

CHILDREN OF ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ISRAEL -

PRE-SCHOOLS AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

This report examines the needs and challenges of children of asylum seekers in the education system - pre-schools (gan) and elementary schools run by the municipality and the Ministry of Education.

The information in this report is based on interviews with teachers, government officials and professionals working with children of asylum seekers, particularly in Tel Aviv. The report is written by ASSAF-Aid Organization for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Israel and the Garden Library.

There are around 30,000 asylum seekers from Eritrea and Sudan living in Israel. As of 2018, about 14,000 asylum seekers reside in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, mainly in Neve Sha'anana, Hatikva, and Shapira. There are also around 2,500 asylum seekers living in Petah Tikva, and smaller communities in Netanya, Arad, Eilat, Bnei Brak, and Jerusalem. In other cities, the number of asylum seeker residents varies from a few dozen to several hundreds.

As of the end of 2018, Israel is home to approximately 10,000 minors who are children of asylum seekers and migrants, most of whom were born in Israel, and are below the age of 10. Approximately 7,000 of these minors live in South Tel Aviv. In Israel, all children are entitled to be fully integrated into Israel's education system' regardless of their status. However, even though most children are integrated into the system in accordance with the Israeli law, it is apparent that the children, their parents and the educational staff face many serious challenges.

ቆልዑ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ ሃገረ እስራኤል

ቅድመ - ትምህርትን መባእታዊ ደረጃ ትምህርትን

ጸብጻብ ናይ'ዚ ዓውደ መጽናዕቲ ዝሕብሮ፣ ቀረባትን ፡ብድሆታታን ቆልዑ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ ቅድመ ትምህርትን(ጋን) መባእታዊ ደረጃ ትምህርትን ነቶም ብምምሕዳር ከተማን ምኒስትሪ ትምህርቲ እናትመወሉ ዝካየዱ እዩ።

ኣብዚ ዓውደ መጽናዕቲ ዘሎ ሓበሬታ ብመሰረት ምስ መምሃራን፣ ናይ መንግስቲ ሰብ ስልጣንን ምስ ቆልዑ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዝሰርሑ ሰብ ማደንን ዝተገብረ ቃለ ምልልስ(ቃለ መጠይቕ) ከይኑ ብፍላይ ድማ ኣብ ከተማ ቴል አቪቭ ከተኮረ እዩ።

እዚ ጸብጻብ ዝጸሓፉ ኣካልት ወይ ትካላት ድማ ፡-

*ትካል ኣሳፍ(ASSAF-Aid Organization for Asylum seekers in Israel)

*ቤት ንባብ ጋርደን(ብልሙድ ኣጸወዋን ቤት ንባብ እንዳ ሳዕሪ) Garden library።

እስታት 30,000 ዝኾኑ ካብ ሃገራት ኤርትራን ሱዳንን ዝመጹ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ እስራኤል ይነበሩ ኣለዉ። ክሳብ 2018 ኣከባቢ 14,000 ዝኾኑ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ቴል አቪቭ - ጃፋ ይነበሩ።ብቐንዱ ድማ ኣብ ነፃ ሻናን፣ ሃቲክቫን ሻፒራን ዝበሃሉ ክፋላት ቴል አቪቭ ከተማ ይነበሩ። ብተወሳኺ ድማ እስታት 2500 ዝኾኑ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ፒታክ ቴክቫ፣ ብተወሰኹ ድማ ውሑድ ዝቐጽሮም ኣካላት ናይ'ዚ ሕብረተሰብ ኣብ ነታንያ፣አራድ፣ኤላት፣ብነይ ብራክን ኢዮሩሳሌምን ይነበሩ። ኣብ ካልኦት ከተማታት ድማ ካብ ዓሰርተታት ክሳብ ኣማኢት ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ይነበር።

ክሳብ መዓለታ ናይ 2018 ኣብ እስራኤል ብግምት 10,000 ዝኾኑ ካብ ሓተቲ ዑቕባን ናይ ስራሕ ስድተኛታት ዝተወልዱ ቆልዑ ይነበሩ።መብዛሕቲእም ካብዚእም ድማ ኣብ እስራኤል ዝተወልዱ

Unregulated nurseries for infants (ages 0 to 3) known as “child warehouses”

Before they start pre-school at the age of three, many children of asylum seekers attend unlicensed facilities, known as “babysitters” or “child warehouses.” They are run by staff who have no training or certification to care for children or to run educational facilities. Many of the children stay at the daycare center for long hours, in most cases under the supervision of a single person, in crowded conditions. Many times the children have no space to play outside, and sometimes they are left in bed all day. In the afternoons, they are joined by children from municipal pre-schools (gan) who cannot register for the afternoon programs there, due to financial difficulties, or because there is no such option. This increases the crowding and makes the conditions even more difficult.

According to a research report published by the School of Psychological Sciences at Tel Aviv University, “the outcome of extended stay at facilities in which the deficiencies are so severe, causes serious and prolonged developmental harm in a large proportion of infants.” Along with the prospect of severe developmental damage, the stay in the makeshift facilities endangers the children’s lives. In recent years there have been several deaths of infants due to neglect and harsh conditions in these makeshift facilities.

