 6(13.3%) of respondents were neutral (*The researcher assumed the "strongly agree"*

and “agree” responses as “Yes” and “the strongly disagree” and “disagree” responses as “No”). As the finding shows, most of the respondents didn’t get access to work even though this component of CRRF presented and officially adopted in the proclamation.

“The recent Ethiopian new proclamation brought a significant change regard with right to work and provision of freedom of movement like driving license. Since last week, ARRA has been providing Work permit. One of my community members has received residence permit on 26 June 2020 which also serves as a work permit.” (FGD representative of Burundian refugees)

Florida Macumi is a Burundian refugee and she has been here in Ethiopia almost for 20 years and for



all those years she had not been engaged with any work/projects and generate income. She was depending on only the monthly assistance of UNHCR. But now she has got residence permit which also serves as work permit to work in joint project

Figure 4:2 Sample resident ID

“According to my opinion, the policy comes to the ground through proclamation and regulation. The new Ethiopian refugee proclamation has been approved officially and since that time it has been effective. So, some laws can be actualized/implemented immediately after they are approved/given. But some articles of law need rule and regulations for them to be actualized like the right to work and freedom of movement. As the country which has a high unemployment rate, socio-economic instability, political in security and ethnic conflict, trying to implement all the refugees’ right immediately after the proclamation is approved, the consequents will be bad and ended up with chaos. So, the processes which have been taking place since the proclamation was approved shown progress.” (Informant from Danish Refugee Council (DRC) on 21 Aug)

In the year of 2019, out of the planned 100,000 people (Refugees and host communities), only 3,228 people are engaged in crop production and from the targeted 10,000ha land, only 11% of it is achieved. Moreover, Ethiopia continued to progress on the establishment of IPs, however no opportunities for refugees were formally recorded in this period. So, this aspects of the CRRF component has shown a delay and needs special attention (UNHCR, 2020).

Since the end of 2019 the pledge for right to work has been showing some progress. The Agency for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) issued directive to determine the Procedure for Refugees Right to Work on 30 December 2019. The Directive has five parts and 25 main topics. The first part discusses on general provision of the right to work, then the second part explains about the participation in joint projects, the third presents about the wage the wage-earning employment, the fourth part discusses on self-employment and the fifth part expresses miscellaneous provisions. Moreover, some qualified refugees with permanent ID have been provided work-permits. These steps will facilitate the full implementation of this aspect of the CRRF (UNHCR, 2020).

Documentation Pledges: 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.

In 2019, 79% of refugees had received an individual identity document. Implementation of the pledge to ensure that refugees receive birth certificates continued during the year. In total, 8,080 vital events were registered in the main refugee hosting regions, with the vast majority of these being 7,150 births. The possibility for refugees to open bank accounts is an important part of being able to engage economically. In 2019, 13,960 bank accounts were recorded as having been opened by refugees. This is impressive progress as compared to 2018, when few refugee bank accounts were recorded (UNHCR, 2020) .

“Out of camp policy and provision of documents (documentation) like vital registration have been showing progress. After the new revised proclamation, the bane on the “immediate family” removed. Now according to the culture and the nationality of the refugees, a person who depending on the degree of his dependency is considered by the Agency to be a close family. So, this is also important progress. In addition, opening bank account and getting driving license are also significant steps which have been taking place.” (Informant from Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) 24 Aug 2020)

<i>Vital registration and open bank account benefit me a lot</i>			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	1	2.1
	<i>Disagree</i>	5	10.6
	<i>Undecided</i>	2	4.3
	<i>Agree</i>	21	44.7
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	18	38.3
	<i>Total</i>	47	100.0

Table 4.11 Vital registration and open bank account benefit me a lot

As the above table illustrates, from the total of 47(95.9) respondents, 39(79.6%) of them have been benefited from vital registration and open bank account services but 6(12.2%) of them didn't benefited from these services.2 (4.1%) respondents were neutral (The researcher assumed the "strongly agree" and "agree" responses as "Yes" and "the strongly disagree" and "disagree" responses as "No").

<i>I am benefited from receiving travel document</i>			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	6	33.3
	<i>Disagree</i>	11	24.4
	<i>Undecided</i>	7	13.3
	<i>Agree</i>	15	20.0
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	6	8.9
	<i>Total</i>	45	100.0

Table 4.12 benefited from receiving travel document

As the above table reflects, from the total of 45(91.8%) of respondents, 21(42.8%) of them have received travel document which is very important for refugee's freedom of movement. But the rest of 17(32.6%) respondents didn't get travel documents and 7(14.35%) respondents were not sure about the question.

Refugees are getting driver's qualification certification (driving license)			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	Strongly Disagree	3	6.4
	Disagree	8	17.0
	Undecided	10	21.3
	Agree	17	36.2
	Strongly agree	9	19.1
	Total	47	100.0

Table 4.13 Refugees are getting driver's qualification certification (driving license)

As the above table describes, 9(18.4%) and 17(34.7%) respondents strongly agreed and agreed on the idea that refugees are getting access to get driving license out of the total 47(95.9%) respondents. But 8(16.3%) and 3(6.1%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the idea. The rest of 10(20.4%) expressed their uncertainty (undecided).

Social and Basic Services Pledge: Enhance the provision of basic and essential social services.

The government has pledged to strengthen, expand and enhance basic and essential social services such as health, nutrition, immunization, reproductive health, HIV and other medical services provided for refugees within the bounds of the national law. Positive ongoing practices in refugee hosting areas continue - allowing refugees access to national referral hospitals and health posts (UNHCR, 2020)

I am benefited from basic and social services			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	Strongly Disagree	3	6.5
	Disagree	6	13.0
	Undecided	3	6.5
	Agree	18	39.1
	Strongly agree	16	34.8
	Total	46	100.0

Table 4.14 benefited from basic and social services

Out of the total 461(100%) respondents, 34(73.9%) of them have been benefited from the social and basic services which have been provided within the bounds of the national law. But 9(19.5%) of them didn't benefited from these services. The remaining 3(6.5%) respondents undecided their response.

Local Integration Pledge: Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia

Refugees who have been in Ethiopia for 20 years or more are mainly located in Jijiga. Integration has legal, socio-economic and cultural components. The legal component of local integration is further elaborated in the Proclamation, which requires further directives and secondary legislation (UNHCR, 2020).

” Even though I may able to speak the language as well as work and live together with local people, but if I don't get citizenship, I cannot say “I am fully integrated” .it is only social and economic integration. Unless a refugee marries Ethiopian man/women, he/she doesn't get naturalization. So, the concept of integration is so limited. Naturalization is the most difficult processes but it is very important for the development of the hosting countries as well as the refugees.” (FGD from Yemeni refugees Representative)

<i>I am getting access to work with the local people/to participate in economic opportunities with local people.</i>			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	9	19.6
	<i>Disagree</i>	14	30.4
	<i>Undecided</i>	6	13.0
	<i>Agree</i>	14	30.4
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	3	6.5
	<i>Total</i>	46	100.0

Table 4.15 getting access to work with the local people/to participate in economic opportunities with local people.

