BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (BMM) PROGRAMME (Phase II)

METEMA AND WOLAITA SODO COMMUNITY PLATFORMS:
ACTIVITIES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

AUGUST 2022
**ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ANPPCAN-Ethiopia</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>BMM</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMM</td>
<td>Better Migration Management Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>CSO</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisation</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>EDA</td>
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<td>EDA</td>
<td>Emmanuel Development Association</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>FBO</td>
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<td>FBO</td>
<td>Faith-based organisation</td>
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<td>FGDs</td>
<td>Focus group discussions</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>GBV</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-based violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>giz</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>INVEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>INVEA</td>
<td>Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organisation for Migration</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>KIIIs</td>
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<td>KIIIs</td>
<td>Key informant interviews</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>LIEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIEF</td>
<td>Liberalization of Immigration and Employment for Foreign Workers</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>MWS</td>
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<td>MWS</td>
<td>Migrant Workers Society</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>NPC</td>
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<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Partnership Council (on migration)</td>
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<td>RPC</td>
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<td>RPC</td>
<td>Regional Partnership Council (on migration)</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>SNNPR</td>
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<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>TVET</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Training and Vocational Education</td>
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<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme

Delivering the programme strategies and approaches

The Platform and voices of their participants

The Recommendations

Table of Contents
The Better Migration Management (BMM) programme is financed by the German Government and the European Union (EU) and focuses on three areas -- migration governance that promotes safe and regular migration, cooperation on anti-trafficking and migrant smuggling, and providing support to the protection of victims of trafficking and smuggling and vulnerable migrants. BMM is implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. The implementing partner organisations include the British Council, Civipol, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with GIZ in the lead. The objective of BMM is to support national authorities and institutions to facilitate safe, orderly, and regular migration, and effectively address and reduce irregular migration within and from the region.

As part of BMM, the British Council has contributed to the governance and policy aspects of migration through grassroots community platforms in Wolaita-Sodo, South Nations, Nationalities, Peoples Region (SNNPR), and Metema, Amhara region, which are composed of returnees, prospective migrants, community members, and local government officials, in collaboration with its implementing CSO partners, the Emmanuel Development Association (EDA) and the African Network for the Prevention and Protection of Children against Maltreatment and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia).
Implementing partners

The British Council

The British Council is the United Kingdom’s international organisation for cultural relations. Its core mission is to help young people, influencers and future leaders in the UK and worldwide realize their potential by connecting them and the UK through arts and culture, education, and the English language.

The British Council supports peace and prosperity by building connections, understanding, and trust between people in the UK and countries worldwide. It uniquely combines the UK’s deep expertise in arts and culture, education, and the English language, our global presence and relationships in over 100 countries, our unparalleled access to young people and influencers and our creative sparkle.

The British Council works directly with individuals to help them gain the skills, confidence, and connections to transform their lives and shape a better world in partnership with the UK. In 2021–22, we reached 650 million people.

Under the BMM programme (phase II), the British Council had worked to support grassroots communities to engage in migration policies and governance in Ethiopia and Sudan. The rationale for the British Council project was that there is a clear need for the challenges and issues faced by migrants and host communities to be articulated, explored, and understood, so that government actors engaged in migration management can respond appropriately and effectively. To achieve this, the British Council has partnered with ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA and established community platforms comprising of returnees, prospective migrants, local community leaders and officers of local and regional migration bodies. The platforms conducted a series of informed dialogues on migration governance and policy issues and produced recommendations that showed their local contexts.

African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia)

African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia) is a non-religious, non-political and non-partisan local Civil Society Organisation working on Child Protection.

ANPPCAN-Ethiopia was established in 1990 and it is a membership organisation established by professionals working on child issues including lawyers, paediatricians, media professionals, psychologists, sociologists, educators, journalists, etc.

The main focal areas of ANPPCAN-Ethiopia are protection of children from abuse and neglect and promote their rights. We do this by implementing a number of programmes which among others include: child rights advocacy, protection of children and young people from trafficking and unsafe migration, protection of children, girls and women from violence and provision of education and early childhood development support to vulnerable communities.

Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme Phase I and Phase II projects are among others that ANPPCAN-Ethiopia implemented in the Amhara regional state in close collaboration with the British Council and GIZ.

ANPPCAN-Ethiopia’s role in the programme was implementing the grassroots platform at Metema Yohannes Town of Amhara Region.

Emmanuel Development Association (EDA)

An Ethiopian charity and development organisation, established in 1996 and operational since 1997.

EDA envisions a bright future for vulnerable children and is committed to improving the wellbeing of vulnerable communities, focused on women, children, youth, and families to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice.

EDA is operational both nationally and internationally, in Ethiopia and Afghanistan to empower marginalized communities. In Ethiopia, it has operations across five regional states: Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, Afar, and SNNPR responding to the needs of populations in complex protracted situations, providing both lifesaving and long-term support, complementing the efforts of government and other humanitarian partners. It effectively manages programmes in a range of sectors including health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), quality education (primary and Early Childhood & Development), food security and livelihoods/ economic empowerment programme, child protection, safe migration, and Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme Phase I and Phase II are among others that EDA implemented in Addis Ababa and SNNPR regional state in close collaboration with the British Council and GIZ.

EDA’s role in BMM was implementing the grassroots platform in Sodo Town of SNNPR.
The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is the lead implementing partner of BMM and coordinates the programme implementation. Together with our implementing partners, the British Council, Civipol, IOM and UNODC we are supporting the Ethiopian Government in developing and improving national migration policies and frameworks, as well as in contributing to enhancing regional migration governance, working also in close coordination with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU).

Ethiopia has achieved significant success in making migration safer for migrants and countering human trafficking and smuggling. We are pleased to have contributed to the development of a national migration policy based on a participatory and consultative approach. We have furthermore supported the development and the implementation of Standard Operating Procedures for inter-agency interventions in investigating and prosecuting cases of human trafficking. With the development and roll-out of a National Referral Mechanisms vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking can be better identified and provided with appropriate services. Being one of our core services, we have delivered capacity development measures and provided advice and training to our national partners both at governmental but also at civil society level.

We appreciate the cooperation with the implementing partners, and thank British Council for the collaboration on the measures outlined in this publication. On behalf of GIZ, I would like to thank the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the European Union for the financial support to implement this programme. I would also like to thank the various national partners we are working with in Ethiopia to improve migration management and wish all readers an enjoyable read.