Due to this serious situation, in 2015 the Israeli government decided to allocate a four-year budget totaling 56,000,000 NIS to establish supervised facilities as an alternative to these unofficial ones. As of June 2019, four such facilities have been established in Tel Aviv, but for only about 600 children. Thus, most children are still in the unofficial babysitters. To our knowledge, the budget has not been utilized in full.

ዕድሚያም ድማ ካብ 10 ዓመት ንታሕቲ እዩ። ብገምጋም 7000 ካብዘም ትሕቲ ዕድመ ቀልዑ ኣብ ደቡባዊ ክፋል ናይ ቴል አቪቭ ይነበሩ። ኣብ እስራኤል ኩሎም ቀልዑት ድሕረ ባይትኦም ብዘይገድስ ኣብ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ ናይታ ሃገር ብዘይኣራላላይ ምስ እስራኤላውያን ቀልዑ ክመሃሩ ምሉእ መሰል ኣለዎም። መብዛሕትኦም ቀልዑ ብመኽንያት ሕጊ ዘፍቅዶ ኣብ ኣብያተ ትምህርቲ ከም ነፍሲ ወከፍ ቀልዓ ዝመሃሩ እኳ እንተኾኑ፡ እቶም ዝመሃሩ ቀልዑ፡ ወለዶም፡ ኣብ ቤተምህርቲ ዝከታተልዎም ሰብ ሞያን(መምሃራን፡ካየድቲ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ) ኣዝዮም ከበድቲ ብድሆታታ ከምዘጋጥሞም ብሩህ እዩ።

መስርሒ ፍቓድ ዘይብሎም (ካብ ቁጽጽር ወጻሊ ዝኾኑ) መውጻሊ ህጻናት(ካብ 0 ክሳብ 3 ዝዕድሚኦም) “ብመኽዘን ቀልዑ ዝፍለጥ”

ቅድሚ ቅድመ-ትምህርቲ ምጅማርም 3 ዓመት ዝዕድሚኦም ብዙሓት ቀልዑ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ናይ መስርሒ ፍቓድ ዘይብሎም “ብመውጻሊ ህጻናት” ዝፍለጡ ወይ ድማ “ መኽዘን ቀልዑ” ይጽንቡ ወይ ይእለዩ። እቶም ኣብተን ትካላት ዝሰርሑ/ ዝሰርሑ ወይ ድማ ቀልዑ ዝኣልያ/ ዝኣልዩ ኣብ ኣተኣላልያ ቀልዑ ይኹን ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ ዝኾነ ስልጠና ይኹን መስርሒ ፍቓድ ዘይብሎምን እዮም። መብዛሕትኦም ቀልዑ ኣብቲ መጻልታዊ መውጻሊኦም ንነዊሕ ሰዓታት ይጸንቡ። መብዛሕትኦም እዞን ድማ ኣብ ኣዝዩ ብዝሒ ህጻናት ዘለውዎን ብሓንቲ/ ሓደ ኣላዩን ይእለዩ። ኣብ ደገ ወጺኦም ክጻወትሉ ዝኽእሉ ቦታ ስለዘይረኽቡ ኣብ ደገ ወጺኦም ከይተጻወቱ ግዚኦም ይሕልፍዎ። ከምውጽኢቲ ድማ ምሉእ መጻልቲ ኣብ ዓራት ደቂሶም ጸሓይ የዕርብዎ። ኣብ ኣጋ ምሽት ድማ ኣብቲ ብምምሕዳር ከተማ ዝምወል መውጻሊ ህጻናት(ጋን) ዝወግሉ ይሕወስዎም ። እቶም ኣብቲ ብምምሕዳር ከተማ ዝምወል መውጻሊ ህጻናት(ጋን) ዝወግሉ ኣብቲ ዝውጻልዎ ዝመሃብ ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ክሳተፉ ዘይከኣሉሉ ቀንዲ መኽንያት ቁጠባዊ ጸገም፡ ወይ ድማ ኣብቲ ዝወጻልዎ ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ክረኽቡሉ ዝኽእሉ መደባት ብዘይምህላዉ እዩ። እዚ ጸገም ድማ ቁጽሪ ናብቶም መኽዘን ቀልዑ ዝኾኑ ብዝሒ የግድዶን ከምዝኾኑብድ ይገብርን። ብቴል-አቪቭ ዩኒቨርስቲ (ብቤት ትምህርቲ ስነ- ኣእምሮ) ዝተገብረ ዓውደ መጽናዕቲ ከምዝሕብር “ ውጽኢት ናይ ዝተናውሐ ኣብ

Challenges in the state education system - pre-school and elementary school

When the children turn three years old they are eligible to attend municipal pre-schools (gan). Many children of asylum seekers start pre-school lagging, on average, two or even three years behind Israeli children of the same age, largely as a result of the time they spent in the unlicensed babysitters. This results in severe difficulties in many areas, such as motor skills (for example, many of them will find it difficult to hold a pen or play simple games) and delayed language development, which causes difficulties communicating with each other, with their parents and their teachers, difficulties expressing themselves and behaviour problems.

