



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK**

**The Practice and Challenges of Youth Irregular Migration to South
Africa: The Case of Deported Males from Tanzania Prison in
Damot Pulasa District of Wolaita, SNNPR.**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Mesfin Goshimo entitled: *The practices and challenges of irregular migration of youths to South Africa: the case of deported males from Tanzanian prison in Damot pulasa district of Wolaita zone, S.N.N.P.R.* It is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in Social Work (MSW) complying with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acronym

DY –	Deported youth
ETB-	Ethiopian Birr
FDRE-	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
G.C -	Gregorian calendar
GLMM -	Gulf Labor Markets and Migration
ILO-	International Labor Organization
IOM-	International Organization for Migration
NASW -	National Association of Social Work
RSA-.	Republic of South Africa
RMMS-	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
SNNPR-	Southern nations, nationalities and people's region
UN-	United Nations
UNICEF-	United Nations International Children's and Education Fund
UNHCR-	United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees

Abstract

Youth irregular migration is a common phenomenon that has been happening nowadays. The aim of this study is to explore practices and challenges of youth irregular migration in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita, SNNPR, in particular reference to deported irregular youth migrants from Tanzania in course of their journey to South Africa (RSA). The study used a qualitative research design in order to explore irregular migration and its subsequent consequence of deportation from the lived experiences of deported migrants themselves and challenges they in return to their original home. Purposive sampling method has been used by taking 8(eight) sample size (all were deported youths in early 2018 to late 2018 in the Damot Pullasa District). In-depth interview and observation were used as the data collection tools for this study.

This study found economic influence, peer and/or family influence and availability of illegal human traffickers as reason for the irregular migration of youths in the study area. The study also observed the challenges irregular migrant youth face as a critical problem that should be early intervened by concerned bodies by raising awareness of communities, particularly youths. The researcher argues that the problem of irregular migration may create another problem which involves a vicious cycle on life of youth through time. Thus, this study comes up with recommendations which can be possible intervention to minimize the challenges that youths experiencing with regard to irregular migration and how to re-integrate deported youths from irregular migration misery to sustain later life in their country.

Keywords: Youth, deportee, challenge, irregular migration, practice, transit

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration is a global phenomenon experienced since the history of mankind. By fearing bureaucracies and perceived high cost in regular migration channel, majority of migrants use irregular ways of migration (Horwood, 2009). The term irregular migration is defined as the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries (IOM, 2004). Nowadays, it is becoming one of the global phenomena and has its own impact on community, particularly on youth (Yemisrach, 2015).

As in other countries of the world, Ethiopia has experienced irregular migratory flows throughout its history. Because of driving forces as poverty, unemployment, economic hardship and limited opportunities and the like, Ethiopians migrate to different areas; internally and internationally to address the aforementioned problems (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009).

The report by Ministerial Task Force on the Situation of Irregular Migration in Tanzania revealed that the irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa, particularly Ethiopians and Somalia include persons fleeing drought, economic deprivation, conflict and others in need of international protection (Ministerial Task Force on the Situation of Irregular Migration in Tanzania, 2008).

It is, indeed, not the same as what migrants planned to reach at destination. It is full of misery starting from simply emotional abuse to death in forest. Although many countries proposed declarations, covenants and treaties internationally as well as continentally to protect the rights of migrants, particularly irregulars, there are still gaps in implementation. The New York

Declaration, for instance, reaffirmed that all migrants are inalienable human rights holders, regardless of status (Para. 5), and committed to improve the integration and inclusion of all migrants (International Convention on the Rights of Migrant workers, ICRMW, 2003).

In response to irregular migration, destination as well as transit countries has used imprisoning and deporting migrants. Thus, deportation is being one of the migration management and increasingly used and normalized as practice in many migration destination and transit countries. In places where the existing driving cause of migration unresolved, the migrants deported are prone to various human rights violations, and social and psychological problems in process of deportation, and reintegration challenges after returned to their origin (Marna & Medareshaw, 2015, and Kleist & Milliar, 2013). Despite numerous reports of abuse of irregular migrants in different countries, particularly South Africa (Kanko, Bailey & Teller, 2013), Ethiopians have continued to migrate irregularly by unknowingly and knowingly by calculating cost benefit analysis of migration.