Pierre Jaubert
BMM Regional Coordinator,
Ethiopia-Eritrea-Djibouti
The British Council

Netsanet Demewoz
Country Director

The British Council is the United Kingdom’s international organisation for cultural relations and educational opportunities. We work with people in over 100 countries and territories to help them gain the skills, confidence, and connections to transform their lives and actively contribute to their communities.

Young people are the future of Africa. Helping young people have the skills, voice and connections locally and internationally is the bedrock of our work and our diverse programmes focus on this core objective. Better Migration Management project is no different. It brought together young people and communities affected by irregular migration and helped create the platforms for grassroots level engagement on the subject. These platforms created multitudes of connections and community-owned conversations with the aim of generating policy recommendations to improve the governance of migration.

We believe the process of consultation and engagement created local capacity. Moreover, it provided opportunities for grassroots communities, practitioners and policymakers to sit round the table to discuss a shared agenda thereby building trust and ensuring representation.

We hope the people involved in the process and the platforms created will be useful assets in improving migration governance.

Finally, I’d like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the German government and the European Union for financing this project. I also express my gratitude to the Secretariat of the National Partnership Council (NPC) on migration and its regional counterparts (RPCs) in Amhara and South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions for their support. Furthermore, I’d like to thank all our implementing partners, particularly GIZ and our two partner CSOs, African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia) and Emmanuel Development Association (EDA), the members of the platforms and government officials who supported our activities. Last but not least, my appreciation goes to the British Council staff and consultants who worked tirelessly to bring the project to such a successful close.

ANPPCAN-Ethiopia

Workayehu Bizu, Executive Director
ANPPCAN-Ethiopia

ANPPCAN-Ethiopia is proud to have been a partner of the British Council in implementing the BMM programme. ANPPCAN-Ethiopia is deeply committed to improve the plight of vulnerable children and young people. We decided to partner with BMM, as we believe young people are threatened by unsafe and irregular migration and improving their awareness and migration governance would be beneficial to them. In this respect, we collaborated with the British Council in implementing phase I and Phase II of the BMM programme. In phase II, we worked to enable migration-affected communities to produce recommendations that would help improve migration governance. The recommendations contained in this publication, I believe, provide ideas that local, regional and national government migration management bodies can use to improve migration governance.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our BMM partners the British Council and GIZ for collaborating with us in delivering this important project. I also thank the Amhara regional government particularly bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Labour and Social Affairs and Justice for their support. We are grateful to members of the platforms for their enthusiasm in the conversations and for producing the recommendations. My gratitude also goes to Metema town and west Gondar zone administrations for their support. I also thank the members of the ANPPCAN-Ethiopia BMM team for their tireless effort to implement the project despite many challenges that we faced in Metema.

ANPPCAN-Ethiopia
Dr. Tesema Bekele, Executive Director

EDA

Since 2009, EDA has implemented programmes that promoted child protection and safe migration. It was due to our long-term commitment to prevent irregular migration that we decided to collaborate with the BMM programme. We collaborated with the British Council in delivering both phase I and phase II of BMM. In phase II, we worked to enable migration-affected communities to formulate recommendations that would help to improve migration management and the rehabilitation of returnees. Accordingly, we established a grassroots community platform in Wolaita-Sodo in the SNNPR.

The platform brought together returnees, prospective migrants, host communities, and representatives of local migration governance authorities. It successfully formulated recommendations, included in this publication that will be useful to improve migration governance. I am happy to state that EDA has learned a lot from the implementation of the BMM programme and enhanced its capacity in delivering similar projects in the future. In particular, we learned the importance of providing ongoing capacity building support to grassroots communities to enable them to provide recommendations on policies.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our partners the British Council and the GIZ for their support. I also thank SNNPR bureaus of Finance and Economic Cooperation, Labour and Social Affairs and Justice for their support. Furthermore, I thank government officials of the Wolaita-zone and the Sodo town administration for their all-round support during the implementation of this project. I congratulate the members of the platform and EDA project team for successfully concluding the project and producing recommendations that would be useful to improve migration governance. I also reiterate that the EDA values highly its partnership with the British Council and GIZ and would continue its collaboration with them.
Delivering the programme – strategies and approaches

Creating partnership with CSOs

The British Council, in order to deliver this programme established a partnership with ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA. The British Council selected the two CSOs as it collaborated with them in delivering phase I of BMM. In phase II both CSOs successfully implemented programmes aimed at creating awareness among vulnerable communities – particularly the youth on irregular migration which is characterized by trafficking and smuggling. In BMM (phase II), ANPPCAN-Ethiopia implemented the project in Metema town, Amhara region, while EDA was responsible for the delivery of the project in Sodo town of the Wolaita zone, SNNPR.

Selection of project sites: Metema and Sodo

Metema, which is located on the Ethiopia-Sudanese border, was selected because of its importance in the Northern route of irregular migration. Every year tens of thousands of young people migrate to the Sudan and further north crossing the small town of Metema, which is found in the West Gondar zone of the Amhara regional state. The town is also an important area for seasonal labour migrants from different parts of the country who travel to west Gondar during harvest season. A good number of seasonal migrant workers also pass the border and work in the Sudan.

The Sodo town, Wolaita Zone of the SNNPR is selected as it shows important migration dynamics – internal migration and child trafficking. Due to a high population density, landlessness and poverty there is a large internal migration from the Wolaita zone to different parts of the country. Moreover, a large number of vulnerable children are trafficked from the country-side to the Sodo town and to other cities in Ethiopia like Addis Ababa. The trafficked children are subjected to labour exploitation. In addition, like other parts of the country, there is an increasing international migration from the zone to international destinations like the Arab Gulf countries and the Republic of South Africa.

The Project Guideline and the Resource Pack

The project team produced a Project Guideline and Resource Pack that enormously helped to support the implementation of the programme. The Guideline provided detailed milestones and activities that were undertaken to produce the recommendations by the grassroots community platforms. The most significant contribution of the Resource Pack was its guidance on the implementation of project activities in line with dynamic changes on the ground. The Resource Pack contained key tools that supported to facilitate conversations and dialogues that were undertaken to produce the recommendations.

The Baseline Study

The British Council and its implementing CSO partners undertook a baseline study (August - September 2021). The baseline was aimed at producing the basis against which to measure project progress and to generate information that the CSOs can use in facilitating the engagement between migrants, host communities and migration management policy makers.