Out of the total of respondents, 17(36.9%) of them have been getting access to work with the local people/participate in economic opportunities with local people. This shows that, seventeen of them have been integrated with Ethiopians at least economically even though their number is small. But 23(50%) of the respondents did not get access to be integrated with local people economically.6 (13%) respondents were neutral.

4.3.2 The actual and potential opportunities for the successful implementation of the CRRF based Ethiopian law

The government of Ethiopia has unveiled ten years economic plan under the theme “Ethiopia: An African Beacon of Prosperity”. Agriculture, Manufacturing Industries, Mining, Tourism, Urban Development, Innovation and Technology are the key development sectors of the plan. It strives to ensure the impact of projects and investments are undertaken to add value to GDP; focuses on quality of projects so that expenditures are effective; and transform attitudes from ‘battling poverty’ narrative towards building multidimensional prosperity. And the planning Commission could still add inputs in the document but targets to start using it in this year (2013). (<https://ethiopianmonitor.com/2020/06/11/ethiopia-unveils-10-year-development-plan>)

So, these ten-years plan can be a potential opportunity platform for the effective implementation of CRRF policy if it is advocated by ARRA and other development partners and it might be also a future means of revising the refugee policy in a better way.

Ethiopia and the United Kingdom have signed on two grant agreements on July 2020 amounting to 105 Million Pound Sterling that will support various development programs in four regions. The program aims to bring transformative, systematic, and sustainable change in land certification and marketing systems in Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) regional states. Moreover, with the program, the government of Ethiopia aims to support its vision of export-led manufacturing growth through foreign and domestic investments. The program will be implemented in Industrial Parks (IPs) built in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray and SNNP regional states. (<https://ethiopianmonitor.com/2020/07/29/ethiopia-uk-sign-105mln-grant-deals/>). Such international donation is a potential opportunity for the successful implementation of the components of CRRF

*“The current government demand for development (industrialization and job creation) can be an actual opportunity for the successful implementation of the CRRF policy because different international development partners are interested in integration of refugees and local community in development projects. Due to that, the support from the global donors minimize the burden of the hosting country) and provide an access for the refugees to be self-reliant. So, it is a **win-win scenario** which is an opportunity both for refugees as well as the local community and government”. (Informant from UNHCR)*

“According to my view, Refugees themselves are opportunities. They are not only people in need of our assistances but they are also assets for the country which they have been hosted. Specially, if they are skilled and educated and have got access for them to release their capacity, they will be means of development for themselves as well as for the local community” (Informant from Danish Refugee Council)

According to the opinion of the respondents in the following tables (table 4.15-4.17), From the total of 46 respondents, 56.6%, 67.4% and 56.6% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with idea of “Intensive development of infrastructure, manufacturing and industrial parks”; “The large number of refugees who are coming from refugee camps to the urban area by out of camp policy (OCP)”, and “Development policies like Sustainable Development goal(SDG)” are opportunities for the effective implementation of the CRRF respectively. But 23.9%, 17.4%, and 6.5% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed towards the above mentioned three opportunities respectively. The remaining 19.6%, 15.2% and 37% of the respondents were neutral with the listed information respectively.

Intensive development of infrastructure, manufacturing and industrial parks are the major actual and potential opportunities for the implementation of CRRF policy.

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	5	10.9
	<i>Disagree</i>	6	13.0
	<i>Undecided</i>	9	19.6
	<i>Agree</i>	13	28.3
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	13	28.3
	<i>Total</i>	46	100.0

Table 4.16 Intensive development of infrastructure, manufacturing and industrial parks are the major actual and potential opportunities for the implementation of CRRF policy

The large number of refugees who are coming from refugee camps to the urban area by out of camp policy (OCP) is the potential opportunity for the implementation of the CRRF policy

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	3	6.5
	<i>Disagree</i>	5	10.9
	<i>Undecided</i>	7	15.2
	<i>Agree</i>	19	41.3
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	12	26.1
	<i>Total</i>	46	100.0

Table 4.17 The large number of refugees who are coming from refugee campus to the urban area by out of camp policy (OCP)

Development policies like Sustainable Development goal(SDG) is an opportunity for the implementation of the CRRF

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	1	2.2
	<i>Disagree</i>	2	4.3
	<i>Undecided</i>	17	37.0
	<i>Agree</i>	17	37.0
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	9	19.6
	<i>Total</i>	46	100.0

Table 4.18 Development police like Sustainable Development goal (SDG)

4.4 Implication of the Ethiopian Refugee Policy and Laws on regional Integration

This section of the thesis discusses the implication of the new Ethiopian refugee law and policy response on the regional integration particularly within the Horn of Africa region.

One of the benefits/rights that refugees have been guranted in article 28 of the resent new ethiopian proclamation is fredom of movement. This has a positive implecation for the Protocol on free movement of persons in the IGAD region which is on the process of negotiating and aims harmonizing policies and procedures with a view to facilitating the movement, regulation and rights of trade and labor migrants across the region and promote transhumance mobility across the region (IGAD, 2020). Most of the refugees in Ethiopia are from the neighboring countries such as South Sudan, Somalia, Eriteria and Sudan..So, when resugees are become self-reliant and get a chance to return back to their country, first they will create the positive image about the host country as well as the host community in their country of origin.This facilitates and promotes smooth relationship between the two neighboring countries.Secondly, after they have got the nessary education and knowlege in the country they were hosted, when they return back to their country they became political resource. For instance when South Sudan got freedom of independency,some of the South Sudan refugees who were pursuing their education, reciving the humanitarian support and integrated with the local community, returned back to their country and took some higher political positions.So, if the former refugees able to contribute on the econmic, social and political aspect of their countries, this senario contributes to regional integration between the neighbouring countries. Their getting access and opportunites as a refugee helps them horizonaly to contribute on the economic and peaceful co-existence on the local community and vertically they will be an asset for their country.(Informant from UNHCR)

Refugee Respondent's Opinions

<i>If you are provided permanent residence permit by government of Ethiopia, do you live in Ethiopia?</i>			
		Yes	No
Nationality of the refugees	Eritrea	3	10
	Somalia	0	1
	Sudan	2	4
	South Sudan	7	1
	Yemen	3	1
	Congo	5	3
Total Respondents= 40		20	20

Table 19 Refugee Respondent's Opinions

As it is seen in the above table, from the total of 40 respondents for this particular question. Half of them (3 from Eritrean, 0 from Somali, 2 from Sudan, 7 from South Sudan, 3 from Yemen and 5 from Congo) are willing to live in Ethiopian if they are given permanent residence permit. Especially those who are from South Soudan and Congo has the highest number. But the remaining 20 respondents- 10 from Eritrea, 1 from Somali 4 from Sudan, 1 from South Sudan, 1 from Yemen and 3 from Congo are not willing to live in Ethiopia permanently, even though they are given resident permit. Specially, Eritreans took half of the number of the response "No".