Following the persistent practices and challenges attached with irregular migration of Ethiopians to different areas, studies have been conducted stressing on the causes and consequences of irregular migration from returnees' view (Kanko, et. al, 2013), female labor migrants to Middle East and its impact on sending (Seid, 2016) and determining factors to South Africa migration from Ethiopia (Balayneh & Sagar, 2016). However, apart from the causes and consequences of irregular migration in views of returnees from destination that gained relative attention, the case of irregular migrants who had been deported from transit has not been given due emphasis. Therefore, this study has explored the practices and challenges youths face in their course of irregular migration in an effort to contribute knowledge base in irregular migration to youths in general and of study area particularly.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Globally, the most recent estimates suggest that there are at least 50 million irregular migrants in the world – over one fifth of all international migrants – a significant number of whom paid for assistance to illegally cross borders (IOM, 2014). It shows 20 to 30 million increments compared with 2010 report of international organization for migration (IOM, 2010).

Youth are an integral component of the migrant population, both in terms of volume, and the effects they have on both their points of origin and destination (Aderanti, 2000). As United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF, 2014) report, young migrants aged 15 to 24 years are moving mainly in search of better livelihoods.

The study by Kuschminder, Andersson and Siegel (2012) and Marchand, Roosen, Reinold and Siegel (2016) revealed that most of Ethiopians who migrate within Africa frequently do not have a passport or any formal entry documents. Most migrants to South Africa, like Middle East, use irregular means and routes in their journey. This exposes migrants to considerable risks; such as neglect, violent abuse and extortion. In Ethiopia alone, 60-70% of migrants were estimated as irregular, either trafficked or smuggled (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 2013). There are 1.5 million irregular migrants who left the country between the year 2008 and 2014 as documented by MoLSA (2013). The same report by US Department of State (2013) confirmed that around 200,000 regular labor migrants who travelled in 2012 represent just 30-40% of all Ethiopians migrating to the Gulf States and Middle East, implying that the remaining 60-70% (between 300,000-350,000) are either trafficked or smuggled with the facilitation of illegal brokers.

In a study of irregular migration from the Horn of Africa to South Africa, Horwood (2009) found that 11,000 to 13,000 Ethiopian men entered South Africa in 2008 irregularly. As 2015 report of South Africa's Department of Home Affairs shows, Ethiopia was ranked the second among top 15 'sending' African countries next to Zimbabwe (South Africa's Department of Home Affairs, 2015).

The migrants' journey was supported by smugglers and illegal human traffickers whereby almost all of migrants faced different challenges; kidnapping, emotional and human rights abuse. From Horwood's (2009) findings, migrant smuggling along the southern route has become more violent and exploitative with kidnapping or holding for ransom of smuggled people by smugglers becoming more common. As the study revealed, irregular migrants are viewed as commodities for smugglers. In 2015 alone, there were 3,163 irregular migrants/victims of trafficking who attempted to go to South Africa via Kenya and Tanzania identified and intercepted by Ethiopian government, in partnership with international organizations and NGOs before departing for South Africa (US state department, 2015). The same report reveals that two Ethiopian smugglers, suspected of moving 38,000 Ethiopians, potentially including trafficking victims, to South Africa and the Middle East were apprehended in 2015 (Ibid).

Study conducted by Kanko, Bailey, and Teller (2013) on irregular migration causes and consequences of young adult migration revealed that the irregular migration is dominated by young, single male aged 20 to 34. The majority of the smuggled migrants are first or second born children. It has also disclosed that migrants' journey was harsh with unexpected negative consequences (Ibid). The study highlights irregular migration as the only challenge in Hadiya and Kembata- Xambaro Zones; however, the study could not cover the challenges of irregular migration in the abreast zones; i.e. Wolaita zone, particularly in Damot Pullasa. As far as the

researcher's personal observation is concerned, a huge number of youths migrated and are still migrating irregularly, especially from, Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita zone.