The baseline assessment collected primary data using focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIs). The results of the baseline showed that although a draft national migration policy in Ethiopia existed, grassroots communities were not involved in the development of migration policies and in migration governance. The baseline also showed that there is no systematic way to involve migrants and host communities in discussions about migration issues and governance and there is limited expertise in how both government officials and immigrant-affected communities can participate in the dialogue. This provided an opportunity for the British Council and the CSO partners to advocate for ways to bring the voices of migrants and the host communities into the migration policy discussions.

Needs identified

- Getting land for business;
- Availability of job opportunities;
- Equal job opportunities without discrimination;
- Accessing micro-finance loans for business startups;
- Technical trainings;
- Corruption: bribery, nepotism;
- Discrimination;
- Lack of financing opportunities;
- Lack of information;
- Insufficient employment opportunities;
- Negative attitudes towards locally available jobs;
- Betrayal by family;
- Perception of being immoral;
- Suspect and discrimination by community;
- High presence of brokers and traffickers;
- Government officials perceived to collude with traffickers;
- Provision of services on an equal basis and without discrimination;
- Complaints mechanisms to encourage migrants to report violations against them;
- Access to responsive services and justice;
- Access to mental health care;
- Protection from traffickers and smugglers;
- Measures taken to prevent recurrence of trafficking and smuggling;
- Access to justice for those who commit crimes against migrants;
- Access to justice for those who commit crimes against migrants;
- Acceptance and non-discrimination by community;
- Betrayal by family;
- Perception of being immoral;
- Suspect and discrimination by community;
- High presence of brokers and traffickers;
- Government officials perceived to collude with traffickers;
- Treatment of depression, psychological abuse, trauma among violated returned migrants;
- Recovery facilities for rejected migrants;
- Insufficient mental health services;
- Lack of facilities for migrants rejected by their families;
- Insufficient mental health services;
- Lack of facilities for migrants rejected by their families;
- Insufficient mental health services;
- Lack of facilities for migrants rejected by their families.

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In addition to identifying key actors with respect to migration and migration governance, needs and priorities of grassroots communities affected by migration, the baseline supported the project in many ways. Firstly, the baseline helped the collection of data on a range of migration and migration management issues.

Secondly, as the CSOs (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA) managed to collect data using key informant interviews and focus group discussions, it helped them build their capacities in conducting baseline assessments. Traditionally, CSOs outsource such assignments to outside experts and hence the two CSOs were able to develop in-house expertise to collect data.

Thirdly, the baseline helped to develop important relationships and networks with major actors including government offices and also members of migration affected communities. The relationships developed during the baseline were used by both the two CSOs when they established community platforms and in their interactions with local and regional government officials. Some of the individuals who were approached for key informant interviews and focus group discussions later became platform members.

In addition, the platform provided discussions on:

- How to create jobs and reduce migration
- The roles of stakeholders in solving the prevailing problems
- Creating awareness on illegal migration
- Suggested solutions from the community itself

The formation of community platforms and capacity building

The unique approach in BMM (phase II) was the establishment of community platforms which brought together migration affected communities and local government officials from departments working on migration management. Accordingly, two grassroots community platforms were established in Metema, Amhara (30-31 October 2021) and Sodo, South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) (28 October 2021) during a community event that brought together 118 representatives from the host community, community based organisations, faith based organisations, migrant groups and prospective migrants. The selection of platform members was drawn from the invited representatives – 64 in Metema (37 male; 27 female) and 54 in Sodo (21 male; 33 female). In order to secure government support and buy-in of the platforms, the two CSOs ensured the participation of the Zonal Labour and Social Affairs Units in the establishment of the platforms.

Each of the platforms has 20 members drawn from a cross section of migrant communities who make up 65% of the platform members (returnees, internal migrants, migrant family) and host communities who comprise 35% of platform members (Iddir1, faith based organisations (FBOs), prospective migrants, CSOs).

The selection criteria that guided the establishment process was deliberate in ensuring the inclusion of women and youth, with 35% (7) of platform members in Metema being female and 55% (11) in Sodo. Overall, the two platforms have very few females represented from the host community. A big proportion of the migrant representatives were returnees (16/26, 62%).

![Training on migration policies and laws, Addis Ababa](image)

**Table 1: Breakdown of Metema and Sodo Community Platform members**

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<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>ANPPCAN-Ethiopia</th>
<th>EDA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>FBO</td>
<td>2 (M) 0 (F) 2 (T)</td>
<td>1 (M) 0 (F) 1 (T)</td>
<td>3 (M) 0 (F) 3 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDDIR</td>
<td>2 (M) 0 (F) 2 (T)</td>
<td>2 (M) 0 (F) 2 (T)</td>
<td>4 (M) 0 (F) 4 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospective migrant</td>
<td>2 (M) 1 (F) 3 (T)</td>
<td>1 (M) 2 (F) 3 (T)</td>
<td>3 (M) 3 (F) 6 (T)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious representative</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (M) 0 (F) 1 (T)</td>
<td>1 (M) 0 (F) 1 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Sub-total</td>
<td>6 (M) 1 (F) 7 (T)</td>
<td>2 (M) 1 (F) 3 (T)</td>
<td>8 (M) 2 (F) 14 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal migrant</td>
<td>2 (M) 1 (F) 3 (T)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 (M) 1 (F) 3 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant family</td>
<td>0 (M) 2 (F) 2 (T)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (M) 1 (F) 2 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnee</td>
<td>5 (M) 3 (F) 8 (T)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 (M) 7 (F) 8 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant Sub-total</td>
<td>7 (M) 8 (F) 15 (T)</td>
<td></td>
<td>11 (M) 15 (F) 26 (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13 (M) 7 (F) 20 (T)</td>
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<td>11 (M) 15 (F) 26 (T)</td>
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In order to enable the platforms to undertake informed conversations on key migration and migration governance issues, the British Council facilitated the following training workshops. The first was on facilitation skills. This training introduced the CSO facilitators, members of the platforms and representatives of local government agencies working on migration management to a range of facilitation skills. The purpose of the training was to provide skills that will enable the platforms to lead and own the series of conversations that would undertake to produce the policy recommendations.

The second training workshop was on migration, migration policies and laws. This training imparted knowledge to the CSO facilitators, selected members of the platforms and few representatives of local government migration management offices on the nature of migration – regular and irregular, national and international laws governing migration and the institutional framework for the management of migration.

