

ANNEXES

ANNEXES: Causes and dynamics of mixed unskilled migrants trafficked within the Horn region. A study including Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan



Picture, 2017, Clinic at Hitsats Refugee Camp, Tigray region (Ethiopia). Photo by Mirjam van Reisen

Annexes: Meeting Programmes and Powerpoint presentations

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Annex I. 29 January 2018 – Dissemination meeting Mekelle University,
Ethiopia

High Level Meeting on mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa

January 29, 2018, Planet Hotel, Mekelle, Ethiopia



Mekelle University
Institute of Population Studies
Center for Migration Studies

High level Meeting on Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa

I. Introduction

Migration as one component of population change has its own effects on the demographic outcomes of an area such as population size, growth rate, composition and distribution of population. In areas where the rate of natural increase is insignificant, like in developed nations and urban areas of developing countries, the demographic outcomes (population size, growth rate, composition and spatial distributions) are mainly attributed by migration. And international migration between countries and internal migration within countries have become the main source of population change within recent decades. For instance, in urban areas of Ethiopia, fertility rate is rapidly declining even has reached below replacement level of fertility in cities such as Addis Ababa (TFR=1.7) and then the rate of natural increase is also proportionally diminishing. As a result, future urban population growth is expected from massive rural-urban migration due to human capital development and reduction of resources share per head in rural areas of the country.

For the past decades, migration has been the point of discourse among politicians, researchers, academia and others globally. This is owing to the fact that irrespective of its form, no continent is immune of migration and its ramifications. Globally, the migration stream is characterized by the flow from developing to the developed world triggered by diverse but complementary causes which operate both in the sending and receiving countries. Due to the ever growing number of immigrants, the potential destination countries have continually been changing their policies and most of them have been closing their doors through stringent border control and other legal frameworks. However, despite the existence of such deterrent policies and other measures, the number of international migrants has been growing alarmingly; its form has changed from legal to illegal migration that involves different actors such as brokers, smugglers and traffickers. Consequently, the number of illegal emigrants, refugees and the resultant number of deportees has been escalating in Sub-Saharan African countries in general and Ethiopia in particular. As a result, innocent citizens have been facing innumerable human rights violations by those greedy smuggler and traffickers. Besides, different empirical studies revealed that, it is the young portion of the population who is involving in migration either legally and illegally by giving the meager resources they have at hand. This is also a hurdle for a nation which strives to realize socio-economic progress and development.

The migration problem in the Horn of Africa, which consists of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Djibouti and Somalia, has been substantial in the past four decades. During the period between 1978 and 1995, flows of refugees in the region peaked (Bariagaber, 2006). The political overthrow of the Ethiopian Imperial Government in 1974, the independence struggle of Eritrea, the war between Ethiopia and Somalia between 1977 and 1978, and the civil conflict in Sudan and Somalia in the 1980s have all been mentioned as major catalysts of large involuntary movements of people in the region (Bariagaber, 1997). Exploring the causes of migration patterns in the Horn of Africa is complex due to the fact that there are so many agents present at the same time.

Apart from war and political issues, ecological factors are also seen as drivers of population movements in the Horn of Africa (Berhanu & White, 2000; Waal, 1991). Governments also played a large role in manipulating population movements, often out of security reasons.

Migration in Ethiopia has historically been characterized by complex flows arising from a combination of root causes. These root causes have included poverty, drought, political repression, forced repatriation, and forced resettlement. It is evident that extreme poverty and lack of good governance have been and continue to be key driving forces for migration in the country. Without increased food security, infrastructure, and employment opportunities, it can be anticipated that migration flows out of the region will continue.

Migration flows from Ethiopia have been largely characterized by refugee flows and increasingly by skilled migration and trafficking. Refugee flows are still occurring today as people continue to flee extreme poverty, drought and political repression. Skilled migration from Ethiopia has been increasing since the 2000s, especially within the health profession, as there is an international demand for health care workers. The government of Ethiopia has sought to encourage the return of skilled migrants by offering tax breaks and other incentives to entice return. It appears, however, that due to the poor living conditions in Ethiopia, skilled workers are not attracted to return. And trafficking has become an increasing problem both internally and internationally from Ethiopia as women and children are exploited into the domestic work and prostitution. Some of the problems of trafficking in the country are being addressed by some nongovernmental organizations (partners), which seek to assist victims and provide education. Without addressing the root causes of vulnerability it appears that trafficking will continue, however. It is a fairly likely estimation that migration flows from Ethiopia will continue to increase due to limited employment opportunities, poverty, overpopulation, food scarcity, and political instability. Migration is a livelihood strategy for many people within Ethiopia, and international migration is a desirable option for both skilled and unskilled individuals in search of better opportunities. It appears that until large-scale development and change occurs in Ethiopia, international migration will continue to be a desired possibility for many Ethiopians.

Accordingly, it is with the aim of addressing the above mentioned migration issues, the Institute of Population Studies, Center for Migration Studies (CMS) at Mekelle University, is initiating a high level meeting on mixed-migration.

The meeting will permit to reach consensus on major migration issues plaguing the Horn of Africa region and forward ways for harnessing migration towards socio-economic development of the region while at the same time coming up with viable options and policy directions to reduce, if not alleviate irregular migration and human trafficking from the region.

The meeting is expected to come up with innovative ideas on how to manage migration in general and control illegal migration in particular and would serve as input to designing appropriate legal frameworks, guiding principles and policies at national and international levels. Workable mechanisms meant to curb the problem of clandestine migration which has been ravaging the life of individuals are expected to be forwarded during the meeting. Integration of migration into the development agenda of the nations in the region by creating conducive environment for Diasporas to invest in their home countries and ways for technology transfer are also a concern of the meeting.

II. Objectives of the meeting

The high level meeting will be conducted with the aim of achieving the following objectives:

1. To enhance the awareness level of the danger of human trafficking in the digital era, uses and abuses of technologies
2. To address the causes and dynamics of mixed migration with a special focus on unskilled migration
3. To discuss dynamics of human trafficking between refugees and host communities as well as experience of African monitors and returnee women migrants in Ethiopia.
4. To have a discussion on building resilience; economic policy and livelihood in migration prone societies as well as support for post traumatic stress on mobile devices and related coping mechanisms.
5. To discuss and share experience on the possibilities of designing Migration Policy in Ethiopia and /or in the region

III. Expected outputs of the high level meeting

At the end of the meeting, the participants will

- ✓ Have clear understanding of the causes and consequences of mixed migration in general and unskilled migration in particular
- ✓ Enhance the level of awareness about the danger of Human Trafficking in the digital era
- ✓ Develop a better understanding on the roles of economic Integration of the countries in the Horn of Africa towards minimizing irregular migration
- ✓ Develop an understanding of the causes and dynamics of mixed migration with a special focus on unskilled migration
- ✓ Acquire knowledge and inputs needed for designing relevant migration policies in the region
- ✓ Have a good understanding of human trafficking between refugees and host communities
- ✓ Reach consensus on building resilience; economic policy and livelihood in migration prone societies

IV. Participants of the high level meeting

The participants of this conference consist of a mix of policy and decision makers, academia & research institutions, planners and implementers, Governmental Organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders working in migration and related areas.

Annex II. 27 February 2018 – Dissemination meeting The Hague, the Netherlands

Programme

A full list of participants is available through the organisers

In collaboration with Tilburg University and ZOA



<p align="center">Human Trafficking and Mixed Migration in Sub-Sahara Africa 27 February 2018, 9:00AM – 14.00 Spaces Rode Olifant – conference room 12 Zuid Hollandlaan 7 2596 AL The Hague The Netherlands https://www.spacesworks.com/the-hague/rode-olifant/</p>	
8.30	Registration and coffee
9:00-9.45	<p>Welcome Evert Jan Pierik, ZOA</p> <p>Brief introduction to the projects Prof. Dr. Mirjam van Reisen, Tilburg University</p> <p>Opening: Mr. Jurriën Norder, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, migration coordinator Sub-Sahara Africa</p>
9.45-10.45	<p align="center">Exploration of Mixed Migration Dynamics</p> <p>Moderator: Martin Plaut, journalist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economics and Migration Dynamics – by Dr. Aradom Gebrekidon Abbay, Mekelle University, Ethiopia o Border dynamics– a case study of an African border - Kjetil Tronvoll, Oslo Analytica and Bjorknes University College, Norway o Migration: regional and local dynamics - Kibrom Berhe, Mekelle University, Ethiopia o Mixed migration from Eritrea, Rita Mazzocchi, Tangaza University, Kenya
10.45 – 11.15	<p align="center">Discussion</p> <p align="center">Moderator: Martin Plaut, journalist</p>
11.15-12.15	<p align="center">Livelihood and Resilience</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Dr. Kinfe Abraha Gebre-Egziabher, Director Institute of Population Studies, Mekelle University, Ethiopia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Refugees and livelihood. A case study of Hitsats - by Kristina Melicherova, Tilburg University, The Netherlands o Livelihoods in Shemelba – by Shishay Tadesse Abay, Mekelle University, Ethiopia. o Support for Post-Traumatic Stress on mobile devices - by Selam Kidane, Tilburg University, PhD candidate, The Netherlands
12.15-12.45	<p align="center">Discussion</p> <p align="center">Prof. Dr. Mirjam van Reisen, Tilburg University</p>
12.45	<p>Closing Addresses by Matteo Oppizzi, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development Directorate D – EU-Africa Relations, East and Southern Africa</p>
13.15-14.00	Closure of the meeting – followed by lunch and informal discussions

For questions on the venue: +31 (0)70 2400 800 - For questions on the agenda email: bvallejo@uvt.nl



A part of the research featured in this meeting was financed by the European Commission. The contents of this meeting report are the sole responsibility of Tilburg University and its partners and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

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Meeting report: Human Trafficking and Mixed Migration in Sub-Sahara Africa

The Hague, 27 February 2018

On February 27th 2018 in The Hague, the Netherlands, a meeting on 'Human Trafficking and Mixed Migration in Sub-Sahara Africa' was held. The meeting presented results of research covering Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan. The meeting included contributions from academics, experts and policy makers.

Evert Jan Pierik from ZOA opened the meeting with a word of welcome. ZOA, co-organisier of the meeting, is an organization that helps victims of disasters and conflicts. They are active on the ground in different countries, including in the Horn of Africa.

Prof. Dr. Mirjam van Reisen, on behalf of Tilburg University, gave an introduction to the projects. She explained briefly the research projects that were going to be presented that morning, highlighting the importance of understanding what is happening on the ground. The opening of the meeting by Jurriën Norder, from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, followed the introduction. He opened the meeting by explaining the six pillars of migration policy of the Dutch government. He then explained how the Dutch government wants to tackle the root causes and manage a good return-policy with a emphasis on respecting human rights.

The first panel of presentations focused on exploration of mixed migration dynamics and the situation on the ground, moderated by journalist Martin Plaut. The first speaker was a researcher from a university in Ethiopia.* His presentation was about causes of migration and the positive and negative economic and social effects of migration. He explained the key issue: how to stop remittances financing illegal migration and use it to improve the economy?

Prof. Dr. Kjetil Tronvoll, Oslo Analytica and Bjorknes University College, followed. His project aims to understand the new border dynamics in four buffer zones along the Eritrea-Ethiopia border. The hypothesis is that more the border is solidified, the more it is an invitation for escape. A more porous border is seen as an opportunity with more cross-border contact. An intervention from a researcher from a university in Kenya continued on the same subject and gave an explanation as to why an open border is seen as an opportunity. Traditionally people are nomads and share the same culture and identities across the borders, so daily crossing is a cultural routine. By closing the borders, people who feel vulnerable will try and leave to Somalia or Ethiopia. Leaving the borders open would have a positive impact.

The fourth speaker was another researcher from Kenya. She explained her research "Mixed Migration from Eritrea". In her research she tries to understand why people, and especially youth, are fleeing from Eritrea. She explained the push factors out of Eritrea.

The first panel was followed by a discussion moment where people from the audience could ask questions to the members of the panel. The interesting questions led to a discussion about migration policies, and the causes of migration.

Livelihood and resilience was the focus of the second panel. The moderator of this panel was an Ethiopian Professor. The first speaker of this panel was Kristina Melicherova from Tilburg University in The Netherlands. She presented her research, which is a case study in Hitsats about refugees and livelihoods. The idea was to try and understand more about the livelihoods in the refugee camp. The

findings were that the livelihoods opportunities of camp refugees are very low and she gave some recommendations as to how to improve this.

The second speaker of this panel was a researcher with expertise on livelihoods in refugee camps. He presented his research on livelihoods in Shimelba refugee camp in Ethiopia. In his findings he talked about the lack of resources and livelihood opportunities and urges the international community to help the refugees to support themselves.

The last speaker was Selam Kidane, a PhD researcher at Tilburg University, on support for Post-Traumatic Stress on mobile devices. In her presentation, she explained the impact of trauma on the decisions refugees make. In order to improve this decision making process, she highlighted the potential that ICTs can have on delivering sustainable and accessible trauma support. She illustrated by explaining how they tested the approach in Uganda and in a refugee camp in Ethiopia, and compared the results of both locations.

After the second panel, there was a moment for discussion and the floor was opened for questions from the audience. This discussion linked the presentations together by explaining the research done on trauma in Uganda and Ethiopia. The results showed that a combination of livelihood support and receiving trauma support showed the best impact on socioeconomic resilience. This was followed by questions from the floor on trauma.

Matteo Oppizzi, Director-General for International Cooperation and Development Directorate D - EU-Africa relations, East and Southern Africa, closed the meeting. He talked about how the EU is responding to the migration in the Horn of Africa. It wants to assume to different angles: from the perspective of state and from the perspective of individuals. He then explained a new project in Northern Sudan in which the EU wants to provide protection for people on the move. He stressed that they do not have an agreement with Sudan, but have a commitment to Sudanese people and are trying to empower the population.

* Note: for privacy reasons, some names have been removed from this report

Economic Policy and Livelihoods in Migration Societies

February, 2018

The Hague, Netherlands



A part of the research featured in this meeting was financed by the European Commission. The contents of this meeting are the sole responsibility of Tilburg University and its partners and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

Outline

- **Overview**
- **Economic and social effects of migration**
- **Key challenges**
- **Important policy directions**

Overview



- **In recent years, there has been a growing interest on the subject of migration.**
- **Not only on issues of scale, structure and regional trends, but more so on the socio-economic impact of migration.**

Causes of migration (push factors)

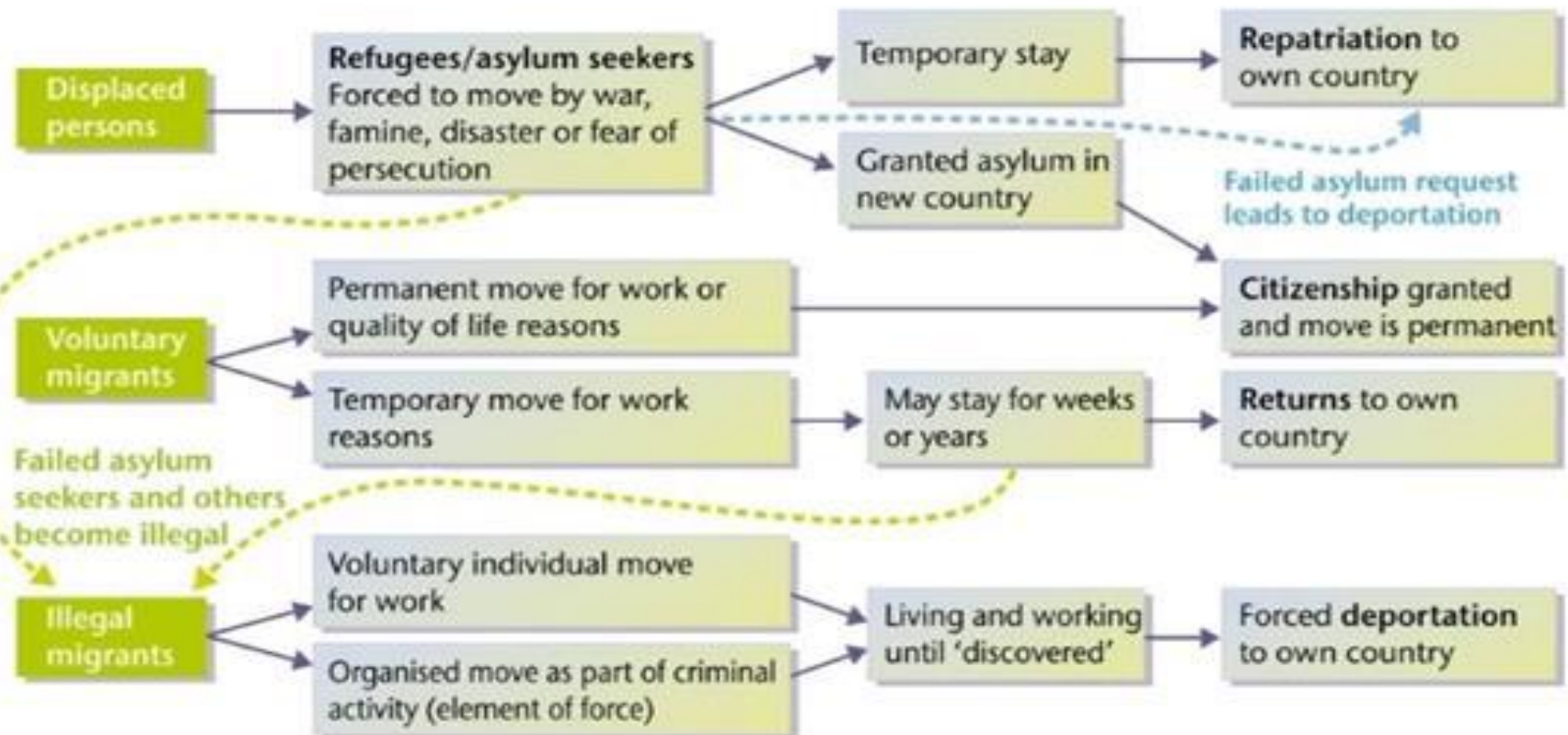
1. Internal factors:

Political, economical, social, technological, and environmental dynamics.

2. External factors:

Globalization process

Types of migrant



Types of migrant

Economic and social effects of migration

The economic effects of migration vary widely.

Host country

Positive

- Job vacancies and skills gaps can be filled.
- Economic growth can be sustained.
- The pension gap can be filled by the contributions of new young workers and they also pay taxes.
- Immigrants bring energy and innovation.
- Host countries are enriched by cultural diversity. Failing schools (and those with falling numbers) can be transformed.