The available few studies conducted on irregular migration emphasis either on the causes and consequences from those in destination and successful returnees, emphasis female irregular migrants to middle east alone (Seid,2016). Although the challenge of irregular migration in general and youth particularly has caused many losses of life in sea, desert and body organs by smugglers as various reports and researches of different times, many people did not refrain from doing so (Yemisrach, 2015 and Kanko, et. al, 2013).

From the researcher's personal observation and living witness as he was born and grew up there, the irregular youth migration is widely practiced and results in horrible challenges for those youth engaged on it. It also challenges the sending family, and community, particularly when migrants deported to home without succeeding what they planned, the problem doubles. This can be seen by most youths face a future of low-wage employment, unemployment, poverty, and crime. Thus, young people in the study area view migration as an opportunity to improve their socioeconomic status and transit into adulthood. As a consequence, irregular migration continues to serve as the means to improve livelihoods irrespective of being deported.

As long as the practice has been persistent and causing many youths to lost life, emotionally, socioeconomically harmed and unexpected deportation from transit and destination; including the existence of considerable research gap on the area has indicated the researcher to study the deportees' experiences in the study area. So far, there are no studies conducted in the study area to explore irregular migration practice and challenges, particularly when youths deported from transit without seeing the good side of migration in destination. Thus, bearing the

aforementioned issues in mind, the researcher has tried to answer the following research questions:

1.3 . Research Questions

This study will try to answer the following questions: -

1. How do deported youths explain the practice of the youth irregular migration in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita, SNNPR?
2. What are socioeconomic challenges do youth deportees face after deportation in the study area?
3. How do deportees explain the unique experiences in detention before deported?
4. How do the deportees describe the socioeconomic support provided by different stakeholders during the deportation process and after they return?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective

An ultimate goal of the study was to explore the practice and challenges of irregular youth migration in particular reference to deported returnees from transit before reaching at destination in Damot Pullasa with an effort to identify its causes, and challenges.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

The study specifically designed:

- To describe irregular migration practices in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita, SNNPR.
- To identify major socioeconomic challenges of deported youth in the study area.

- To explain the unique life experiences of deportees in detention home at transit before they returned to home country.
- To describe the opinion of deported youths on the support in course of deportation and returned to home country.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Knowing the practice and challenges of irregular migration in general and its unexpected deportation particularly has a paramount importance for migrants, the community who sends youths and concerned governmental and nongovernmental bodies. Even though the experience of being irregular migrant is personal, its impact extends to remaining community as a whole. It has, psychological, social and economic impact on the community. This document has tried to explore the irregular migration realities in reference to deportability from transit country before arriving at destination country, South Africa, and its challenges on migrants and community in general.

As social work profession, it is to be recalled that the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help to meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty (National Association of Social Work, 2005). Hence, knowing the causes, stirring means of irregular youth migration and its consequences has significant importance to come up with a way forward to alter the situation.

Moreover, the problem of irregular migration is not such easy phenomena to be handled by even a given country, but needs the cooperation of national, international governments and nongovernmental stakeholders to tackle the phenomena. Thus, understanding the issue under

study has valuable importance in alarming the youths to refrain from and raising the necessity of cooperation to reduce the assumed problem.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study mainly focused on irregular migration in particular reference to deported youths' returnees. Among the deported migrants, the scope of this study was limited to those who deported from Tanzania within early 2018 and end of 2018 by IOM assisted deportation. The participants of this study were males selected from those deported irregular migrants currently residing in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita, at the specified period of time. To explore the life experience of irregular migrants who were deported, the study incorporated information starting from the cause of irregular migration to the challenges related to deportation to their origin.

As stated above, this study aimed to emphasis the issue of irregular migration practice by youth instead of regular ways in general and the study area in particular. Despite the fact that the issue of irregular migration practiced by youth is extremely wide, the study has only been limited to explore the practice and challenges of irregular migration; in reference to deported irregular migrants in Damot Pullasa district. Hence, the result may not necessarily represent the reality for the entire returnees from destination country (South Africa) voluntarily or deportation.