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1 Iddir is an indigenous self-help association in Ethiopia – it works like an insurance and is mainly used to cover burial expenses and support members who are distressed due to disease and other emergencies.
The third training workshop covered advocacy and communication skills. This workshop was organized after the platforms prepared their recommendations and before they presented them to the wider migration affected communities and local government officials.

The training organised by British Council included participation by the CSO facilitators and a few members of the platforms and government officials representing migration bodies participated. All the trainings and materials were cascaded to all members of the platforms by organizing similar training workshops in Metema and Sodo.

The establishment of the platforms and the processes through which they produced the recommendations provided important lessons on how to enable grassroots communities to fully participate in policy and governance issues. The first major lesson was the need to provide capacity building training for grassroots communities so that they could meaningfully engage in policy dialogues. Second, the platforms created a safe space for conversations and learning. Thirdly, they created avenues for government representatives and members of grassroots communities to openly discuss policy and practical challenges with respect to migration management and governance. Fourthly, the platforms created relationships and networks, which could be leveraged by the members and other actors who in the future work on improving migration governance.
The Platform and voices of their participants

The members of the two platforms after holding a series of conversations selected 11 thematic areas for dialogue: five in Metema and six in Sodo. The themes broadly covered socio-economic drivers for migration such as unemployment, problems in the rehabilitation of laws and enforcement of laws that prevent trafficking and smuggling.

1. Improving job creation for the youth in Metema- address limitations of existing schemes and recommended new options
2. Improving the enforcement of laws to prevent irregular/unsafe migration.
3. Improving the licencing and operation of private employment agencies
4. Improving the performance of border management officers and address malpractices
5. Improving the condition of returnees and prevent their maltreatment

1. Enhancing development to mitigate irregular migration and expand job opportunities
2. Improving recruitment processes for foreign employment
3. Improving access to services to returnees: prevent malpractices including corruption in the provision of services and protection of return migrants
4. Improving the accountability of government departments that work in preventing irregular migration
5. Improving conditions of internal migrants from Wolaita-Sodo and in Sodo
6. Enhancing the prevention of child trafficking through continuous community participation.

The discussions in a series of sessions played a bigger part in preparing platform members to communicate with government officials on their needs and priorities. As mentioned above, BMM provided a series of training workshops to the members of the platforms so that they undertake informed dialogues on the selected thematic issues.

Figure 2: Thematic issues discussed by the two platforms

A returnee and resident of Metema Yohannes zone, Wassihun Andargie, shares the view that, “The length of the trainings helped the members of the platforms to raise the pertinent questions about the issues covered in the dialogues and in their engagement with government officers”.

Wassihun Andargie, Metema
The platforms also provided spaces, which have put migrants at ease to openly discuss their struggles related to unsafe and irregular migration. Before the formation of the platforms, migrants were not willing to openly discuss what happened to them during their stay abroad and the challenges they faced on the route to the foreign country. However, after participating in this programme, they became committed to support future migrants by advocating safe migration. In relation to this, Tiruwork Melese shares her story as follows and advocates against irregular migration:

"Regarding the creation of safe spaces for conversation by the platforms, religious leader, Liqe Teguhan Ezra shares the idea that the openness of the platform brought good results. He said, there was fear to speak honestly in the platform at first, because it was consisted of government people as part of the stakeholders, but once the training started, it lifted that fear and an honest discussion followed up with the purpose of solving problems. In his view, the dedication of the platform members was a major strength of the platform."

Similarly, government officers who participated in the platforms highlighted the importance of the space that the platforms created for them to directly interact with returnees and prospective migrants and the capacity building trainings.
Accordingly, **Ato Sisay Getish**, Head of the Metema Yohannes mayor’s office said, the platform involved community representatives and government officers and extensively discussed migration governance issues using case studies and group discussions. There was active participation and mutual learning that helped to create good understanding by all the groups who participated in the platforms.

Participating in the platforms helped to bring changes in the attitudes of returnees. Initially, there were expectations from returnees and members of local communities that BMM would directly provide in-kind or cash support for rehabilitation or to support job creation. But after starting the dialogues, the migrants and the youth see the platform activities as presenting opportunities for them to engage directly with government officials regarding migration governance and policies and also share their experiences.

Similarly, **Tadesse Galcha**, Foreign Job Deployment Officer in the Wolaita Zone said, the platform helped him to do his job in a better way because he got useful inputs from the platform. He noted that the platform was very useful because it includes almost all the actors working on migration issues and was able to produce useful recommendations, which could be inputs for similar projects, and to improve migration policies and governance.

In this respect, **Nejat Awol**, a returnee, narrated her story – she went to work in Saudi Arabia in the name of religious pilgrimage and worked there for many years without a work permit. She advises young Ethiopians not to take the irregular route of migration because she does not want her fellow citizens to suffer from unlimited work hours, mistreatment and working without an employment contract, which provides rights and responsibilities. Nejat mentions how helpful the platform was for returnees like her to advise their younger sisters and brothers not to repeat their mistakes, to understand how the regular migration works and also influence the implementation of policies and practices on migration.

According to **Tesfalem Fekade**, a prospective migrant participating in the platform helped to change his attitude about irregular migration. He said, because of his participation in the platform and learning from the experiences of returnees, he decided to migrate through the regular channel, even if brokers and agents say that the regular channel takes a longer time. He emphasized the need to improve the processes involved in regular migration including job placement, training, certification and issuance of travel documents to make regular migration more attractive.
Among the potential migrants from Wolaita Sodo is also Gezahegn Maja who decided to take the regular way because he knows about the dangers those who are going through the irregular route face. Especially from the platform, he learned how people suffer while crossing deserts and also going on boats, from the returnees themselves. Gezahegn was recommended to join the platform by his community members because they knew that he started the process through the regular way. He is training to work as a driver but currently is worried that the training he is taking from TVET does not include the required language skills. Gezahegn advises others to avoid the irregular way.

From among the community leaders in Wolaita Sodo zone, Gumeraw Mengesha, a chairperson of a traditional association, Edir, used to think going abroad in general is good but the platform raised his awareness about migration, he is now committed to transfer the lessons he got from the participants of the platform to his community.

