



# BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (BMM) PROGRAMME (Phase II)

METEMA AND WOLAITA SODO COMMUNITY PLATFORMS:  
ACTIVITIES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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# ABBREVIATIONS

## **A**

### **ANPPCAN-Ethiopia**

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

## **B**

### **BMM**

Better Migration Management Programme

### **BMZ**

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

## **C**

### **CSO**

Civil Society Organisation

## **E**

### **EDA**

Emmanuel Development Association

### **EU**

European Union

## **F**

### **FBO**

Faithbased organisation

### **FGDs**

Focus group discussions

## **G**

### **GBV**

Genderbased violence

### **giz**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

## **H**

### **HIV/AIDS**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

## **I**

### **INVEA**

Immigration Nationality and Vital Events Agency

### **IOM**

International Organisation for Migration

## **K**

### **KIIs**

Key informant interviews

## **N**

### **NPC**

National Partnership Council (on migration)

## **R**

### **RPC**

Regional Partnership Council (on migration)

## **S**

### **SNNPR**

South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

## **T**

### **TVET**

Training and Vocational Education

## **U**

### **UK**

United Kingdom

### **UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## **W**

### **WASH**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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Programme**

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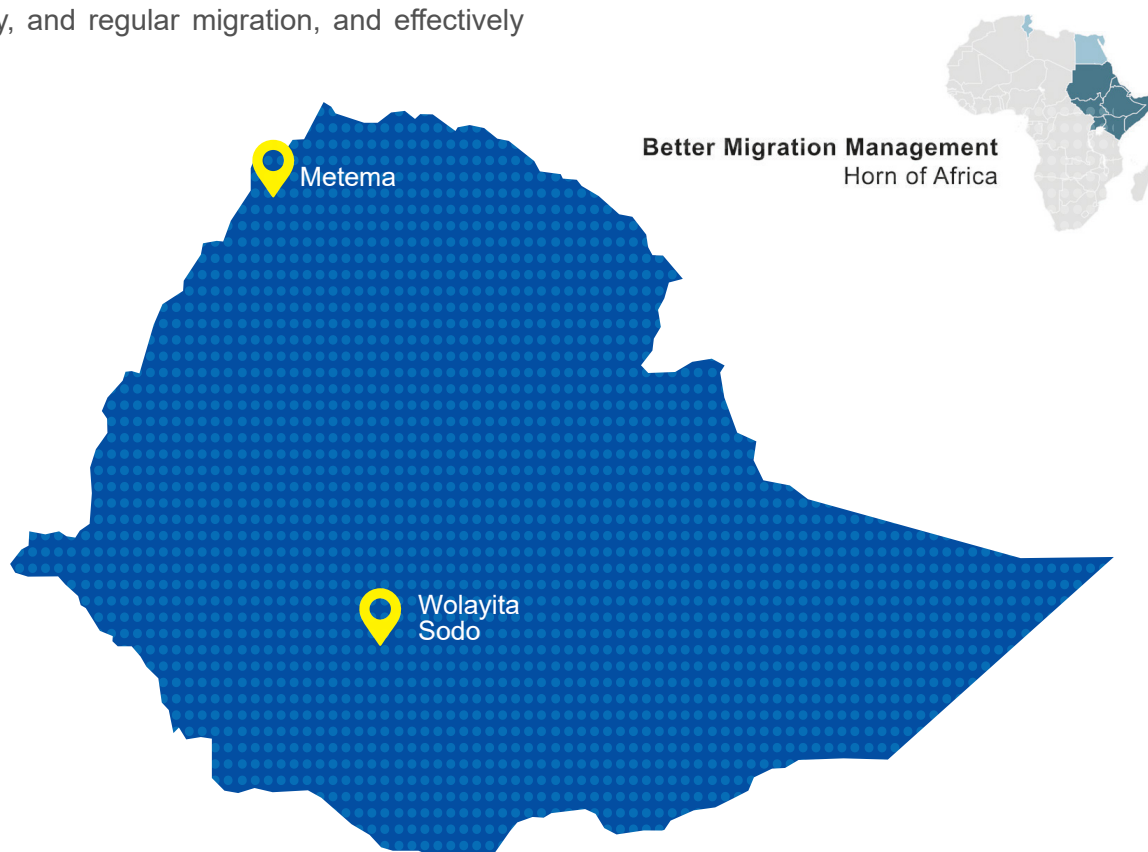
**01**

## Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme

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 the 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.



# Messages

## Messages

### Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

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

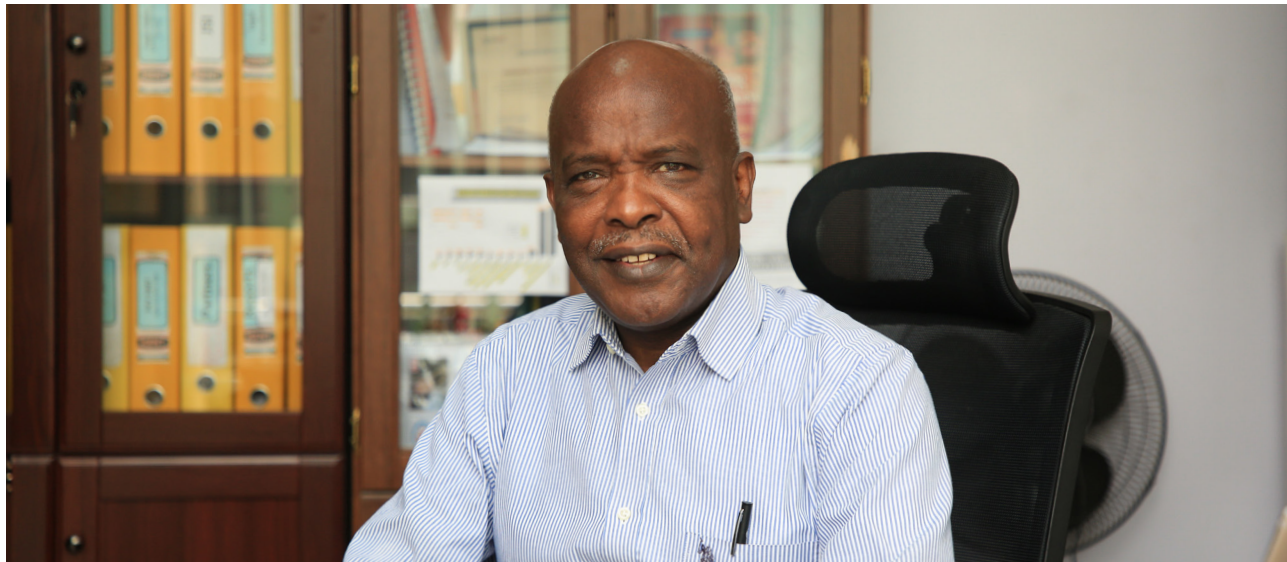
ANPPCAN-Ethiopia

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.





**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

# 03



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 (KIIs). 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.