1.7 .Operational Definition of Terms

Challenge - is expected as well as unexpected troubles that puts youths to the test- like tiredness in boring journey, hungry, beating, apprehension and deportation.

Deportation- is the act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain

(Glossary of International Migration Law 2004). Accordingly, I used this definition for those irregular migrants apprehended, taken to detention and returned to Ethiopia from Tanzania.

Irregular migration- it is a movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries (Glossary on migration, 2004). Thus, irregular migration in this study is those movements and entries to other country without having immigration documents.

Migrants' families: - families those who have blood relationship with the deportee, father, mother, spouse, brothers and sisters, as well as other significant individuals.

Youth: - youth are the target of this study. The definition of youth is for those ranging from 15-29 (MYSC, 2004). Youth are deported irregular migrants aged between 15 to 29 from the beginning and end of 2018 and their families living in Damot Pullasa

Transit: -A stopover of passage, of varying length, while travelling between two or more countries, either incidental to continuous transportation, or for the purposes of changing planes or joining an ongoing flight or other mode of transport (Glossary on migration, 2004)

Practice: - refers to the act of continually doing something in order to get better at it.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Literature Review

2.1 . Introduction

This section briefly presents the relevant research findings and other related literature on irregular migration, deportation and the challenges related to it. In this chapter major written document from different sources has been reviewed. The section starts with the definition of what irregular migration means from different perspectives to familiarize how the concept is viewed and to fine-tune the issue with the purpose of the thesis. It also constitutes the causes and consequences, practices of irregular migration from Ethiopia to South Africa and its routes reviewed in detail. The review includes the legal and international as well as national policy instruments that proposed to address the issue under study.

2.2 . Definition of Irregular Migration

In fact, there is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries, “It is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside or work in a given country”(Immigration act 1995 of United Republic of Tanzania, No.7.1995),p:19. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is, for example, seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country.

According to Glossary on Migration (2014), irregular migrant is someone who owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country, also called clandestine/ illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation (Glossary of International Migration Law, 2014). In 2010 report, IOM (2010) estimated irregular migrants between 20 to 30 million people worldwide. This represents 10 to 15% of international migration flows (IOM, 2010). According to the United Nations (2013), the African migrant is the youngest in the world with a median age of 29.9 years old in 2010, as compared to 33.7, 36.7, 42.2, 42.3 and 43.4 years old for migrants from Asia, Latin America, Northern America, Europe and Oceania, respectively (Charlotte & Audrey, 2014).

In Ethiopia, due to both economic and non-economic reasons, many people are forced to migrate from place to place. Economic factors, for example , un pleasant and intolerable living conditions, scarcity of farm land,declining productivity and overall economic deterioration forced a number of people to migrate from rural to urban area in search of employment, better job opportunities and better living conditions (Mefekir, 2017).

Ethiopians, migrating within Africa, frequently do not have a passport or any formal entry documents (Katie, Lisa & Melissa, 2012). Individuals may also be trafficked or smuggled across borders, having been coerced to travel to another country for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. In addition, individuals can be smuggled across borders, travelling to another country voluntarily, but illegally, with the assistance of a third party who

receives some form of benefit for this assistance. The United Nations Smuggling of Migrants Protocol defines smuggling of migrants as “the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident” (Gulf Labor Markets and Migration, 2017).

2.3. Causes of Irregular Migration

The general drivers of irregular migration are similar to those of regular migration: people migrate to improve their lives and the lives of their families. Migrants are imbued with a very strong sense of responsibility for the economic welfare of their natal families’ which propels them to seek opportunities outside Ethiopia (Fernandez, 2011). Families too put pressure on their children to migrate, given the ecological and demographic pressures on the land and the lack of local employment opportunities (Bezu & Holden 2014; Philippe & Nasra, 2017eds).

Among the push factors of young adult migration, poverty has contributed the highest percentage for the illegal migration. The next push factor that makes the area's people to migrate is unemployment. This is related to lack of various job opportunities other than practicing with small enterprises. The visible migration success of friends, neighbors, and peers is another strong driver of migration. Other reasons for migration are varied: some seek to rejoin families, while a few may be political dissidents who seek to escape government surveillance. Overall these drivers have produced and re-enforced a culture of migration where migration is associated with personal, social and material success, and where migrating has become the norm rather than the exception (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, 2014).