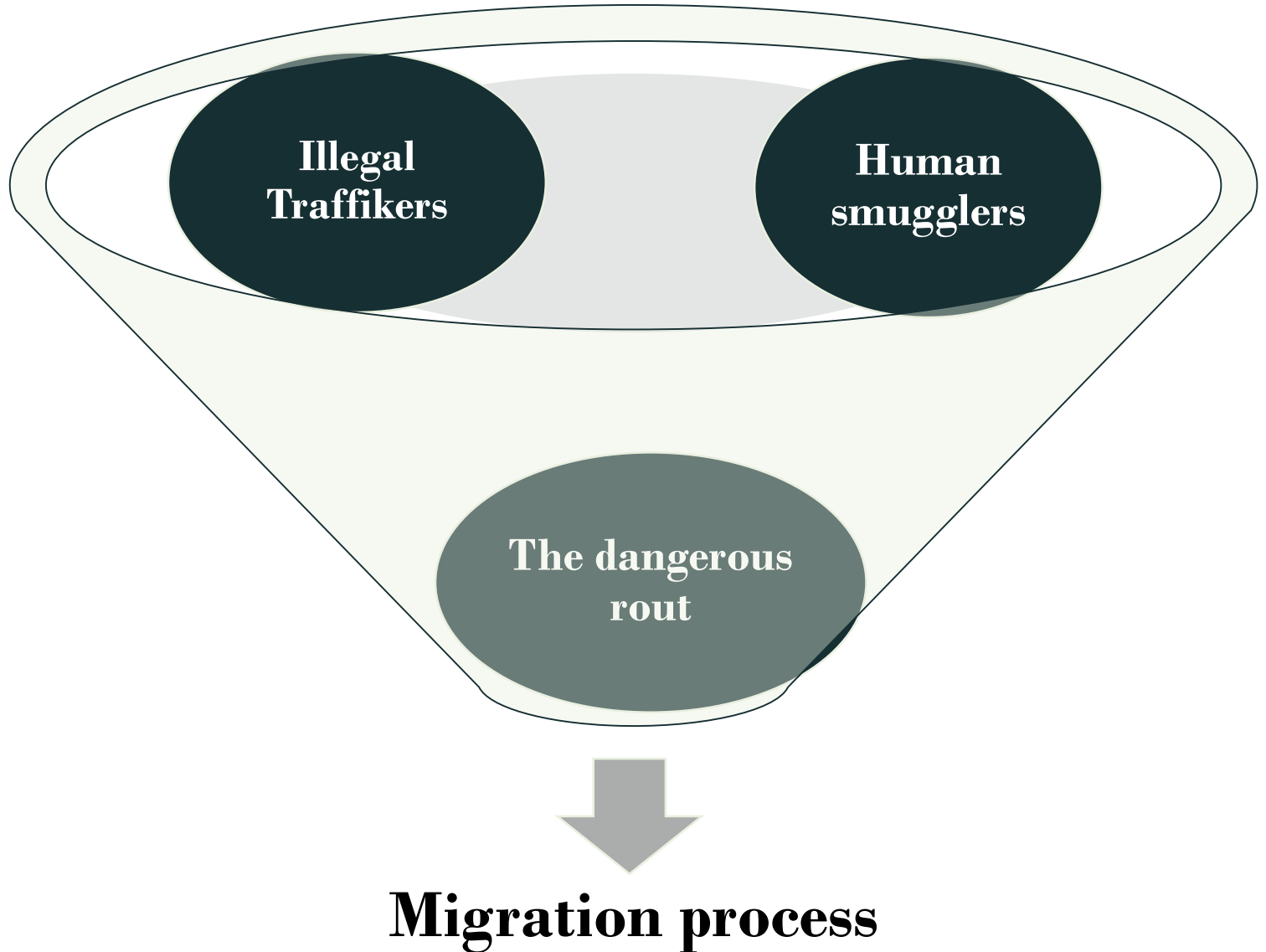
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Country of origin

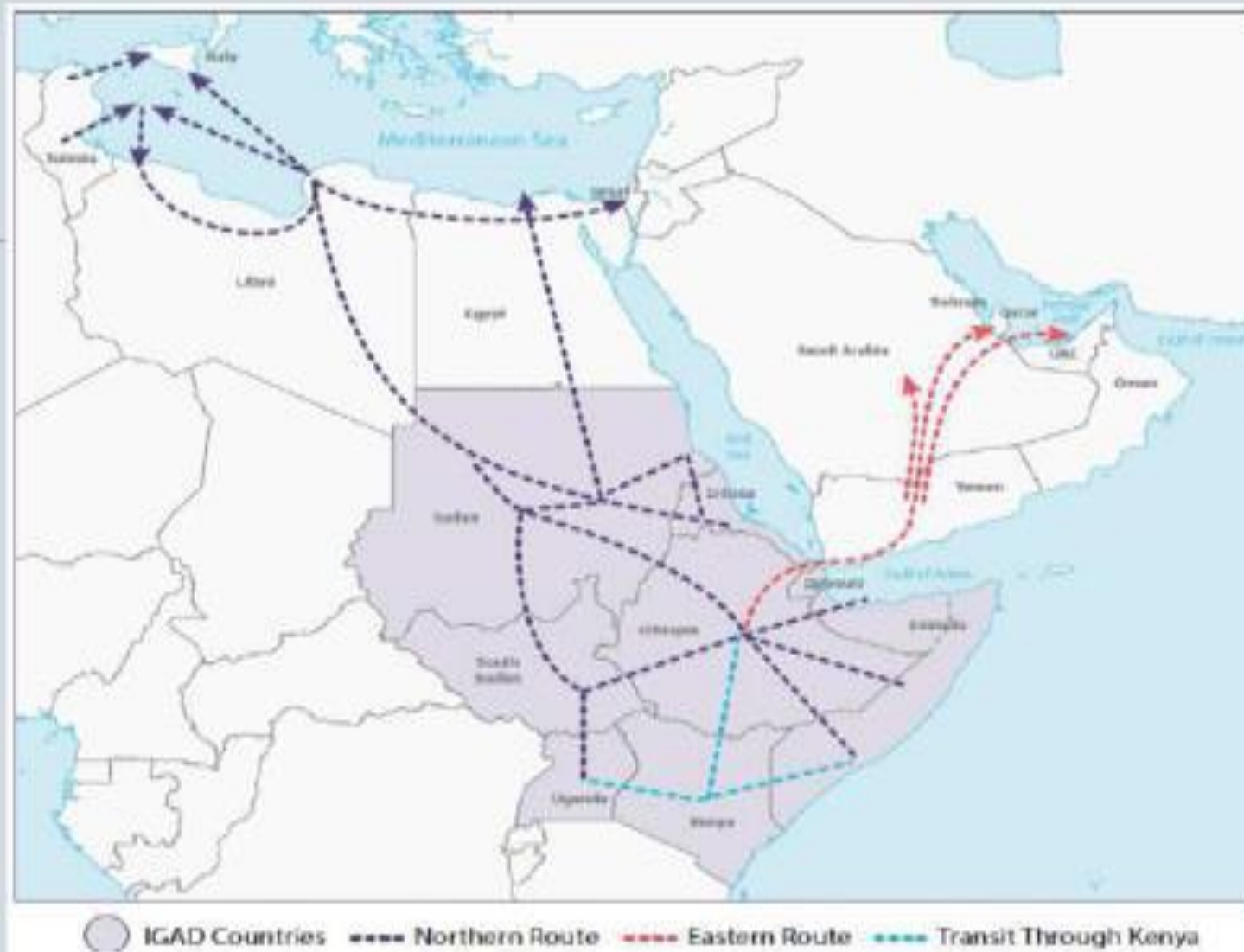
Positive

- Unemployment is reduced and young migrants enhance their life prospects.
- Returning migrants bring savings, skills and international contacts.
- Benefit from **remittances**

The dark side



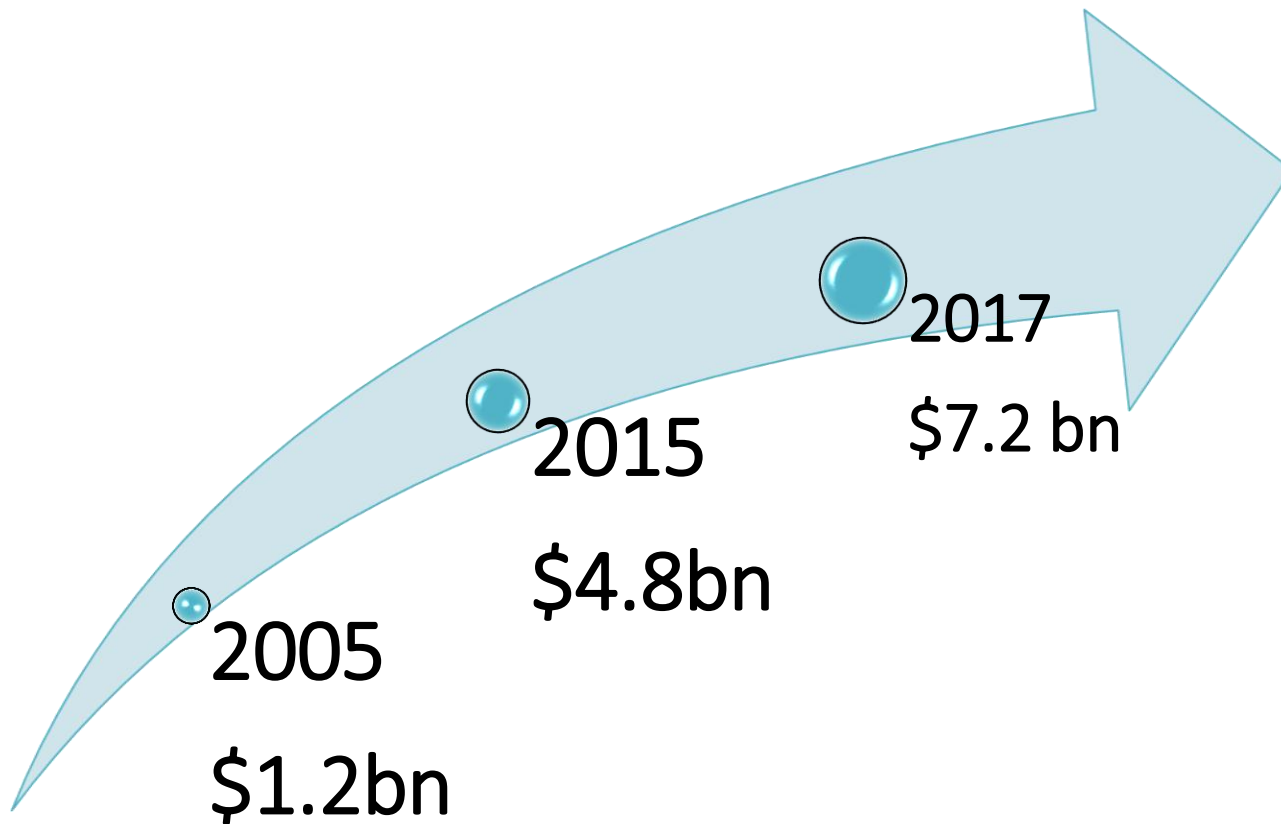




Source: (Tummay, A, 2016)

Europol + Interpol report

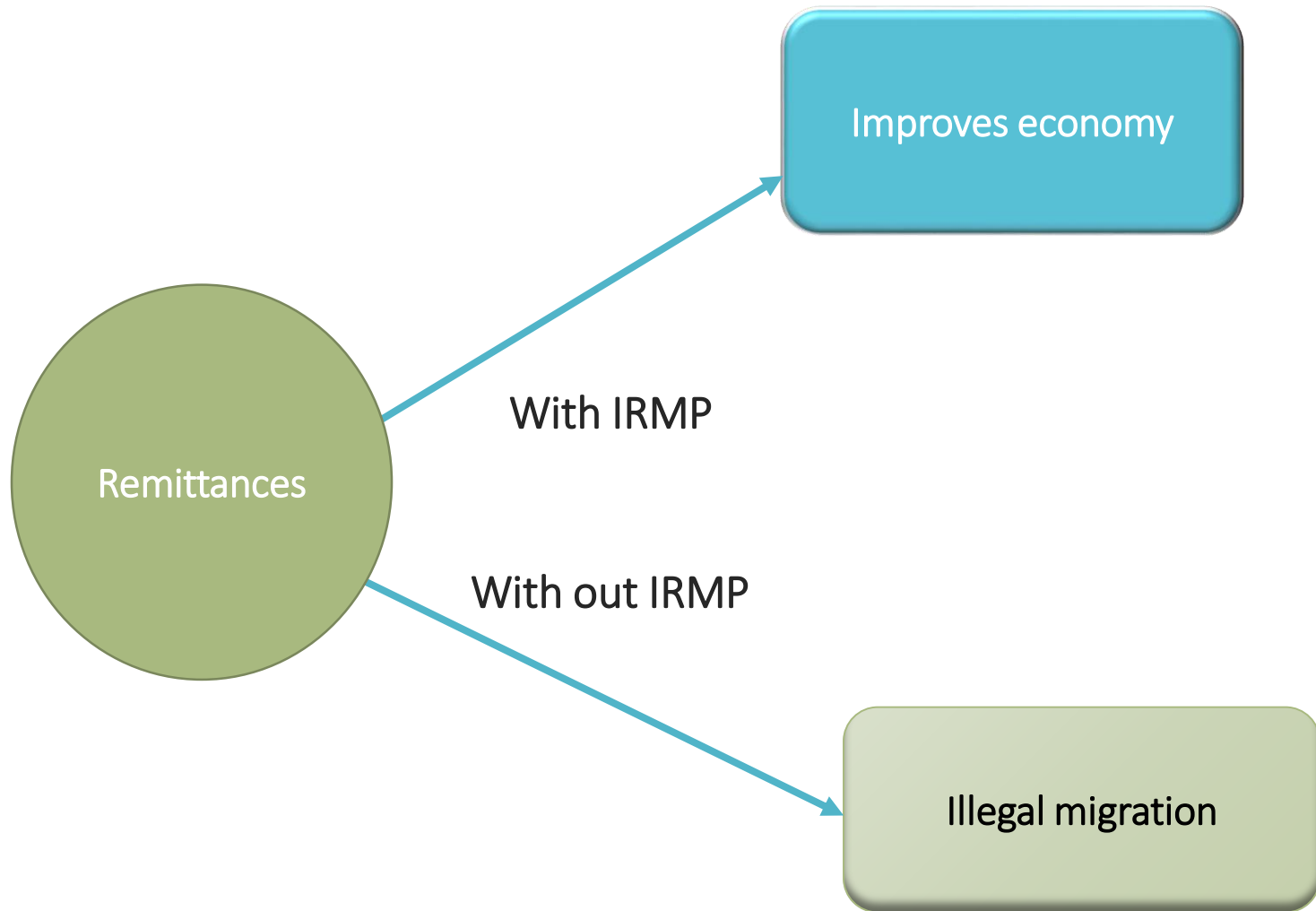
Human trafficking - an average turnovers





Key emerging issue:

- **What is source of finance for the illegal migration?**
- **How to stop illegal migration and inject the money manipulated by illegal traffickers to productive investment activities?**



Weakest point? The key challenge



Absence of integrated regional
migration Policy?

Coordination and partnership ?

Cont'd



Overall, absence of integrated regional migration policy and coordinated activities among the key actors will remain fundamental sources of paradox between economic policy and migration dynamics.

Cont'd

- **But why and how?**



Important Issues in MP

- **Remittances**
- **Migration of experts/brain drain**
- **Rights of migrants/Human trafficking/smuggling**
- **Know-how transfer and diaspora cooperation**
- **Returnees management**
- **Private sector development via migration**
- **Society/social cost of migration**
- **Security**

Cont'd

-
- **Implementation** of migration related policy & legal frameworks in Horn of Africa ?
 - What it is really **lacking**? Why not effective in addressing the problem
 - How it should be executed?
 - To wind up, any policy and legal response to address the problem/issues should be based on the principle of “**integrated regional approach**”



Thank you

Workshop - Human Trafficking and Mixed Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa (27 February 2018)



Eritrea - State Repression, Human Trafficking, Mixed Migration, the reason why youth will continue to leave

Methodology/Challenges

Qualitative

Participatory

- Interactive discussion
- Interviews
- Social gatherings

Snow ball process

- Person to Person referrals

Key Challenges in this process are :

Trust - building , maintaining

Safety -

Dialogue –

Migration

Pre- Liberation

- a. 1952 – Federation
- b. 1961 – Annexation

Destinations:

- Addis Ababa
- Sudan
- Saudi Arabia
- Europe
- USA

Post Liberation (2002 – to date)

- a. UNHCR and Humanitarian Actors report increase in outward movement 2002
- b. Unaccompanied Minors a feature of Eritrean Migration
- c. 01 to 31 January, 2018 - 1,184 Eritreans Europe

Present Drivers of Migration

Never ending National Service

Lack of Personal Freedom

Lack of Future Prospects

Saving what is left of the family

Deteriorating Civil Space

Restrictions of movement



Eritrea Push Factors – Governance

- **Marxist/Leninist Influence**
 - **Democratic Centralism**
- **No Political Parties**
 - **ELF not allowed to repatriate**



Eritrea Push Factors – Governance

- **Dissent/Protest**

- Menkaa - liberation period
- Veterans Associations 1990s
- Berlin Manifesto 2000
(Separation between PFDJ and State)
- G15 2001
- University Student Protest - 2001
- Closure of Independent Media – 2001
- Forto Incident – 2013
- Akkriah 2017



Eritrea –The Push Factors – Governance –Rule of Law



- Arbi Hainett - Freedom Friday
- Extrajudicial Killings

<https://www.africa-express.info/2005/10/25/13017/>

- Special Court
- Judiciary
- Militarisation of Education

Eritrea Push Factors- Governance –Civil & Political Rights - Freedom of Association/Speech

Intolerance of Independent Civil Society

- **Mass Movement Organisation**

- National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW)
- National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS)
- National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW)

- **Veteran Associations**

- Eritrean War Disabled Fighters Association (EWDFA)
- BANA – Women Fighters Association

- **2000 Emergency**

- ✓ Citizen for Peace
- ✓ Haben
- ✓ ESCA
- ✓ International NGOs

- **2005 NGO Proclamation**

Eritrea Push Factors- Governance –Civil & Political Rights - Freedom of Association/Speech

- **2005 NGO proclamation**
- **Closure of Civil Society/NGOs**
- **Exceptions to closure**
 - ✓ **Citizens for Peace**
 - ✓ **Peace Building Centre for Horn of Africa**

- **Intimidation of Diaspora Civil Society**
- **Religious Freedom**

Eritrea Push Factors- Governance –Civil & Political Rights - Freedom of Association/Speech



EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF ERITREA NAIROBI

SEEEK- 535-15/MFAK

The Embassy of the State of Eritrea presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Republic of Kenya, all Diplomatic/Consular Missions and International Organizations accredited to the Republic of Kenya, and has the honour to bring the following communication to the latter's attention:

The Embassy has learnt that a group of subversive Eritrean nationals in Nairobi are planning to organize an illegal political gathering or meeting under the name of 'Eritrean Diaspora in East Africa' on Friday, 20th February 2015 with a main aim of inciting nationals against the Government of the State of Eritrea.