The educational staff in pre-schools and elementary schools say that the children are not ready for school when they start the first grade. Many of them experience difficulty sitting in a classroom or working in a team, are unable to recognize Hebrew ABC, count to ten, hold a pencil and so on. The children in schools have limited vocabulary and their literacy is much poorer than those of their Israeli peers. These difficulties lead to grave frustration that can cause a pupil to give up on the learning process or even lead to manifestations of anger and violence. Many pupils do not regularly attend school, missing many school days.

Education staff try to make up for the gaps and deficiencies, to manage behavioral issues and to make the study plan compatible with children of asylum seekers, but often do not have enough resources. Some schools raise funds from private donors to pay for linguistic mediation and diagnoses for children who are in desperate need of them.

መገልገሊታት ምጽናሕ እቶም ዘጋጥሙ ጉድለታት ኣዝዮም ከበድትን፡ ከም ሳዕቤናቶም ድማ ኣብ ዝተናውሐ እዋን ኣብ ዕቤት ሃዳናት ዓቢ ጉድኣት ከምዘውርዱ ዝሕብር እዩ። ማዕረ ማዕረ ምስቲ ኣብ ስርዓተ ዕብዮቶም ዘውርድ ጉድኣት ድማ፡ ህጻውንቲ ናብ መኽዘን ቆልዑ ምስ-ዓድ ብዓቢኡ ንሂወቶም ኣብ ሓደጋ ይእትዎ። ኣብዘን ዝሓለፉ ውሑዳት ዓመታት ብመኽንያት ኣብቲ ኣብዘን ወሃብቲ ኣገልግሎት (መኽዘን ቆልዑ) ዘሎ ኩነታትን፡ ህጻውንቲ ግቡእ ኣገልጉሎት ብዘይምርካቦምን ውሑዳት ዘይኮኑ ቆልዑ ሂወቶም ስኢኖም ይርከቡ።

እዚ ሞት ናይዘም ህጻውንቲ ዘስዓቦ ሓደገኛን ኣሰንባድን ኩነታት፡ ኣብ 2015 መንግስቲ እስራኤል ብጠቕላላ ናይ 14,000,000(ዓሰርተ ኣርባዕተ ሚልዮን ሺከል)ን ኣርባዕተ ዓመት ዝኸይድ ቁጽጽር ዝገበረሎም ሕጋዊያን መውጻሊ ህጻናት መተካእታ ናይቶም ዘይሕጋዊያን መውጻሊ ህጻናት ክምስረቱ(ክትከሉ) ወሲኑ። ክሳብ ሰኔ 2019 4(ኣርባዕተ)ቁጽጽር ዝገበረሎም ሕጋዊያን መውጻሊ ህጻናት ኣብ ቱል- ኣቪቭ ተመስሪቶም። እዞም ዝተመስረቱ 4 ትካላት ድማ ን600 ህጻናት ጥራይ ኣገልጉሎት ይህቡ። ስለዝኾነ ድማ፣ መብዛሕትኦም ቆልዑ ክሳብ ሕጂ ኣብቲ ዘይሕጋዊ መውጻሊ ቆልዑ ዝእልዩ ዘለዉ። ብዘለና ኣፍልጦ ድማ እቲ ብመንግስቲ ዝተሰልፀ ባጀት ኩሉ ኣብ ጥቕሚ ከምዘይወግለ እዩ።

ብድሆታት ኣብቲ መንግስታዊ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ፡ ቅድመ-ትምህርትን ናይ መባእታ ደረጃ ቤት ትምህርትን

ቆልዑ ዕድሚኦም ሰለስተ ዓመት ምስ ኣኸለ ኣብቲ ብምምሕዳር ከተማ ዝእለ ቅድመ ትምህርቲ (ጋን) ክጽንቡሩ መሰል ኣለዎም። ብዙሓት ቆልዑ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ኣብ ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ደንጉዮም ይጅምሩ። ብማእከላይ ገምጋም ካብቶም ከምኡም ሓደ ዝዕድሚኦም እስራኤላውያን ቆልዑ ክልተ ወላውን ሰለስተ(3) ዓመት ድሒሮም ይጅምሩ። ዓቢ ሳዕቤን ናይዚ ድማ ግዚኦም ኣብ ዘይሕጋዊያን መውጻሊ ቆልዑ ይሕልፍዎ። ከም ውጽኢቲ ድማ ኣብ ብዙሓት መዳያት ከበድቲ ጸገማት የርእዩ፡ ገለ ካብኡ ኣብ መባእታዊ ወይ መሰረታዊ ነገራት ኣብ ምስታፍ ይሸገሩ (ንኣብነት መብዛሕትኦም ርሳስ ወይ ፒሮ ምሓዝ፡ ወይ ድማ ኣዝዮም ቀለልቲ ዝኾኑ ናይ ቆልዑ ጸወታ ኣብ ምስታፍ)፣ ኣብ ናይ ቋንቋ ዕቤቶም ይድንጉዩ፡ ናይዚ ቀሊል ኣብነት ድማ ምስ ስድራቤቶም፡ መምሃራኖም ክራዳድኡ ወይ ሓሳብቶም ክገልጹ ስለዘይክእሉ ዓቢ ናይ ባህሪ ጸገም ይፈጥሩ።