<i>What do you think of the most appropriate durable solution to your situation as refugee in Ethiopia?</i>				
		<i>Resettlement</i>	<i>Local integration (obtain residence permit or</i>	<i>Return to home country</i>
<i>Nationality of the refugees</i>	<i>Eritrea</i>	5	3	5
	<i>Somalia</i>	1	0	0
	<i>Sudan</i>	1	0	4
	<i>South Sudan</i>	8	1	0
	<i>Yemen</i>	1	1	2
	<i>Congo</i>	8	0	0
	<i>Total No =40</i>		24	5

Table 20 the most appropriate durable solution to your situation as refugee in Ethiopia?

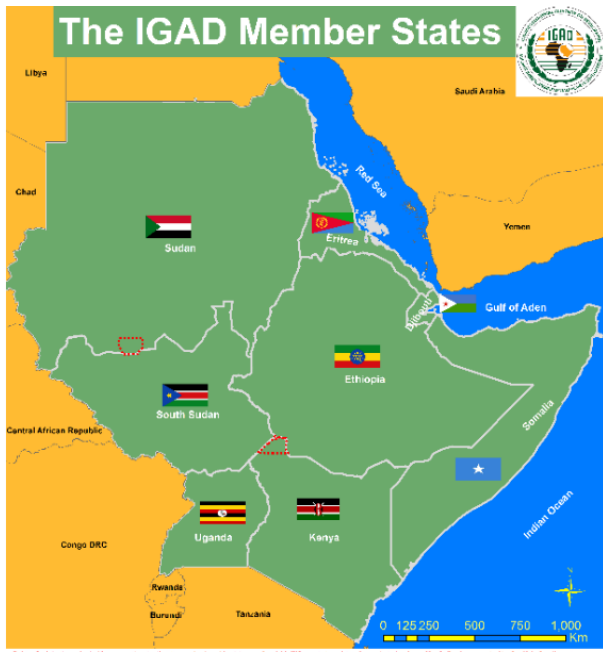
According to the total of 40 respondents, 24 respondents preferred resettlement as the durable solution; 5 of the chose local integration as a durable solution and the remaining 11 respondents preferred return to home as the durable solution. See the above table for the nationality variance.

4.4.1 The role of the IGAD region countries, international agencies and different

Actors in relation with the CRRF based Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation

In addition to its relentless efforts to bring peace and stability to the Horn of Africa and to end the humanitarian crisis caused by war, Ethiopia is also hosting refugees from various countries. As the Ethiopian people are connected to the peoples of neighboring countries, it will help to improve the lives of these exiled people and strengthen people-to-people ties. The existence of a legal framework that reflects this will contribute to the success of the country's foreign policy and strategy. (Explanatory Note from ARRA, 2019 unpublished)

4.4.1.1 IGAD's role in addressing forced displacements and mixed migration in the region



Recognizing that forced displacement and mixed migration flows in the region needs to be addressed in a way that respond to the structural causes of forced displacement and mixed migration; IGAD pursues a holistic approach designed to support capacity enhancement of governance structures at national, sub-national, and local levels for improved development; mitigate economic, social, and environmental impacts to support social cohesion; strengthen the resilience and economic capacities for self-reliance.

Source: <http://geonode.igad.int/documents/77>

Figure 4:3 GAD's role in addressing forced displacements and mixed migration in the region

4.4.1.2 IGAD Member State commitment on refugees' affairs

IGAD Member States featured prominently in the commitments towards more inclusive national policies that support refugees to become active and contributing members of the societies in which they are hosted. Out of the 374 pledges that spoke to the improvement of refugee policies, legislation, regulation and practices, 35 of them were from IGAD Member States. The IGAD Secretariat had convened a regional-level preparatory meeting in Djibouti on the 26th and 27th of November 2019 that provided an opportunity for Member States to discuss their individual asks and commitments ahead of the Global Refugee Forum. The 7 IGAD member states present at the forum collectively and individually pledged to continue with and expand their respective policies with regard to the reception and admission of refugees. IGAD Member States also committed to improving asylum systems, deepening the inclusion of refugees in national development planning, national education and national health systems, facilitating improved access to jobs and livelihoods opportunities by allowing refugees to work and access economic enablers such as financial services (IGAD, 2019). In that preparatory meeting for Global Refugee Forum, as one of the seven IGAD member states, Ethiopia presented its pledges and efforts as follow:

-
- Create up to 90,000 socio-economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities.
 - Provide quality and accredited skills training to 20,000 host and refugees on an equitable basis taking into account the labour market demand and linkages with existing and new commitments in expanding socio-economic opportunities.
 - Provide market-based and sustainable household and facility-based energy solutions for 3 million host communities and refugees through promoting clean and renewable energy sources.
 - Strengthening the Government of Ethiopia's Asylum System and Social Protection Capacity (IGAD, 2019, p. 12).

4.4.1.3 Development response to Displacement impacts Project (DRDIP);

DRDIP is aimed at improving access to basic social services, expanding economic opportunities and enhancing environmental management for communities hosting refugees. IGAD will use knowledge and insights generated from the implementation of DRDIP to showcase good practices emanating from integrated service delivery in refugee hosting areas and benefits of economic inclusion and sustainably managing the environment. It will aim at promoting a mind and paradigm shift for member states of IGAD and other partners working on displacement through generation of evidence that supports and gives reason to innovative development approaches. To effectively coordinate this response IGAD has established a Regional Secretariat on Forced displacement and mixed migration based in Nairobi with the support of the World Bank. (Final draft article on forced displacement and mixed migration 2019, From IGAD office unpublished)

“Ethiopia’s promulgation of a revised refugee law in January 2019, its agreement to co-convene the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in Dec. 2019, and drafting of a new National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy mid 2019 played a significant role for the implementation progress of Nairobi Plan of Action” (Informant from IGAD office)

“Work in close collaboration with the countries of their origin (Eritrea, Sudan, Somalia) for the positive extraction of the proposed benefits. The Declaration focuses on supporting those countries and communities that host large numbers of refugees and promoting refugee inclusion, ensuring the involvement of development actors from an early stage and bringing together national and local authorities, regional and international financial institutions, donor agencies and private and civil society sectors to generate a ‘whole of society’ approach to refugee responses. Thus, expectation like this one should be fulfilled apart from those elements.” (Informant from JRS)

The Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action committed IGAD member states to individually adopt measures to maintain protection and asylum space and to promote self-reliance of refugees within their borders. Again, it has become clear that all IGAD member states are hosting refugees. The results frame for the implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action identified five outcome areas: first, maintaining an open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers; second, registering refugees and according them access to fundamental rights; third, ensuring the security, safety and social cohesion of refugees and host communities; fourth, creating or increasing opportunities for local integration of individual refugees; finally, facilitating voluntary repatriation (IGAD, 2019).