The Embassy has also received information that the Group has invited the Ambassadors or representatives of East African Countries namely Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Sudan, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Embassy would like to inform the esteemed Diplomatic Community that neither the group nor their idea is recognized by the Government of the State of Eritrea and their agenda is unacceptable and doesn't represent the interest of the Eritrean People and Government and would therefore kindly request the esteemed Missions or their representatives not to attend this illegal meeting.

To the amazement of the Embassy of the State of Eritrea, Amb. Haile Menkorios, an Eritrean with a South African passport and a very senior official in the UN system to indicate his position exactly, UN special envoy to African Union, is cited as a guest of honour in the gathering. The Embassy categorically opposes such involvement by a UN staff because it is against the principles and charter of the United Nations.

1 of 2

Ambassador Menkorios and other participants such as Mr. Andebrhan Weldegiorgis (a former Ambassador of Eritrea to Brussels) are, according to their agenda, scheduled to address the gathering with politically motivated speech such as "Current situation of Eritrea and the Region", as part of their ongoing agenda to oust the constitutionally elected Government of Eritrea illegally.

The Embassy further would also like to bring to the attention of the esteemed Diplomatic Missions that the office of the Embassy of the State of Eritrea in Nairobi and the Association of Eritrean Community in Nairobi are the only appointed and legal representatives of the Government of the State of Eritrea and the Eritrean community in the Republic of Kenya respectively and hence kindly requests the Government of Kenya to stop the illegal activities of these subversive elements.

Attached herewith this note verbal is a copy of the agenda of the group's meeting.

The Embassy of the State of Eritrea avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of the Republic of Kenya, all Diplomatic/Consular Missions and International Organizations accredited to the Republic of Kenya the assurance of its highest consideration.

February 19, 2015



Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
The Republic of Kenya
Nairobi

All Diplomatic/ Consular Missions
International Organizations
Accredited to the Republic of Kenya
Nairobi

2 of 2

Eritrea the Push Factors- Governance – National Service

National Service

- 1994
- 1995 Proclamation
- Demobilisation Post Liberation
- 1996

Demobilisation Post Eritrea Ethiopia Border War

- 2001 National Commission for DRP (NCDRP)
- 2002 ; 6000 women; 6000 disabled
- 2003 closed



Eritrea the Push Factors- Governance – Peoples Army



Demobilisation 2015

- Yemane Gebreab April 2015
- Who
- Economy -
- Presidential interference

National Service Salary

Eritrea the Push Factors- Governance – Peoples Army



Restrictions

- Movement – Exit visa requirements
- Licence
- Land
- Women

Peoples Army (Hizbawi Serawit)

- 2010/2012
- Failure to participate in the Peoples Army jeopardises livelihoods
- Interference with harvest activities

Eritrea Push Factors – Governance – Militarised Development Programme– Warsay Yekealo



Warsay Yekealo

- 2002
- Intensification of National Service round up (Gifa)

UN Sanctions, Crimes Against Humanity



2009 UN Sanctions

- **Diaspora Humanitarian Groups**
- **Diaspora Opposition parties**

2015/2016 UN Human Right Commission Report :

- **Human Right Conditions in Eritrea are key contributing factors to the departure of large number of Eritrean**
- **People explain that “ Lack of freedom, never ending National Service, inability to complete education or to fulfil personal aspirations - are key factors in decision to leave”**

God Loves this Country 2001

1. **Abune Zekarias Yohannes,**
Eparch of Asmara

1. **Abune Lukas Milezi,**Eparch of
Barentu

1. **Abune Tesfamariam Bedeho,**
Eparch of Keren

Reconciliation

“.... All efforts must be pursued to expand reconciliation and harmony to the segments and sectors that have **differing views.....**”

Where is My Brother 2014?

1. **Father Mengsteab Tesfamariam**, Eparch of Asmara.
2. **Father Tomas Osman**, Eparch of Barentu.
3. **Father Kidane Yeabio**, Eparch of Keren,
4. **Father Feqremariam Hagos**, Eparch of Segeneiti.

Because of Lack of freedom :

“the youth are fleeing to,
“peaceful countries, to countries
of justice, of work, where one
expresses himself loudly, a
country where one works and
earns.”

“There is no reason to search for
a country of honey if you are in
one.”

Conclusion

The Eritrean Government :

- Does not accept any responsibility for the youth of the country leaving
- It is of the view that those who are leaving are Weak , Defeatist
- It is of the view that recognition of Eritreans as Refugees is encouraging people to leave
- Maintains that it is in state of war with Ethiopia
- Gains financially from the migration process

The Eritrean Governments :

- Is engaging in the Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking discussions to change Western Countries policy toward Eritrean Migrants
- Will not , in the foreseeable future make any changes to Economic, Political, and Social policy to reverse the process
- Will maintain current attitude
- Will seek allies to maintain current attitude

Conclusion

The reality for Eritrean Youth is that before experiencing the brutality of Human Traffickers, they have experienced the same brutality at the hands of their own Government .

While such circumstances continue they will leave



Refugees and livelihood

A case Study from Hitsats

Case study of Hitsats - brief overview

- Study conducted in the Hitsats refugee camp (Northern Ethiopia)
- Objectives of the data collection - Understanding more about livelihood within the camp:
 - What are Eritrean refugees' main sources of livelihoods?
 - Which obstacles do refugees face?
 - Which good practices have been established?
- Data Collection - both quantitative and qualitative in nature

Findings of the Study

1. Demographics - high proportion of young Eritreans (80% of respondents under age of 30)
2. The level of livelihood opportunities of camp refugees is very low »
 - Low access to Income Generating Activities (IGAs),
 - Most of the IGAs are irregular in nature
 - A wide range of obstacles precluding access to livelihoods
3. Strong presence of the secondary movement »
 - Needs and aspirations of Eritrean refugees are not met
 - Perspective for better future is lacking
 - High drop-out rate
4. Low sustainability of the livelihood programs

Findings of the Study

- Good practice observed in the camp »
 - Institutions are keen to support livelihood programs
 - Enhancement of capacity development through vocational skills trainings
 - Providing start-up materials and micro-loans for small businesses
- Challenges and limitations of the programs faced by organizations
- Duplication of the training provided by organization
- Saturation of market with certain IGAs
- Lack of cooperation between organizations during the assessment phase

Recommendations

1. Emphasize the importance of better understanding the situation regarding basic needs of camp refugees
2. Shifting planning towards more sustainable livelihood programs »
 - Thinking about long-term impacts (holistic approach)
3. Building closer links between the livelihood strategies and the food security programs
4. Building closer links between the livelihood strategies and energy and water systems provided for refugees
5. Enhance the integration between refugee and host communities
6. Build closer (economic) linkages between camp setting and the surrounding urban areas
7. Strengthen the link with the Out of Camp Policy

Thank you for your attention!

Challenges and Realities of Eritrean Refugees in Ethiopia;

The Hague, The Netherlands
February 27, 2018



A part of the research featured in this meeting was financed by the European Commission. The contents of this meeting are the sole responsibility of Tilburg University and its partners and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

General facts about the refugees

- As of January 2017, there were 165,525 Eritrean refugees hosted in five camps (Shimelba, May Ayni, Hitsats, Adi-hirush and Asayta)
- Majority of them are youth, Males, Single, literate and have completed some grade levels ;
- Urban areas in their origin;
- There are also un accompanied minors (children's)
- Substantial number of the refugees have stayed 10-18 years in the camps (Shimelba and May Ayni)= Protracted in nature;
- Dominated from the Tigrigna Ethnic Groups;
- Entirely dependent on the food ration they acquire from UNHCR(10 Kg wheat/person per month)= which lacks both quantity and diversity

Shimelba Refugee camp,



Challenges and Realities of the refugees;

Conflicts over natural resources use with the host community particularly on the use of

- Water
 - Range land (Kunama Ethnic group)
 - Competition on fuel wood and/ or charcoal
 - Soil resource (preparation of bricks);
- ❑ Absence of source of Energy and other infrastructures (transportation, water etc.);
 - ❑ Raping (Female refugees from the Kunama Ethnic group);

Challenges cont'd

- ❑ Hopelessness of the refugees: only aspiring for second migration and/or resettlement in third countries of the west;
- ❑ Lack of entrepreneurial and life skills
- ❑ Absence of employment or livelihood opportunities;
- ❑ Restrictive freedom of movement;
- ❑ Absence of psycho-social supports for the victims of trafficking and smuggling;

Some positive activities Noticed?

- There is an attempt of provision of free University scholarships by the Ethiopian Government to the refugees; no employment opportunities after graduation
- There are pledges by different organizations but not yet implemented
- Provision of some livelihood supports by NGOs (lacks sustainability)

Way forward

- ▶ The refugees are leading a desperate life;
- ▶ Therefore, the world community should support refugees to support themselves;

Thank you!!!

Selam Kidane

Support for Post-Traumatic Stress on mobile devices



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Introduction

- This presentation aims to give an overview of two linked initiatives that were aimed at enabling us to understand trauma in refugees and displaced people and then use that understanding to develop and deliver better protection and support
- In this presentation I will first highlight the impact of trauma on the decisions, then I will explore the development of trauma support and conclude with the implications of this on the development of policies and practice for protecting and supporting vulnerable refugees

Components of the project



Push and Pull theory of migration



- Conflict and political violence



- Better life in Europe



Migration: the reality of refugees



- Conflict and political violence



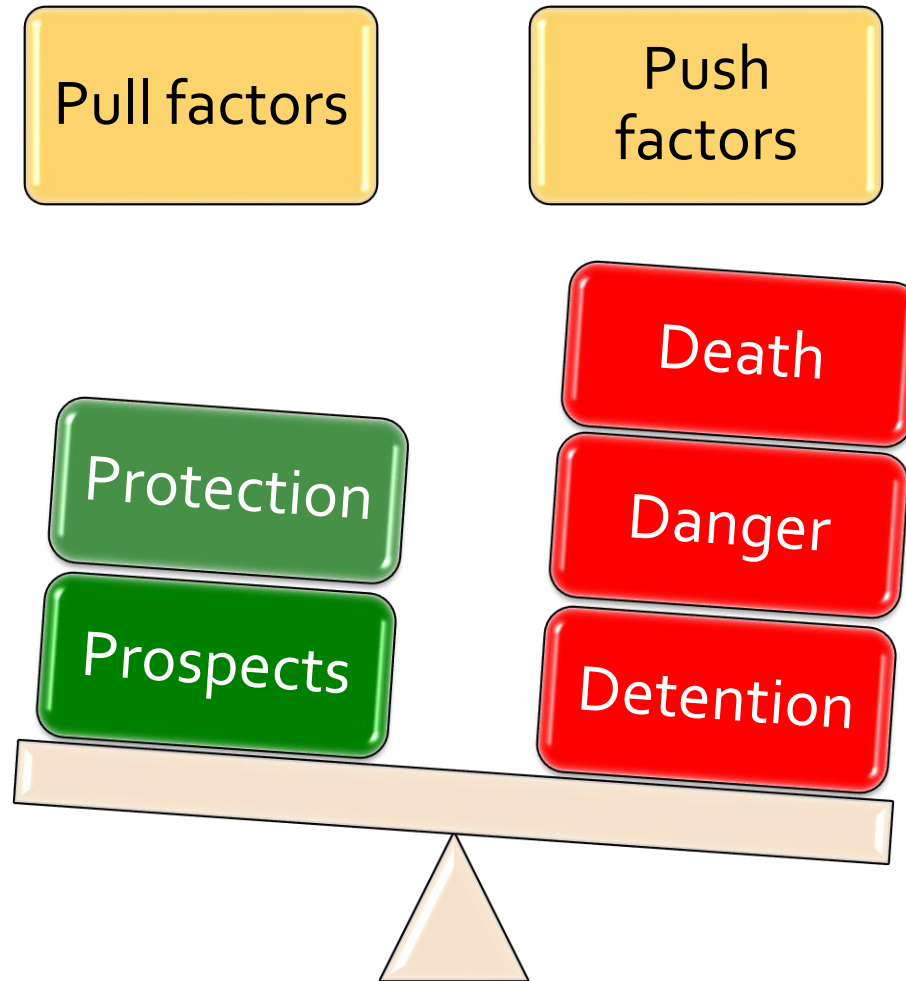
- Uncertainty
- Uprootedness
- Unwelcomed (exclusion)



Risks that refugees take to flee

- Being captured
- Being killed at border crossings
- Becoming victims of human trafficking
- Death in the hands of human traffickers
- Death in the hands of terrorists
- Death at sea
- Death in clashes with fellow refugees
- Financial ruin for themselves and others
- Asylum rejections

Refugee Migration: is it really worth it?



Trauma among refugees

- Studies of asylum seekers have shown that they suffer higher rates of mental distress, with symptoms such as depression, anxiety, demoralisation, stress, fear, pain and PTSD (Silove and Steel 1998, Gerritsen et al. 2005, Laban et al 2005)
- linked to their experiences of torture and political violence (Silove , Ekblad and Mollica, 2000)

Trauma and refugee communities

- Levels of depression and PTSD in refugee range between 40 -70% (Baingana et.al. 2003)
- In severely affected communities nearly everyone could be experiencing guilt, fear, depression, loss, abandonment, despair, humiliation and solitude making people retreat to passivity, conformity and mistrust and hence a cycle of vulnerability (Manz 2002)

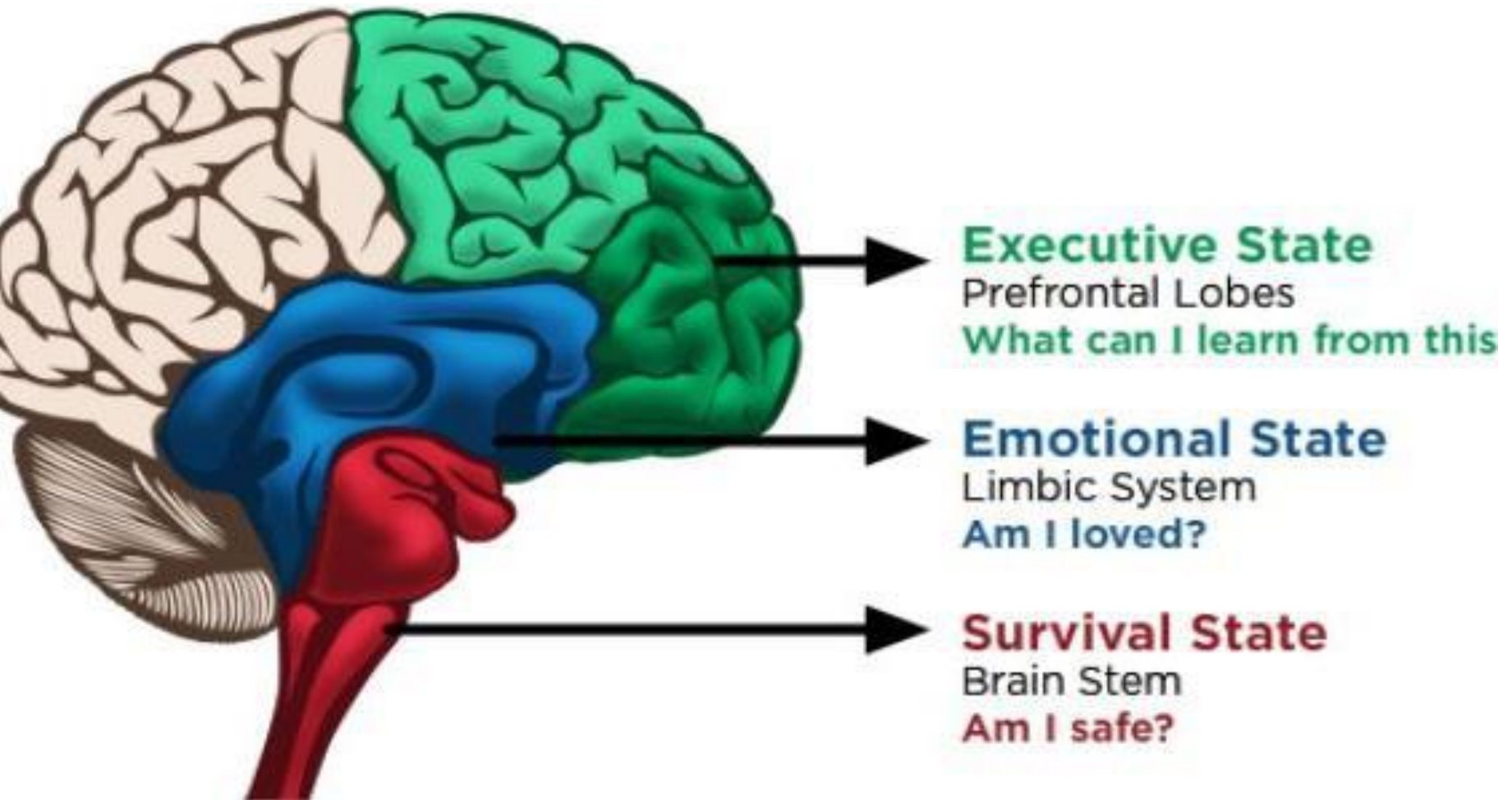
Refugees trauma and socio-economic devastation

- Often the story of conflict is told in 'death tolls' this actually is the tip of the iceberg of the consequences suffered
- Enduring poverty, malnutrition, socio-economic decline and other devastating social consequences are often not well documented (Murthy and Lakshminaryana 2006).