Children with special needs

The large number of children with emotional and communication problems, developmental delays, or behavior , requires a large number of professional diagnoses. Under the age of five, children who have health insurance are eligible for diagnoses by the Child Development Institutes of the health organizations (kupat cholim). Children over the age of five, can also be diagnosed through the Educational Psychological Service (EPS) in the local authorities, even if they do not have health insurance. Many times, children who do not have insurance and are under five years old are not diagnosed; they do not receive appropriate treatment in accordance with their needs, and are not integrated into preschools that are suitable to them.

For children in school-age, who are not insured, the EPS is struggling to deal with the number of requests for diagnoses, and only a small number of children are actually diagnosed. Due to a shortage in resources, even those diagnosed do not receive the variety of services to which they are entitled, such as a personal aide, tutoring, psychotherapy, or corrective teaching. Also, professionals say that the diagnoses that are made are not always accurate. This is due to the lack of their compatibility with the specifics of the population of asylum seekers.

When a child is diagnosed with special needs, staff often find it difficult to communicate the process to the parents. In addition, in cases in which diagnosed pupils receive a "combined treatment package," including paramedical care at various centers around the city, parents will find it difficult to take their children there, due to their financial circumstances, and therefore the children do not receive the treatment they are entitled to.

WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN

ናይ ቅድመ-ትምህርትን ናይ መባእታ ደረጃን መምህራን ፡እዞም ቆልዑ ቀዳማይ ደረጃ ኣብ ዝጅምርሉ እዋን ትምህርቲ ክጅምሩ ድሉዎት ኣይኮኑን ይብሉ (እቲ ቀዳማይ ክፍሊ ከጀምሮም ዝኸለል ድልውነት ኣየማልኡን)። መብዛሕትኦም እቶም ህጻናት ኣብ ክፍሊ ኮፍ ናይ ዘይምባል ጸገማት፡ ምስ ግሩፕ ሓቢሮም ክሰርሑ ዘይምኽኣል፡ ናይ ኢብራይስጥ ፊደላት ከለልዎም ዘይምኽኣል፡ ካብ 1 ክሳብ 10 ክቐጽሩ ዘይምኽኣልን ብርዒ(ርሳስ/ፒሮ) ብግቡእ ክሕዙ ዘይምኽኣልን ካልኦትን። ቆልዑ ኣብ ቤት ትምህርቲ ኣዝዩ ውሕድ ወይ ውሱን ኣፍልጦ ናይ ቃላት ኣለዎም፡ ምስ ኣብ ናቶም ዕድመ ዘለዉ እስራኤላውያን ቆልዑ ፍልጠቶም ክወዳደር እንከሎ ድማ ኣዝዩ ትሑት እዩ። እዚ ጸጋማት እዚ ዘበገሶ ጠንቅታት ድማ ኣዝዩ ልዑል ዝኾነ ብስጭት ድሕሪ ምሕዳሩ ተመሃሮ ቆልዑ ኣብ'ቲ ናይ ትምህርቲ መስርሕ ተስፋ ከምዝቐርጹን ካብኡ ሓሊፉ እዉን ተመሃሮ ቆልዑ ናይ ሕርቃንን ጎነጽን (ምትህርራም፡ሓይሊ ዝተሓወሶ) የንጸባርቑ። መብዛሕትኦም ቆልዑ ኣብ ስሩዕ ትምህርቲ ኣይርከቡን ብዙሕ ማዓልታት ድማ የብኩሩ። ኣብ ስርዓተ ትምህርቲ ዝሳተፉ ኣካላት፡ ነቲ ዝተፈጥረ ሃንፋትን ሕጽረታታን ምምላእ፡ ናይ ባህሪ ጸገማት ከመሓይኹ ኣብ ምሕጋዝ፡ ኣብ ዝገብርዎ ናይ መጽናዕቲ መደባት ንቆልዑ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ብዝርደደዎን ብዝጠቀሙምን ኣብ ምድላው ኣበርቲምዖ ይሰርሑ። ነዚ ክገብሩ ድማ ናይ ቀረባት ሕጽረት ጸገም የጋጥሞም። ገለ ገለ ቤት ትምህርትታት ካብ ገብረቲ ሰናይ ነቲ ዘጋጥመን ሃንፍ ንምሽፋን ሓገዝ ይሓታ። እቲ ዝሓተትኦ ሓገዝ ድማ ናይ ቋንቋ ምትርጓምን ኣብ ቆልዑ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዝረኣዩ ጸገማት ኣብ ምልላይን ኣዝዩ ሓገዝ ዘድልዮም ድማ ኣብ ምሕጋዝ የውዕልኦ።