Priority area	Access to employment/ livelihood opportunities	Safety/security (including peaceful co-existence, child protection, 5GBV)	Access to responsive service and justice	Access to mental health care
Needs identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Getting land for business;</li><li>Availability of job opportunities</li><li>Equal job opportunities without discrimination;</li><li>Accessing micro-finance loans for bussiness startups;</li><li>Technical trainings</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Protection from traffickers and smugglers;</li><li>Measures taken to prevent recurrence of trafficking and smuggling</li><li>Access to justice for those who commit crimes against migrants</li><li>Access to justice for those who commit crimes against migrants</li><li>Acceptance and non discrimination by community</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provision of services on an equal basis and without discrimination</li><li>Complaints mechanisms to encourage migrants to report violations against them</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Treatment of depression, psychological abuse, trauma among violated returned migrants ;</li><li>Recovery facilities for rejected migrants</li></ul>
Issues to fulfilling need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Corruption: bribery, nepotism;</li><li>Discrimination;</li><li>Lack of financing opportunities</li><li>Lack of information</li><li>Insufficient employment opportunities</li><li>Negative attitudes towards locally available jobs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Betrayal by family;</li><li>Perception of being immoral;</li><li>Suspicion and discrimination by community;</li><li>High presence of brokers and traffickers</li><li>Government officials perceived to collude with traffickers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Discrimination</li><li>Corruption: bribery, nepotism;</li><li>Lack of information on where /who to go for services</li><li>Negligence by government officials</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Insufficient mental health services</li><li>Lack of facilities for migrants rejected by their families</li></ul>

Figure 1: Major issues identified by the baseline

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 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 (Iddir<sup>1</sup>, 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%).

Community	ANPPCAN-Ethiopia				EDA				Total		
	Members	M	F	T	Members	M	F	T	M	F	T
Host Community	FBO	2	0	2	FBO	1	0	1	3	0	3
	IDDIR	2	0	2	CBOs	2	0	2	4	0	4
	Prospective migrant	2	1	3	Prospective migrant	1	2	3	3	3	6
					Religious representative	1	0	1	1	0	1
	Host Sub-total	6	1	7	Host Sub-total	5	2	7	11	3	14
Migrant Community	Internal migrant	2	1	3	Internal migrant	2	1	3	4	2	6
	Migrant family	0	2	2	Migrant family	1	1	2	1	3	4
	Returnee	5	3	8	Returnee	1	7	8	6	10	16
	Migrant Sub-total	7	6	13	Migrant Sub-total	4	9	13	11	15	26
	Total	13	7	20	Total	9	11	20	22	18	40

Table 1: Breakdown of Metema and Sodo Community Platform members

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.



Training on migration policies and laws, Addis Ababa

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.



Group discussion, Sodo



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.



Conversation by platform members, Metema



Group Presentation, Sodo Platform

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

# 04



# 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.

Metema Platform Themes	Sodo Platform Themes
<div><div>1. Improving job creation for the youth in Metema- address limitations of existing schemes and recommended new options</div><div>2. Improving the enforcment of laws to prevent irregular /unsafe migration.</div><div>3. Improving the licencing and operation of private employment agencies</div><div>4. Improving the performance of border managment officers and address malpractices</div><div>5. Improving the condition of returnees and prevent their maltreatment</div></div>	<div><div>1. Enhancing development to mitigate irregular migration and expand job opportunities</div><div>2. Improving recruitment processes for foreign employment</div><div>3. Improving access to services to returnees: prevent malpractices including corruption in the provision of services and protection of return migrants</div><div>4. Improving the accountability of government departments that work in preventing irregular migration</div><div>5. Improving conditions of internal migrants from Wolaita-Sodo and in Sodo</div><div>6. Enhancing the prevention of child trafficking through continuous community participation.</div></div>

Figure 2: Thematic issues discussed by the two platforms

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.



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;



“ጥፋወርቅ መለስ እባላለሁ የትውልድ ቦታዬ ባሌ ሮቤ ነው አሁን የምኖረው ወላይታ ነው። ባለትዳር እና የአራት ልጆች እናት ነኝ። እዚህ የባለቤቴን እጅ እያየሁ ነበር ኑሮን ለማሸነፍ የምጥረው። ምንም አልገባ ሲለኝ፣ የኑሮ ሁኔታ ሲያስቸግረኝ፣ ልጆቼን ለማሳደግ ስል፣ በሕገወጥ መንገድ በደላላ አማካኝነት ወደ ቤሩት ሄጄ ነበር ለ7 ዓመትም እዛው ቆይቼ የነበረ ሲሆን በኮቪድ ምክንያት ሥራ የለም ብለው ሥራ የሠራንበትንም ሳይሰጡን ተመልሰን መጥተናል። በሕገ ወጥ መንገድ ከዚህ ስሄድ በደላላ አማካኝነት

በሕገወጥ መንገድ ፓስፖርት አውጥቼ በሱዳን ነበር የሂድኩት። ደላሎቼ በቀን አንድ ጊዜ ዐሥር ሰዓት ላይ ብቻ ምግብ ያበሉናል። ከኔም በፊት እዛው የቆዩ ነበሩ። ሺዛው የመጣላቸው ብቻ ናቸው ከዛ የሚወሰዱት። ሁለት ወር፣ ሦስት ወርም የቆዩ ነበሩ። በቀን አንድ ጊዜ ብቻ ምግብ እየበላን ነበር የምንጓዝበትን ቀን የምንጠብቀው። እዛ በረሃ ውስጥ ውሃ ጥም አለ፤ ሙቀት አለ በጣም ስቃይ ነበር። እኔ ዕድለኛ ሆኜ 15 ቀን ብቻ ነበር የቆየሁት።

ቤሩት ከገባሁ በኋላ ጽዳት ነበር ሥራ የምሠራው ዕረፍት የሚባል ነገር የለም ከተነጋገርኩበት ቤት ውጪም ሌላ ቦታም ወስደው ያሠሩን ነበር። ይሄ ሁሉ እንቅልፍ ማጣቱ፣ ዕረፍት ማጣቱ ምንም አልታየኝም ነበር መጀመሪያ ከዚህ ስነሣ፣ ያልፍልኛል የሚለው ሐሳብ እንጂ ይሄ ሁሉ ስቃይ ይኖረዋል ብዬ አስቤ አላውቅም። ስታመም እንኳን ከራሴ ከደምዬ ተቆርጦ ነው የሚያሳክሙኝ፣ በዛ ላይ በመታመሜ እየተነዳደሱኝ፣ ፊታቸውን እያጠቆሩብኝ።

ኮቪድ ከገባ በኋላ አገሪቷም ላይ ዶላር አልነበረምና ሥራ የሠራንበትን፣ የላባችንንም ሳይሰጡን ብር የለንም ብለው ባዶ እጆችንን ሸኙን። እዚህ ስመጣ ደሞ እንደመጣሁ ቤተሰብ በሰላም ተቀብሎኝ ነበር ምንም ይኼ እንዳልመጣሁ ሲያዩ ሁሉም ሸሹኝ የአካባቢዬም ሰው ሁሉ ይዛ ነው የመጣቸው ብለው ይጠብቁና ምንም እንደሌለኝ ሲያዩ የሚያስከፉ ንግግሮችንም ይናገራሉ። እዚህ በአገሬ ላይ ሥራለመሥራት ፍራፍሬ ምናምን መንገድ ዳር ስሸጥ የዓረብ አገር ብሯን ጨርሻ እዚህ ላይ ቀረች ይሉኛል፣ ብዙ ነገር ይናገሩኛል - በጣም አስቸጋሪ ጊዜ ነው ያሳለፍኩት።

እናም ከራሴ ልምድ በመነሣት ወጣቶች በአገራቸው ሠርተው ለመለወጥ እንዲጥሩ፣ መሄድ ካለባቸውም በሕጋዊ መንገድ እንዲሄዱ፣ ማን ጋ እንደሚሄዱ እንዲያውቁ፣ ውል እንዲገቡ፣ ልምድ ቀስመው እንዲሄዱ፣ ከሄዱ በኋላ ብራቸውን የሚያስቀምጡበት አካውንት ከፍተው እንዲሄዱ እመክራለሁ።”

Regarding the creation of safe spaces for conversation by the platforms, religious leader, **Liqa 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.