4.4.1.4 CRRF and the Nairobi Declaration

The UN General Assembly (GA) called for a global response for collective action and support that ensures the forced displacement and migration challenges are addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner backed by international responsibility sharing that supports hosting countries. In light of this, the “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants”, adopted the UNHCR-led Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) that provides an imperative to overcome the old views of refugees and migrants as burdens to societies. The Declaration urges governments to come up with fresh and more realistic views of refugees and migrants as active contributors to development and welfare of the societies that host them.

Countries in the IGAD region have expressed the need for increased responsibility sharing by the international community while committing to reform in different sectors of refugee protection. Key among these commitments are those made during the Leaders’ Summit. It is within this context that the IGAD summit adopted the Nairobi declaration and its accompanying Action Plan on durable solutions for Somali refugees (with a much broader reach on solutions for refugees and host communities) that further reinforces the commitments made by member states at the Leaders’ Summit in September 2016.

The Nairobi Declaration is the regional application of CRRF which seeks a multispectral approach in dealing with displacement that takes cognisance of the development impacts of displacement on host communities and governments. In line with this, five IGAD member states (Ethiopia, Uganda, Somali, Djibouti and Kenya) are CRRF pilot countries. The Nairobi Declaration is part and parcel of this process with a wider regional application. The planned National Action Plans will be part of the overall CRRF implementation plan, which means each country will come up with one consolidated national plan of action. DRDIP will also complement overall CRRF objectives aimed at easing pressure on host country. This would be a game changer for communities that have relied on humanitarian support for so long and it would leave them empowered and with a sense of dignity. To deliver on the above commitment, there is growing international recognition that development actors should engage earlier than they have been and

adopt a longer-term approach to planning at the onset of displacement and, in collaboration with displacement affected governments, host communities and international humanitarian partners. (Informant from IGAD)

Findings from the survey: Views of the Refugees

From the total of 37 respondents, 12(32.4%) and 14(37.8%) of them agreed and strongly agreed that the political instability and unsustainable development are major frustrations for the positive implications of The New Ethiopian refugee proclamation for the regional integration (IGAD Region). 4(10.8%) and 1(2.7%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed on the above idea respectively. 6 (16.2%) of the respondent were uncertain on the presented idea.

Political instability and unsustainable development are the major frustration for the positive implication of The Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation on the regional integration (IGAD region).

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	1	2.7
	<i>Disagree</i>	4	10.8
	<i>Undecided</i>	6	16.2
	<i>Agree</i>	14	37.8
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	12	32.4
	<i>Total</i>	37	100.0

Table 4.21 Political instability and unsustainable development are the major frustration for the positive implication of The Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation on the regional integration (IGAD region).

Continental unity and economic growth are the implication of Ethiopian refugee law on the regional integration (IGAD region). This implication is agreed and strongly agreed by 16(43.2%) and 10(27%) respondents respectively. The remaining 5(13.5%) and 2(5.4%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the above idea. 6 (12.2%) of the respondents were uncertain about the idea.

<i>Continental unity and Economic growth are the implication of Ethiopian refugee law on the regional integration.</i>			
		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Valid</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	2	5.4
	<i>Disagree</i>	5	13.5
	<i>Undecided</i>	4	10.8
	<i>Agree</i>	16	43.2
	<i>Strongly agree</i>	10	27.0
	Total	37	100.0

Table 4.22 Continental unity and Economic growth are the implication of Ethiopian refugee law on the regional integration.

As illustrated in the following table, from the total of 36 respondents, 13 (36.1%) and 14(38.95%) of them agreed and strongly agreed respectively with the idea of the socio-cultural integration among the refugees and the local community is the potential impact for the refugees' proclamation change and for the regional integration (especially among the countries in the IGAD) region. But 2(5.6%) and 1(2.8%) of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the above stated idea.