Overall, as expressed by some of the members of the two platforms, the platforms created unique opportunities for members of migration affected communities and government officials to discuss over a long period of time (over 5 months) on ideas that could help to improve migration governance and policies. In addition to the recommendations produced by the platforms, the platforms created a safe space for the members to discuss their experiences and advocate better migration management.
The Recommendations

Better Migration Management Programme (Phase II)

Metema and Sodo community platforms: for Better Migration Management (BMM)

Policy recommendations to improve migration governance

Introduction

Better Migration Management is a programme which has been implemented from October 2019 to September 2022 in eight Horn of African countries including Ethiopia funded by the government of Germany and the European Union. The British Council and five other international agencies and NGOs implemented BMM. The primary aim of the programme is to support governments of the Horn of African nations and institutions to facilitate safe and orderly regular migration and prevent human trafficking and smuggling by complying with international human rights laws and practices.

BMM II comprises several components including the development of policies and legal frameworks on migration governance, controlling illegal human trafficking by building the capacity of law enforcement bodies and providing better support for migrants and returnees who were victims of human trafficking.

The main role of the British Council in this programme is supporting grassroots communities to make policy recommendations that will help improve migration governance. In order to capture the voices of members of communities affected by migration, a series of community conversations were held through platforms that were established by grassroots communities in two migration affected localities – Sodo – South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) and Metema in the Amhara region. The platforms held dialogues with local and regional government migration management bodies. The recommendations produced by the platforms were also presented to policy makers and practitioners at local, regional and national levels. The British Council implemented this programme in two sites mentioned above in collaboration with two CSOs i.e. Emanuel Development Association (EDA) and African Network for the Protection and Prevention Against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN-Ethiopia), which implemented the programme in Sodo and Metema respectively. The two CSOs were selected for their commendable performance in implementing phase I of the BMM programme.

Metema and Sodo towns were selected because of their migration experiences. Metema was selected to be part of this programme for being a route for irregular migration from Ethiopia to Sudan and all the way to Europe via Libya. Due to this reason, thousands young people from different parts of Ethiopia converge to Metema. Eventually most of them migrate to Sudan crossing the border whereas some settle in the town of Metema and engage in various activities to make a living. Men are hired to work in farms as daily labourers or become contract farmers. Others involve in irregular trans-border trade whereas a significant number of women become commercial sex workers.

Additionally, since farming activities in Metema and its surrounding areas requires huge manpower during harvesting season, migrant workers come to Metema from different parts of Ethiopia and even go to the Sudan.
Sodo, which is the capital of Wolaita zone, experiences increasing migration from rural areas. Thousands of residents of this area annually migrate to other parts of the country and even to other countries due to the scarcity of farmland and the ever-growing population. Child trafficking is also prevalent in this area. To make matters worse, in the past few years a large number of people who were originally from this zone were displaced from different parts of the country due to instability and returned back to the Wolaita zone requiring support.

Methods and presentation

Prior to the establishment of the community platforms, the British Council, ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA conducted a baseline survey in order to identify main stakeholders of migration management and priorities of returnees and host communities. Data required for the survey was collected by ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA and the findings of the survey subsequently helped much to identify major issues to focus on in the community conversations. Members of the community platforms were selected in meetings organized by ANPPCAN-Ethiopia, EDA and local government administrations and attended by 65 members of the community including returnees, prospective migrants and community leaders in Metema and more than 50 in Sodo town. The platforms had 20 members who represent returnees, prospective migrants, families of migrants and community and religious leaders.

Regarding gender representation, out of the 20 members of the Metema community platform, 12 were male and 8 were female. In addition, the Sodo platform constitutes 7 female and 13 male members. Once the community conversation ended, ten government officers working on migration management joined the two platforms.

In order to make the conversation by members of the platform concrete and productive, the British Council, ANPPCAN-Ethiopia and EDA organized the following capacity building training events to the platforms:

- Facilitation skills training;
- Training on migration policy issues and
- Advocacy, media and communication skills training

With the purpose of supporting government organisations working on migration related sectors, a few officers were given the opportunity to participate in the aforementioned trainings. Thematic issues for the platform dialogues and recommendations were selected by members of the platforms. Platform members developed policy recommendations after holding continuous discussion on the selected themes.

The draft recommendations were amended as a result of the thorough discussion held with representatives of government organisations working on migration issue and community members.

The recommendations discussed below depict the attitude of the local communities towards migration management in the context of Metema and Sodo and indicate gaps observed in law and policy implementation.

The policy recommendations presented below are organized under eleven themes (5 from Metema and 6 from Sodo).

### Recommendations of Metema Community Platform

#### Theme 1: Job creation, attitude of the youth and irregular migration

**Goal:** Filling gaps in job creation activity and reducing irregular migration in Metema and its surrounding areas by improving the attitude of the youth

**Aim:** Improving the attitude of the youth and the system of creating job opportunities and making it easily accessible.

#### 1.1. Recommendations and strategies

**Recommendation 1**

- Delivering trainings in an interesting manner so that the youth bring about behavioural change in the school and outside the school environment;
- Establishing youth centres in Woreda or municipality level;
- Recognizing exemplary young people for their works annually and
- Organizing media and community conversation on youth attitudes and skills.

**Recommendation 2**

- Consider skills, competence and interest of young people while organizing them to implement job creation schemes;
- Matching job sectors with available resources of a given area while organizing the youth in micro and small enterprises and
- Organizing a responsible body that provides adequate support and monitor the progress of young people who participate in job creation schemes.

**Recommendation 3**

- Enhancing the utilization of the revolving fund earmarked for creating job opportunities for the youth by providing better monitoring and support and
- Lower loan payment rate required of the youth revolving fund to facilitate provision of loans to new applicants.
Theme 2: Law enforcement and human trafficking
Goal: Preventing irregular migration and human trafficking by improving law enforcement
Aim: Preventing and controlling human trafficking through improving law enforcement.

1.2. Recommendation and strategies

Recommendation 1
- Using electronic technology and making free telephone lines available for the community to provide any relevant information about smugglers and human traffickers in a safe manner and
- Ensuring the safety of witnesses

Recommendation 2
- Devising a system to study the ever-changing nature of human trafficking along to strengthen the prevention of trafficking and smuggling

Recommendation 3
- Ensuring that people involved in human trafficking and their accomplice appear in court and are penalized accordingly

Recommendation 4
- Holding periodic community conversation concerning human trafficking and
- Reporting activities of justice institutions about traffickers/smugglers on local media regularly (at least monthly)

Theme 3: Overseas employment and agencies
Goal: Making overseas employment easily accessible
Aim: Making overseas employment modern and accessible by improving the services of employment agencies.