Liqa Teguhan Ezra



Gizachew Asmamaw

The other major strength of the platforms was the participation of several stakeholders particularly government officials from departments working on migration issues. For Returnees like **Gizachew Asmamaw**, the strength of the platform was indeed the participation of several stakeholders in the conversations and development of recommendations. He explains; “the platforms allowed the voices of common people about policies and practices to be heard by government officials. This was a great start.”

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.



Consultation with community members, Sodo



Accordingly, **Ato Sisay Getish**, Head of the Metema Yohannes mayor's office said, the platform involved the 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.



**Sisay Getish, Metema**

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.



**Group discussion, Metema**



**Netsanet Kindu, Metema**

**Netsanet Kindu**, Woman, children and social affairs officer of the West Gondar zone in her part explains how the involvement of variety of social representatives in the platform created opportunities to share experiences and advocate positive changes. She claims advocacy for better migration management has already started through the community representatives.



**Nejat Awol, Sodo**

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 advice 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.

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.



**Tadesse Galcha, Sodo**

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.



**Tesfalem Fekade, Metema**



Another prospective migrant **Kebebush Zeleke** from Wolaita Sodo chose the regular way to work abroad because she was informed that the irregular way has many problems. Even though she is against irregular migration, she points out that the regular way is not easy to take because the agency she used to find employment abroad was not responsive and suddenly moved to Addis Ababa and then added a new requirement, which is Arabic language skill. She said while attending the discussions in the platform, she learned about the downsides of irregular migration from the returnees themselves.

Some of the struggles she noted were they do not get payments properly, they do not have freedom to move from one place to another, and they are forced to work for different employers. The stories from the returnees, she said, reinforced her position to take the regular route of migration. She even said that she would let other potential migrants know about these problems.



**Kebebush Zeleke, Sodo**



**Gezahegn Maja, Sodo**

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.

A religious leader **Kesis Goa Gobena**, a priest from the Wolaita who participated in the Sodo platform appreciated the platform as it helped the members of the community to be more informed and to think more critically about the challenges posed by trafficking and smuggling. He said, the experience not only created awareness to the members about their role in better migration management but also about the positive roles they could play in preventing trafficking.



**Kesis Goa Gobena, Sodo**

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.



**Gumeraw Mengesha, Sodo**

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

## 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 3

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

###### Recommendation 2

- Building a rehabilitation centre in Metema for 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

## 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 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 2

- Make 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 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 organisation and
- Building a digital hub, which helps to monitor and facilitate migration management and to connect institutions working on migration.



##### 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.



##### 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



#### Theme 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 to 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 road side peddling



## Theme 6: Child trafficking

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

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

### 2.6. Recommendations and strategies

#### Recommendation 1:

- Prevent 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;
- 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

### የተሻለ የፍልሰት አስተዳደር መርሐ-ግብር 2

#### የመተማና የወላይታ ሶዶ ከተማዎች የማህበረሰብ መድረኮች

ኢመደበኛ ፍልሰትን ለመቀነስና የተሻለ የፍልሰት አስተዳደርን ለማግለበጥ የሚጠቅሙ የማህበረሰብ የፖሊሲ ምክረ ሐሳቦች

#### መግቢያ

የተሻለ የፍልሰት አስተዳደር- 2 (Better Migration Management-2/ ቢኤምኤም- 2) በጀርመን መንግሥትና የአውሮፓ ህብረት ድጋፍ ኢትዮጵያን ጨምሮ በ8 የአፍሪካ ቀንድ አገራት እ.ኤ.አ ከጥቅምት 2019 እስከ መስከረም 2022 የተተገበረ መርሐ ግብር ነው። የመርሐ ግብሩ ብርቱኝ ካውንስልን ጨምሮ ከአምስት ዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማት ጋር በመተባበር የተተገበረ ነበር። የቢኤምኤም- 2 ዋና ዓላማ የአፍሪካ ቀንድ መንግሥታት፣ ባለሥልጣናት እና ተቋማት ደግነነቱ የተጠበቀና ሥርዓትን የተከተለ መደበኛ ፍልሰትን ማመቻቸት እና ሕገ ወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውርን ሰብአዊ መብት ላይ የተመሠረተ አሰራርን ተግባራዊ በማድረግ መቆጣጠር ነው።

መርሐ ግብሩ በርካታ ዘርፎችን ያካተተ ሲሆን፤ ዋና ዋናዎቹ የሚከተሉት ናቸው። የፍልሰት አስተዳደርን በተመለከተ የፖሊሲና የሕግ ማዕቀፍ ማሻሻል፣ የሕግ አስፈጻሚ አካላትን አቅም በመገንባት፣ ሕገ ወጥ የሰው ዝውውርን መቆጣጠርና፣ የሕገ ወጥ ዝውውር ስለባ ለሆኑ ፍልሰተኞችና ተመላሾች የተሻለ ድጋፍ መስጠት ነው።

በዚህ መርሐ ግብር ውስጥ ብሪታንያ ካውንስል የነበረው ድርሻ፤ በፍልሰት በቀጥታም ሆነ በተዘዋዋሪ መንገድ ተፅዕኖ የሚደርስባቸው የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎች ማለትም፤ ከፍልሰት ተመላሾች፣ የማህበረሰብ ወኪሎች፣ ለፍልሰት የተዘጋጁ ወጣቶች፣ በአካባቢ (ወረዳና ዞን ደረጃ) ፍልሰት ዙሪያ የሚሠሩ የመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤቶች ተወካዮች ዘላግ ያለ የማህበረሰብ ውይይት በማድረግ የፍልሰት ፖሊሲን በተመለከተ የሕብረተሰቡን ድምፅ ሊያሰሙ የሚችሉ ምክረ ሐሳቦችን ለአካባቢ፣ ክልልና ፌዴራል መንግሥት ማቅረብ ነው። በመሆኑም ብሪታንያ ካውንስል በመጀመሪያው የቢኤምኤም መርሐ ግብር ተሳታፊው

መልካም ውጤት ካሰመዘገቡ ሁለት ሲቪል ማህበራት ጋር ማለትም ከአማኑኤል ልማት ማህበር (Emanuel Development Association (EDA/ኢዲኤ))ና ከአፍሪካን ኔትወርክ ፎር ዘ ፕሪቨንሽን ኤንድ ፕሮቴክሽን አገልግሎት ቻይልድ አቢውዝ ኤንድ ኔግሌክት (አንጥካን ኢትዮጵያ) ጋር በመተባበር ሁለት ከፍ ያለ የፍልሰት እንቅስቃሴዎች ያሉባቸውን አካባቢዎች በመምረጥ ይሄን መርሐግብር ተግባራዊ አድርጎታል።