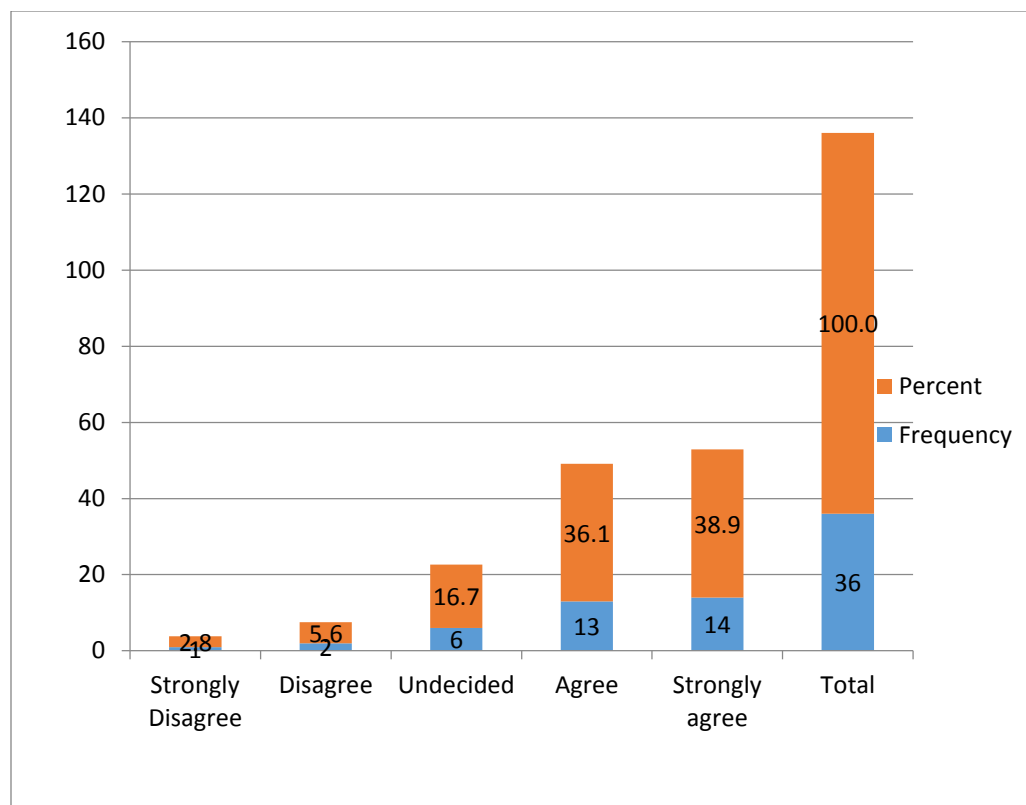


Figure 4.4

Refugees’ Opinions towards regional integration and New refugee proclamation

“For me it seems to get resettled to third country seem the perfect solution as I can imagine, because I have concerns about security related issues as I used to work with one of the governmental sectors back in Eritrea., I am personally happy about the peace agreement made between the two countries, it is in exemplary and an outstanding progress made by Ethiopia. But this gives the Eritrean government a close ground to access refugees closely than ever before, it’s a state secret that Eritrea is a place where its citizens have been imprisoned without trial or abused for practicing most of the human right acts, it should be quoted that, the change is only here, we haven’t seen any promising moves made by the government of Eritrea toward the livelihood of its citizens nor mentions about the Eritrean lives in Ethiopia. This in turn made me realize and think twice that this may not about what it seems to be, but in my opinion if the two country made an agreement and signed lots of bilateral correlation then there is no point that we especially the Eritreans to be encountered as refugee and the policy should be for those refugees in need of it, other than us. Please do mind that this is only my opinion don’t take this too far plus we could only verify whether it’s good or not good through times, what I have tried to reflect on the above lines are my feelings but no once”. (From Eritrean Refugee)

4.5 Main constraints/challenges in implementing the CRRF based Ethiopian law

The study examined main constraints or challenges in implementation of the CRRF initiatives and CRRF based new Ethiopian proclamation. Political instability and ethnic conflicts prevailed in Ethiopia over the last few years has been identified by various actors participated in the study as one of the main challenges and obstacles for implementation of the CRRF and the new refugee proclamation in the country.

“Firstly, for the past three years, the country has been in high political, ethnic and socio-economic instability climax. These situations have been shifting the attention of the government bodies from development activities to peace pacification of the country. This is one of the main challenges not only for the implementation of refugees’ policies but also for the implementation of other country development plans and policies. Secondly, the world-wide pandemic (COVID 19) has also been another un expected challenge and for obstacle for the implementation of the scheduled activities of CRRF and a devastating health issue specially for refugees” (Informant A from UNHCR)

The current political and socio-economic instability of the country (Ethiopia) are the main internal challenges/constraints for the implementation of the CRRF based Ethiopian refugee law.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	6.4
	Disagree	3	6.4
	Undecided	10	21.3
	Agree	13	27.7
	Strongly agree	18	38.3
	Total	47	100.0

Table 4.23 The current political and socio-economic instability of the country (Ethiopia) are the main internal challenges/constraints for the implementation of the CRRF based Ethiopian refugee law.

Refugees are one of the most adversely affected populations by COVID-19. A recent World Health Organization editorial discusses the challenge of addressing COVID-19 within refugee populations due to factors such as the impossibility of social distancing in many contexts; poor treatment outcomes due to other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria; language barriers, misinformation, and stigmatization that reduce refugees' ability to receive information, testing, and treatment (Danish Refugee council, 2020).

The current Socio-economic crisis due to the world wide pandemic (Covid 19) is the main external challenge for the implementation of the CRRF			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	1	2.2
	Disagree	13	28.3
	Undecided	5	10.9
	Agree	6	13.0
	Strongly agree	21	45.7
	Total	46	100.0

Table 4.24 The current Socio-economic crisis due to the world wide pandemic (Covid 19) is the main external challenge for the implementation of the CRRF

“Lack of awareness from the local community’s side, lack of experience and follow-up from the government side, shortage of funding and financing from international donors’ side and lack of interest and competency from the refugees’ side (they have to be qualified with skills) are some of the major potential challenges for the implementation of the CRRF in the country. Currently the country is in instability and this greatly affects the implementation progress work of the policy. If there are instability and any ethnic conflict on the areas which are different refugee camps concentrated, it will surely frustrate the work there.” (Informant from JRS)

“Although the Ethiopian government is moving in the right direction in terms of meeting the commitment made, issues of responsibility sharing is very weak from partners’ side except from World Bank Development Finance and Concessional loans supports.” (Informant from ARRA)

Lack of funding from the international agencies /donors is the main external challenge of the implementation of the CRRF policy			
		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	2	4.3
	Disagree	15	32.6
	Undecided	8	17.4
	Agree	9	19.6
	Strongly agree	12	26.1
	Total	46	100.0

Table 4.25 Lack of funding from the international agencies /donors is the main external challenge of the implementation of the CRRF policy

“Coordination problem is one of the challenges that affect the implementation of the CRRF. When the road map was prepared to roll out the nine pledges, coordination mechanisms were also included in the road map because many actors were involved for the carrying out of the approach. But somehow the coordination structure couldn’t be implemented fully. This negatively affected the proper intervention and provision of the services. Lack of monitoring of CRRF related initiative is also another challenge. Even though, many interventions have been taking place indifferent place based on CRRF, there is a problem of monitoring and coordinating them together and there is the issue of being complementary one another. Furthermore, there is also service integration issue. This means that when refugees come to the cites by OCP to be benefited in integration with the local community, the refugees face challenges with the service providers because there are no specific sections which provide the service to the refugees. For example, refugees are given the right to open bank account and get driving license but when they go there to get the service, they face challenges due lack of service integration between the refugees’ agencies including ARRA and public service providers. Even though the law has been set officially, refugees are not integrated in practical services. Even some of the organizations haven’t heard about the refugee’ law and their rights completely” (UNHCR informant A)

Lack of strong coordination Mechanism and public outreach is the main institutional constraint for the implementation of the CRRF policy

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	6.5
	Disagree	4	8.7
	Undecided	9	19.6
	Agree	23	50.0
	Strongly agree	7	15.2
	Total	46	100.0

Table 4.26 Lack of strong coordination Mechanism and public outreach is the main institutional constraint for the implementation of the CRRF policy

“The current political situation of the country also has been a challenge for the proper implementation of the policy. Due to the transitional period, there has been change of leaders in different government offices. The earlier officers were highly aware of the policy as well as the proclamation from its starting until adoption of the policy. Even though, some directives have been set. Still regulations haven’t yet officially established. Due to that the implementation commitment has been showing inconsistency” (UNHCR, Informant B)

“As this action taken by the government is the base for the legality and legislative reformation taken to affect the condition of the refugees it is worthwhile to take and analyze the change. The law is claimed to have great impact in integrating and affording an opportunity to refugees to live and work in the host community being as endowed as the latter having equal opportunity. But when viewed from legal point of view, the new proclamation does not stand by itself but rather is connected with the foreigners’ work permit act which limits the subjects to have a special professional competence which is scarce or non-existent at all in Ethiopia. This deprives the proclamation the power to settle the problems of the refugees as most (close to 95 %) of the refugees in Ethiopia are of profession that is not exceptional at all.” (FGD Representative of Eritrea)