ፍሉይ ሓገዝ ዘድልዮም ህጻናት

እቲ ዝለዓለ ቁጽሪ ኣብ ቆልዑ ዝርእ ስምዒታውያንን ናይ ክረዳደኡ ዘይምኽኣል ፡ዝሕታለ ናይ ዕብየት፡ ናይ ባህሪ ጸገማት ዘጽንዑ ዓቢ ቁጽሪ ዘለዎም ናይቲ ዓውዲ ሰብ ሞያ (ክኢላታት ናይቲ ዓውዲ) የድሊ።ትሕቲ 5 ዓመት ዝዕድሚኦም ቆልዑ እሞ ኸኣ መድሕን ናይ ጥዕና ምስ ዝህልዎም ኣብ **ጨንፈር ዕብየት ቆልዑ** ኣካል ናይቲ ናይ ጥዕና

1. Children of asylum seekers must learn together in the same classroom with Israeli children of Israeli citizens

Separating between children at pre-school and school due to their race, color, ethnic origin or nationality is illegal in Israel, but in many cases separation exists between children of asylum-seekers and children of Israeli citizens. Separation causes damage to the development of children.

Therefore, children of asylum seekers must learn together in the same classroom with children of Israeli citizens, while giving them the special support they need to catch up with the Israelis' children.

2. Babysitters need to be supervised

The authorities must supervise the babysitters to make sure that they provide a safe , healthy and nurturing environment for children. Unsafe babysitters need to be closed down.

3. Better communication between teachers and parents

Teaching staff must get translation services and mediation services so they can better communicate with parents. At the moment teachers struggle to update parents on their children's situation, get them to sign forms and so on. Parents find it hard to understand what is expected of them and of their children; they remain unaware of their child's academic status, their strengths and weaknesses.

4. Staff at the pre-schools and schools need special training

Pre-school and school teachers need more formal training to work with a foreign population, new cultures and languages,

ትካል(ኩፓት ቸሊም) ዘድሊ መርመራ ከግበረሎም ምሉእ መሰል አለምም። ቆልዑ ልዕሊ 5 ዝዕድሚኦም መድሕን ናይ ጥዕና ዘይብሎም እውን እንተኹን ብናይ ስነ-አእምሮዊ ናይ ትምህርቲ ኣገልግሎት (EPS) ዘድሊ መርመራ (ሓገዝ) ከግበረሎም ይኸእል። መብዛሕትኡ ግዜ ቆልዑ ትሕቲ 5 ዝዕድሚኦም መድሕን ናይ ጥዕና ስለዘይብሎም ዘድሊ መርመራ (ምክትታል) ኣይረኽቡን። በዚ መኸንያት ድማ ኣብ ግዚኡ ዘድልዮም ሓገዝ ኣይረኽቡን ጥራይ ዘይኮነ ኣብ'ቲ ንዕኦም ዝጥዕምን ዝሰማማዕን ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ማእከላት ክጽንቡሩ ዕድል ኣይረኽቡን።

እቶም ኣብ'ቲ እኹል ዕድመ ናይ ትምህርቲ ምጅማር ዝበጽሑ ቆልዑ፡ እሞ መድሕን ናይ ጥዕና ዘይብሎም ስነ-አእምሮዊ ናይ ትምህርቲ ኣገልግሎት(EPS) ነቲ ዘጋጥሞም ጠለብ ናይ ምክትታል ሓገዝ ዘድልዮም ብዝከኡ ቆልዑ ንምምላእ ይሸገሩ። በዚ መሰረት ድማ ኣገዮም ውሑዳት ቆልዑ ናይ ምክትታል ሓገዝ ይረኽቡ።በዘሎ ሕጽረት ቀረባት፡ ወላ እቶም ምክትታል ዝተገብረሎም ቆልዑ እውን እቲ ንዕኦም ዘድልዮም ዝተፈላለዩ ሓገዛት ከይረኽቡ ይተርፉ። ገለ ካብኣቶም ውልቃዊ ሓገዝተውሳኺ ትምህርቲ፡ ናይ ስነ ኣእምሮ ፍወሳ ወይ ድማ እርማት ኣመሃህራ ዝኣመሰሉን እዮም። ናይቲ ዓውዲ ክኢላታት ከምዝሕብርዎ ድማ እቲ ንዕኦም ንምክትታል(ንመርመራ) ዝዳለዉ ኣገባባት ኩሉ ግዜ ኣድማዒ ወይ ድማ ልክዕ ዘይምጃኑ እዩ። ናይዚ መኸንያት ድማ እቲ ኣብ ባይታ ዝጸንሐ ፍሉይ ንመጽናዕቲ ዝሕግዝ ኣገባብ ምስ ሕብረትሱብ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዘይሰማማዕ ወይ ዘይቃዶ ምጃኑ (ንዕኦም ኢሉ ዝተዳለወ ዘይምጃኑ) እዩ።