ብሪታንያ ካውንስል ከኢዲኤና ከአንጥካን ጋር በመተባበር በወላይታ ሶዶ (ደቡብ ብሔሮች፣ ብሔረሰቦችና ሕዝቦች ክልል)ና በመተማ (አማራ ክልል) ሁለት የማህበረሰብ መድረኮች በማቋቋም ላለፉት 5 ወራት ተከታታይ የሆነ ውይይት በማድረግ ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት የፖሊሲ ምክረ ሐሳቦች አሰናድተዋል። የማህበረሰብ መድረክ የተቋቋመባቸው ሁለቱ ከተሞች በፍልሰት ምክንያት የተለያዩ ተፅዕኖዎች የሚደርስባቸው ናቸው። የመተማ ከተማ ለዚህ መርሐግብር ተሳታፊ እንድትሆን የተመረጠችው ከኢትዮጵያ ወደ ሱዳን ብሎም ሊቢያን አቋርጦ ወደ አውሮፓ የሚደረገው ኢ- መደበኛ ፍልሰት መተላለፊያ በመሆኗ ነው። በዚህም ምክንያት በብዙ ሺሕዎች የሚቆጠሩ ሴትና ወንድ ወጣቶች፣ ከተለያዩ የኢትዮጵያ ክፍሎች ወደ መተማ ያመራሉ። አብዛኛዎቹ ድንበሩን በማቋረጥ የሚፈልሱ ሲሆን ያልተሳካላቸው ደግሞ በከተማዋ ኑሮአቸውን ይመሠርታሉ። ድንበር በማቋረጥ ሱዳን ለመሄድ መጥተው መተማ የሚቀሩ ወጣቶች በልዩ ልዩ ሥራዎች ላይ ይሰማራሉ። ወጣት ወንዶች በመተማና በዙሪያዋ በሚገኙ ገጠራማ አካባቢዎች በሚገኙ እርሻዎች በቀን ሠራተኝነትና መሬት በኮንትራት በመያዝ በግብርና ሥራ ላይ ይሰማራሉ። አንዳንዶቹ ደግሞ ድንበር በሚሻገር ኢ-መደበኛ ንግድ ውስጥ ይገባሉ። ቁጥራቸው ከፍ ያለ ወጣት ፍልሰተኛ ሴቶች ደግሞ በከተማዋ በሴተኛ አዳሪነት ሥራ ላይ ለመሰማራት ይገደዳሉ። በተጨማሪም በመተማና

አካባቢ ያሉ የእርሻ ልማቶች ከፍ ያለ የሰው ኃይል በምርት ስብሰባ ወቅት ስለሚፈልጉ በዚሁ ሥራ ላይ ለመሳተፍ ፍለሰተኛ ሠራተኞች ከተለያዩ የኢትዮጵያ ክፍሎች ወደ መተማና መተማንም አልፈው ወደ ሱዳን ይሄዳሉ።

የወላይታ ዞን ዋና ከተማ የሆነችው የሶዶ ከተማ በበኩሏ ከፍ ያለ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ የሚደረግ ፍልሰትን ታስተናግዳለች። በእርሻ መሬት ጥበትና በሕዝብ ቁጥር መጨመር ምክንያት በየዓመቱ በሺሕ የሚቆጠሩ የወላይታ ሶዶ ዞን ነዋሪዎች ወደ ተለያዩ የኢትዮጵያ አካባቢዎችና ድንበርንም በማቋረጥ ወደ ሌሎች አገሮች ይፈልሳሉ። በተጨማሪም ዞኑ ከፍ ያለ ሕገ-ወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውር ይታይበታል። በተጨማሪም ባለፉት ጥቂት አመታት በርካታ የዞኑ ተወላጆች ከነበሩበት ቦታዎች ተፈናቅለው ወደ ዞኑ ተመልሰዋል። ከዚህ በታች የቀረቡት ምክረ ሐሳቦች የመተማንና የሶዶ ከተሞችን ልዩ ሁኔታዎች በማገናዘብ በማሳበረሰብ መድረኮቹ አማካኝነት የተዘጋጁ ናቸው።

### ዘዴዎች እና አቀራረብ

የብሪቲሽ ካውንስል፣ አነጥካንና እና ኢዲኤ የማሳበረሰብ መድረኮችን ከማቋቋማቸው በፊት፣ የፍልሰት አስተዳደር ዋና ዋና ባለድርሻ አካላትን ለመለየት፣ የፍልሰት ተመላሾችና የሚኖሩባቸው ማሳበረሰቦች ቅድሚያ የሚሰጧቸውን ጉዳዮች ለመለየት የዳሰሳ ጥናት አካሂደዋል። ለዳሰሳ ጥናቱ ግብዓት የሚሆኑ መረጃዎች በአነጥካንና በኢዲኤ የተሰበሰቡ ሲሆን፤ የጥናቱ ግኝቶች የማሳበረሰብ ውይይቱ ትኩረት ሊሰጥ የሚገባቸውን ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች ለመምረጥ ከፍ ያለ እገዛ አድርገዋል።

የማሳበረሰብ መድረኮቹ አባላት የተመረጡት አነጥካንና ኢዲኤ እና የአካባቢው አስተዳደሮች ባዘጋጁባቸው በመተማ 65 በሶዶ ከ50 በላይ ከስደት ተመላሾች፣ ለመፍለስ የሚፈልጉ ወጣቶች እና የማሳበረሰብ መሪዎች በተገኙባቸው ስብሰባዎች ነበር። መድረኮቹ 20 አባላትን ያቀፉ ሲሆን፤ ከፍልሰት ተመላሾች፣ የማሳበረሰብ መሪዎች፣ የእምነት ተቋማት ወኪሎች፣ ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለመሄድ ዝግጅት የሚያደርጉ ወጣቶች የተካተቱበት ነበር። የጾታ ውክልናን በተመለከተም የመተማው መድረክ ከ20 አባላቱ 12 ወንዶች ሲሆኑ 8 ሴቶች ነበሩ።

የሶዶው መድረክ ደግሞ ከ20 የአባላቱ 13 ወንዶች ሲሆኑ 7 ሴቶች ነበሩ። የማሳበረሰብ ውይይቱ ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ ሁለቱን መድረኮች 10 የፍልሰት አስተዳደር ላይ የሚሠሩ የመንግሥት ባለሙያዎች ተቀላቅለዋቸው ነበር።

የመድረኩ አባላት ፍልሰትን በተመለከተ የሚያደርጉት ውይይት ተጨባጭና ፍሬያማ እንዲሆን ለማስቻል፣ ብሪቲሽ ካውንስል፣ አነጥካንና ኢዲኤ ለመድረኩ አባላት የሚከተሉትን የዐቅም ግንባታ ሥልጠና አዘጋጅተዋል፤

- የውይይት (ፋሲሊቴሽን) ክግሎት ሥልጠና፣
- ፍልሰትና የፍልሰት ፖሊሲ ጉዳዮች ላይ ሥልጠና፣
- የአድሽኬሲ፣ የሚዲያ እና የተግባብት ክግሎት ሥልጠና