Challenges:

- ✓ The current political and socio-economic instability of the country
- ✓ Lack of funding from the international agencies /donors
- ✓ The current Socio-economic crisis due to the world-wide pandemic (Covid 19)
- ✓ Lack of strong coordination mechanism among key stakeholders
- ✓ Low awareness about the new refugee law and CRRF among government agencies and service providers and their staff at various level

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Forced displacement has been a predominant kind of migration around the globe, especially in the continent of Africa. As Ethiopia is one of the largest refugee hosting country, it has been participating in different international commitments and signed a lot of agreements which were related with refugee affairs. One of the biggest commitments was that Ethiopia co-hosted on 20 September 2016 in New York leader's summit and made the 9 pledges, in order to implement these nine pledges, the legal framework was needed. Due to that the New Ethiopian Refugee proclamation has been adopted in February, 2019. In this study, the researcher was dealing with the main driving factors for the reenactment/amendments of the new proclamation, its impact on the regional integration (in particular in IGAD region), the potential opportunities for the better implementation of the CRRF based new proclamation and the constraints for the smooth implementation of the proclamation and the CRRF Approach. According to the finding, the main driving forces for the revision of the proclamation were as follow:

- Worldwide refugee crisis and high Influx of refugees in to the country
- Protracted Refugee situation
- The Ethiopian Government international commitment (The CRRF approach)
- The western countries influence
- The refugees' welcoming history of the country (image-posting)
- The country's development plans

The most significant changes which have been brought so far are: Right to work (getting residence permit) which was unthinkable before some years but its implementation hasn't shown progress, freedom of movement which is essential for refugees to exercise their other rights and the most of the respondents conformed that refugees are getting travel documents. The study disclosed that, significant number of refugees in Ethiopia particularly in Addis Ababa have got access for open bank account, vital registration and social and basic services like health service. In the finding, potential opportunities were also identified including, the country's ten years development plan, international donors' financial funds, existence of skilled and talented refugees, and the positive image of the country in relation to refugees' administration.

Furthermore, in the finding, the study tried to discuss the implication of the Ethiopian refugee proclamation on regional integration. As forced displacement and migration challenges are addressed in a coherent, comprehensive and balanced manner backed by international responsibility sharing that supports hosting countries, Ethiopia's commitment to promise the nine pelage and its effort that has been shown in the adoption of the proclamation has a direct relationship with IGAD' objectives and actions like Nairobi Declaration. The Nairobi Declaration is the regional application of CRRF which seeks a multisectoral approach in dealing with displacement that takes cognizance of the development impacts of displacement on host communities and governments. Even though lots of significant changes have been brought forth and refugees have been benefited from those changes and there are opportunities, still, there have been many challenges that hinder (restrain) the successful implementation of the proclamation based on the CRRF approach for the benefit of the refugees as well as for host community. The current political instability and conflicts in the country, the continuous worldwide refugee crisis, the high influx of refugees, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, lack of funding, lack of coordination and monitoring, and lack of awareness about the law and CRRF among government agencies and service providers are main and so on.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the finding and analysis of the research, possible recommendations that are forwarded to minimize the implementation challenges for the New Ethiopian refugee proclamation as well as The CRRF approach are presented as follows:

- Designing other coordination mechanisms or activate and strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms which were set in the CRRF road maps. Even though there are interventions, their impacts might not be seen unless there is strong coordination and monitoring structure established to coordinate resources as well as services.
- Even though Ethiopia has open-door policy in principle and has signed different international commitments and based on those commitments, it has developed refugee law and national CRRF strategy, as a country it hasn't yet had its own comprehensive and clear refugee policy which helps to guide the commitments, the drafts, the processes, interventions, and services. Because the number of refugees who are hosted in the country is not small number, they are near to 1 million which is 1% of the total Ethiopian population and the number has also its on socio-economic impact on the hosting community as well as on the hosting country. In this regard, Ethiopia has drafted National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) to address refugee needs, but there has not been yet officially adopted policy in a written way that the strategy may rely on.
- The political instability of the country needs to be addressed and the operational structure of all governmental institutions which are working specially with refugees should be uniform for the smooth implementation of the CRRF as well as the new revised refugee proclamation.
- The international donor community should keep their promise by sharing responsibility and funding CRRF based initiatives for the realization of the policy.
- Raising awareness is very important to enhance the current positive progress of the policy. The awareness should be given to specifically to the government agencies like to police officers (in regional and federal level), social services providers (hospitals, schools,), Woredas' and Kebeles' officers. Concerned government sectors should be informed about the recent refugee proclamation properly.

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- The interventions and activities which target the CRRF and the new Ethiopian proclamation should take in to consideration the current pandemic (Covid19) and include special supports in the programs for the refugees who are highly vulnerable to the pandemic.
 - The implementation of the policy demands for coordinated and collaborated effort. Huge amount of money on the part of the donor community is needed since Ethiopia cannot afford the quest that is arising from the refugee community. Funding is very essential to enhance the positive change.

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Appendix

Appendix 1: Research questionnaires

Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies Postgraduate program in
Regional and Local Development Studies

Survey Questioner

Research Topic: Trends and Dynamics of Refugee Issues: Policy Responses &
Future Prospects for Regional Integration and Development

Dear respondent, I am seeking your responds to get information on drivers for the recent Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation/Law, opportunities and challenges for the implementation of the CRRF based Ethiopian Refugee Proclamation and the implication of the policy change on regional integration as part of the requirements for the grant of Master degree in Regional and Local Development Studies at Addis Ababa University. Therefore, the questioner will have four parts and I kindly request you to provide information about the issue at least for maximum of thirty minutes. The study will serve as source of information for the area in activities related to refugee policy responses and it will generate reliable, relevant and scientific information about the trend and dynamics of refugee issues and policy response on based for different interventions on the problem. I wish to assure you that all data/information given by you will be treated confidentially and secretly. Therefore, I shall be grateful if you can provide information as much as possible.

I genuinely appreciate the information and time you have given me!