Our findings on levels of trauma in Eritreans communities

- As part of this work we measured the levels of trauma among Eritrean refugees in refugee camps in Ethiopia, in Uganda and in Tel Aviv using the IES-Rand found that levels across all settings were at levels that would be considered of clinical concern for PTSD and those that experienced human trafficking against ransom with torture in the Sinai consistently scored the highest

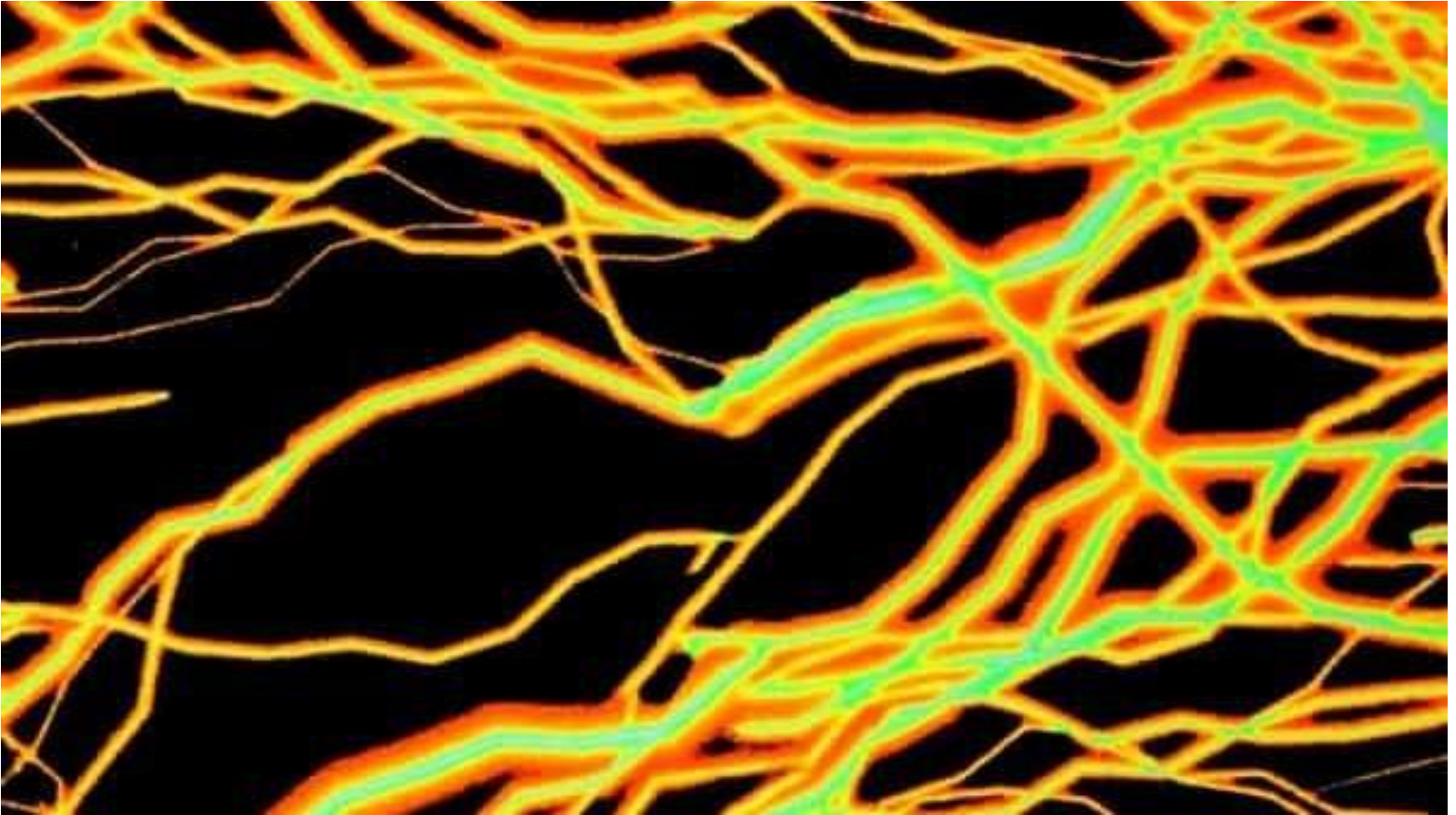
Trauma changes the the way people think and make decisions



Collective trauma

- In addition to the individual mental health consequences, widespread political violence also result in an inevitable collective trauma or cultural trauma.
- Collective trauma refers to the shared injuries of a population's social, cultural and physical ecology (Saul 2014).

Collective trauma is defined as the effect felt by many in the aftermath of a tragedy (traumatic event). It is a blow to the basic tissue of social life and damages the bonds attaching people together and impairs the prevailing sense of community (Ericson 1976)



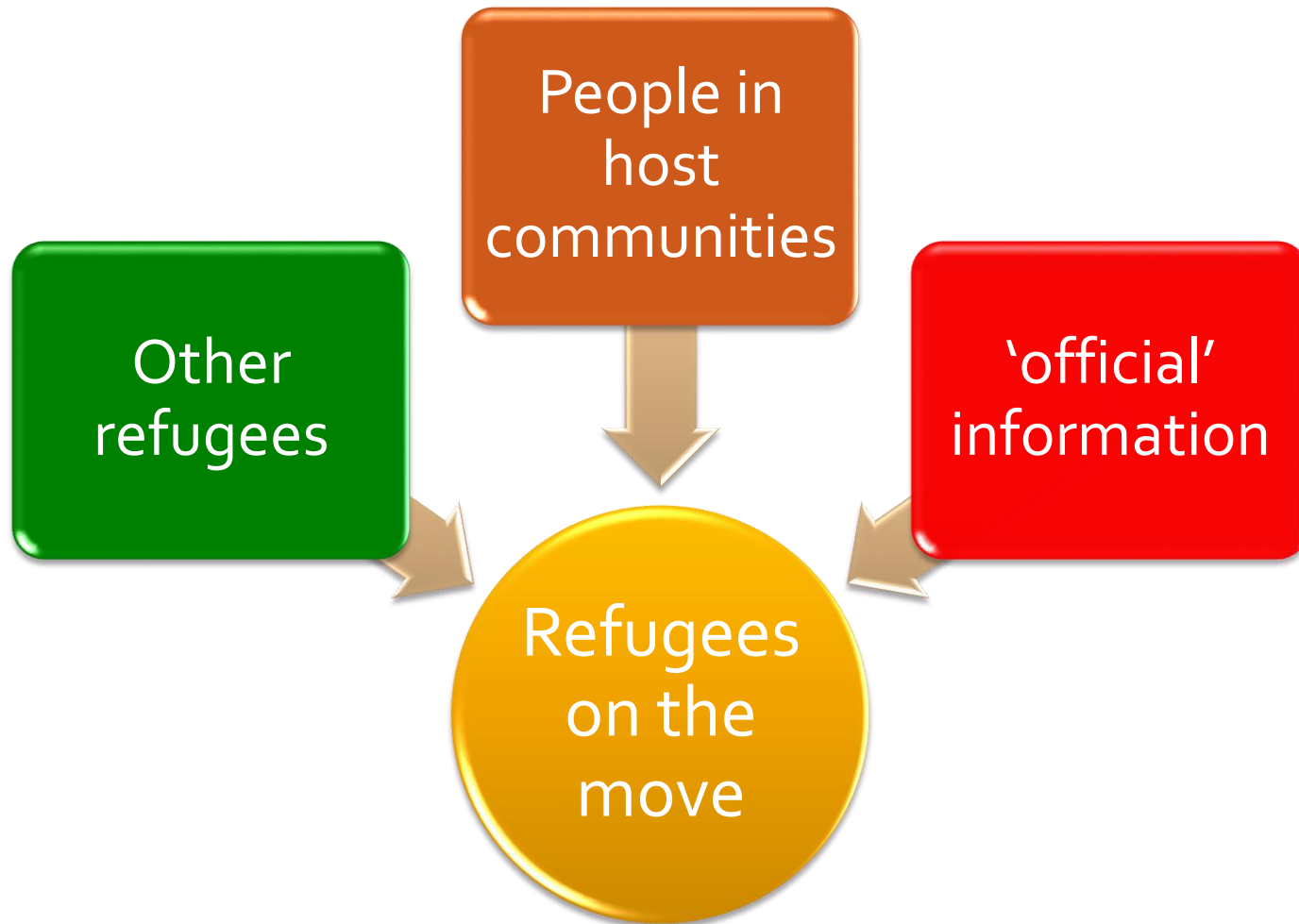
Trauma and decision making

- Trauma affects many aspects of our cognition, and decision making is one key aspect that becomes affected. Collective trauma affects the societal bonds that govern that decision making
- Understanding the effects of trauma helps us understand the complexity of PTSD, and ultimately find a better approaches for the support and protection of refugees
- An important decision that many refugees have to often make is migrating further (secondary migration) in search of safety and protection

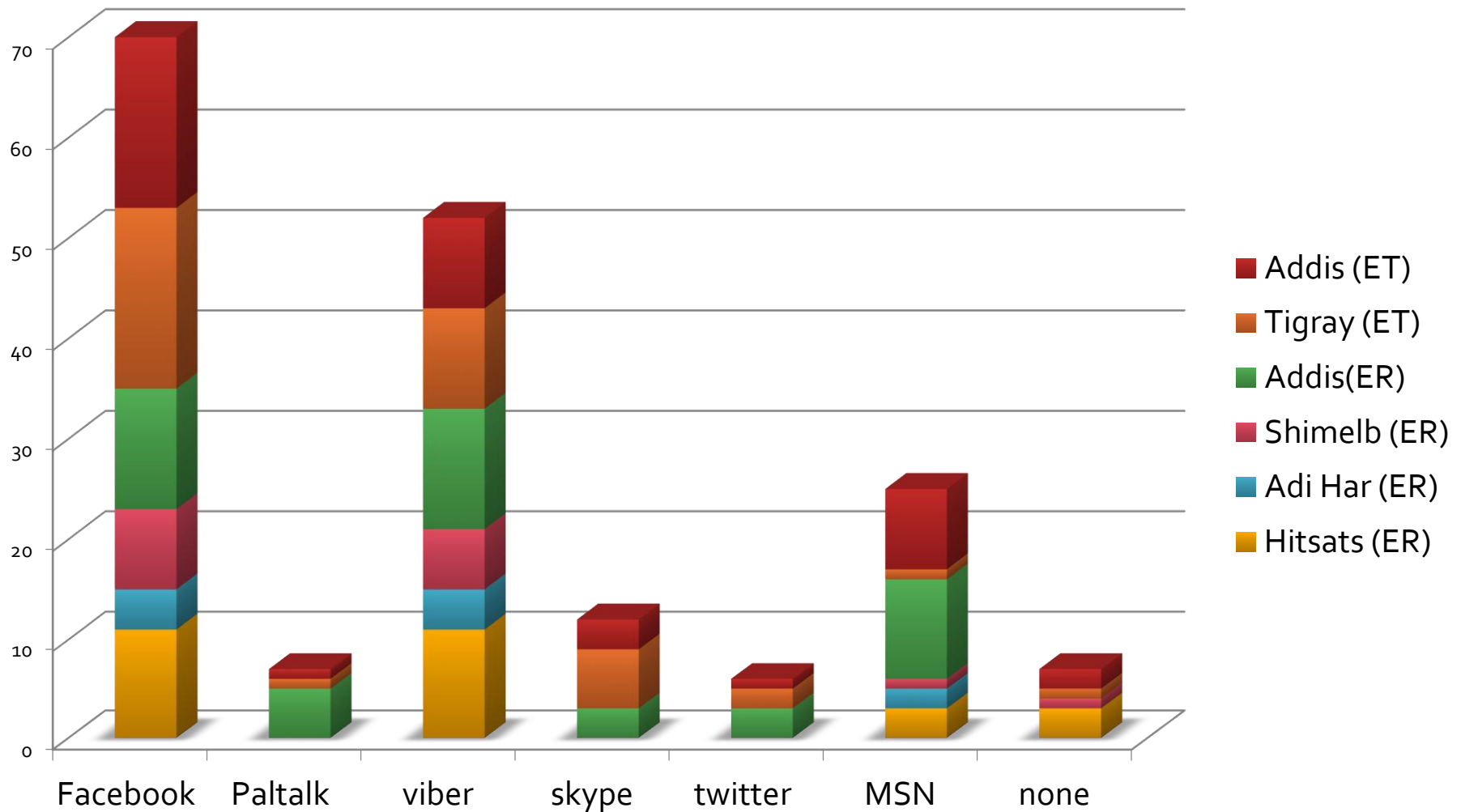
Trauma mediated migration of refugees



Refugees and information



Findings: Social Media Access



Trauma mediated migration of refugees



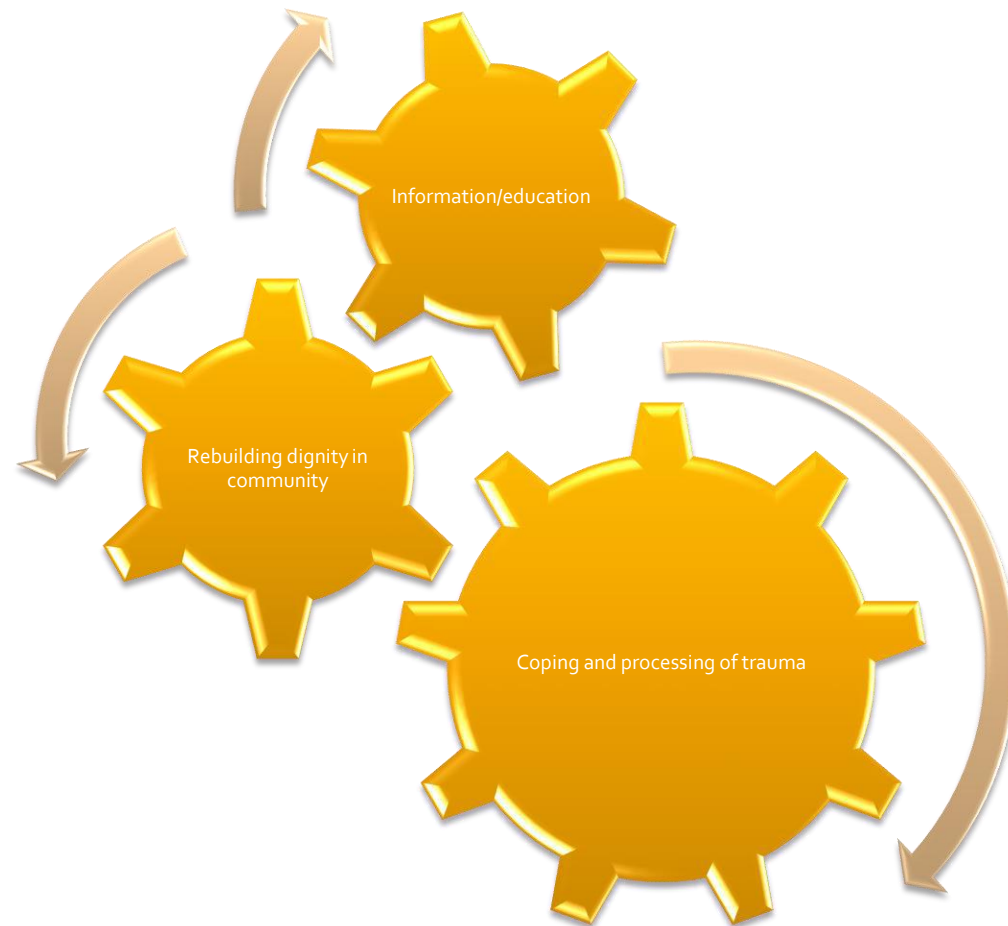
Reducing trauma for better decision making



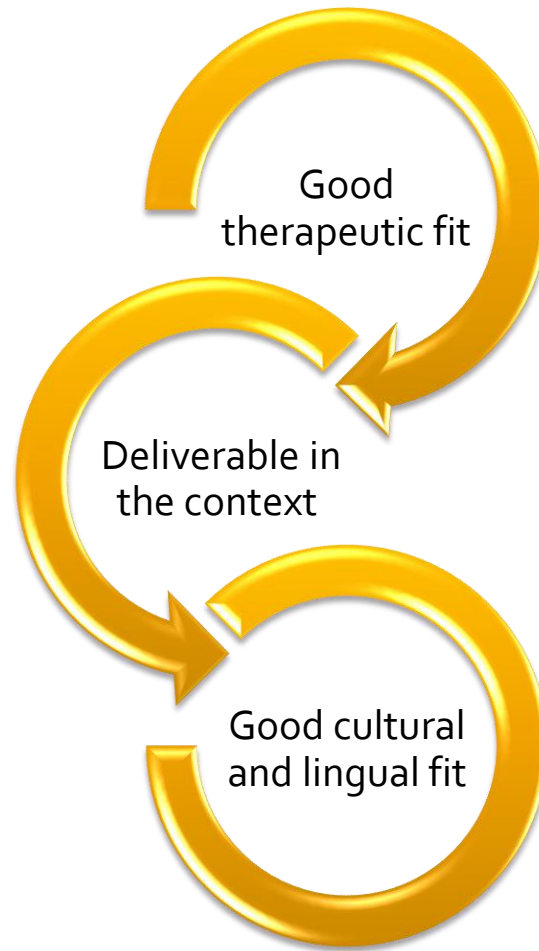
How do refugees get their information?