ሓደ ቆልዓ ሓገዝ ከምዘድልዮ ምስ ተለለዩ ነቲ ጉዳይ ዝከታተሉ ኣካላት (ሰራሕተኛታት) ብዛዕባ ነቲ ቆልዓ ዘድልዮ ናይ ሓገዝ መስርሓት ምስ ስድራ ቤት ናይቲ ቆልዓ ክረዳድኡ ብዙሕ ይሸገሩ። ከም ተውሳኺ ድማ እቶም ሓገዝ (ምክትታል) ዘድልዮም ቆልዑ ወይ ተመሃሮ “ውሁድ ዝኮነ ናይ ኣፈዋውሳ ሓገዝ” ኣብ ዝተፈላለዩ ክፋላት ናይ ከተማ ዝወሃብ ብምጃኑ፡ ወለዲ ናይቶም ቆልዑ ድማ ብዘለዎም ርእይን ርዳእን ብመኸንያት ስራሕ ናይ ግዜ ሕጽረት፡ ፋይናንስያዊ ጸገማትን ቆልዑ እቲ ክረኽቡዎ ዝግብኦም ጥዕናዳዊ ሓገዛት ከይረኽቡዎ ይተርፉ።

and deal with the unique characteristics and needs of these children.

5. pre-schools and schools need reinforcement and extra resources

Because of the many difficulties that children of asylum seekers are faced with, their pre-schools and schools must be reinforced and given extra resources. Besides the urgent need for translation and mediation services and special training for the staff, more teaching staff must be recruited and be present in the classrooms, especially in classes that focus on reading and writing in Hebrew, such as literacy knowledge.

5 THINGS THAT PARENTS CAN DO

1. SUPERVISE WHAT HAPPENS AT THE BABYSITTERS

If your child goes to a babysitter, always supervise the facility's safety and make sure that the children have a regular routine that includes playing outside, healthy meals and stimulation. Make sure that there is enough staff and that no violence is used by the caretaker.

2. SPEAK TO YOUR CHILD'S PRE-SCHOOL TEACHER

Make sure to speak to the teacher as best as you can - ask how your child was during the day and make sure you know when there are problems or issues that need addressing. You can speak to the teacher over the phone or face to face.

3. MAKE SURE YOU KNOW HOW YOUR CHILD IS DOING AT SCHOOL

ክትግበሩ ዘለዎም ነገራት

1) ካብ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዝውለዱ ቆልዑ ምስ እስራኤላውያን ቆልዑ ናይ ግድን ሓቢሮም ክመሃሩ ኣለዎም።

ብምኽንያት ዘርእዮ: ሕብረ ቆርባታ፡ መበቆላላዊ ዓሌትን ዜግነት/መንነት ምፍላይ ቆልዑ ኣብ ትምህርትን ቅድሚ ትምህርትን ኣብ እስራኤል ሕጋዊ ኣይኮነን፡ ግን ኣብ ብዙሓት ጉዳያት ቆልዑ ናይ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ካብ እስራኤላውያን ቆልዑ ምፍላይ ኣብ ትምህርቲ ኮነ ንዕሎም ዝመስሉ ጉዳያት ህልው እዩ። ምፍላይ ቆልዑ ኣብ ዕብዮቶም ኣዝዩ ከቢድ ሃስያ የስዕብ ።

በዚ መኽንያት እዚ፡ ካብ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዝውለዱ ቆልዑ ምስ እስራኤላውያን ቆልዑ እቲ ዘድልዮም ሓገዝ እንዳህብካን ተረፍዎም ዘሎ እንዳመላእካን ናይ ግድን ሓቢሮም ኣብ ሓደ ክፍሊ ክመሃሩ ኣለዎም።

2) ኣለይቲ ቆልዑ ጥቡቕ ቁጽጽር ክግበረሎም/ክግበረሉን ኣለዎ።

እዚ ጉዳይ ዝምልከቶም ሰብ መዚ ናይ ግድን ነቲ መውዓሊ ህጻናት ዝእለዩሉ ቦታ ውሕስነቲ፡ጥዕንኡ ዝሓለወ፡ ንዕብዮት ችልዎ ዝምቐሉ ኩነታት ዘማልእ ምዃኑ ምክትታል ክግበረሉ ኣለዎ። ዘይውሕስ መውዓሊ ቆልዑ ድማ ክዑጽ ኣለዎ።

3) ኣብ መንጎ ወለዲን መምሃራንን ጥቡቕ ርክብን ፡ ሓብሬታን ክህሉ ኣለዎ።

ኣብ ስርዓተ ምምህርና ተዋፊሮም ዘለዉ ኣካላት ምስ ወለዲ ብንጹር ንቆልዑ ዘድልዮም ጠለባትን ሓገዛትን መታን ብግቡእ ክረዳዳኡ ናይ ግድን ናይ ምትርጓም ኣገልግሎት ክረኽቡ ኣለዎም። ኣብዚ ግዜ እዚ መምሃራን ንወለዲ ብዛዕባ ኩነታት ደቆም ክሕብርዎምን ፡ ክፍልጥዎምን፡ ንደቆም

Try to speak to your child's school teacher and make sure you know what is going on in the classroom and what the homework chores are. You can speak to the teacher or the school principal if you need to.