በፍልሰት ዙሪያ የሚሠሩ የመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤቶችን ዐቅም ከማሳደግ አንፃር የተወሰኑ ባለሙያዎች በሥልጠናዎቹ ላይ እንዲሳተፉ ተደርጓል።

የፖሊሲ ምክረ-ሐሳቦች የተዘጋጁባቸው ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች (thematic issues) በመድረኮቹ አባላት ተመርጠዋል። የመድረኮቹ አባላት ጭብጦቹን ከመረጡ በኋላ ተከታታይ ውይይቶችን በማድረግ የፖሊሲ ምክረ-ሐሳቦቹን አዘጋጅተዋል። ምክረ-ሐሳቦቹ የፍልሰት ጉዳይ ላይ ለሚሠሩ የመንግሥት መሥሪያ ቤት ወኪሎችና ለማሳበረሰብ አካላት ቀርበው ውይይት ተደርጎባቸው ተሻሽለዋል።

ከዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ምክረ ሐሳቦች ማሳበረሰቡ ስለ ፍልሰት አስተዳደር ያለውን አመለካከት የመተማንና የወላይታ ሶዶን ልዩ ሁኔታዎች ባገናዘበ መልኩ ከማሳየታቸውም በላይ በሕግና በፖሊሲ አፈጻጸም ላይ ያሉ ክፍተቶችን ይጠቁማሉ። ምክረ-ሐሳቦቹ በዐሥራ አንድ ጭብጦች (መተማ 5፣ ሶዶ 6) የተደራጁ ሲሆን ከዚህ በታችም በዝርዝር ቀርበዋል።

## የመተማ የማሳበረሰብ መድረክ ምክረ-ሐሳቦች

**ጭብጥ 1:** የሥራ ፈጠራ፣ የወጣቶች አመለካከትና ኢ-መደበኛ ፍልሰት

**ግብ:** የሥራ ፈጠራ ተግባራት ላይ ያሉ ክፍተቶችን በማስወገድና የወጣቶችን አመለካከት በማሻሻል መደበኛ ያልሆነ ፍልሰትን ከመተማና አካባቢው መቀነስ

**አላማ:** የወጣቶችን አመለካከት ማሻሻል፣ የሥራ ዕድል ፈጠራ ሥርዓትን ማሻሻል፣ ቀልጣፋና ተደራሽ ማድረግ

### 1.1. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

#### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- ወጣቶች ሥራ ወዳድ እንዲሆኑ ማራኪና ሳቢ በሆነ መንገድ በትምህርት ቤትና ከትምህርት ቤት ውጭ የሥራ ፈጠራና የባህሪ ለውጥ ለማምጣት የሚጠቅሙ ሥልጠናዎችን መስጠት፤
- ለዚህም ይረዳ ዘንድ የወጣቶች ማበልፀጊያ ማዕከል በወረዳ/በማዘጋጃ ቤት ደረጃ ማቋቋም፤
- አርአያ ለሆኑ ወጣቶች በየዓመቱ የዕውቅና መርሐ-ግብር ማዘጋጀትና
- የሚዲያና የማሳበረሰብ ውይይት በወጣቶች አመለካከት ዙሪያ ማካሄድ።

#### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- የሥራ ፈጠራ መርሐ-ግብሮችን ለመፈጸም ወጣቶችን የማደራጀት ሥራ የወጣቶችን ክግሎት፣ ብቃትና ፍላጎት ያገናዘበ ማድረግ፤
- ማሳበራት ማደራጀትና በሥራ ፈጠራ መርሐ-ግብሩ የሚካተቱ የሥራ ዘርፎች ከአካባቢው ሃብት ጋር የተጣመሩ እንዲሆን ማድረግና
- የሥራ ፈጠራ መርሐ-ግብሮች ውጤታማ እንዲሆኑ ወጣቶች ወደ ሥራ ሲገቡ በቂ ድጋፍና ክትትል የሚያደርግ አካል ማዘጋጀት።

#### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- የወጣቶችን ሥራ ዕድል ከማስፋት አንፃር የወጣቶች ተዘዋዋሪ ፈንድ አጠቃቀምን በተሻለ ክትትልና ድጋፍ ማሻሻልና
- በሥራ ላይ ያለውን ከፍ ያለ የብድር የመመለስ ምጣኔንን በመቀነስ ለዐዲስ ተበዳሪዎች ብድር የሚሰጥበትን ሁኔታ ማመቻቸት።



**ጭብጥ 2:-** የሕግ አፈጻጸምና ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር

**ግብ፡** የሕግ አፈጻጸም ክፍተቶችን በማሻሻል ኢ-መደበኛ እና ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውርን መከላከል።

**አላማ፡** የሕግ አፈጻጸምን በማሻሻል ሕገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውርን መከላከልና መቆጣጠር



## 1.2. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- የኅብረተሰቡን ጥቆማ አሰጣጥ መንገድ በማዘመን (ኤሌክትሮኒክ የሆኑ ቴክኖሎጂዎችንና ነጻ የስልክ መሥመር በማዘጋጀት) ነዋሪዎች ደኅንነታቸው በተረጋገጠ ሁኔታ በምስጢር አዘዋዋሪዎችን እንዲጠቁሙ ማመቻቸት የምስክርነት አሰጣጡም የመስከሪዎች ደኅንነት በጠበቀ ሁኔታ እንዲከናወን ማድረግ።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- ሕገወጥ አዘዋዋሪዎችን ለመከላከል በየጊዜው የወንጀሉን ተቀያይሮ ባህሪያት እየተጠና ለመንግሥትና ለሕዝብ የሚቀርበበት ሥርዓት ማመቻቸትና ለፍትሕ አካላት ሥልጠና መስጠት



### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- በሕገ ወጥ የሰው ዝውውር የሚሳተፉና ተባባሪዎቻቸው ፍርድ ቤት ቀርበው ተገቢውን ቅጣት እንዲያገኙ ማድረግና



### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 4

- ሕገ-ወጥ ዝውውርን በተመለከተ ማህበረሰባዊ ውይይቶችን በየጊዜው ማድረግና አዘዋዋሪዎችን በተመለከተ የፍትሕ ተቋማት ሥራን በአካባቢ ሚዲያ በመደበኛ ሁኔታ (ቢያንስ በየወሩ) መዘገብ



**ጭብጥ 3፤** የውጪ ሥራ ስምሪትና ኤጀንሲዎች

**ግብ፡** የውጪ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪት ቀልጣፋና ተደራሽ ማድረግ

**አላማ፡** የአሰሪና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ የግል ኤጀንሲዎችን ሥራ በማሻሻል የውጪ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪት ዘመናዊና ቀልጣፋ ማድረግ



## 1.3. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- ህጋዊ የሆኑ የስራ እና ሰራተኛ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲዎች በመተማና አካባቢው እንዲቋቋሙና ህግና ሥርዓት ተከትለው እንዲሰሩ ክትትልና ድጋፍ ማድረግና
- ፍልሰተኛ ሰራተኞች ተገቢውን የሥራ ውል ማሰራቸውን ማረጋገጥና በህገወጥ ተግባራት ላይ በሚሰማሩት ላይ ህጋዊ እርምጃ መውሰድ።



### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- ኤጀንሲዎች በመዳረሻ አገሮች ህጋዊ ቅርንጫፍ እንዲኖራቸው ማድረግና የላኪቸውን ሰራተኞች ከኢትዮጵያ ኤምባሲ (ቆንስላ ጽ/ቤት) ጋር በመሆን በጋራ እንዲከታተሉ ማድረግ።



### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- ፍልሰተኞች የሚሄዱበትን ሀገር መሰረት ያደረገ ስልጠና መስጠትና ስለ መደበኛ የሥራ ስምሪት የተጠናከረ የግንዛቤ መፍጠር ስራ መስራት።



**ጭብጥ 4፤** ኢሚግሬሽን እና የድንበር አስተዳደር

**ግብ፡-** የድንበር አስተዳደርን በማሻሻል መደበኛ ያልሆነ የሰዎችን ፍልሰት በመተማና አካባቢው መቀነስ

**ዓላማ፡-** በድንበር አስተዳደር ላይ የሚስተዋሉ የአሰራርና የህግ ክፍተቶችን በማስተካከል ኢ-መደበኛ ፍልሰትን መቀነስና በህገወጥ መንገድ ሰዎችን ድንበር የማሻገር ወንጃልን መከላከል

#### 1.4. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

##### ምክረ ሐሳብ 1

- የሁለቱን ሀገሮች በድንበር አካባቢ የሚኖሩ ሕዝቦችን ያሳተፈ የድንበር አስተዳደር እንዲኖር ማድረግ፤ በድንበር አስተዳደር ላይ የተሰማሩ የፌደራል መንግሥት ተቋማት ማለትም ኢሚግሬሽን፣ ፌደራል ፖሊስ፣ ጉምሩክ የድንበር አካባቢ ማህበረሰብ መሪዎች በአሠራራቸው በተለያዩ መንገድ እንዲያሳትፉ ቢደረግ የድንበር አካባቢ ማህበረሰብ መሪዎች ሕገወጥ ዝውውርን ለመቆጣጠር መረጃ በመስጠትና የድንበር አስተዳደር ተቋማትን በማማከር ሕገ-ወጥ ዝውውርም ለመቀነስ ያግዛል።

**ጭብጥ 5፤** ተመላሽ ፍልሰተኞችና ስደተኞች አያያዝ

**ግብ፡-** ከፍልሰትና ከስደት ተመላሾችን የኑሮ ሁኔታ ማሻሻል

#### 1.5. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

##### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- የፍልሰት ተመላሾችን በኢኮኖሚ ተሳታፊና ተጠቃሚ እንዲሆኑ የሚያስችል የማህበራዊ ዘርፍ አገልግሎት ሰጭ ክፍል በመተማ ከተማ ማዘጋጀት።

##### ምክረ ሐሳብ 2

- ከፍትህ አካላት ጋር በመሆን ሕገ-ወጥ የድንበር አስተዳደር ላይ በሚሳተፉ አካላት ላይ እርምጃ መውሰድ።

##### ምክረ ሐሳብ 3

- የመረጃ አያያዝ ሥርዓትን በመዘርጋት የድንበር አስተዳደርን ማሻሻል

##### ምክረ ሐሳብ 2

- በመተማ ከተማ ለስደት ተመላሾች የማቋቋሚያ ማዕከል መገንባት።

##### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- የስደት ተመላሾችን በማቋቋም ሂደት ሥርዓተ-ጾታን ተኮር ሆኖ የአእምሮ ጤና ድጋፍ ለመስጠት የሚያስችሉ ፕሮግራሞች ማዘጋጀት።

#### የወላይታ ሶዶ የማህበረሰብ መድረክ ምክረሃሳቦች

**ጭብጥ 1፡-** የሥራ ዕድል ፈጠራና ኢ-መደበኛ ፍልሰት

**ግብ፡-** የሥራ ዕድልን በማስፋፋት ኢ-መደበኛ ፍልሰትን መቀነስ

**ዓላማ፤** የሥራ ዕድልን በማስፋፋትና አካባቢያዊ ልማትን የሚያጎልብቱ አሠራሮችን በመዘርጋት መደበኛ ያልሆነ ፍልሰትን በተገቢው መንገድ መቀነስ

#### 2.1. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

##### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- ወጣቶች ስለ ሥራ ያላቸውን አመለካከት ማሻሻል፤ ዕውቀት፣ ሙያዊና ማህበረሰባዊ ክፉትን የማጎልበት ሥራ ማጠናከር፤ ወጣቱ ስለ ሥራ ያለው አመለካከት በበጎ ሁኔታ እንዲለወጥ ቀጣይነት ያለው የስብእና ግንባታ ሥራ በት/ቤት፣ በወጣት ማህበራትና በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ መሥራት፣ ሥልጠና መስጠትና በሶዶ ከተማ የውይይት መድረኮች ማቋቋምና
- ተግባር ተኮር እና የተማሪዎችን የፈጠራ ችሎታ የሚያበረታታ የትምህርት ሥርዓት መዘርጋት፣ (በተለይ ከ4ኛ ክፍል ጀምሮ እንዲህ ዓይነቱ ትምህርት በሥርዓተ - ትምህርቱ ውስጥ ቢካተት)።

##### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- የግብርና ፖሊሲና አሠራር የወላይታ ዞንና ሶዶን አካባቢ ነባራዊ ሁኔታን ባገነዘብ መልኩ ማሻሻል፤ የአካባቢውን አየር ሁኔታ፣ አግሮ ኢኮሎጂ፣ መልክአ ምድር፣ የመሬት ለምነትን ደረጃ መሠረት ያደረገ አካባቢያዊ የፖሊሲ ማሻሻል፤ የግብርና ግብዓት አጠቃቀም በአግሮ ኢኮሎጂ ልዩነት ላይ መሠረት ማድረግ፣ ተገቢ ቴክኖሎጂዎችን መጠቀም።

##### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- የጥቃቅንና አነስተኛ ኢንተርፕራይዞችን አሠራር በማሻሻል ለወጣቶች የሥራ ዕድል ፈጠራን ማስፋፋት፤
- የቢሮክራሲያዊ መጓተትን መቀነስ፤ የአነስተኛ ቢዝነሶች ማቋቋሚያ ፓኬጆችን ማሻሻልና
- ተቋማቱ በፍላጎትና በሙያ መሠረት እንዲመሠረቱ ማድረግ፤ እና ለተመላሽ ፍልሰተኞች የተሻለ ድጋፍ ማድረግ።

**ጭብጥ 2፤** የወጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት

**ግብ፤** የወጭ ሀገር የስራ ስምሪት የቅጥር ሂደት ማሻሻል

**አላማ፤** የወጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪትን ቀልጣፋ፤ ተደራሽና ውጤታማ ማድረግ

## 2.2. የቀረቡ ምክር ሐሳቦች

### ምክር ሐሳብ 1

- ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ ለሚሄዱ ዜጎች የፖስታርት አሰጣጥ ሂደቶችን በማሻሻል ወጭ ቆጣቢ ማድረግና ፖስታርት የሚሰጠው ተቋም (የኢሚግሬሽን፤ ዜግነትና ወሳኝ ችግሮችን ለመፍታት) ቅርንጫፎችን ማስፋፋት እና ያልተማከለ አሠራር መዘርጋት፤ የዲጂታል ዘዴን ማጠናከር፤ የኤጀንሲውን አሠራር ግልጽና ተጠያቂ ማድረግ።