Section one: Personal Background of the refugee

No.	Questions	Put your mark in the small box or write your answers on the blank space
1.1.	Age	
1.2.	Sex	1= Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Female <input type="checkbox"/>
1.3.	Marital Status (Marit)	1= Married <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Never married <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>
1.4.	Educational attainment (Education)	1= Uneducated <input type="checkbox"/> 5= TVET <input type="checkbox"/> 2= primary school <input type="checkbox"/> 6= BA <input type="checkbox"/> 3= high school <input type="checkbox"/> 7= MA <input type="checkbox"/> 4= preparatory school <input type="checkbox"/> 8=Other please specify. _____
1.5.	If you are married, is your spouse Ethiopian national (Ethiospouse)	1= Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2= No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.6.	Nationality	1= Eritrea <input type="checkbox"/> 5= Yemen <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Somalia <input type="checkbox"/> 6= Congo <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Sudan <input type="checkbox"/> 7= Other please specify _____ 4= South Sudan <input type="checkbox"/>
1.7.	How long have you been in Ethiopia? (Duration in Eth)	1=1 & below 1-year <input type="checkbox"/> 4= 4 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 2= 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5= 5 Years <input type="checkbox"/> 3= 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6= Above 5 years, please specify <input type="checkbox"/>
1.8.	Have you been in a refugee camp before? If “No” skip the next question. (Camp)	1= Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2= No <input type="checkbox"/>
1.9.	If you say “yes”, how long have you been in camp?	1=1 & below 1-year <input type="checkbox"/> 4= 4 years <input type="checkbox"/> 2= 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5= 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 3= 3 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6= Above 5 (please specify the year)

	(Duration in camp)		
1.10.	How long have you been in Addis Ababa? (Duration in Addis)	1= 1 & below 1-year <input type="checkbox"/> 2= 2 years <input type="checkbox"/> 3= 3 years <input type="checkbox"/>	4= 4 years <input type="checkbox"/> 5= 5 years <input type="checkbox"/> 6= above 5 (please specify the year?)
1.11.	What is your current refugee status in Addis Ababa? (Refugee status)	1= Out of Camp Policy (OCP) <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Registered and Assisted Urban Refugee <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Asylum Seeker <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Unregistered Refugee <input type="checkbox"/> 5= If any other category, please specify _____	
1.12.	Where do you live in Addis Abeba? (Place of Residence)	1=Bole Sub-city 2=Ledeta Sub-city 3=Kolfe Keranio Sub-City 4=Kirkos Sub-City 5=Gulele Sub-City 6= Akaki Kality Sub-City 7=Yeka Sub-City 8=Nifas Silk Sub-City 9=Addis Ketema Sub-City 10=Arada Sub-City Sub-city: Please mention your place of residence _____	
1.13.	With whom do you live? (Person live with)	1= Alone <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Family <input type="checkbox"/>	3= Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Friends <input type="checkbox"/>

1.14.	Why do you come to Ethiopia/Addis Ababa from your country of origin? (Reason to come)	1= Economic problem <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Political and security problem <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Social and cultural problem <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Health problem <input type="checkbox"/> 5= If any other reason, please specify _____
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Section Two: The overall perception towards Ethiopian Refugee policy change

No.	Questions	Put your rank in the small boxes or write your answers on provided blank spaces
2.1	Why do you come to Ethiopia/Addis Ababa from your country of origin?	1= Economic problem <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Political and security problem <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Social and cultural problem <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Health problem <input type="checkbox"/> 5= If any other reason, please specify _____
2.2	Have you heard about the new Ethiopian refugee law?	1= Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2= No <input type="checkbox"/> If “no”, skip the next Question
2.3	If you say “yes” for the above question, from whom you have heard the information?	1= From fellow refugees <input type="checkbox"/> 2= The media <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Magazine and other materials <input type="checkbox"/> 4= UNHCR <input type="checkbox"/> 5= Organizations/NGOs who are working with refugees <input type="checkbox"/> 6=ARRA /Government offices <input type="checkbox"/>

Driving factors for the recent Ethiopian Government refugee Policy Change		Response				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
2.4	Influx of refugees and protracted refugee situation are main factors for the change of the recent Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation.					
2.5	External and internal media reaction (coverage of the media) is a factor for the change of the recent Ethiopian refugee law					
2.6	Development plans (SDG) and pressure of donors are external factors for the change of the refugee law.					
2.7	The influence of third parties' interest with high financial fund is external factor for the change of the recent Ethiopian refugee law.					
2.8	The political ideologies of the Current Ethiopian Government and institutional actors are the main internal factors for the recent Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation					
2.9	Elite Reaction (Political leaders, Scholars and Public figures) is the internal factor for the change of the law.					
2.10	The host community reaction towards the refugees is the internal factor for the change of the law					

Section three: Challenges and Opportunities for Implementation of Ethiopian Comprehensive Refugee Response framework (CRRF)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
3.1	The CRRF based Ethiopian refugee policy has brought a significant change.					
3.2	Access to work/work permit is the most significant change which has been brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia.					
3.3	I have been benefited from the right to work /the wok permit policy.					
3.4	Vital registration and open bank account benefit me a lot					
3.5	I am benefited from access to education.					
3.6	I am benefited from documentation (receiving travel document)					
3.7	I am benefited from basic and social services					
3.8	I am getting access to work with the local people/to					

	participate in economic opportunities with local people.					
3.9	Refugee self-reliance and legal protection have been showing progress in the implementation of CRRF policy.					
3.10	Access to secondary and tertiary education opportunities to allow for improved livelihood opportunities have been showing progress in the implementation of CRRF policy.					
3.11	There is a progress in integration between refugees and local communities with new economic opportunities in the implementation of the CRRF policy.					
3.12	Driver's Qualification Certification has been showing progress in the implementation of the CRRF policy.					

Challenges and opportunities of The implementation of the CRRF based refugee policy		Response				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
3.13	The current political and socio-economic instability of the country (Ethiopia) are the main internal challenges/constraints for the implementation of the CRRF based Ethiopian refugee law.					
3.14	Lack of strong coordination Mechanism and public outreach is the main institutional constraint for the implementation of the CRRF policy					
3.15	Lack of funding from the international agencies /donors is the main external challenge of the implementation of the CRRF policy					
3.16	The current Socio-economic crisis due to the world wide pandemic (Covid 19) is the main external challenge for the implementation of the CRRF.					

<p>3.17</p>	<p>Intensive development of infrastructure, manufacturing and industrial parks are the major actual and potential opportunities for the implementation of CRRF policy.</p>					
<p>3.18</p>	<p>The large number of refugees who are coming from refugee camps to the urban area by out of camp policy (OCP) is the potential opportunity for the implementation of the CRRF policy</p>					
<p>3.19</p>	<p>Development policies like Sustainable Development goal(SDG) is an opportunity for the implementation of the CRRF</p>					
<p>3.20</p>	<p>Follow-up directives and regulations need to be prepared and approved to reduce or address the challenges/constraints for proper implementation of the CRRF based refugee policy of Ethiopia</p>					
<p>3.21</p>	<p>Strong structural engagements are needed both at the policy level and on the</p>					

	implementation level (small, practical and real situations)					
3.22	Existing informal refugee economies should be identified and developed for the empowerment of refugees' livelihoods and self-reliance					

Section four: Implication of the Ethiopian Refugee Policy and Laws on regional Integration

No.	Questions	Put your mark in the small boxes or write your answers on provided blank spaces				
4.1	The Ethiopian CRRF has an implication on regional integration -the integration between Ethiopia and East Africa.	1= Yes 2=No If "No", skip the next questions.				
	Implication of the Ethiopian Refugee Policy and Laws on regional Integration	Response				
		Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	disagree	Strongly disagree
4.2	Political instability and sustainable development are the major implication of The Ethiopian refugee law/proclamation on the regional integration.					