1.3. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendation 1
- Providing appropriate monitoring and support for employment agencies to be established in Metema and its surroundings and operate abiding laws;
- Ensuring that agencies carry out their duties of making migrant workers sign the required contract prior to travelling abroad and
- Taking appropriate legal measures on those agencies engaged in illegal activities.

Recommendation 2
- Making agencies have their branches in destination countries and
- Ensuring that agencies together with the embassy of Ethiopia or consulate office follow up on migrant workers.

Recommendation 3
- Providing training for migrants considering the country they are migrating to and
- Doing awareness raising activities about the benefits of regular employment migration.
Theme 4: Immigration and border management

Goal: Curbing irregular human migration in Metema and its surrounding by improving border management

Aim: Reducing irregular migration by addressing operational and legal gaps in border management and preventing human smuggling.

1.4. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendation 1
- Create a mechanism by which local people living in the border areas participate in border management.
- Enhance collaboration between federal government institutions dealing with border management such as Immigration, Federal Police and Customs and community leaders to reduce human trafficking by providing valuable information.

Recommendation 2
- Improving border management by setting up information management system

Theme 5: Returnees and refugees management

Goal: Improving the living condition of returnees

1.5. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendation 1
- Organizing a department in Metema providing social services which enables returnees to take part in various economic activities and benefit from them

Recommendation 2
- Building a rehabilitation centre in Metema for returnees

Recommendation 3
- Organizing programmes, which are gender, focused to provide mental health services in the rehabilitation of returnees.

Recommendations of the Wolaita Sodo community platform

Theme 1: Job creation and irregular migration

Goal: Reducing irregular migration through expanding job opportunities

Aim: Curbing irregular migration by putting in place a system that expands job opportunities and strengthens local development endeavours.

2.1. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendation 1
- Improving young people’s attitude towards work and developing their knowledge, professional and social skill;
- Support the youth to develop positive attitude towards work;
- Engaging in carrying out personality development activity in schools, youth associations and media;
- providing training and organizing discussion platforms and;
- Putting in place an education system, which promotes practice and students’ creativity. (Give such kinds of lessons beginning from grade 4)

Recommendation 2
- Improving the agriculture policy and practices in light of the existing situation in Wolaita zone and Sodo town;
- Improving agricultural policy based on the weather, agro-ecology, landscape, level of soil fertility of the area and
- Basing agricultural inputs on the agro-ecology of the area and using technologies.

Recommendations 3
- Expanding job creation opportunities for the youth by improving the practice of micro-enterprises;
- Lessening bureaucratic difficulties;
- Improving packages used for the establishment of small businesses;
- Allowing the formation of small and micro enterprises on the basis of interest and skills and
- Providing better support for returnees.

Recommendation 2
- Improving the agriculture policy and practices in light of the existing situation in Wolaita zone and Sodo town;
- Improving agricultural policy based on the weather, agro-ecology, landscape, level of soil fertility of the area and
- Basing agricultural inputs on the agro-ecology of the area and using technologies.
Theme 2: Overseas employment
Goal: Improving the overseas employment process
Aim: Making overseas employment easily accessible

2.2. Recommendations

 Recommendation 1
- Improving the process of passport issuance and making it cost effective for migrant workers;
- Opening more branch offices by the Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency (INVEA) to improve passport issuance and
- Digitalizing passport issuance procedures and making the works of INVEA transparent and accountable

 Recommendation 2
- Making migrant workers sign an employment contract prior to travelling abroad and
- Monitoring agencies continually to check if everything is being carried out as per the agreed contract and if the rights of migrant workers are respected.

 Recommendation 4:-
- Taking the experiences of other countries, devise ways that would enable migrants to easily send money back home, open saving account and receive social security services.

 Recommendation 3
- Strengthening the practice of connecting overseas employment with vocation and training and supporting migrant workers to fulfil requirements needed;
- Enabling technical and vocational training centres to provide needs based training to migrant workers;
- Making training and assessment methods practice-oriented;
- Involving former migrant workers with experience about the culture and the language of destination countries in the training;
- Controlling agencies and making them accountable, if they are found committing illegal activities and
- Revisiting the licensing process of agencies and examining their performance, commitment and ethics prior to renewing their licenses.

Recommendation 5
- Making embassies of Ethiopia improve their supports for migrant workers;
- Promoting better ways for migrants to access embassies;
- Ensuring that embassies in destination countries obtain information about migrant workers the moment they arrive at the airport;
- Ensuring the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assigning particular officers working on migration issues have good knowledge of the culture and language of the destination countries.

Theme 3: Returnee migrant management
Goal: Providing required services for returnees and rehabilitating them
Aim: Improving access to service for returnees, rectifying malpractices regarding service provision and protecting returnees

2.3. Recommendations and strategies

 Recommendation 1
- Making services more accessible for returnees by establishing an institution which coordinates rehabilitation and other provisions within the government structure by addressing issue of corruption, partiality and other malpractices and
- Ensuring that returnees who aspire to go abroad again and work take additional skills training beforehand

 Recommendation 2
- Making sure that rehabilitation programmes for returnees are cognizant of gender issues
- Organizing psychiatric service for returnees

 Recommendation 3
- Providing psychiatric and mental health services for returnees who were traumatized;
- Providing support for returnees with security issues and finding ways of getting social security services for those with major economic problems and
- Giving educational / training opportunities for returnees.
**Themes 4: Irregular migration**

**Goal:** Preventing, controlling and curbing irregular migration

**Aim:** Improving legal, organisational and operational conditions in order to prevent control and curb irregular migration.

2.4. Policy recommendations and strategies

**Recommendation 1:**
- Organizing an institutionalized structure which is responsible and accountable for preventing, controlling and curbing irregular migration;
- Assigning a representative who oversees migration issues in stakeholders’ organisations;
- Strengthening collaboration and coordination among federal, regional and local government organisations working on migration management;
- Strengthening coordinated practices and spirit of collaboration among governmental, international and charity organisations and
- Building a digital hub, which helps to monitor and facilitate migration management and to connect institutions working on migration.

**Recommendation 2:**
- Support local governments to keep a record of migration information in order to manage rehabilitation of returnees and prevent irregular migration;
- Devising a mechanism and a standard which helps to collect and organize quality data and
- Providing capacity building training to stakeholders about data collection.

**Recommendation 3:**
- Enhancing the control system of human traffickers and smugglers;
- Increasing numbers of human traffickers and smugglers who are charged and penalized and
- Providing continuous capacity building training to justice bodies on the ever-changing nature of human trafficking and looking for ways of measuring their efficiency.