Using this understanding of information sharing and trauma support we developed a six session intervention



Contextualisation

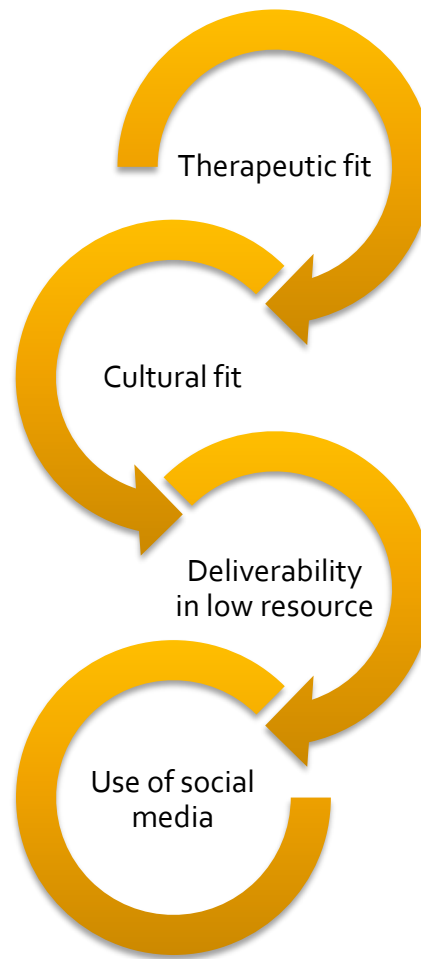


Testing our approach in Uganda

- A six session intervention delivered through trained community outreach workers (1 session of information on trauma, 4 sessions on processing and coping techniques and 1 community wide session)
- Sessions recorded using the voices of trusted community based radio broadcasters
- Participants were 470 women who had been displaced as a result of LRA intervention and were identified for challenges in reintegration back into communities upon their return to rural districts in Northern Uganda



Expanding this to Ethiopia



Testing the approach in Ethiopia

- Six video sessions: 2 trauma information sessions, 4 trauma coping and processing sessions followed by a community wide event
- 103 young refugees in two camps delivered to men and women through their smart phones
- After six weeks there were focus group discussions and community wide events



Results

UGANDA

In follow up assessments it was found that:

- ✓ Social protection has significant positive effect on social and economic resilience
- ✓ Trauma support resulted in higher SER
- ✓ When trauma support was given in conjunction with social protection improvements were optimum

This was in contrast to women from the same area whose scores stayed unimproved in the same period

ETHIOPIA

In the follow up assessments those who received 7 videos of intervention had:

- ✓ lowering trauma levels as measured on IES- short
- ✓ improvements on all aspects on the SER scale
- ✓ improvements in both online and offline social capital scores

These improvements in mental health and socio-economic resilience were not dependent on the livelihood support that refugees were getting

Implications for practice and policy development

- It is important that refugee policy and practice developments make serious considerations of the impact of trauma on refugees and address these in order to provide better support and protection for refugees at the earliest possible opportunity
- ICTs have a potential of delivering sustainable and accessible trauma support, therefore improvements in connectivity are crucial if these potentials are to be realised

Closing remarks by Matteo Oppizzi – European Commission DG DEVCO

- Thank you for inviting the EU to provide closing remarks to an event that has been informative and has triggered in each of us questions and reflections. And this is normal given the topic addressed.
- The migratory crisis (and the related crime of human trafficking) is not new. As your studies and discussions shown, in the case of Eritrean refugees, the crisis started beginning of 2000s. But what is new is that since 2015 the phenomenon reached a fully global scale, media and agenda. The international community is taking its responsibilities in addressing it and the EU is spearheading innovative and substantial human-centred responses, notably in the Horn of Africa. The EU is well aware of the **complexities** of the crisis (because of the variety of its drivers, the mixity of the flows, the many countries involved [all producing and receiving refugees], the criminal networks involved) and is providing a **comprehensive response**. In order for such a response to be comprehensive it should be regional and it should take into account the same two angles we mentioned when discussing borders earlier this morning: States and individuals. The EU response is articulated along **four dimensions**: policies and capacity building (adopting the State angle); raising awareness and especially protection (adopting the individuals angle). Given the discussions held this morning, it is then important to further qualify the above mentioned dimensions, for example which messages are most effective for raising awareness (positive messages concerning rights and legal channels for migration), and which kind of protection, including addressing trauma. The **EU tools are manifold**: the RDPP (130 million), the CRRF (and the prominent role we are playing in following up to the Nairobi declaration), the humanitarian-development nexus. The main vehicle to translate them in actions is the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF).
- All these interventions are **people-centred** because they start from the understanding that the people on the move, IDPs, host communities have a shared feature: **vulnerability**. And this is due to conflict, insecurity and the lack of RoL, destitution and lack of livelihood opportunities.
- Let me take the example of our actions on migration in Sudan under the EUTF because they translate well into practice the approaches and programmes listed above. In Sudan the EU is carrying out an RDPP worth €15 million targeting Khartoum and East Sudan, where durable solutions are provided for both refugees and host communities (including TVET, integrated service delivery and value chain development). More recently, in December last year we have also approved a project on Protection of migrants along the Northern Migratory Route (€4 million with Danish Red Cross and IOM) which is very sensitive given the geographical focus and the vulnerability of people targeted. However as needs are evident, we have adopted it with the aims to provide assistance to people on the move. On top of this dedicated bilateral programmes stand our regional initiatives because – as you pointed out as well – the migratory crisis is a regional phenomenon. Among them I would mention the Better Migration Management (€46 million, including €6 million from BMZ) which mirrors the four dimensions referred to above. Activities in



Sudan have a budget of around €7.5 million and the bulk of them are for activities carried out by UNODC, IOM and GIZ focused on providing first-aid training, human rights training, rehabilitation of safe houses and policy harmonisation. Lastly I would like to mention the Cross Border Programme we have launched worth €67.9 million (which includes €4 million from BMZ and €0.4 million from UNDP), which precisely tries to increase livelihood opportunities among neighbouring communities, and that has a cluster between Ethiopia and Sudan.

- These actions are complemented by the developmental assistance we provide to vulnerable communities in the peripheral areas of Sudan via a bilateral envelope under the EUTF worth around €100 million (committed money) with actions on education, health, food security, nutrition, livestock and fight against the effects of climate change. This is paralleled by interventions financed via thematic budget lines on food security, CSOLA, EIDHR, IcSP.
- Sudan has been also selected as a pilot for the implementation of the nexus and we are currently formulating projects targeting displaced communities in Darfur, undernutrition in East Sudan and integrated service delivery in the Kordofan.
- Finally, I would like to spend few words on one of the projects inspiring the meeting today: the Pilot Project for Youth in the Horn of Africa conducted by Tilburg University. This was part of the programme "**Strategic investment in sustainable peace and democratisation in the Horn of Africa**". The total amount of the project was **EUR 1,250,000**. The other interventions under the programme were implemented by the British Council and Safer World.
- It reached out **youth in Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia**. Our stakeholders were youth communities, civil society organisations, and relevant ministries in the targeted countries. In addition, local authorities and grass roots community leaders were also involved.
- Our emphasis in this project is the promotion of **peace and democratisation**. This was to be done by building the capacity of youth to become, **and to be allowed to become**, active members of society with strong knowledge and skills in democratic processes.
- The 24 month Tilburg University project was supported by the EU with **EUR 275,000**. The focus has been to undertake research **on how to provide further support to Eritrean youth in refugee camps, in Europe and within Eritrea**. This has entailed research on how to use ICTs and local radio (for example via collaboration with Radio Kassala) and how to establish social platforms to exchange information. Work has been carried on in Eritrea, Sudan, and Ethiopia; and has involved a wide range of partners. It is worth noting that the project has worked with journalists and has strengthened their skills also in Sudan.
- Indeed this project has been really a pilot, as the idea to create a platform for providing information to migrants has been since then replicated at a higher scale by the website Info Migrant, a project co-lead by France 24, RFI, Deutsche Welle and ANSA.



14-18 May 2018 – Advocacy and research dissemination visit, Ethiopia Delegation

Itinerary

14-May	12:00	Meet with Klara Smits at hotel	IBIS The Hague City Centre, Jan Hendrikstraat 10
14-May	14:00 - 17:00	Meeting Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Contact person: Ismael Moalim	THE HAGUE - Rijnstraat 8, Zaal Z 5.11
15-May	11:00 - 12:00	Meeting at the European Parliament - policy advisor Green party - Maria Giovanna Manieri - migration and asylum	BRUSSELS - European Parliament, room to be confirmed upon entering
15-May	12:30 - 13:30	Meeting at the European Parliament - policy advisor and Parliament member GUE/NGL - Foreign affairs - Contact person: Amandine Bach	BRUSSELS - European Parliament, room 2M003
15-May	15:00 - 16:30	EEAS and ECHO desks for Ethiopia and Caroline Henderson, EU Trust Fund for Africa + Juergen Hohman (will confirm on 14 May)	BRUSSELS - DEVCO building in Rue de la Loi 41
16-May	09:30 - 12:15	Meeting platforms KPSRL + Ministry of Foreign Affairs (those who could not attend Monday)	THE HAGUE - Zeestraat 100 (2nd Floor)
16-May	13:00 - 14:00	Meeting Members of the Dutch Parliament - Committee Security and Justice	THE HAGUE - Lange Poten 4
16-May	14:30 - 16:00	Meeting Cordaid - NGO - Maarten Oranje - Ethiopia-based programme discussion	THE HAGUE - Lutherse Burgwal 10
17-May	Morning	Visit museum Mauritshuis	THE HAGUE - Plein 29, 2511 CS Den Haag
17-May	14:30 - 18:00, followed by dinner at location (made by inhabitants of AZC)	Meeting at Dutch Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) meeting + Rob Radstok (Ministry of Defence)	RIJSWIJK - COA Centre, Lange Kleiweg 80

Powerpoint presentations

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Powerpoint presentations



Human Trafficking and Mixed Migration in Ethiopia

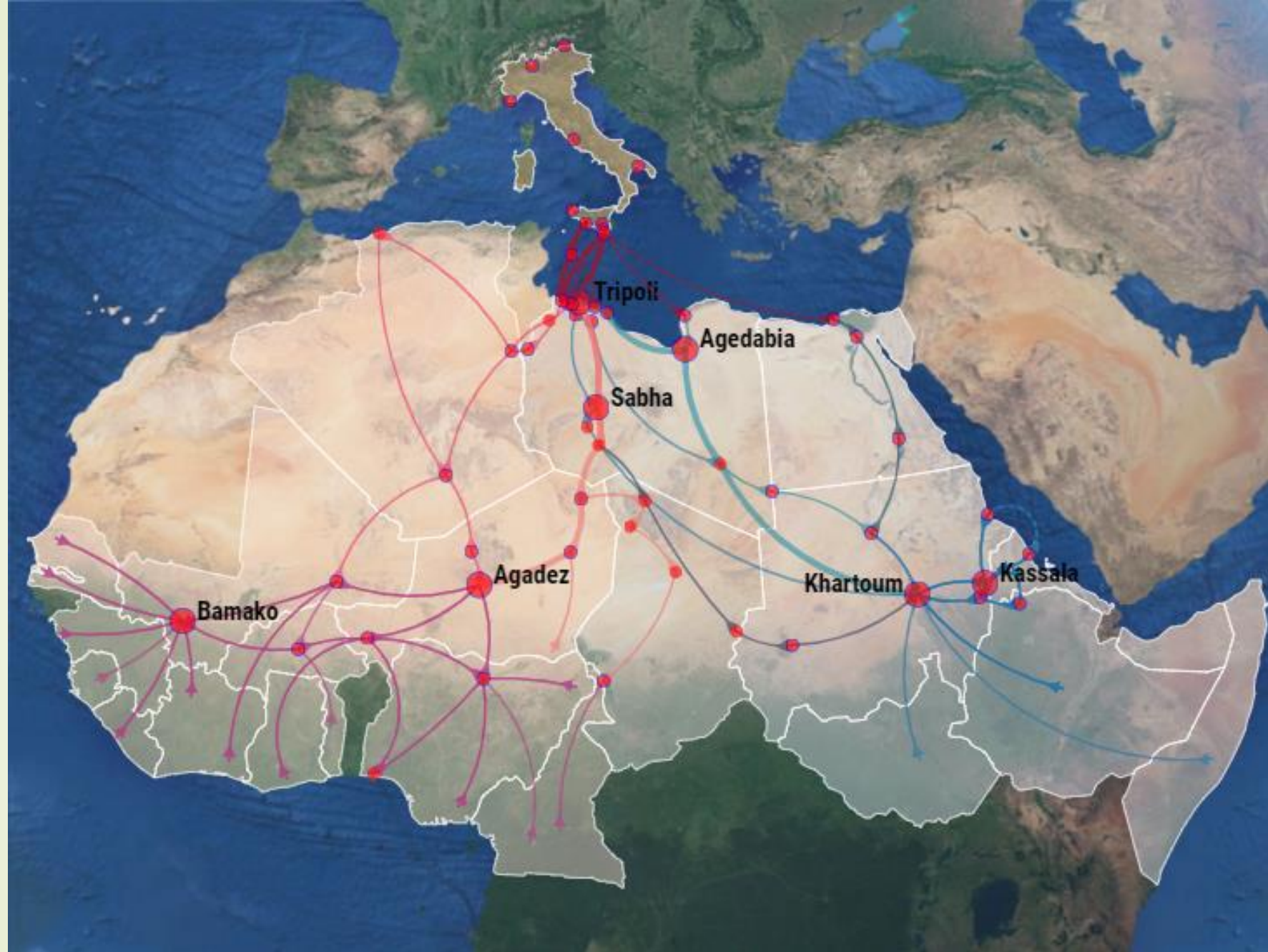
Summary of Results



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



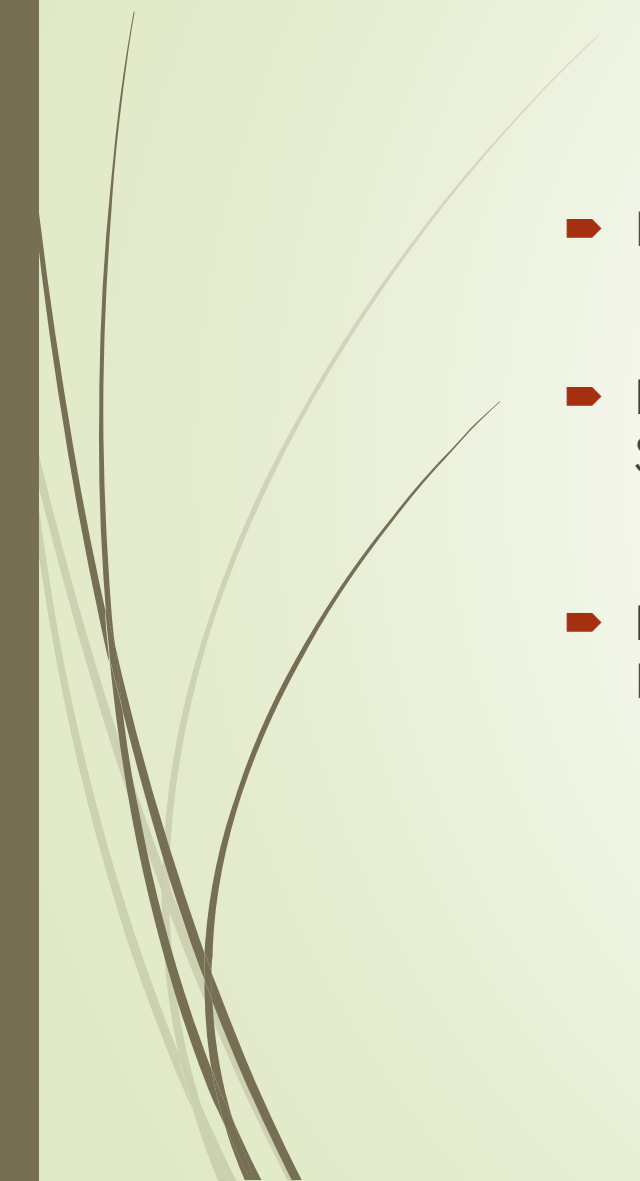
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➤ Source: <http://esodi.mediciperidirittiumani.org/>



Numbers

- ▶ Numbers of Eritreans fleeing the country remain high
 - ▶ In Ethiopia, the UNHCR has registered 163,281 Eritrean refugees as of September 2017 → includes those officially registered only
 - ▶ In Europe, IOM reports that in the first quarter of 2018, 25% of arrivals were Eritrean out of a total of around 19.000 arrivals.
- 



Dangers on route

There is a widespread perception that the region is not safe for Eritrean refugees, due to experiences that relate to the following:

- (sexual) violence
- Kidnapping, detention and human trafficking for ransom with severe torture practices
 - Spread from Sinai, to o.a. Libya and Chad
- Payments demanded resulting from irregular status of migrants/refugees
- Destruction of ID cards
- Police campaigns (giffas) in urban areas in Sudan
- Persecution through intelligence
- Collaboration between different agencies/government authorities in Sudan
- Impunity for crimes of human traffickers
- Lack of responsiveness for protection by authorities
- Refoulement to Eritrea
- Tensions between refugee and host communities
- Disappearance/drowning
- → Human trafficking transferring to host communities



Situation in the camps

- Lack of safety
- Infiltration by intelligence
- Insufficient water and Insufficient food calories
- Inadequate schooling
- Inadequate health facilities
- Lack of fuel and access to cooking fuel and electricity
- Lack of connectivity
- Lack of Out-of-Camp opportunities
- Lack of perspectives on work and legalisation



Research



- What are the regional dimensions of human trafficking and mixed migration in the broader Horn context?
 - How do situations in one place connect to situations in another place?
- What are the challenges faced by unaccompanied minors
- What are the local dynamics between migrating refugee communities and host communities?
- Objective: to identify what conditions would positively encourage youth refugees and migrants to seize opportunities in the region and to identify alternatives to the dangerous trafficking routes
- Looking at support for refugees in the region



Unaccompanied Minors

A case study from Hitsats

Rick Schoenmackers



Unaccompanied Minors



- Very high mobility
- ICT based social media most trusted form of information, especially from friends and family
- Low expectations of possibilities in the camps
- Very limited contact with host communities
- Insufficient basic needs; food and water, low connectivity, very low internet connectivity, limited opportunities for education
- No prospect for work permits and low prospects for out of camp opportunities
- High pull towards family and friends in other countries



Refugees and Trauma

A case study from Hitsats and Shemelba

Selam Kidane



Trauma



- ▶ Extremely high levels of impact of trauma in the refugee communities
- ▶ Research tested a low-resource approach to offering support to highly traumatised persons and found a positive relation with increased levels of social-economic resilience; an effect that did not occur as a result of livelihood-related support.
- ▶ Trauma and lack of security encourage risk-taking; information on dangers on route not a deterrent.
- ▶ Test of Self Help Low Cost Post Traumatic Stress Program (SHLCPTS).
- ▶ Research tested impact of SHLCPTS and livelihood support on Social Economic Resilience

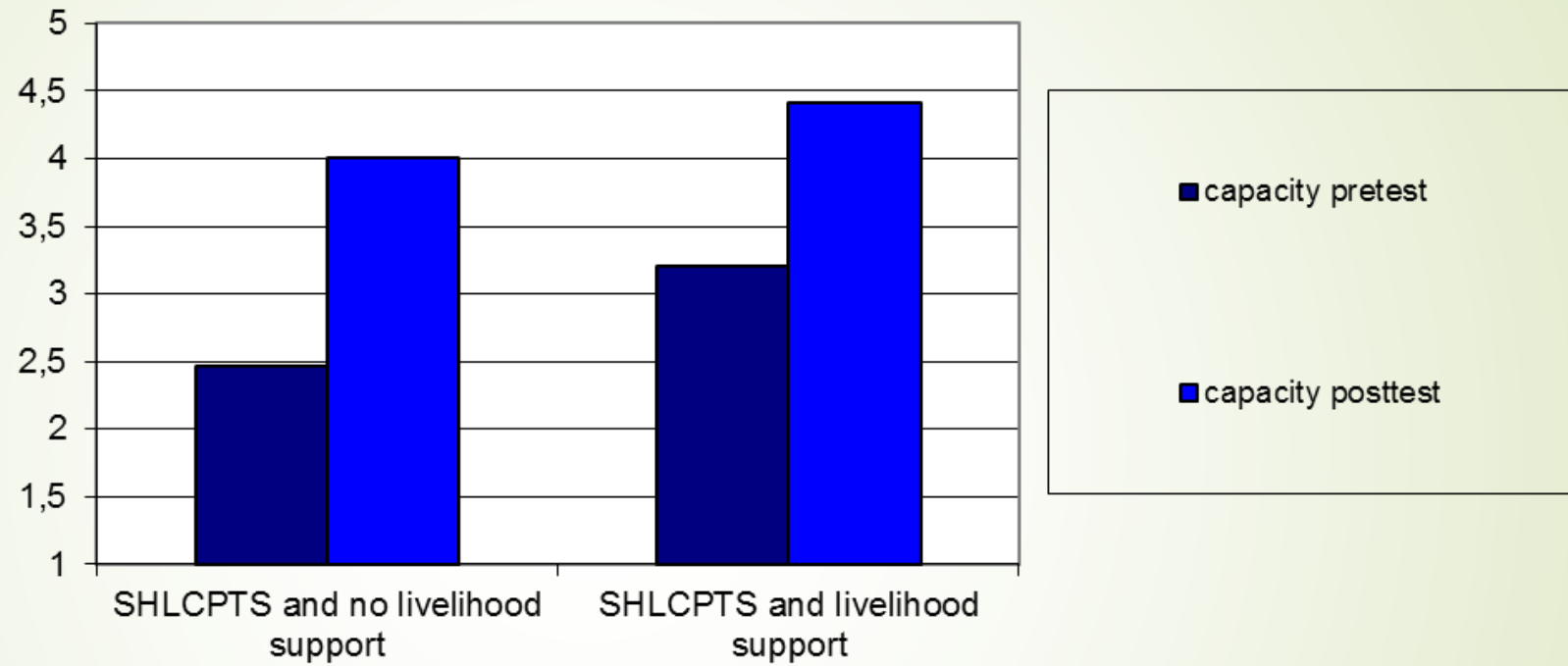


Figure 7: averages of the groups on Capability.