Migration is not only a coping mechanism to escape poverty, it is an opportunity for young people to feel a sense of pride, self-respect, and be viewed as leaders within their family and their broader community. Young people view migration as an avenue to improve their status, learn new skills, and transit into adulthood. As a consequence, migration continues to serve as the means to improve rural livelihoods (Carmela, 2013). In addition to the drivers of migration, Stephen (2010) stated the following points as causes of irregular migration: National laws and regulations, Contradictions arising from neo-liberal globalization, the individual and collective agency of migrants, and the activities of the ‘migration industry’ and vulnerability of specific groups.

2.4 . The practice of Youth Irregular Migration in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is a major source of irregular migration in the IGAD region. In spite of a number of initiatives by the government and other stakeholders, irregular migration remains a challenge for the country. In a study of irregular migration from the Horn of Africa to South Africa, Horwood estimates that 11,000 to 13,000 Ethiopian men entered South Africa in 2008. The Ethiopian Embassy in South Africa estimates that there are currently 45,000 to 50,000 Ethiopians residing in South Africa (Horwood, 2009).

According to the report on the situation of irregular migration in Tanzania (2008), the main point of departure for Ethiopians is Moyale where they stay after leaving their Provinces. From Moyale they go to Nairobi with valid travel documents. The Task Force was duly informed that these migrants enter Kenya legally where they meet and pay agents/smugglers that assist them to go to their final destinations, mainly South Africa and few to Malawi, UK and USA through Malawi (Irregular migration in Tanzania, 2008).

In terms of type of travel and routes, there are many choices for young adults looking to move to South Africa, depending mainly not only on their economic status but also on the choices offered by smugglers at any particular time. Flying is the most direct entry into RSA but, this is a costly option for most migrants since it needs having necessary paperwork, including obtaining a passport, visas and ticket (Ibid). A combination of boat and road travel, or the overland travel entirely is used as an alternate to direct air travel.

Young adults from southern Ethiopia move to South Africa as irregular migrants are usually organized straight from Addis Ababa or from Nairobi. The study by Kanko, Bailey and Teller (2013) revealed that Nairobi is a major hub in the smuggling business, where smuggled migrants who make it from their home area or Addis Ababa into Kenya via Moyale and Mandera (and much less through Dilla) contact the major smuggling organizers (Kanko, et al., 2013). Some irregular migrants make it to Nairobi alone and then search for a smuggler to take them down to RSA or another destination. The most common countries of transit include Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The smuggled migrants are required to pay bribes at the border immigration officers (mostly in Moyale; a town located just on the Ethiopia-Kenya border) through their brokers though the two countries have a bilateral agreement to allow each other's citizens free passage in each other's countries (Ibid).

2.5. The Challenge of Youth Irregular Migration

Although irregular migration has positive impact, such as a better and decent job, and allowing them to acquire skills and competencies beneficial to themselves, their countries and communities, for some young people, especially young in irregular migration process it confronts with particular challenges and confers to them certain vulnerabilities. These vulnerabilities include discrimination based on gender, migration status, poor working

conditions; lack of access to basic social services such as health; risks associated with sexual and reproductive health; and lack of social protection or loss of social protection entirely once the migration status of the young migrant changes (Marina & Medareshaw, 2015). Therefore, the migration experience can end up representing either an opportunity or a risk for young people and can either lead to their development or the very opposite, depending on policies and measures supporting them. However, the true number could be higher deaths, disappearances, kidnappings and sexual violence were all reported by migrants travelling on the southern route, although such incidents seem less common than along the northern route towards Egypt and Israel, the western route through Sudan, Libya and Egypt to Italy, and the eastern route via Yemen. As 2013 IOM's study revealed, 2.5 percent of Ethiopian migrants travelling south reported sexual violence and 29.5 percent said they observed deaths. Reported abuses include torture, shootings and muggings, which are, in some cases, fatal. In IOM (2014), migrants said smugglers, prison police and travelling companions were responsible for sexual violence and rape (of both men and women) along the route.