### ምክር ሐሳብ 2

- ወደ ውጭ የሚሄዱ ሠራተኞች በትክክል የሥራ ውል ፈጽመው እንዲሄዱ ማድረግ፤ ውሉ በትክክል እንዲፈጸምና መብታቸው እንዲጠበቅ ኤጀንሲዎች ላይ ተከታታይ ክትትል ማድረግ።

### ምክር ሐሳብ 3

- የውጭ ሀገር ሥራ ስምሪት ከሙያ ጋር የማስተሳሰር ሥራ ማጠናከር እና ወደ ውጭ የሚሄዱ ሠራተኞች ማሟላት የሚገባቸውን መስፈርቶች ሥልጠናን ጨምሮ ድጋፍ ማድረግ፤ በመሆኑም የቴክኒክና ሙያ የትምህርት ሥልጠና ማዕከላት ወደ ውጭ ለሥራ የሚሄዱ ሠልጣኞችን ፍላጎት ላይ መሠረት ያደረገ ሥልጠና መስጠት፤
- የሥልጠና ዘዴያቸውና ፈተናዎች ተግባር ተኮር እንዲሆኑ ማድረግ፤ በተግባር ተኮር ሥልጠና ላይ ከዚህ በፊት ፍልስጥኛ ሠራተኛ ሆነው የሥራ ልምድ ያላቸውና ስለ መዳረሻ ሀገሮች ባህልና ቋንቋ ልምድ ያላቸውን ማሳተፍ፤
- ኤጀንሲዎችን መቆጣጠርና ሕገወጥ ሥራ ላይ ሲሰማሩ ተጠያቂ ማድረግና የኤጀንሲዎች ፈቃድ አሰጣጥ እንደገና ማጤን ፍቃዳቸውን ከመታደሱ በፊት በአፈጻጸማቸው፤ በሙያቸው፤ በቁርጠኝነታቸውና በምግባራቸው መለካት።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 4

- ውጤታማ የሆኑ የሌሎች አገሮችን ልምድ በመውሰድ በመደበኛው መንገድ የሚሄዱ ፍልስጥኛ ሠራተኞች በቀላል ወጭ ገንዘብ የሚልኩበት፤ ቁጠባ የሚፈጽሙበትና የማኅበራዊ ዋስትና አገልግሎት የሚያገኙበት መንገድ መፈለግ።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 5

- የኢትዮጵያ ኤምባሲዎች ለፍልስጥኛ ሠራተኞች የሚያደርጉትን ድጋፍ ማሻሻል፤ ኤምባሲዎችን ለፍልስጥኛው ተደራሽ የሚያደርጉ የተሻሻሉ አሠራሮች ማስተዋወቅ፤
- ኤምባሲዎች በተቀባይ ሀገር የሚመጡ ፍልስጥኛ ሠራተኞችን መረጃ ከመድረሻ ከኤርፖርት ሲወርዱ መረጃ መያዝና የውጭ ጉዳይ ሚኒስቴር የሚመድባቸው በተለይ በፍልስጥኛ ጉዳዮች ላይ የሚሠሩ የሥራ ባለሙያዎች የሚመደቡበትን ሀገር ቋንቋና ባህል ጠንቅቀው እንዲያውቁ ማድረግ

**ጭብጥ 3፡-** የፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾች አያያዝ

**ግብ፡-** ለፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾች ተገቢ አገልግሎት መስጠትና ማቋቋም

**ዓላማ፡-** ለፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾች የአገልግሎት ተደራሽነት ማሻሻል፤ በአገልግሎቶች አቅርቦት እና ከፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾች ጥበቃን በተመለከተ ብልሹ አሠራሮችን ማስተካከል

## 2.3. የፖሊሲ ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- ሙስና፤ አድልዎ እና ሌሎች ብልሹ አሠራሮችን በመቅረፍ ከፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾችን የመልሶ ማቋቋም እና የሚሰጣቸውን አገልግሎቶችን በመንግሥት መዋቅር ውስጥ የሚያስተባብር ተቋም በማቋቋም የበለጠ ተደራሽ ማድረግና
- ለባለድርሻ አካላት የመንግሥት ሃላፊዎችንና ባለሙያዎችን ጨምሮ ሥልጠና መስጠት፤ በፍልስጥኛ አስተዳደር ውስጥ ተጠያቂነት እና ግልጽነትን ማስፈንና ዳግም ለመሄድ ለሚፈልጉ ተመላሾች ተጨማሪ የክህሎት ሥልጠና እንዲወስዱ ማድረግ።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- የፍልስጥኛ ተመላሾችን ለመቋቋም የሚገደፉ መርሐ-ግብሮች ለሥርዓተ-ጾታ ትኩረት የሰጡ ማድረግና
- ለስደት ተመላሾች የስነልቦና ምክር አገልግሎት ማዘጋጀት።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- ጉዳት ለደረሰባቸው ተመላሾች የስነ-ልቦና የአጭር ጤና ድጋፍ መስጠትና
- ለደህንነታቸው ስጋት ላለባቸው ፍልስጥኛ ድጋፍ መስጠትና የጎላ የኢኮኖሚ ችግር ላለባቸው የማኅበራዊ ዋስትና ሽፋን የሚያገኙበትን መንገድ መፈለግና የትምህርት/የሥልጠና ዕድል መስጠት።



**ጭብጥ 4፤ ኢ-መደበኛ ፍልሰት**

**ግብ፤** መደበኛ ያልሆነን ፍልሰት መከላከል፤ መቆጣጠርና መቀነስ

**አላማ፤** መደበኛ ያልሆነን ፍልሰት ለመከላከል፤ ለመቆጣጠርና ለመቀነስ የህግ፤ የአደረጃጀትና የአሠራር ሁኔታዎችን ማሻሻል

**2.4. የፖሊሲ ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ሥልቶች**

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1**

- መደበኛ ያልሆነ ፍልሰትን ለመከላከልና ለመቀነስ ወጥ/ግልጽ /የሆነ ኃላፊነት እና ተጠያቂነት የሚቀበል ተቋማዊ አደረጃጀትን ማመቻቸት፤
- በባለድርሻ አካላት መሥሪያ ቤቶች ውስጥ የፍልሰት ጉዳይን የሚከታተል ተጠሪ መመደብ፤
- በፍልሰት አስተዳደር ላይ የሚሰሩ ተቋማት መካከል ከፌደራል እስከ ክልል እንዲሁም እስከ አካባቢ መንግሥት ድረስ ቀጣይነት ያለው የእርስ በርስ ትብብርና ትስስር ማጠናከርና
- ቅንጅታዊ አሠራር ፣ የትብብር መንፈስ፣ ጥምረት በመንግሥት ተቋማት፣ በዓለም አቀፍ ተቋማትና በጎ አድራጎች ድርጅት መካከል ማጠናከርና የፍልሰት አስተዳደርን ለመከታተልና ለማቀላጠፍ የሚረዳ በፍልሰት ላይ የሚሰሩ ተቋማትን የሚያስተሳስር የመረጃ መረብ ማቋቋም።