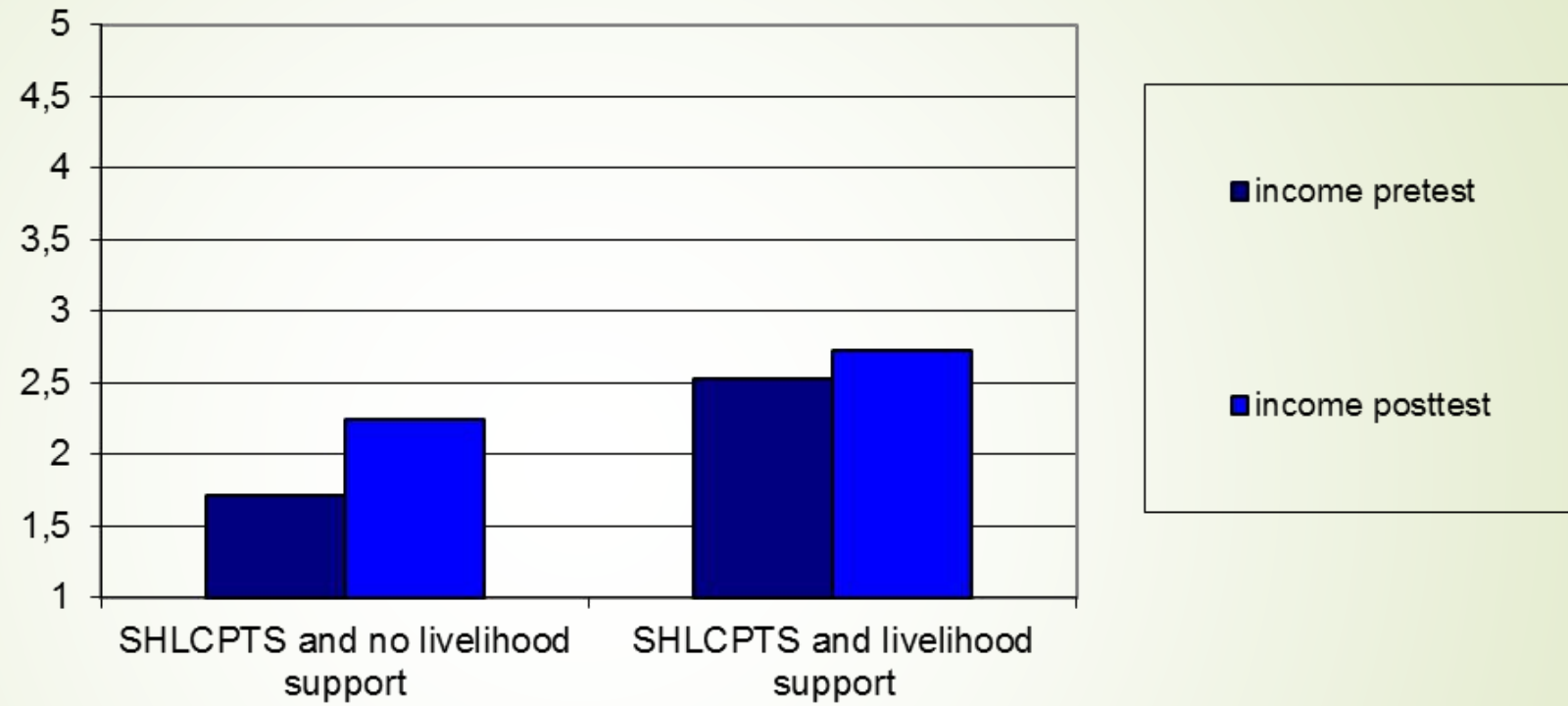


Figure 8: averages of the groups on Income Ethiopia Hitstats and Shemelba, n=103

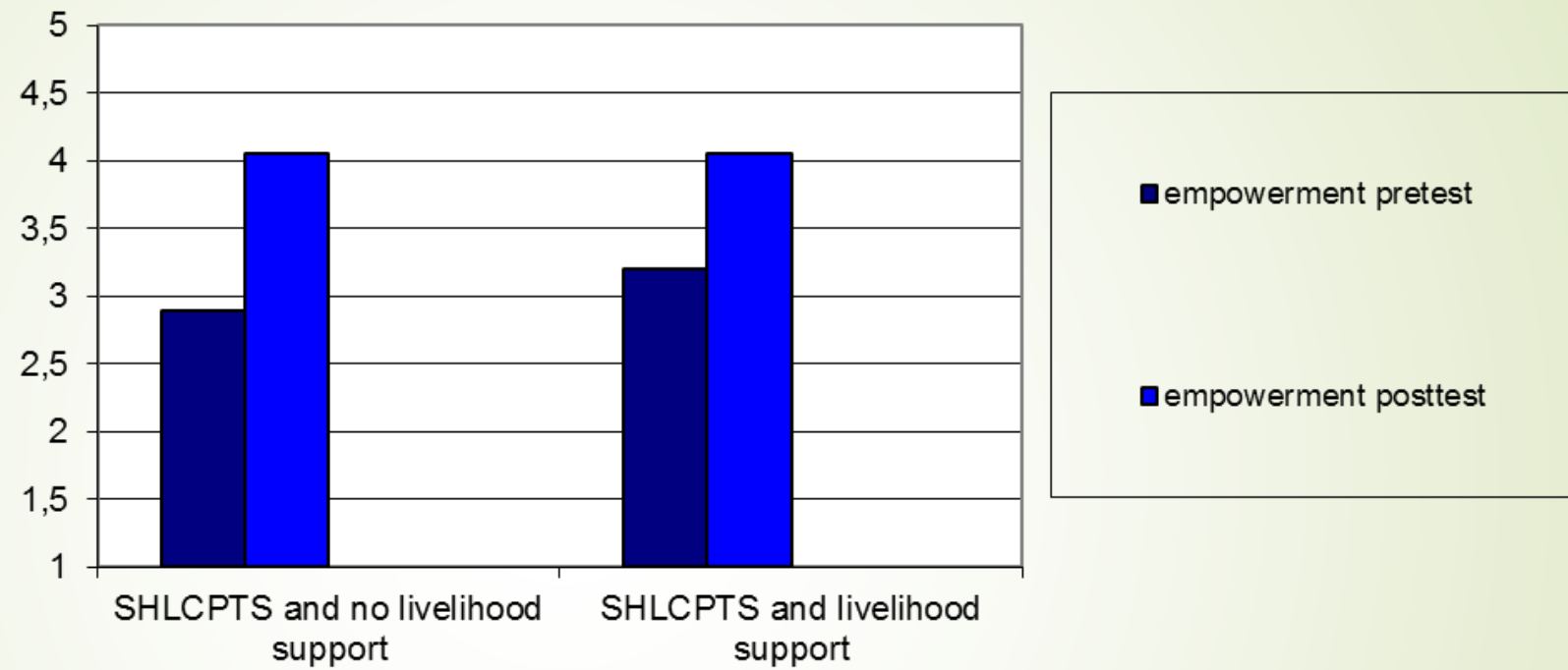


Figure 9: averages of the groups on Empowerment.



Refugees and livelihood

A case study from Hitsats

Kristína Melicherová

Case study of Hitsats – brief overview

- Study conducted in the Hitsats refugee camp
- Objectives of the data collection - to improve understanding of access of Eritrean refugees to livelihoods in the camp:
- Research Question:
 - *To what extent do Eritrean refugees have access to livelihood opportunities in the refugee camp in Ethiopia?*
- Sub-questions:
 - *What are Eritrean refugees' main sources of livelihood?*
 - *What access to income generating activities do refugees have?*
 - *Which obstacles do refugees face within the camp setting that prevent them from accessing livelihoods?*
 - *What are the basic needs of refugees and how are they provided for in the camp setting?*
 - *Which good practices have been established within the camp with regard to the livelihood activities?*

Findings of the study

1. Demographics - high proportion of young Eritreans (80% of respondents under age of 30)
2. The overall level of livelihood opportunities for camp refugees is very low»
 - Low access to Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
 - Most of the IGAs are irregular in nature
 - A wide range of obstacles precluding access to livelihoods
3. Strong presence of the secondary movement »
 - Needs and aspirations of Eritrean refugees are not met
 - Perspective for better future is lacking
 - Presence of drop-outs from existing programs
4. Low sustainability of the livelihood programs

Findings of the Study

- Good practice observed in the camp »
 - Institutions are keen to support livelihood programs
 - Enhancement of capacity development through vocational skills trainings
 - Providing start-up materials and micro-loans for small businesses
- Challenges and limitations of the programs faced by organizations
- Duplication of the training provided by organization
- Saturation of market with certain IGAs
- Lack of cooperation between organizations during the assessment phase



Conclusions



Positive information approach

Information-approaches to youth in both migrant/refugee and host communities should take into account:

- Channels of trust used by youth in low connectivity areas and build up interactive channels of communication
- Fluidity of human trafficking risks exposing migrant/refugee communities and host communities
- Development of positive information strategies, including opportunities in sports, work and other community perspectives within and between migrant/refugee and host communities
- Ensure information on risks is integrated in 'positive feelings' to ensure processing
- Ensure credibility of information on policies and avoid contradictions (instruction to 'stay' combined by repression and impunity)
- Enhance measures to combat human trafficking at top level and provide clear information on this to strengthen sense of rule of law and protection
- Strengthen digital connectivity of youth



Trauma relief

- Preparedness in terms of mental health is crucial for the success of livelihood-programmes
- Measure PTS among migrants/refugees communities at reception points
- Collaborate with local authorities and protection agencies to inventories
- Integrate Self Help Low Cost PTS programmes to relief trauma and mentally
- prepare the migrant/refugee communities to strengthen their resilience
- Ensure targeting and cost benefit of action by strengthening evidence based research to provide evidence of cost benefit balance of approaches



Livelihood and out-of-camp policy

- 
- Needs for livelihoods in high migrant/refugee density areas
 - Strengthen upscaled livelihood programmes focused on basic needs and work opportunities as well as legalisation of status and work permits and out-of camp policy
 - Facilitate legal support by diaspora communities through remittances for small business investment and opportunities
 - Strengthen mutual support programmes to help integration of migrant/refugee communities and host communities



Combat human trafficking

Create a coherent and credible set of actions to combat Human Trafficking

- Build up understanding in host countries and international community of common values to the need to combat human trafficking at the source
- Strengthen rule of law based approaches to the combat of human trafficking,
- Agree clear messages to fight impunity of criminal Human Trafficking networks from the top and the need to ensure there is no Eritrean government infiltration in such networks
- Enhance a coherent strategy and information campaign on a policy to root out Human Trafficking from the top of the Human Trafficking organisations
- Strengthen coherent messages with faith-based and local organisations on value driven approach to building a conducive environment for integration of migrants and refugees in the region and the desirability to combat human trafficking
- Set up exchange programmes at decentralised level between protection agencies, local authorities and local universities and knowledge institutes to share experiences and create information flows between locations that connect routes of mobility and human trafficking



Recommendations



- Great need for livelihood programmes in camps
- Great need for out-of-camp policies
- Importance of positive information for refugees – negative information inspires fear, increases trauma
 - Resulting in 'flight response'
- Trauma



FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
ADMINISTRATION FOR REFUGEE & RETURNEE AFFIARS
(ARRA)

**SHIRE Ethiopia Operation , Presentation on
the needs to help improve support to refugees
in the region.**

May 2018



Outline

- **Background of the refugee operation**
- **Legal frameworks**
 1. **International**
 2. **Regional**
 3. **National**
- **Major challenges/need of the operation**
- **Way –forward**

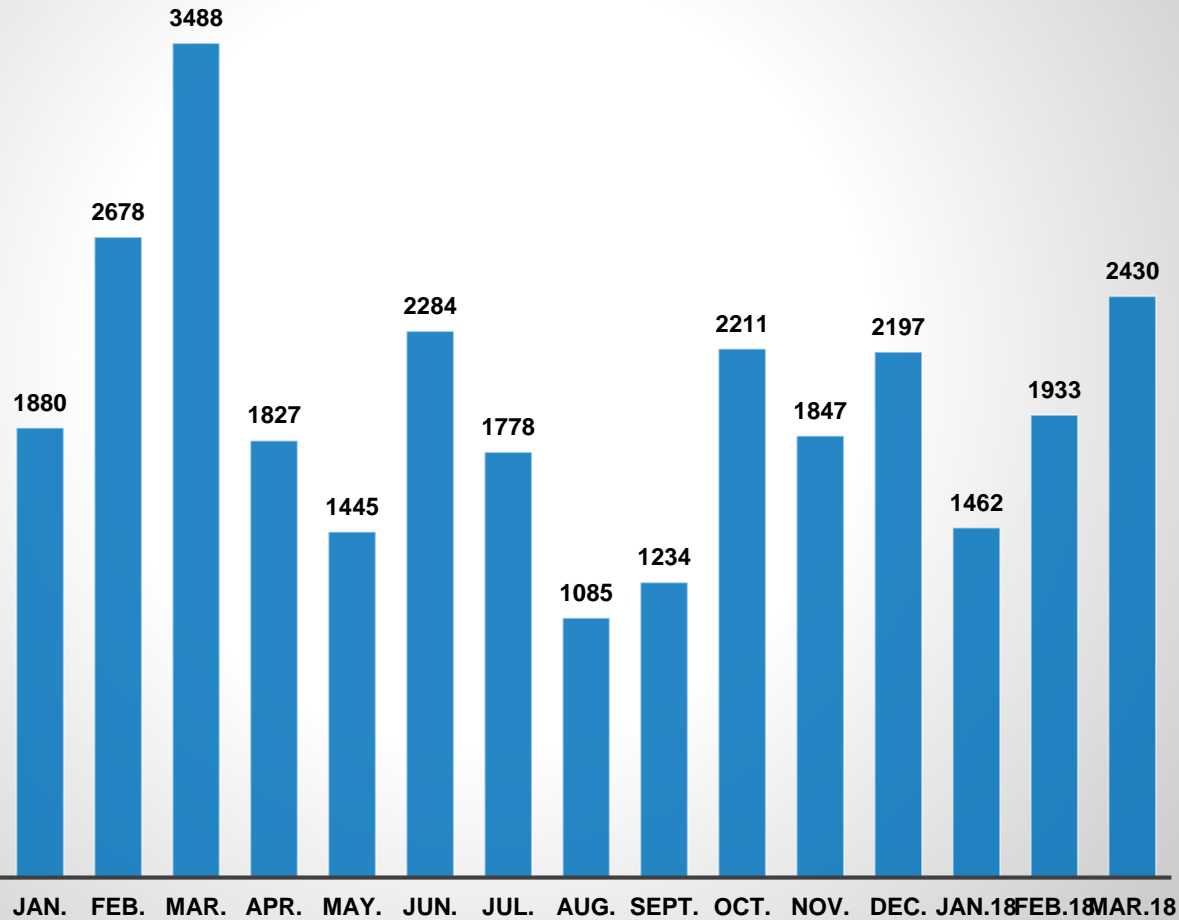
Background of the refugee operation



POPULATION PROFILE

- Eritrean refugees arrive in Shire at an average rate of almost 3,000 persons per month since 2014, with seasonal peaks between October and March during the dry season. During 2016, 15,139 refugees were registered as at end of July 2016, or an average of 2,200 per month, or a reduction of 25% compared to 2014-2015. The refugees are being accommodated in four camps: Shimelba, Mai-Aini, Adi-Harush and Hitsats.

Number of New Arrivals from Jan. 2017 to March 2018



Background and Refugee Operation context

- **Ethiopia is a state party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as well as to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.**
- **Ethiopia has also notably enacted a national Refugee Proclamation in 2004, based on the international and regional refugee conventions**
- **In Ethiopia, refugee protection is provided within a framework of these international and national refugee laws as well as the core international human rights treaties that have been ratified by the country.**
- **ARRA is now currently working collaboratively with its partners to presenting a draft Refugee Regulation to the Council of Ministers, in the next few months**

Con...