**Themes 5: Internal Migration**

**Goal:** Improving conditions of internal migrants within the Wolaita Zone and in the country

**Aim:** Curbing migration within the locality and enabling migrants to receive services in destination areas

2.5. Policy recommendation and strategies

**Recommendation 1:**
- Curb migration from rural areas to big cities through strengthening development work (investment) in the countryside and smaller towns;
- Organizing awareness raising sessions to rectify the perception of people regarding migration in departure areas and
- Strengthening development activities, which require huge manpower in departure areas.

**Recommendation 2:**
- Enabling cities in short and longer terms to better cope with rural-urban migrants and
- Facilitating conditions for migrants to have access to social services; to help them get identification cards.

**Recommendation 3:**
- Ensuring the rights of citizens to live and work in any part of the country and preventing displacement;
- Including job types such as domestic workers in the labour law and
- Providing skills, work space, loans and other types of support for citizens who are engaged in roadside peddling.
2.6. Recommendations and strategies

Recommendation 1:

- Preventing child trafficking by promoting community engagement;
- Strengthening awareness-raising activities to prevent child trafficking from its source at a community level;
- Giving lessons at schools and adult education centres about the gravity of child trafficking;
- Promoting community engagement;
- Strengthening awareness-raising activities to prevent child trafficking from its source at a community level;
- Giving lessons at schools and adult education centres about the gravity of child trafficking;
- Providing lessons about child trafficking in places such as funeral ceremonies, public gatherings and festivals where many people are in attendance;
- Using the media and social networks to teach the community about the severity of child trafficking;
- Enhancing the engagement of religious organisations, self-help organisation leaders, renowned elders, model parents in the prevention of child trafficking and
- Establishing, organizing and monitoring a community conversation platform in relation to rights of children, which is led by a committee at a local government level.

Recommendation 2:

- Preventing child trafficking by providing support to vulnerable children;
- Putting in place a system to support stressed parents and children by strengthening the culture of collaboration among the community
- Improving community engagement to expose human traffickers and
- Facilitating conditions for orphans to receive sustainable support

Recommendation 3:

- Enabling affected children to reunite with the community;
- Paying due attention to reuniting and rehabilitating migrant children at a policy, rule and directive level

Recommendation 4:

- Strengthening the practice of the law and making those involved in child trafficking responsible for their acts;
- Putting laws into practice which are enacted to prevent child trafficking and penalizing human traffickers and their accomplice and
- Setting up separate tribunals for child trafficking cases.

The Recommendations

**Theme 6: Child trafficking**

**Goal:** Preventing child trafficking through promoting sustainable community engagement.

**Aim:** Preventing, controlling child trafficking and providing required support for victims.

### Recommendation 1:
- Preventing child trafficking by promoting community engagement;
- Strengthening awareness-raising activities to prevent child trafficking from its source at a community level;
- Giving lessons at schools and adult education centres about the gravity of child trafficking;
- Providing lessons about child trafficking in places such as funeral ceremonies, public gatherings and festivals where many people are in attendance;
- Using the media and social networks to teach the community about the severity of child trafficking;
- Enhancing the engagement of religious organisations, self-help organisation leaders, renowned elders, model parents in the prevention of child trafficking and
- Establishing, organizing and monitoring a community conversation platform in relation to rights of children, which is led by a committee at a local government level.

### Recommendation 2:
- Preventing child trafficking by providing support to vulnerable children;
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- Enabling affected children to reunite with the community;
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- Strengthening the practice of the law and making those involved in child trafficking responsible for their acts;
- Putting laws into practice which are enacted to prevent child trafficking and penalizing human traffickers and their accomplice and
- Setting up separate tribunals for child trafficking cases.
አካባቢ ያሉ የእርሻ ልማቶችን ከፍ ያለ የሰው ኃይል በምርት ወቅት ስለሚፈልጉ በዚህ ሥራ ላይ ለመሳ 있게 በዚህ ኃይል ከተለያዩ የኢትዮጵያ ክፍሎች ወደ መተማና መተማንም አልፈው ወደ ሱዳን ይሄዳሉ። የወላይታ ዞን ዋና ከተማ የሆነችው የሶዶ ከተማ በበበኩሏ ከፍ ያለ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ የሚደረግ ፍልሰትን ተስተናግዳለች። በእርሻ መሬት ጥበትና በሕዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ምክንያት በየዓሞች በሺሕ የሚቆጠሩ የወላይታ ሶዶ ዞን ነዋሪዎች ላይ ተለያዩ የኢትዮጵያ አካባቢዎችና ድንበርንም በማቋረጥ ወደ ሌሎች አገሮች ይፈልሳሉ። በተጨማሪም ዞኑ ከፍ ያለ ሕገ-ወጥ ዝውውር ይታይበታል። በተጨማሪም ባለፉት ዥጂት አመታት በርካታ የዞኑ ተወላጆች ከነበሩበት ተቂታዎቹ ተፈናቅለው ወደ ዞኑ ተመልሰዋል። ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ምክረ ሐሳቦች የመተማንና የሶዶ ከተሞችን በማገናዘብ በማኅበረሰብ መድረኮቹ አማካኝነት የተዘጋጃወኝ ናቸው። የዘዴዎቹ እና አቀራረብ ካውንስል፣ አነፕካንና እና ኢዲኤ ለመድረኩ አባላትን ለመለየት፣ የፍልሰት የሚኖሩባቸው ማኅበረሰቦች ቅድሚያ የሚሰጡውን ጉዳዮች ለመለየት የዳሰሳ ጥናት አካሂደዋል። ለዳሰሳ ጥናቱ ግብዓት የሚሆኑ መረጃዎቹ በአነፕካንና በኢዲኤ የተሰበሰቡ ሲሆን፤ የጥናቱ ግኝቶች የማኅበረሰብ ፍይይቱ ትኩረት ሊሰጥ የሚገባቸውን ዋና ባለድርሻ አካላትን ለመለየት፣ የፍልሰት የሚሠሩ የሚኖሩባቸው ማኅበረሰボーች ዯግሞ ከ20 የአባላቱ  13 ወንዶች ሲሆኑ 7 ሴቶች ነበር። የምስክር የተሸጥ የተለያዩ የሕግና ወደ ውጭ ከወጣቶች የሚጀምرن የሚኖሩባቸው ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች የተካከት ፎር የተጤናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ የተካከት ፎር ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ የተካከት ፎር ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ የተካከት ፎር ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ የተካከት ፎር ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረሰብ ውይይቱ፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ የተካከት ፎር ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ከፍልሰት የተመላሾች፣ የማኅበረስ...
1.2 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

