



Ethiopia Labour Market Analysis with a focus on MW in the IGAD region

Labour market context

- ▶ High labour force participation
- ▶ High working poverty
- ▶ Lack of wage and salaried jobs

Labour force

Labour Force Participation - relatively high at **81.3 %** driven in part by high rates of female participation at 74.3 per cent. Unemployment is a major challenge in Ethiopia largely in urban areas (9.2%) and higher for youth - Long-term unemployment represents a large share of the total unemployed

Migration characteristics

- ▶ A country of origin, transit and destination for migration
- ▶ Second largest recipient of refugees and asylum seekers in Sub-Saharan Africa

Meet Sarah, refugee from Eritrea

I stay in the camps and wait for my reallocation to a third country



I often find little jobs without permits. We were told that the Refugees Proclamation (1110/2019) give rights and privileges to us refugees but it is not easy to get informed. We thought that refugees would gain greater access to employment to some

degree, including via industrial park quotas but this does not materialise. I do some small informal work.

Meet John, migrant worker from Uganda

I am a transit migrant worker. I come from Uganda and am passing through Ethiopia to go to Europe via the Sudan /Libya (Northern route).



Ethiopia is just a major country of transit for us, many of us do not have the means to pay for the entire period of travel and therefore need to find informal employment en route.

We did not intend to find a job here but it becomes a necessity. In any case, the requirements to work legally in Ethiopia are very difficult to reach and there are not a lot of jobs available for migrant workers

Meet Khalil, migrant worker from Somalia

I am a farmer in Somalia during the summer period, but during winter I migrate to Ethiopia for work opportunities.



I am a migrant worker in an irregular situation and as such face a precarious livelihood working in the informal sector.

When the COVID 19 pandemic started, our situation worsened as we could not access to health services due to legal, language, cultural or other barriers, Some of us also faced discrimination and assault. I have primary level of education

Meet David, migrant worker from South Sudan

Staying in Gambela, my main jobs is as a construction worker, but also seek work as a plumber to increase my income. We have to do so because the salary is not high in Ethiopia and there is lack of decent and productive opportunities available for migrant workers in Ethiopia.



We want to get work permits to get better opportunities but our irregular situation prevents us from obtaining this. Instead, we rely on informal employment.

Governance of migrant workers

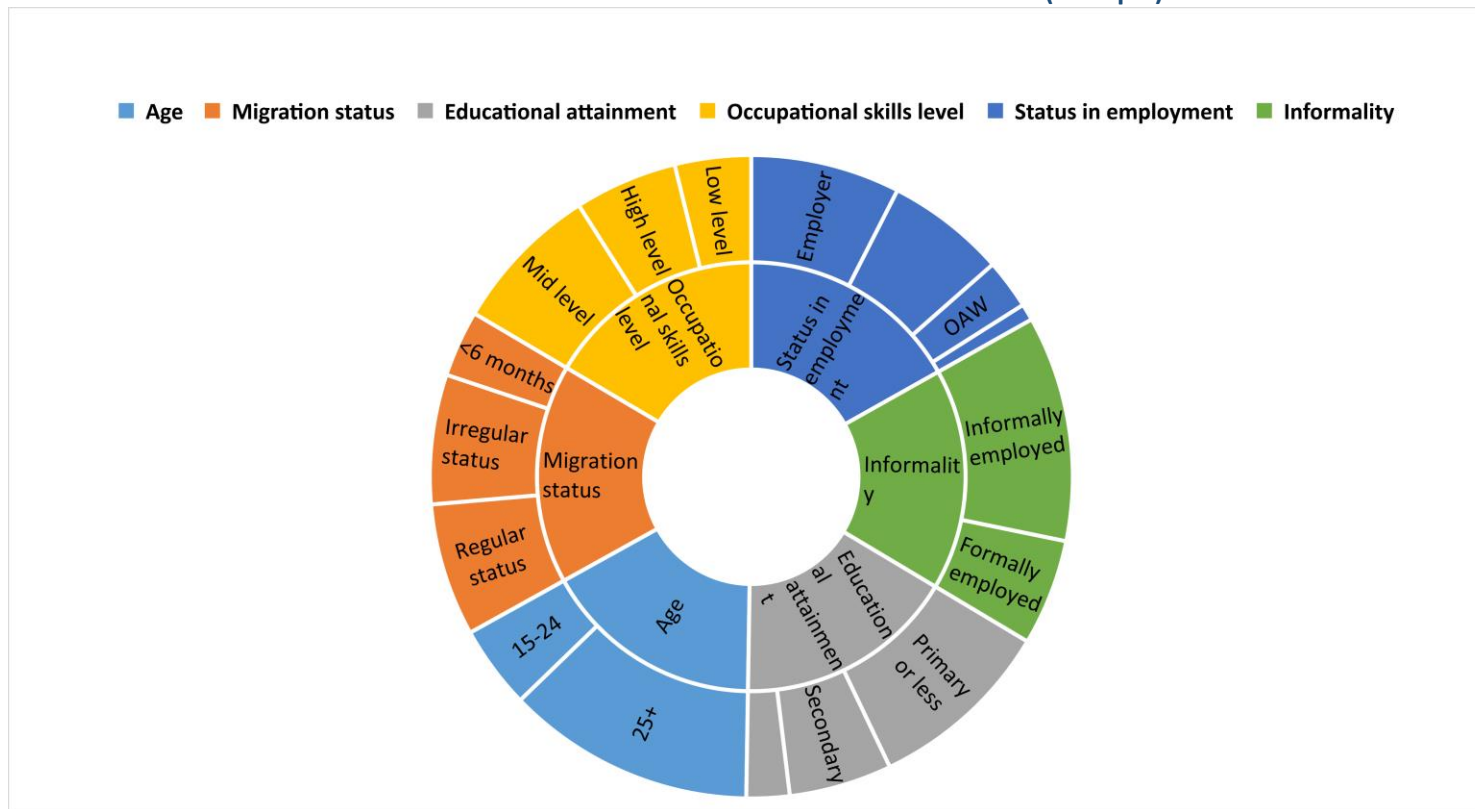
The National Employment Policy and Strategy (NEPS) 2016 **Yes**

The Labour Proclamation (1156/2019) : *regular migrant workers have the same rights as Ethiopian nationals*

No migration policy or labour migration policy

The Refugees Proclamation (1110/2019) **Yes**

CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT WORKERS INTERVIEWED (Ethiopia)



Recommendation 1

Step up implementation of the National Employment Policy and Strategy:

- ✘ Establish performance milestones and targets for NEPS
- ✘ Align NEPS with a Labor Migration Policy

Recommendation 2

Enhance the capacity and improved coordination of labour market information and analysis :

- ✘ Labour statistics framework
- ✘ Obtain technical support
- ✘ Labour migration module into Labour Force Survey

Recommendation 3

Enhance the capacity and coordination of employment services within a wider national employment and jobs strategy :

- ✘ Improve coordination between Federal and State level
- ✘ Strengthen collaboration between Private and Public agencies
- ✘ Promote use of public employment services

Recommendation 4

Adjust and redesign labour market governance mechanisms to better incorporate migrant workers :

- ✘ Revise Labour Proclamation for migrant workers
- ✘ Ratify and comply with C097 and C143