- Ethiopia is a country of origin, transit point and last destination of migration and it has a long standing history of receiving and hosting refugees from various countries
- The Government of Ethiopia generally maintains an open border asylum and refugee protection policy for refugees seeking protection in the country
- The country has 929,696 refugee population, Ethiopia is currently one of the top largest refugee hosting countries in Africa.
- Majority of these refugees originates from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea
- The overwhelming majority of the refugees in Ethiopia are currently sheltered in 27 camps across 5 regional states of the country

Organization Description

- The former ARA changed in the name and responsibility and came ARRA-Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs in 1992 as it continues to receive returnee Ethiopians who were repatriated from neighboring Sudan, Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia following the fall of the Derge regime,
- ARRA, which is the government refugee agency in Ethiopia, has a long history of providing protection and assistance to asylum seekers and refugees hosted in the country.
- ARRA has three main office organizational structures that are arranged from higher level to bottom as its head office in Addis Ababa at the capital city level, zonally established coordination offices at the regional states and the lowest office at camp level.
- The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) plays its administration role for all refugee camps in Ethiopia through ARRA, which is UNHCR's main government counterpart
- ARRA as statutorily delegated administrative agency for refugee communities, it continuously tries to fulfill the basic state obligation in collaboration with concerned organs.

Major Roles Assumed by ARRA

ARRA representing the government in the Ethiopia refugee operation is mandated to responsibilities including:

- **Reception, Registration, Refugee status determination**
- **Basic and essential social services provision (including Health, education, food and CRI distribution... etc)**
- **Project Monitoring and Evaluation**
- **Refugee Camps Management (ensuring the security and safety of refugees)**
- **Signing different forms of bilateral or tripartite Partnership agreements**
- **Coordinating and liaising partners with the local and regional authorities mainly for projects/ programmes benefiting both the refugees and their hosting populations**

Significant Developments in relation to the Government of Ethiopia Refugee Policy

During the Leader's Summit on Refugees, convened at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 20 September 2016, Ethiopia pledged specific and concrete commitments to strengthen protection and assistance for refugees. These include:

- ❑ Expansion of the Out-of-Camp policy to benefit 10% of the current total refugee population.
- ❑ Provision of work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID.
- ❑ Provision of work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers.
- ❑ Increase of enrolment of primary, secondary and tertiary education to all eligible refugees without discrimination.
- ❑ Making available irrigable land to allow 100,000 people among the refugees and local communities to engage in crop production.
- ❑ Allowing for local integration for those protracted refugees who have lived for 20 years or more in Ethiopia.
- ❑ Building industrial parks where a portion of jobs will be committed to refugees.
- ❑ Issue Birth Certificates to refugee children born in Ethiopia, provide access to open bank accounts, driving licenses

Contexts...Cont'd

- Despite the large movements of refugees into Ethiopia, many refugees within, through and from the Horn of Africa, particularly the Eritrean and Somali children and youth, continue onwards exposing themselves to high risks of trafficking and smuggling.
- The majority of this onward movement of refugees is believed to move across to Sudan, Egypt, and onwards to Libya and then to Europe.
- The involvement of large number of unaccompanied minors and separated children including girls, in the case of Eritrean refugees, emphasizes the implications of the crisis on generation and every facet of the Eritrean society at large.
- In general, a multiplicity of pulling and pushing factors drive the onward movements of refugees mainly from the Eritrean and Somali refugee camps in Ethiopia, and their profiles and needs differ, depending on their age, sex, their accompanied status, the specifics of their family situation and other variables.
- While on the move refugees face the risk of trafficking, kidnapping, sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse including exposure to criminal networks, forced labour, modern slavery and others.

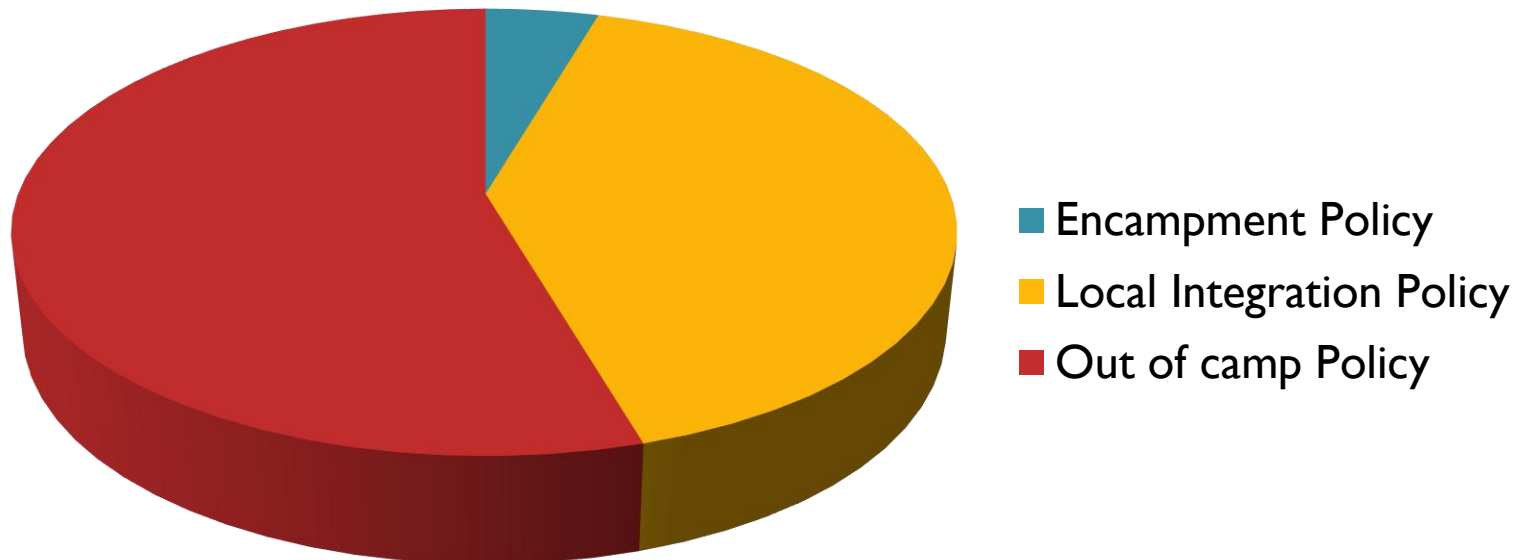
Legal and Policy...Cont'd

- The Government of Ethiopia is already taking very commendable measures with a ten years strategic vision to gradually transform the Ethiopia's refugee operation approach and model from encampment towards hosting refugees in village-style development-oriented settlements and other alternatives to camps like the Out of camp policy.
- While the Government envisages to completely phase-out its encampment policy in ten years period, the refugee camps will still remain as one large incubator mainly to prepare the refugees for various self-reliance schemes through such as education and training.
- The encampment policy will also be applied towards building the overall refugee operation management capacity of refugee-hosting local authorities.
- The government of Ethiopia's out of camp and the local integration policies will be progressively advanced to provide alternative to camps for the refugees until they prefer going back to their countries of origin.
- The out of camp and local integration will guarantee refugees to live with greater dignity, independence, freedom and normality within their hosting community and ultimately become productive global citizens.

Legal and Policy...cont'd

- As illustrated in the below diagram, generally, the out of camp and local integration policies of the government of Ethiopia will be gradually expanded in the next ten years period and the open-door policy is maintained, whereas the encampment policy will diminish step by step.

Ethiopia's General Policies towards Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the next 10 years



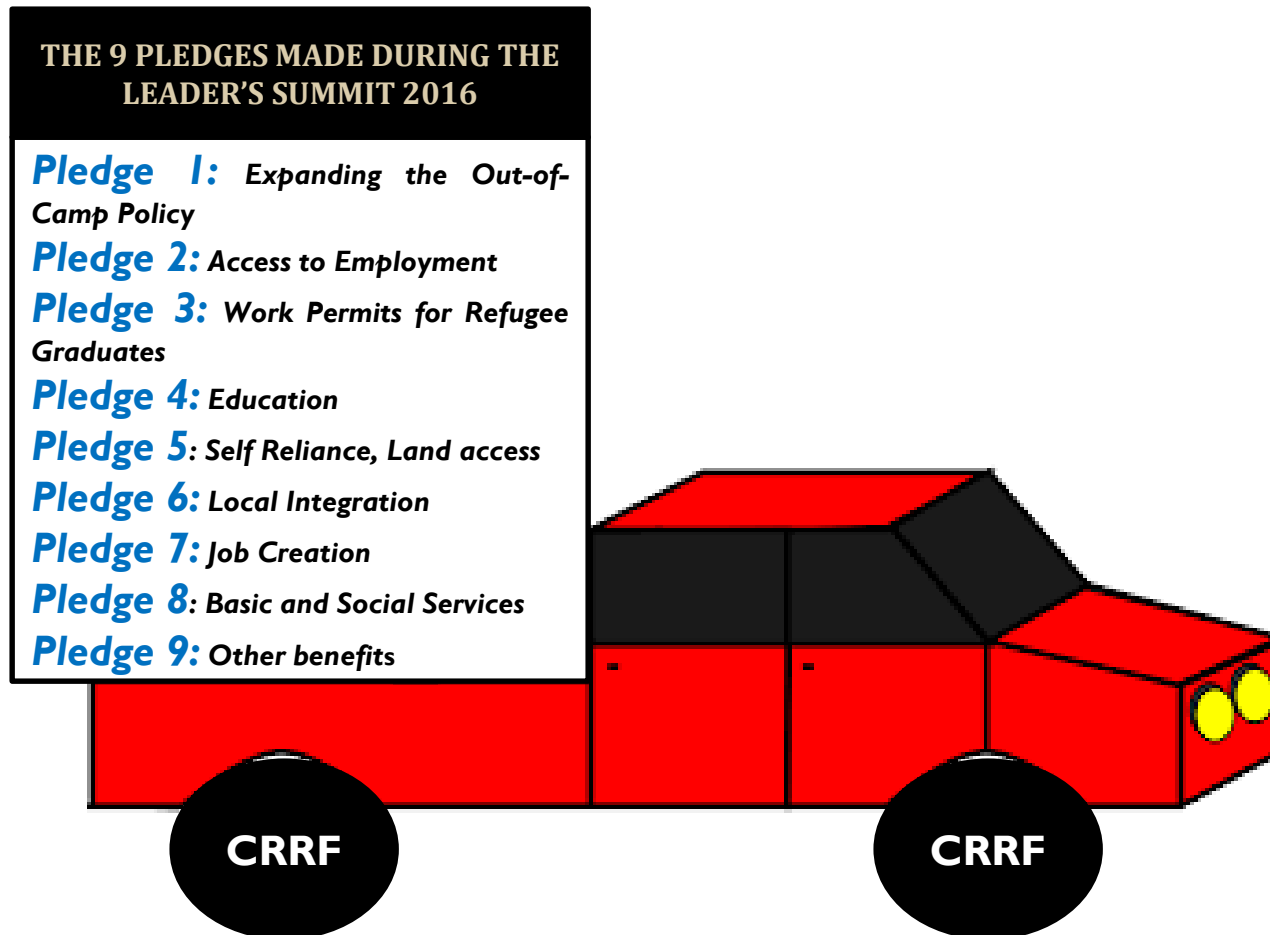


Current status of CRRF in Ethiopia

- On 20 September 2016, at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in New York, the government of Ethiopia made groundbreaking commitments to increase the quality of protection and expand protection solutions for refugees in the country.
- The thematic areas of the 9 pledges are **Education, Work and Livelihoods, Out of camp policy, Local Integration, Basic and Social Services and Documentation.**
- The nine policy commitments of the Government of Ethiopia are among the four key elements of the CRRF as they aim at ensuring the self-reliance of refugees and also supporting the communities that host them.
- Besides, operationalization of the government of Ethiopia pledges highly requires a government led engagement of broader array of stakeholders. This proved how the pledges are aligned with the multi-stakeholder approach of the CRRF.
- The pledges are also aligned with the second growth and transformation plan II of the government of Ethiopia as well as with the current development assistance framework (UNDAF) of the united nation.

Current status ...cont'd

- The below picture summarizes how Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Government of Ethiopia pledges are inter-linked, with CRRF serving as a vehicle to implement the pledges.





Reasons of onward movements

- Joining family members in Diaspora
- Limited basic services in the camps
- Lack of income-generating opportunities
- Insufficient training and educational activities in the camps
- Limited / delayed resettlement opportunities
- “Hopelessness” / Determination not to stay, despite awareness of risks


Cont

- Around 200,000 registered refugees left the camps in the past years. Some to urban areas within Ethiopia, most continue onwards to Sudan and onwards with the risk of being exposed to smuggling and trafficking.



Major challenges/need of the operation

- High influx 80 – 100 asylum seekers have been arriving daily
- Refugee population profile-mostly young refugees
- High numbers of unaccompanied children and lack of alternative care
- Limited basic services in the camps
- Lack of livelihood opportunities
- Onward movements from camps and risks related to smuggling and trafficking
- Limited knowledge of the communities on risks and consequences of irregular movement.

- 
- Financial barriers to train justice organs and the community at large.
 - Shortage of water
 - Shortage of CRI
 - Absence of alternative energy source
 - Limited recreational and sport facilities
 - Shortage of shelter and WASH facilities
 - Interruption of the food basket
 - lack of awareness creation for the environmental protection

Way –forward

- Strengthening community-based protection mechanisms
- Prioritizing family-based care and family reunification
- Ensuring assistance to vulnerable groups, including survivors of SGBV
- Improvement of basic services
- Increase in livelihood opportunities and related vocational trainings
- Increased resettlement quota
- Enhance resettlement & other options for refugees in third countries
- Enhance Protection Information Management – PIM
- Increase capacity building trainings for justice organs and the community at large.
- Strengthen the prevention and response controlling mechanisms to minimize the risks and consequences of trafficking and smuggling of refugees.



Fluidity of Migration Streams between the Eritrean Refugees and the Host Community in Tigray, Ethiopia

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Within the Framework of the Project on:
Causes and Dynamics of Mixed Unskilled Migrants Trafficked within the Horn
Region: A Study including Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan; Financed by NWO-
WOTRO under grant number IAC SRoL ARF5

16 May 2018
The Hague

Outlines of my Presentation

- Introduction
- Migration Streams from Ethiopia to abroad
- Possible reasons for such an irregular migration
- Brief summary
- The ten years project
- Challenges
- Window of Hope (Opportunities)

Introduction

- **Migration** from the Horn of Africa which includes both the refugees and the host community is **mixed in nature** which entails **labor migrants** (individuals who seek better life), **smuggled and trafficked individuals, unaccompanied minors, forced migrants** (due to man-made and natural calamities) and the likes.
- Evidences indicate that **there is fluidity** in the **migration streams** from time to time; and also from place to place.
- Besides, **different actors** involve not only in the migration decision making processes but also in **deciding through which migration route and stream the migrants have to flee** from where they were (be it primary or secondary migration; which are the Host Communities and the Refugees respectively).

Introduction ... Cont'd

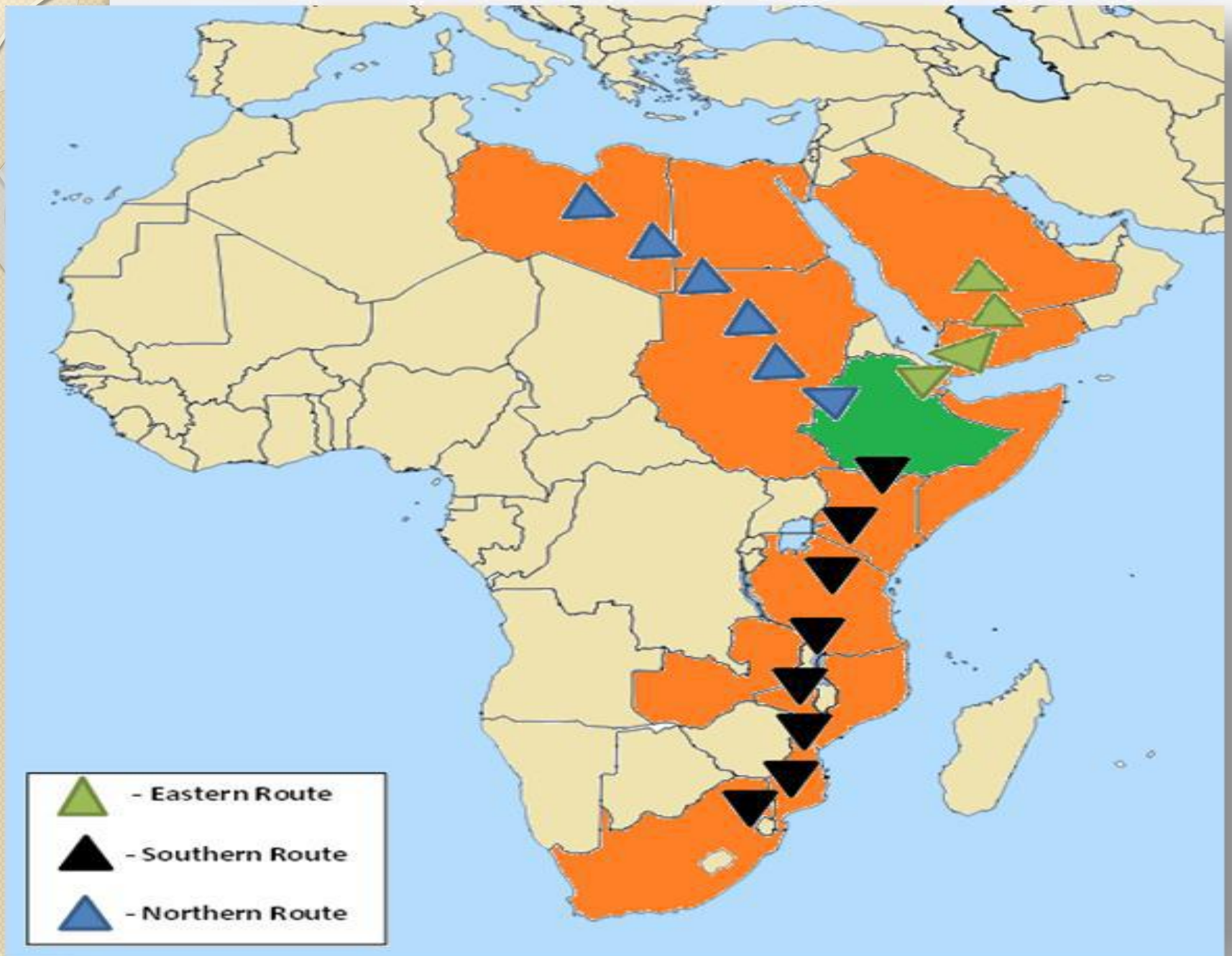
- The Horn of Africa is a region characterized by a **very long history of complex migration dynamics through both regular and irregular channels and routes.**
- In the **Horn of Africa**, mixed migration via irregular means is becoming very common as compared with the free legal migrations.
- Since it is becoming increasingly difficult for Africans to **legally arrive and work in Europe**, every year **tens of thousands of Africans** attempt to circumvent border controls and enter illegally as irregular migrants (Reitano, Adal L., and Shaw, M. 2014).
- Irregular migrants from the **Horn of Africa travel** along the different migration streams towards their respective destinations.