4. MAKE SURE THAT YOUR CHILD ATTENDS SCHOOL ON A REGULAR BASIS

In Israel it is against the law not to send your child to school on a regular basis. It is also extremely important for your child (and for the school) to attend regularly, whether by going to school or by attending the on-line lessons. It will help your child to develop a learning routine and healthy learning habits which are very important for his/her success.

5. SPEAK AND PLAY WITH YOUR CHILD

It is important that you speak with your child in your mother tongue. This way your child will learn your mother tongue and will learn correct Hebrew. Always ask your child how their day was and see if they have any issues that need solving. Play and do activities together.

ASSAF - Aid Organization for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Israel was founded in 2007. It provides psychosocial assistance to asylum seekers and acts to promote their rights and status in encounters with the state authorities. Adi Drori Avraham, Public Awareness and Advocacy Program Director at ASSAF, adi@assaf.org.il

The Garden Library - A community center for education, culture, and art, active in the Neve Sha'anani neighborhood since 2009. The Garden Library was established based upon the belief that culture and education are basic human rights that bridge differences

ዝምልከት ወረቻቸቲ ከፈርምዎምን ኣዝዮም ይሽገሩ ኣለዉ። ከምኡ እውን ወለዲ ደቆም እንታይ የድልዮም ክርድኡ ይኹን ካብኦም ዝድለ ጠለባት ዝማላእ እንታይ ምጁኑ ስለዘይርድኡ፡ ብዛዕባ ኩነታት ደቆም ኣብ ትምህርታዊ መዳይ ዛቲቲሎም ወይ ጽቡቕ ኣለዉ ምሉእ ኣፍልጦ ኣይህልዎምን።

4))ኣለይቲ ኣብ ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ይኹን ኣብ ስሩዕ ትምህርቲ ዘለዉ ፍሉይ ስልጠና የድልዮም

ቅድመ ትምህርቲ ይኹን ኣብ ስሩዕ ትምህርቲ ተመዲቦም ዝሰርሑ ዘለዉ መምህራን ስሩዕ ስልጠና ብዛዕባ ወጻእተኛታት የድልዮም ኣሎ። እዚ ማለት ሓድሽ ባህሊ፡ቋንቋ፡ ፍሉይት ባህርያት፡ ድሌታት ቆልዑ ብግቡእ ምፍላጥን የጠቓልል።

5) ቅድመ ትምህርትን ምዱብ ትምህርትን ምድልዳልን ተወሰኸቲ ቀረባትን የድልዮም።

ብምኽንያት ንካብ ሓተቲ ዑቕባ ዝውለዱ ቆልዑ ዘጋጥሞም ብዙሓት ብድሆታት፡ እቶም ንዕኦም ዘገልግሉ ቤት ትምህርትን ቅድመ-ትምህርትን ክሕይሉን(ክድልድሉ) ተወሳኺ ቀረባትን ሓገዛትን ክወሃቦም ኣለዎ። ህጹጽ ናይ ምትርጓምን ናይ ማእከልነትን ጠለብ(ተደላይነት)፡ ፍሉይ ስልጠና ነቶም ኣለይቶምን ንጎኒ ገዲፍኩ፡ ተወሰኸቲ መምህራን ክቐጽሩን ኣብ ክፍሊ ክርከቡን፡ ብፍላይ ብፍላይ ኣብ ፍሉይ ኣተኩሮ ዘድልዮም ክፍልታት ምንባብን ምጽሓፍን ቋንቋ ኢብራይስጥ እዚ ማለት ኣብ ትምህርቲ ቋንቋ ኢብራይስጥ ዘተኮረ።

ስድራቤት ክገብርዎም ዘለዎም ነገራት

1. ኣብ መውጻሊ ቆልዑ ዘጋጥም ነገራት ብጥቡቕ ምቁጽጻርን ምክትታልን

between communities and individuals, and that can affect lasting social change.

Dafna Lichtman, CEO of The Garden Library, dafna.gardenlibrary@gmail.com

ውላድካ/ውላድኪ ናብ መውግሊ ህጻናት(ቆልዑ) ዝኸይድ እንተኾይኑ፡ ኩሉ ጊዜ እቲ እቶም ቆልዑ ዝጥቀሙሉ መሳለጥያ ውሕሰነቲ ፡ እቶም ህጻውንቲ ስፋዕ ዝኾነ ኣካይዳ ከም ኣብ ደገ ምጽዋት፡ጥዑይ ኣመጋግባን ቀዳልነት ዘለዎ ንዕብዮቶም ዝሕገዝ ምትብባዕ ዘለዎ ንጥፊታት ዘማልእ ምኽኑን ዘይምኽኑን ምክትታል ክትገብሩ ኣለኩም። እኹላት ኣለይትን እቶም ህጻውንቲ ድማ ኣከላዊ ዓመጽ(ማህረምትን ጸርፍን) ዘይበጽሑም ምኽኑ ኣረጋግጹ።