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2**

- መደበኛ ያልሆነ ፍልሰትን ለማስተዳደር የአካባቢ መንግሥት የፍልሰት መረጃ አደራጅቶ መያዝ ለዚህም ይረዳ ዘንድ ጥራት ያለው መረጃ ለመስብሰብና ለማደራጀት የሚረዳ መዋቅር (ተቋም) ና ስታንዳርድ ማዘጋጀትና በሥራ ላይ ማዋልና በመረጃ አሰበሰብ ዙሪያ ለባለድርሻ አካላት የዐቅም ግንባታ ሥልጠና ማዘጋጀት።

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3**

- ሕገወጥ አዘዋዋሪዎችን እና ድንበር አሻጋሪዎችን የመቆጣጠር ሥርዓትን ማሻሻል፤
- ክስ የሚቀርብባቸውን እና የቅጣት ውሳኔን የሚያገኙትን አዘዋዋሪዎችና ድንበር አሻጋሪዎችን ቁጥር መጨመርና የሰው ልጅ ማዘዋወር ወንጀል ተለዋዋጭነት አኳያ ለፍትህ አካላት ተከታታይ የአቅም ግንባታ ሥልጠና መስጠትና
- የፍትሕ አካላት ሥራ ውጤት የሚለካበት መንገድ ማዘጋጀት።

**ጭብጥ 5፡- የአገር ውስጥ ስደት/ፍልሰት**

**ግብ፡-** በወላይታ ዞን እና አካባቢዉ የአገር ውስጥ ስደትን/ፍልሰትን ሁኔታ ማሻሻል

**ዓላማ፡-** የሀገር ውስጥ ፍልሰትን በአካባቢው መቀነስና ፍልሰቶች በመዳረሻ ቦታዎች አገልግሎቶችን እንዲያገኙ ማድረግ

**2.5. የፖሊሲ ምክረ ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች**

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1**

- በገጠርና በአነስተኛ ከተሞች ልማትን (ኢንቨስትመንትን) በማጠናከር ወደ ትላልቅ ከተሞች የሚደረገውን ፍልሰት መቀነስና
- በመነሻ አካባቢ ስለ ፍልሰት ያለውን ሚዛናዊ ያለሆነ ዕይታ ለማስተካከል የግንዛቤ ማሰጫበጫ ትምህርት ማዘጋጀት፤ በመነሻ አካባቢ ከፍተኛ የሰው ጉልበት የሚፈልግ ልማትን ማጠናከር።

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3**

- የዜጎች በማንኛውም የአገሪቷ ክፍል የመኖርና የመሥራት መብታቸውን ማረጋገጥና መፈናቀልን መከላከል፤
- በአሠሪና ሠራተኛ ሕግ ያልታቀፉ የሥራ ዘርፎች እንደ የቤት ሠራተኛ ያለው በሕጉ እንዲካተቱ ማድረግና
- በጎዳና ላይ በጥቃቅን ሥራ ላይ ለተሰማሩ ዜጎች የክፋት፣ የሥራ ቦታ፣ የብድርና ሌሎች ድጋፎች መስጠት።

**ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2**

- ከተሞች ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ የሚፈልሱ ሰዎችን ታሳቢ ያደረገ የረዥም እና አጭር ጊዜ ዕቅድ እንዲያዘጋጁ ማድረግና
- ፍልሰተኞች ማኅበራዊ አገልግሎቶችን እንዲያገኙ የከተማ ነዋሪነት መታወቂያ ወረቀት እንዲያገኙ ማመቻቸት።

**ጭብጥ፡-** ሕገወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውር

**ግብ፡-** ቀጣይነት ያለው የኅብረተሰብ ተሳትፎ በማሳደግ ሕገወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውርን መከላከል

**ዓላማ፡-** ሕገወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውርን መከላከል፤ መቆጣጠርና፤ ለተጎድዎች አስፈላጊውን ድጋፍ መስጠት

## 2.6. ምክረ-ሐሳቦችና ስልቶች፤

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 1

- የኅብረተሰብ ተሳትፎን በማጎልበት ሕገወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውር መከላከል፤
- ሕገወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውርን ከሥር መሠረቱ ለመከላከል በማኅበረሰብ ደረጃ የሕፃናት ዝውውር አስከፊነት/አደጋ ዙሪያ ለኅብረተሰቡ የግንዘቤ ማሰጫበጫ ሥራ ማጠናከር
- በመደበኛ ትምህርት ቤትና በጎልማሶች ትምህርት ውስጥ ስለ ሕገ ወጥ የሕፃናት ዝውውር አስከፊነት ማስተማር፤
- ኅብረተሰቡ በሰፊው በሚገኝባቸው ቦታዎች ለምሳሌ ያህል በቀብር ሥነ ሥርዓቶች፣ በተለያዩ የሕዝብ ስብሰባዎችና በሕዝብ በዓላት ላይ ስለ ጉዳዩ ማስተማር
- በተጨማሪም በመገናኛ ብዙኃንና በማኅበራዊ ሚዲያ ስለ የሕፃናት ዝውውር አስከፊነት ትምህርት መስጠት፤
- የሕፃናት ዝውውርን በመቆጣጠር ሥራ ላይ የሃይማኖት ተቋማት፣ የዕድር መሪዎች፣ ታዋቂ ሽማግሌዎችና የሞዴል ወላጆችን ተሳትፎ ማሻሻልና
- በሕፃናት መብት ዙሪያ በቀበሌ ደረጃ በኮሚቴ የሚመራ ቀጣይነት ያለው የማኅበረሰብ የውይይት መድረክ ማቋቋም፤ ማደራጀትና መከታተል።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 2

- ለተጋለጫና ሕፃናት ድጋፍ በመስጠት የሕፃናት ዝውውር መከላከል፤
- የኅብረተሰቡ እርስ በርስ ትብብር በማጠናከር ችግር ላይ ያሉ ወላጆችንና ሕፃናትን የሚደገፉት አሠራር መዘርጋትና
- ሕገወጥ አዘዋዋሪዎችን በማጋለጥ ረገድ የኅብረተሰቡን ተሳትፎን ማሻሻልና ወላጅ-አጥ ሕፃናት ቋሚ ድጋፍ የሚያገኙበት ዘዴ ማመቻቸት።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 3

- ተጎድ ሕፃናት ወደ ኅብረተሰቡ እንዲመለሱና እንዲቀላቀሉ ማስቻል፤
- የፈለሱ ሕፃናትን መልሶ ከማቀላቀልና ከማቋቋም አኳያ በመንግሥት በኩል በፖሊሲና በደንብና መመሪያ ተደግፎ የሚሠራ ሥራ ትኩረት መስጠት።

### ምክረ-ሐሳብ 4

- የሕግ ተፈጻሚነትነትን በማጠናከር በሕፃናት ዝውውር ላይ የሚሳተፉትን በሕግ ተጠያቂ እንዲሆኑ ማድረግና
- የሕፃናት ዝውውርን ለመከላከል የወጡ ሕጎችን በተገቢው መንገድ ተፈጻሚ ማድረግና አዘዋዋሪዎችና አጋሮቻቸው አስተማሪ ቅጣት እንዲያገኙ ማድረግና