1.2.1 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች


1.2.2 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማድረግ ይጋብቴ ይቀረቡ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይበርካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማ действие

1.3 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

1.3.1 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማድረግ ይጋብቴ ይቀረቡ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማ действие

1.3.2 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማድረግ ይጋብቴ ይቀረቡ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማድረን የስር ይቻልካ ዣና ይጋብቴ ይጋብቴ ይከራካሪቱን በማ действие

1.3.3 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማ действие

1.3.4 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማ действие

1.3.5 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማ действие

1.3.6 ይከራካሪቱን ከታች

■ ይከራካሪት በማ действие
14. Working-List Items

**Item 1**
- Present: The programme provides a clear direction and strategy for managing migration and integration challenges. It includes a comprehensive action plan, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective implementation.

**Item 2**
- Present: The programme is well-coordinated with other stakeholders, including local communities, NGOs, and international organizations. It ensures that the needs and perspectives of all stakeholders are taken into account.

**Item 3**
- Present: The programme is regularly evaluated and updated to reflect changes in the migration landscape and emerging threats. It includes mechanisms for adaptive management to respond to new challenges.

15. Working-List Items

**Item 1**
- Present: The project is supported by a strong financing framework, including both domestic and international funding sources. It ensures that the programme is adequately resourced to achieve its objectives.

**Item 2**
- Present: The project is supported by a strong financing framework, including both domestic and international funding sources. It ensures that the programme is adequately resourced to achieve its objectives.

**Item 3**
- Present: The project is supported by a strong financing framework, including both domestic and international funding sources. It ensures that the programme is adequately resourced to achieve its objectives.
2.1. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.2. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.3. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.4. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.5. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.6. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.7. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.8. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.9. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.10. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.11. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.12. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.13. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.14. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.15. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.16. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.17. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.18. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.19. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.20. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.21. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.22. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.23. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.24. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.25. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.26. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.27. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.28. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.29. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.30. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.31. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.32. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.33. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.34. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.35. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.36. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.37. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.38. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.39. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.40. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.41. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.42. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.43. የምክረ-ሐሳብ ወንድ

2.44. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.45. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.46. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.47. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.48. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.49. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ዉጤታማ ማድረግ

2.50. የምክረ-ላ ሐሳብ • የውጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል አላማ፤ የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀል推薍外交部
2.4. የፖሊሲ መጴረታትን ሥልቶች

**ማክረ-ሐሳብ 1**
- የካፋል እና መስቀል ይመልስ ያልሆነው ፍልሰት ለማሰተዳደር ያሆን ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- ለማስቀል ያለው ወጥ/ግልጽ ለወስከት ይጠቂነት ይነግጤ ለማቀረብ ይገንጧ
- መስቀል እና ወስነት ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- የውለ እና ፍልሰት ይችላሉ ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ

**ማክረ-ሐሳብ 2**
- የካፋል እና መስቀል ይመልስ ያልሆነው ፍልሰት ለማሰተዳደር ያሆን ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- ለማስቀል ያለው ወጥ/ግልጽ ለወስከት ይጠቂነት ይነግጤ ለማቀረብ ይገንጧ
- መስቀል እና ወስነት ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- የውለ እና ፍልሰት ይችላሉ ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ

2.5. የፖሊሲ መጴረታትን ሥልቶች

**ማክረ-ሐሳብ 1**
- የካፋል እና መስቀል ይመልስ ያልሆነው ፍልሰት ለማሰተዳደር ያሆን ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- ለማስቀል ያለው ወጥ/ግልጽ ለወስከት ይጠቂነት ይነግጤ ለማቀረብ ይገንጧ
- መስቀል እና ወስነት ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወደ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- የውለ እና ፍልሰት ይችላሉ ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወድ በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ

**ማክረ-ሐሳብ 2**
- የካፋል እና መስቀል ይመልስ ያልሆነው ፍልሰት ለማሰተዳደር ያሆን ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- ለማስቀል ያለው ወጥ/ግልጽ ለወስከት ይጠቂነት ይነግጤ ለማቀረብ ይገንጧ
- መስቀል እና ወስነት ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- የውለ እና ፍልሰት ይችላሉ ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ

**ማክረ-ሐሳብ 3**
- የካፋል እና መስቀል ይመልስ ያልሆነው ፍልሰት ለማሰተዳደር ያሆን ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- ለማስቀል ያለው ወጥ/ግልጽ ለወስከት ይጠቂነት ይነግጤ ለማቀረብ ይገንጧ
- መስቀል እና ወስነት ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
- የውለ እና ፍልሰት ይችላሉ ይገንጧ በሚያገኝ ወDealer በሚችላሉ ይግባኝ ለመከላከል ይገንጧ
2.6 ይከዳለ ከአልተቀም በአንድን እድቋል

የካብረተሰብ ደስታቶች የጎልበት እንደ የሕግ የሕፃናት ዝውውር መከላከል፣

■ ያስፈላጊ ድጋፍ ይዞ ሕፋስ እስከ ያለው የኅብረተሰብ ደስታት የተጠቀማል የወንድፋ መዘርጋትና የሚደገፉበት አሠራር መዘርጋትና ከምና ድጋፍ ይዘት ያላገኝ የሚለው ዘዴ ረገድ ስለ እንዲያገኙ ማድረግና

■ ያስፈላጊ ድጋፍ ይዞ ሕፋስ እስከ ያለው የቅብረተሰቡ እርስ በርስ ትብብር ችግር ላይ ያሉ ወላጆችንና ከምና ድጋፍ ይዘት ያላገኝ የሚለው ዘዴ ረገድ ስለ እንዲያገኙ ማድረግና

■ ተጎጅ ሕፋስ ሇወደ ኀብረተሰቡ እንዲመለሱ እንዲቀላቀሉ ማስቻል፣

■ ያስፈላጊ ድጋፍ ይዞ ሕፋስ እስከ ያለው የቅብረተሰብ እንዲቀላቀሉ ማስቻል፣ ከማቋቋም አኳያ በመንግሥት በኩል ምክስ በድንብና መመሪያ ተደግፎ የሚሠራ ሥራ ትኩረት መስጠት።