2 ምስ ኣብ ቅድመ-ትምህርቲ ንውላድካ/ኪ ዝምህሩ ተዛራረብ/ቢ

ብዝተኸለለ መጠን ምስ መምህራን ናይቶም ህጻናት ርክብካ/ኪ ኣዕብን ተዛራረብን። እቲ/እታ ህጻን ኣብ እዋን ትምህርቲ ከመይ ከምዝወግለ/ት ሕተት/ቲ። ጸገም ኣብ ዝፈጥርሉ ጊዜ ድማ መዓስን፡አበይን፡ብኸመይን ምኽኑ ኣረጋግጹ፡ ኣብ ጊዚኡ ድማ ቀልጢፍካ/ኪ ፍትሓዮ።ነቲ መምህር ድማ ገጽ ንገጽ ወይ ተሊፎን ብምድዋል ክትዛራረብም ትኽእል።

3 ውላድካ/ውላድኪ ኣብ ትምህርቲ ከመይ ይኸይድ ከምዘሎ ኣረጋግጹ/ጹ

ምስ ናይ ውላድካ መምህር ናይ ቤት ትምህርቲ ክትዛራረብ ፈትንን ኣብ ክፍሊ ዝገብርዎ ተሳትፎን ብዝተኸለለ ድማ ንዝተዋህበም ናይ ትምህርቲ ዕዮ ገዛ ፍለጥ። ምስ ናይ ሓላፊ ክፍሊ መምህርም ወይ ናይ ቤት ትምህርቲ ዳይሬክተር ከም ኣገዳስነቱ ክትዛራረብ ትኽእል።

4 ውላድካ/ኪ ኣብ ምዳብ ጊዜ ኣብ ቤት ትምህርቲ ከምዝርከብ ኣረጋግጹ/ጹ

ኣብ ሃገረ እስራኤል ንወሉድካ ኣብቲ ምዳብ ጊዜ ናብ ቤት ትምህርቲ ዘይምስዳድ ኣንጻር ሕጊ እዩ። ነቲ ቆልዓ ኮነ ነቲ ቤት ትምህርቲ ኣብ ምዳብ ጊዜ ኣብ ቤት ትምህርቲ ምርካብ ኮነ፡ብመሰመር ናይ ኢንተርኔት ኣብ ዝወሃብ ትምህርቲ ምርካብ ኣዝዩ ኣገዳሲ እዩ። ንውላድካ/ኪ ናይ ትምህርቲ ልማድን ክህልዎን ጥዑይ ዝኾነ ናይ ኣመሃህራ ኣመል ከማዕብልን ይሕገዝ ጥራይ ዘይኮነ፡ ኣብ ቀዳሊ ምዕባለ፡ዓወት፡ዕብዮት ናይቲ ህጻን ኣዝዩ ሓጋዚ እዩ።

5 ምስ ውላድካ/ኪ ተጻወትን ተዘራረብን

ምስ ውላድካ/ኪ ብቋንቋ ኣዲኡ ምዝርራብ ኣገደኡ ኣገደኡ እዩ። በዚ መንገዲ ድማ ውልድካ/ኪ ቋንቋ ኣዲኡ ይመልኸን ከምኡ ድማ እቲ ቅኑስ ዝኾነ ቋንቋ ኢብራይስጥ ይፈልጥ። ኩሉ ግዜ ንውላድካ/ኪ ከመይ ከምዝወግለ ሕተቶ/ታን ኣብ ግዚኡ ክፍታሕ ዝለዎ ነገር ድማ ፍትሓዮ። ብሓባር ምስ ውላድካ/ኪ ተጻወትን ናይ ሓባር ንጥፈታት ድማ ኣካይድ።

ASSAF (ኣሳፍ) ንስደተኛታትን ሓተቲ ዕቕባን ኣብ እስራኤል ራዲዴት ዝሆነ ትካል ኣብ 2007 ዓ.ም ተመስሪቱ። ሓተቲ ዕቕባ ናይ ስነ ኣለምሮ ሓገዝ ክረኽቡ ኣብ ምግባርን መሰሎምን ናይ ዕቕባ ሕትኦምን ዝረኽቡሉ መንገዲ ኣብ ምጥጣሕን ምስ መዚ ብምትሕብባር ዝሰርሑ ዘይመንግስታዊ ትካል እዩ።

Adi Drori Avraham, Public Awareness and Advocacy Program Director at ASSAF, adi@assaf.org.il

The Garden Library (ቤት ንባብ እንዳስዕሪ) ናይ ሕብረተሰብ ማእከል ትምህርቲ፡ባህልን ጥበባትን ኣብ ከባቢ ነገሪ ሸናን ካብ 2009 ጀሚሩ ኣብ ምንጣፍ ዝርከብ። ቤት ንባብ እንዳስዕሪ ከምስረት እንከሎ ባህልን ትምህርትን መሰረታዊ መሰል ወዲሱብ ምኽኑ ብምማንን ከምኡ ድማ ኣብ መንጎ ሕብረተሰብን ውልቀሰብን ዘሎ ፍልልይ ከምድልድል ኮይኑ ከራኽብን ቀጻልነት ዘለዎ ማሕበራዊ ለውጢ ከምጽእን ብዝብል እምነት እዩ ተመስሪቱ።

Dafna Lichtman, CEO of The Garden Library, dafna.gardenlibrary@gmail.com

--	--