4.3	Continental unity and Economic growth are the implication of Ethiopian refugee law on the regional integration.					
4.4	The socio- cultural integration is the potential impact of the policy change on the relation between Ethiopia and other neighboring countries.					
4.5	If you are provided permanent residence permit by government of Ethiopia, do you live in Ethiopia?	1= Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2= No <input type="checkbox"/>				
4.6	What do you think of the most appropriate durable solution to your situation as refugee in Ethiopia?	1= Resettlement <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Local integration (obtain residence permit or naturalize <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Return to home country <input type="checkbox"/>				

Appendix 2: Guidelines for FGD and Key Informants Interview

Questions for FGD

Section one: Background information

Under this section, the researcher captures the basic background for the focus group discussion participant

- Gender _____
- What is your Educational attainment? _____
- What refugee community do you represent? _____
- What is your current position in the committee? _____
- Years of service in the current position: _____

Section two: Overall perception towards Current Ethiopian Government Policy Change

- What are the main challenges/problems that your community has been facing currently? Put it in rank.
- What are **the most significant changes** made on the new Ethiopian refugee proclamation (11110/2019)?
- Which aspect of the policy change do you think significant/break through? Why?
- What do you think of main driving forces that led Ethiopian government amend its earlier proclamation refugee?
- Which actors were involved in the process of amending/revising the proclamation? And how do you assess their level of involvement?
- As a representative of your community, what role did you play in the revision/amendment process of current Ethiopian refugee policy?
 - ✓ Have you made any contribution by representing your community? in the process?

Section three: Challenges and Opportunities for Implementation of Ethiopian CRRF

- How do you assess the current implementation status of Ethiopian CRRF Approach? Which aspects of the CRRF implementation have shown progress or delay?
- What are main positive changes brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia?
- What are the actual and potential opportunities to implementation of the policy?

-
- What are main constraints/challenges in implementing the policy?
 - What do you suggest to reduce or address the challenges/constraints for proper implementation of the CRRF based refugee policy of Ethiopia?

Section four: Implication of the Ethiopian Refugee Policy and Laws on regional Integration

- Do you think that the current Ethiopian government policy/ law change and response would have an impact on regional integration in the horn of Africa region? If yes, how?
- What are the barriers or challenge to make Ethiopian Refugee Policy/CRRF to regional integration and development?
- Do you have any?

Interview Questions for KKI

Section one: Background information

Under this section, the researcher captures the basic background information of the key informant and the interview including

- Gender _____
- What is your Educational attainment and field of study? _____
- What is the organization that you affiliated with? _____
- What is your current position in the organization? _____
- Years of service in the current position? _____
- Date and duration of the interview: _____

Section two: Overall perception towards Current Ethiopian Government Policy Change

- How do you assess the refugee policy change made by Ethiopian government over the few years?
What are **the most significant changes** made on the Ethiopian government refugee policy/law?
Which aspect of the policy change do you think significant/break through? Why?
- What do you think of main factors (driving forces) that led Ethiopian government change its refugee policy and law?
- What are external factors contributed to the changes?

-
- What are internal factors contributed to the change?
 - Which actors were involved in the process of amending/revising the policy and law? And how much was their level of involvement?
 - What were the role of international agencies/institutions What role did you or your organization play in revision/amendment process of current Ethiopian refugee policy? Has your organization made any contribution in the process?
 - How do assess the roles and involvement of different actors in the process of developing the policy/law?

Section three: Challenges and Opportunities for Implementation of Ethiopian CRRF

- How do you assess the current implementation status of Ethiopian CRRF based refugee policy/law? Which aspects of the CRRF implementation have shown progress or delay?
- What are main positive changes brought so far as a result of implementation of CRRF based policy in Ethiopia?
- What do you suggest to enhance benefit of the positive policy changes?
- What are the actual and potential opportunities to implementation of the policy?
- What are main constraints/challenges in implementing the policy?
- What do you suggest to reduce or address the challenges/constraints for proper implementation of the CRRF based refugee policy of Ethiopia? Who should do what?
- Does your organization have interventions (program or project) inline or positively contribute to implementation of various components of the policy?

Section four: Implication of the Ethiopian Refugee Policy and Laws on regional Integration

- Do you think that the current Ethiopian government policy/ law change and response would have an impact on regional integration in the horn of Africa region? If yes, how?
- What should be done to make Ethiopian Refugee Policy/CRRF positively contribute to regional integration and development?
- What are the barriers or challenge to make Ethiopian Refugee Policy/CRRF to regional integration and development?
- Do you have any?

Appendix 3: for Key Informant Interview

KII with	Education Status	Position	Years of service in the current position	Office representing	Date of intervein	Duration
Manager (M)	MA in Journalism and Communication	Country Director (CD)	2 years	Jesuit Refugee Service-Refugee Community Service (JRS-RCC)	14 Aug 2020	From 12:00-1:15 pm (1 hr & 15 min)
Coordinator (F)	MA in development studies	Urban Program Coordinator	1 year & 5 months	Danish Refugee Counsel- DRC	21 Aug 2020	From 3:00-4:00pm (1 hr)
Expert (M)	MA in Law	Country Human Resource & Program Assistant	9 months	Jesuit Refugee Service-Refugee Community Service (JRS-RCC)	24 Aug 2020	From 3:00-4:15 pm (1 hr & 15 min)
Director (M)	MA in Regional and Local Development Studies (RLDS)	Humanitarian Assistance and Development Program Directorate	2 Years	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Agency (ARRA)	21 Aug 2020	From 11:00-12:00 pm (1 hr)
Expert (M)	MA in Human rights	Legal/Protection Associate	8 months	United Nation Higher Commutation of Refugees (UNHCR)	4 Sep 2020	From 2:00-3:00 pm (1 hr)
Head (M)	BA in Economics, LLB in Law, MA in development studies	Former Head of Legal Services and Refugee Status Determination Unit at ARRA	25 years East as of March 2019	ARRA	6 Oct2020	7:00- 9:00 pm
Officer	MA in Social Psychology	Forced Displacement Officer	3 years	IGAD office	3 Oct 2020	6:00-7:00pm
Officer	MLL in human right	Legal Officer	2 Years	UNHCR	October 9 2020	3:00-4:00 pm