for_Facilitating_Structural_Change_in_Tigray.edited.edited.docx

by

Submission date: 27-Nov-2021 07:26AM (UTC-0600)
Submission ID: 1713604184
File name: for_Facilitating_Structural_Change_in_Tigray.edited.edited.docx (17.87K)
Word count: 369
Character count: 2233

Policy Recommendations for Facilitating Structural Change in Tigray

Name

Institution

Policy Recommendations for Facilitating Structural Change in Tigray

The policy recommendation for facilitating structural change in Tigray, Ethiopia, would be making prejudice centered on religion, race, national origin, handicap, sex, color or family status unlawful under state law. This means that people will not be deprived of equal opportunities since they possess a name or accent linked with a domestic origin group. Again, because they are from another country, they contribute to various customs related to a domestic origin group or associate with individuals of a particular national ancestry. I believe that this policy would encourage the facilitation of structural changes in Tigray by fueling individuals to undertake and volunteer in tasks they were not capable of performing earlier.

However, ethnic background discrimination may go undetected in the region because victims of prejudice might be unaware of their legal rights or may be hesitant to complain to the authorities. To address this issue, a National Origin Steering Committee must be formed to assist citizens and foreigners in better understanding and exercising their rights under the law. According to Girma (2018:1), to achieve this goal, the federal government, Tigray's deposed authorities, humanitarian players, rights organizations, and activists should seize presenting dramatically divergent interpretations of events and the reality on the ground, which increases gaps and impeding coordinated action. Besides, the national administration should allow media outlets to report from within Tigray.

Also, the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission should carry out further investigations into every documented atrocity while permitting the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights office to perform their analyses (Lacatus & Nash 2020:903). Ethiopian civil society organizations, like the Ethiopian Human Rights Council, and foreign organizations, including Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, should also have free access. This would

encourage people to leave their hard-formed shells knowing that their rights are defended and wellbeing catered to. It would also simplify the act of implementing the policy.

References

Girma, M. 2018. “Religion, politics and the dilemma of modernizing Ethiopia.” *HTS Teologiese Studies/Theological Studies*, *74*(1).

Lacatus, C., & Nash, K. 2020. “Peace agreements and the institutionalization of human rights: a multi-level analysis.” *The International Journal of Human Rights*, *24*(6), 889-912.

for_Facilitating_Structural_Change_in_Tigray.edited.edited.do...

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%	0%	0%	0%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes	Off	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		