Stemming Irregular migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia"

SINCE









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በሰሜን እና በመካከለኛው ኢትዮጵያ ላይ ሕገወጥ ፍልሰትና ሽባግር መቀነስ "ሲንስ"

የሲንስ ፕሮግራም **ዓላማ** ለወጣቶችና ሴቶች ልዩ ትኩረት በመስጠት የመሰደድ ዝንባሌ ያላቸውና ከስደት ተመላሾችን ጨምሮ እጅግ ተጋላጭ የሆኑ የህብረተሰብ ክፍሎች የኑሮ ሁኔታዎች እንዲሻሻሉ በማድረግ በሰሜን እና በመካከለኛው ኢትዮጵያ እየተካሄደ ያለውን መደበኛ ያልሆነ ስደት ለመቀነስ አስተዋጽአ ማድረግ ነው።

የሲንስ ልዩ ዓላማ ለንጠር ከተሞችና የከተማ አካባቢዎች በተለይም በአዲስ አበባ እና ከፍተኛ የስደት ሁኔታ በሚታይባቸው የኢትዮጵያ ከልሎች (አማራ፣ አሮሚያ፣ ደቡብ ህሄሮች፣ ብሄረሰቦችና ህዝቦች እና ትግራይ ከልሎች) ላይ በማተኮር በተለይም ለወጣቶችና ሴቶች የስራ አድሎች የሚፈጥሩ አሳታፊ የኢኮኖሚ ፕሮግራሞችን በማዘጋጀት የበለጠ የተሻሉ የኢኮኖሚና የልማት እድሎች አንዲያድጉ ማድረግ ነው። አንዳንድ ተጣሮች ለስደት ተመላሾች ወደ ትውልድ አካባቢያቸው ከተመለሱ በኋላ ልዩ ድጋፎች ያደርጋሉ።

የሲንስ ፕሮ<mark>ግራም ለጨርቃ ጨርቅና *ጋርመን*ት፣ ቆዳና የቆዳ</mark> ውጤቶች፣ ለግብርና ስራ፣ ለብረት ስራዎችና ለግንባታ ዘርፎች ልዩ ትኩረት ይሰጣል።

ተጠቃሚዎች - የፕሮጀክቱ ተጠቃሚዎች ወጣቶችና ሴቶችን፣ ሊኖሩ የሚችሉ ስደተኞችና ተመላሽ ስደተኞች፣ እንዲሁም ኤርትራውያን ስደተኞች ናቸው።



ይህ ፕሮግራም **በአውሮፓ ኅብረት** የገንዘብ ድጋፍ የሚተገበር ነው።





ፕሮጀክቱ የጣሊያን የውጭ ጉዳይና ዓለም አቀፍ ትብብር ሚኒስቴር፣ በኢትዮጵያ ኢጣልያ ኤምባሲና በጣልያን የልማት ትብብር ኤጀንሲ የሚተነበር ነው።

Stemming Irregular migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia— SINCE

The **overall objective** of SINCE is to contribute to **reduce irregular migration from Northern and Central Ethiopia** by improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable population, including potential migrants and returnees with specific focus on youth and women.

The specific objective is to create greater economic and employment opportunities, by establishing inclusive economic programmes that foster employment opportunities, especially for **young people and women** with a focus on rural towns and urban areas, particularly Addis Ababa, in the most migration-prone regions (Amhara, Oromia. Southern Nations. Nationalities and Peoples' Region, Tigray) of Ethiopia, including vocational training, creation of micro and small enterprises and start-up of small livelihood activities. Some actions will in particular support returnees after their return to their places of origin.

Beneficiaries

SINCE will be addressed to youth and women, potential migrants, returnees and refugees, including Eritrean refugees.

SINCE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

SINCE is a pilot programme aimed at implementing different strategies to reduce the root causes of irregular migration.

The implementation strategies include two pillars:

- the first one is focused on an immediate and short-term response to facilitate and create employment and job opportunities (e.g. training courses relevant to enterprises demand);
- the second one consists in medium and longterm strategies to identify ways to 'upstream' actions and measures to build capacity for tackling the root causes of migration, preventing primary movements and identifying development cooperation initiatives that can offer people viable alternatives to migration, such as actions on public and private partnership, institutional bonds and networks, synergies and cooperation among stakeholders, etc.

IMPLEMENTATION AREAS AND SECTORS

The intervention areas and sectors have been identified, during an Inception Phase in close collaboration with all the relevant Ethiopian Authorities, through a socio-economic and value chain assessment carried out respectively by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on the basis of an agreement with the Embassy of Italy in Ethiopia and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation.

Amhara, Oromia, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) and Tigray have been identified as the most migration prone areas, together with the city of Addis Ababa.

The interventions sectors, on the basis of the Inception Phase, are textile and garment, leather and leather products, agri-business, metal works and construction.

SINCE Programme implementation areas



Selected value chains for SINCE activities

| Value Chain | Selected Region/Area |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Textile and Garment | Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR |
| Leather and Leather | Addis Ababa |
| Products | |
| Agri-business | Oromia, SNNPR |
| Metal Works | Addis Ababa, Amhara, |
| | Tigray |
| Construction | Addis Ababa, Amhara, SNNPR |

SINCE NUMBERS

- Budget: 20 million Euros
- Implementation period: 4 years (Dec 2015-Dec 2019)
- Intervention areas: 4 Regional States + 1 city.

"Stemming Irregular migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia" SINCE

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https://www.facebook.com/ SINCEProgramme/ EUROPEAN UNION TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA— On 18 December 2015, the agreement for the first Italian run programme in the framework of the first EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa was signed in Bruxelles by the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, Neven Mimica, and the Italian Director General for Development Cooperation, Giampaolo Cantini.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, which was established on 12 November 2015 at the Valletta Summit on Migration by European and African partners, intends to better manage migration flows in Africa, including the Horn of Africa, which is highly affected by the challenges of irregular migration, forced displacement, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants and conflict.

Under the agreement, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, through the Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), was delegated for managing a 20 million Euro project entitled "SINCE" - "Stemming Irregular migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia".

EUROPEAN UNION— The European Union is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries. In 1957, the signature of the Treaties of Rome marked the will of the six founding Countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) to create a common economic space. Since then, first the Community and then the European Union have continued to enlarge and welcome new countries as members. The Union has developed into a huge single market with the euro as its common currency.

What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization connecting all sectors, from development aid to environmental policy. Thanks to the abolition of border controls between EU countries, it is now possible for people to travel freely within most of the EU. It has also become much easier to live and work in another EU country.

The five main institutions of the European Union are the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the European Commission, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors.

The European Union is the world's largest humanitarian aid donor.