Introduction ... Cont'd

- The geostrategic situation of Ethiopia makes it a **source of, a destination for, and a transit region** for migration and refugee flows, mostly within the region but also to other continents.
- Potential Ethiopian migrants choose irregular means of migration **since this option is perceived to be less bureaucratic and time consuming, cheaper and more rewarding** (RMMS, 2014).
- **Whichever route they take to get to their final destinations, Ethiopians are migrating even under dangerous conditions.**

The three main Migration Streams

- The main migration streams are categorized into three main migration streams and routes:
 - The Southern Migration Stream;
 - The Eastern Migration Stream;
 - The Northern Migration Stream;
- The irregular migration through these migration streams are practiced by Ethiopians coming from different regions.
- But, the study that we made revealed that the youngsters from Tigray and Eritrea are always there, in all of the migration streams; though they mainly use the Northern Route.



The Southern Migration Stream

- This migration stream is: Where migrants cross mainly through **Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi** all the way destined **down to South Africa**.
- Ethiopian and Eritrean migrants are also found on **irregular flows along the Southern corridor** towards South Africa transiting via **Kenya, Tanzania and other countries in southern Africa**.
- Every year, it is estimated that **tens of thousands of Ethiopian and Eritrean migrants are trafficked and smuggled** on this migration stream.
- It is also estimated that: in this migration stream alone, **the criminal groups (traffickers)** are getting around **49 million USD**.

The Eastern Migration Stream

- This corridor takes migrants **towards the Middle East countries, mainly KSA**. The migrants use Djibouti, Somali and Yemen.
- **813,883** between 2006 - 2016 migrated from the Horn of Africa- mainly **Somalis and Ethiopian**, representing the largest proportion
- **Trend of Ethiopian arrivals into Yemen 2012 – 2016.**
 - 2016 - 97,000
 - 2015 - 82,268
 - 2014 - 71,907
 - 2013 - 54,213
 - 2012 - 84,376

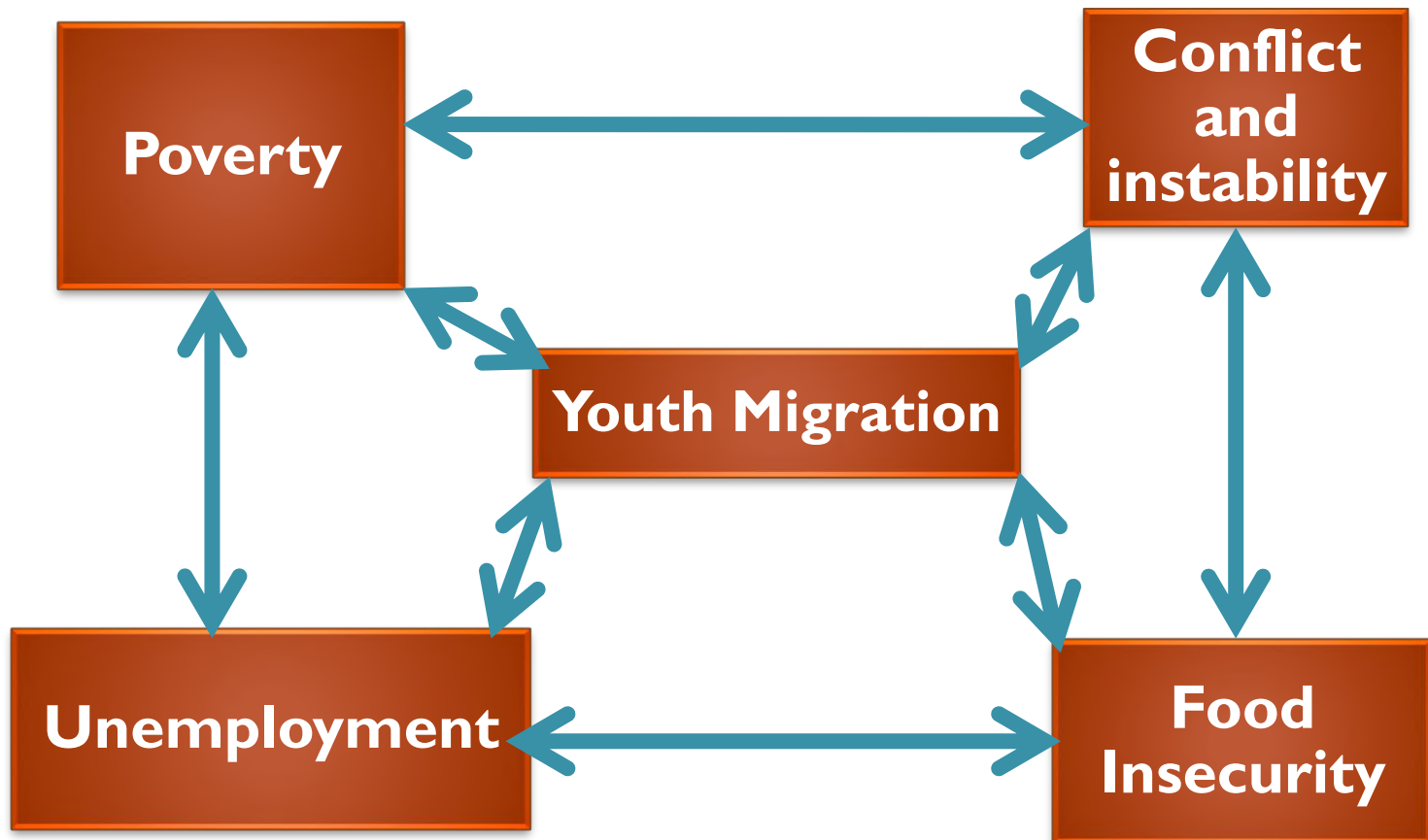
The Northern Migration Stream

- This migration stream extends through **Sudan, Libya, and Egypt.**
- Libya, Sudan and Egypt are transit for migrants destined to **Europe Israel and the Middle East**
- Eritreans refugees coming from Ethiopia and Eritrea widely use this migration corridor
- In 2016, a total of **182,436 migrants and refugees arrived in Italy** and a significant proportion of them are Eritreans and Ethiopians.
- Thus, Europe is the main destination of this migration stream.

Possible reasons for such an irregular migration

- High unemployment rates at the places of origin,
- High and unrealistic expectation imposed on youth; mainly by the human traffickers, peers, and the community,
- Advancement of technology such as the mobile technology and access to information and transportation facilities (viber, whatsapp, imos, etc)
- Lack of appropriate information on what is happening to the early movers, either on the way to or at the place of destination,
- Attitudinal problems:
 - the way the youth look into themselves and others,
 - The way the youth look into their past and their future
- Migration is seen as the only escape out of poverty
- Culture of migration
- Etc.

Key intertwined drivers of youth migration in SSA countries



To summarize the points given above

- Even though there are differences in the extent and degree between the routes, smuggling and human trafficking in all of the migration streams, routes migration corridors is becoming **very risky to the lives of the migrants** because of the kidnapping, holding the irregular migrants for ransom and violation of basic human rights of the migrants.
- It is also observed that the smuggling and human trafficking economy is rapidly becoming a **team of highly organized criminals**.
- Thus, in the Horn of Africa, the smuggling and human trafficking economy is becoming a very rewarding business for those who are involved in criminal act and the process slavery.

Summary ... Cont'd

- As result, many thousands of Ethiopians and Eritreans are getting exposed to an **immature death**, and tens of thousands are also exposed to different forms of illnesses (which include both physical and psychological illnesses).
- From a small place in Ethiopia called Hadeya zone: In five years time (2012- 2016); **31,1487 (966 – females and 23,182-males) migrated via traffickers & 3,597 (734-female & 2863-male) (11.4%) died.**
- In addition to the smugglers and traffickers, different technologies like the mobile phone and different software like face book, viber, whatsapp, imo and the like are also having great contributions towards that end.

Big Problems Need Bigger Solutions

- Thus, it is time to find the ways and means for addressing the root causes of the irregular migration in a:
 - More cost effective,
 - Sustainable and
 - Contributing to long term development
- This again calls for a **strong collaboration** between Universities; both at the sending and receiving countries (such as the Mekelle and Tilburg Universities; and national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

10 years Project for Breaking the Human Trafficking Cycle ... By TiU, MU,ARRA and other stakeholders

- The Tilburg University the Mekelle University and ARRA (Administration for the Refugees and Returnees Affairs) and other stakeholders (through the leadership of Prof. dr. Mirjam van Reisen), have started a research based intervention Model.
- This is categorized into three phases; and each phase has an assumption and set of activities to be done:
 - **Phase I (2018 – 2021):Three years time**
 - **Assumption:** unemployment and idleness is the root cause that is exposing the youth (both the refugees and host communities) to the risk of migration via human trafficking.
 - **Solution:** Creating an opportunity that makes both the refugees and host communities busy and discouraging the human traffickers,
 - **Result:** Delaying irregular migration (both primary and secondary migration) for 3 – 5years
 - **Phase II (2021 – 2023):Three years time**
 - **Assumption:** Irregular migration through traffickers and smugglers can only be stopped if the youngsters are able to earn incomes that can be equated with the minimum threshold that the youth have already set to get it after migrating to Europe minus the risks that they may get encountered through traffickers and smugglers in the process of migration.
 - **Solution:** Enhancing productivity of the refugees and host communities; and fully controlling human traffickinh.
 - **Phase III (2024 – 2027):Four years time**
 - **Assumption:** Whatever we do, till the countries be reach a middle level income countries, the already created momentum continues
 - **Solution:** Still Enhancing productivity and should also be supplemented

Phase I (2018 – 2021) of the Project

- During this period of time, **each and every youth** (the refugees and the members of the host communities) will **develop a clear ten year plan** which is to be kept on written.
- The main assumption for this phase is that “**protracted unemployment and idleness is the root cause and is exposing them to the risk of getting exposed to the Human Trafficking (both the refugees and the hosting communities)**”.
- Thus at the end of the 3 – 4 years, 90 per cent of the Eritrean refugees and 80 per cent of the youth at the hosting communities will get **busy in their own businesses**; and the remaining **10% of the Eritrean refugees and 20% of the youth in the host communities will get employed** in the successful youths in their respective communities and other investors.
- By transforming the working culture of these youths, the area will also attract potential investors.
- In the mean time, the idea of sisterhood and brotherhood between the refugees and host communities will be introduced and then strengthened so that the refugees can feel more at home.

Phase I ... Continued

- This will start by **life-skill training** (which includes: **maintaining the right attitude**, entrepreneurship skills, self-development skills and then will be followed by **hard-skill trainings** (in which the **technical and vocational training institutes will participate**).
- This training will equip them with all the needed **knowledge, skills and attitudes** and as a result of that they will be fully convinced that they can make a difference.
- The youth will **enable to develop capacities of looking into themselves and their potentials**.
- At the end, they will also **realize the opportunities that are around them**; and will start acting doing something; immediately.
- Giving them 3 – 5 years scholarships for those who can join universities will also be another modality.

Phase I ... Continued

- This intervention model of phase one only has the capacity and result of delaying the irregular emigration (of both the refugees and the host communities) through smugglers and human trafficking by 3 to 5 years only.
- In addition to the efforts of the Ethiopian government and the international community to control human trafficking, such a process will also discourage the traffickers and the smugglers because a significant proportion of them will be out of 'business'.

Phase II (2021 – 2023)

- The main assumption for this medium term is that “Irregular migration through traffickers and smugglers can only be stopped if the youngsters are able to earn incomes that can get an equivalent amount to the minimum threshold that the youth expect or earn after migrating to Europe minus the risks that they may get encountered through traffickers and smugglers”.
- This demands enhancing the productivity levels of the youths (both the refugees and the host communities).
- As a result of all that, while they enhance the quantity of their work by **five times**, they will also get trained to **enhance the quality of their works**.
- Thus, during this phase, **there will be no idle hand, there will be no idle mind** and every body will be busy working jobs that they really love.

Phase IIcont'd

- This will actually be a **cultural transformation** among the youth society; and such a unique hub of cultural transformation will attract so many manufacturing companies and factories because the quality and quantity of the products of the Eritrean refugees and the hosting communities are enhancing in an accelerated way.
- During this phase the migration cycle will be completely broken and **no youth will be tending to emigrate to Europe** (except those that are highly skilled and very much attracted by the western world – which are going to be very rare cases).
- Sisterhood and brotherhood is sustained.

Phase III (2024 – 2027)

- During the third phase, the migration cycle will be reversed.
- Many Ethiopians and Eritreans will come back to Ethiopia and Eritrea; a place where peace and stability will be very conducive and attractive once the situation allows.
- In the mean time, who knows; what if situations change?
- But, still as a result of the already started momentum, the migration process will continue for about a year.
- But, many youths will also go back to Eritrea and this will be balanced;
- This will be an opportunity for Eritrea; because it will gain a lot of experiences from the innovative and creative experiences of the youth at the refugee camps.
- The idea of sisterhood and brotherhood is sustained and this again will have great contribution in bridging the gaps between the Eritrea and the rest of the world that was created in the last 3 two decades.

Phase IV (Post 2027)

- During this period of time, the role of the Tilburg University, the Mekelle University, ARRA and other stakeholders will be to scale-up the experiences of the ten years project to other countries and other problems that humanity is facing.
- Thus, the following five activities will be performed.
 - Consolidate the activities performed from 2018 to 2027 and then document it systematically in a way that it can be used to solve different social evils such as terrorism, alcoholism, drug-trafficking and human trafficking in both Africa and other continents.
 - Introduce different reform tools that will fit-in to the enhancement of productivity of the youth of that time and this calls for becoming creative and innovative.

Phase IV (Post 2027) ... Cont'd


- Assist different countries of the globe (including Eritrea) to establish universities, research institutes and training centres that can enable to produce youths of the 21st century that can forecast and prevent possible problems that humanity can face.
- Publish more than 20 books and more than 50 articles in reputable journals so that the lessons that were used to break and then reverse the human trafficking cycle can be adopted for solving other types of problems (such as terrorism and the like) that humanity may suffer from.
- Advise the different countries of the globe, the African Union, the European commission and the United Nations at large on mechanisms of creating a renewed world by eliminating corruption, terrorism, smuggling, human trafficking and other possible causes for the instability of the human race.

Challenges

- The problem is so big, and deep rooted that no single country, nor two or three universities and organizations can solve.
- Some international organizations are considering the problem as a problem created by Africa itself, thus leaving the problem to be solved by Africa only.
- The understanding that if one part of humanity is suffering, sooner or later so does the other part of humanity is in its lowest stage.
- In this regard, the role of knowledge creation is underestimated.
- Thus, universities are not getting involved to the extent that they have to be.

Opportunities (Windows of Hope)

- There is **greater awareness and enhanced commitment than ever**; about the youth, the risk of irregular migration, human trafficking and its consequences.
- In next 10 years roughly **600 million children will be born in SSA** (Half of the present African population).
 - If prepared with appropriate knowledge, skills, attitudes and incentives, **they will drive the economy and reduce migration; and will contribute a lot towards the global economy.**
- There is an understanding that the **problems that the globe is facing are big**, and no single country alone can solve it. As a result, though not sufficient, collaborations – between the sending and the receiving places are evolving.
- Universities are also getting involved proactively and are making it as an integral part of the **Research and Development processes.**

- 
- I Thank you, all!



Combating trafficking in persons & countering smuggling of migrants in Ethiopia Achievements and Challenges and the Way Forward

FETEYA SEID

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- Introduction
- Existing principles
 - National frame work
- Challenges
- The Way Forward

Introduction

- Ethiopia is one of the largest countries of origin, transit and destination for migrants.
- Ethiopia carries a significant burden in terms of Trafficking and smuggling of migrants,
- so that the country strengthened the efforts to prevent and prosecute TIP and smuggling of migrants and protect its victims.

National framework

- ❑ The Ethiopian government has been taking strong measures to fight trafficking and smuggling.
- ❑ Adopted several legal instruments that have components linked with the issues.
- ❑ Federal and regional states have provided protection through policing and administrative oversight, including child and women protection arrangements.

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- Has passed two important proclamations: proclamation 909/2015 “Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants” and Proclamation 923/2015 “Ethiopia’s Overseas Employment Proclamation” in 2015.
- The two proclamations identify and set out **responsible actors** and coordination frameworks for improving migration governance in the country.

- The first arrangement is the **National Anti-Trafficking Council** that is led by the Deputy Prime Minister of the FDRE which is composed of Ministers, Heads of each regional state, and higher officials of nongovernmental organizations.
- The National Council meets annually and is responsible to monitor the over-all actions taken all-over the country.
- The second arrangement is the **Federal Anti-Trafficking and Smuggling of migrants Task Force** that is accountable to the National Council that **design policies, strategies, action plans and implement same to prevent the crime, protect victims, and strengthen law enforcement capacities.**

Con

- Negotiation of bilateral labour agreement with host countries to secure the status of Ethiopian going abroad to work. (made with 5 countries Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan and Qatar)

Challenges

- ❑ Prosecution; the government maintained its efforts in enforcing anti-trafficking laws however there are some gaps during this implementation.
- ❑ Unskilled Professionals.
- ❑ Absence of Migration Policy.



Con

- ❑ insufficient prevention and awareness;
- ❑ lack of data and research;
- ❑ inadequate policies and planning; limited international cooperation”.

The Way Forward

- Facilitate access to remedies: Victims of human trafficking should be given access to remedies, including civil remedies.
- Increase pathways for safe and regular migration: Origin, transit, and destination countries should address this issue collaboratively by increasing opportunities for regular migration, including for employment, education, family reunification, and humanitarian admissions.

Con

- Enhance protection through direct assistance to migrants in situations of vulnerability.
- Promote and develop research and analysis on human trafficking trends and anti-trafficking response and policy, including to monitor and evaluate interventions.
- Create or reform, as necessary, national legal frameworks, in line with international legal Standards.


cont

- Enhance border management procedures and border management information systems.
- Ensure availability of unbiased information to potential migrants about the risks of engaging smugglers and the availability of legal migration opportunities;

con

- Set up bilateral and multilateral mechanisms among judicial authorities, law enforcement, border control agencies and other relevant actors to share information, coordinate operational activities, and support prosecution efforts;

- Undertake research on the economic and social aspects underpinning smuggling processes, including the variety of actors involved.
- Addressing the root causes for migration.



THANK YOU!!!

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