The dangers of irregular migration that migrants must weigh up in their calculus of risk are most evident in the mode of irregularity – i.e., during the journey over sea and land. As studies reveal, for instance, Ethiopian migrants who travel to Saudi Arabia via Yemen face challenge of physical exhaustion, sexual and gender-based violence, moderate or extreme physical violence includes torture, organ removal, and criminal kidnapping for ransom (Yitna, 2006; RMMS, 2014a; RMMS 2014c).

Another concern Ethiopian irregular migrant regard in their calculus of risk is deportation. Deportation is highly contingent on the administrative capacity and the economic and political imperatives of states to implement the expulsion of “unwanted” irregular migrants.

Although data on deportations is patchy, the following table (1) represents an indicative listing of deportations since September 2011, showing that the numbers are large and frequent.

Table 1: Deportations of Ethiopians

Month	Forced Repatriations
September 20 11	Somaliland government announced forced expulsion of 80,000 Ethiopians. UNHCR estimates 20,000 actual deportations.
October 11	150 Ethiopian migrants were deported from Somaliland back to Ethiopia
December 2011 to January 2012	20 Ethiopians were forcibly returned from Somaliland
March 12	277 Ethiopians to be returned from Yemen to Ethiopia via air evacuation
June	27 Ethiopians were forcibly repatriated by Somaliland authorities; 400 Africans (mainly Ethiopians) expelled by Yemeni authorities
September 12	Forcible deportation of Ethiopians (numbers unknown) from Somaliland
October 12	4,000 Ethiopians deported from North Yemen
May 2013	4,329 Ethiopians deported from Yemen
July 13	137 unaccompanied minors returned from Yemen to Ethiopia
November 2013 to February 2014	Continued expulsion of over 163,000 Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia
July 14	97 people (mainly Ethiopians) deported from Somaliland
December 2014 - January 2015	50 Ethiopians repatriated from Djibouti

Source: Philippe and Nasra (2017eds.)

Despite the dangers and the risks of deportation, a survey conducted by the RMMS (2014a) regarding the knowledge and attitudes of irregular Ethiopian migrants showed that prospective migrants are well aware of the risks of irregular migration. Thus, the calculus of risk is weighted towards the very strong drivers that encourage migrants to become irregular (GLMM, 2017).

An overview of the more severe dangers faced by migrants from the Horn of Africa, drawing on data from RMMS Monthly Reports (2011-2015) include deaths, torture, rape and sexual assault, kidnapping, and abduction. The cumulative number of deaths RMMS reported

between 2011-2015 is 371(see table 1); however, this may be an underestimate, as according to UNHCR.

From the very instance of deciding to migrate for employment, prospective migrant workers and their families are faced with a multitude of issues. For the majority of migrant workers, the decision to migrate is largely driven by economic need. A range of complex financial and material needs and other difficulties impinges on their ability to earn an adequate income at home. Although the issue of financial and material in nature, these needs generate psychological distress. For many migrant workers, due to their generally low level of education and an already meager job market, there are very few viable options for income generation to solve economic problems.

The vulnerability to dangers and risks that this option entails, however, are not as visible and are often ignored in favor of the material benefits the prospect offers. Some young people decide to go, not because they are necessarily in a bad financial situation but because they see their village friends go and they see the glitter of the goods their families acquire, they see the houses being built on migrant wages and they are attracted to the possibility of prosperity (Samaranayake, 2002, as cited in IOM, 2014).

Migrants face many challenges in their migration starting from preparation to journey. These are issues in borrowing money, illegal recruitment and trafficking, excessive fees for placement and documents, cheating and extortion by agencies and brokers, being locked up by recruiters, abuses, not being sent abroad at all, falsification of worker's identity, and lack of information on terms and conditions of employment (Philippe & Nasra, 2017eds.). Most migrants are obliged to borrow money as the only means to fund migration process urgently if they face discrepancies. The worst thing hereafter is that borrowing done on high interest rates

and often the income of the first three months is spent on settling loans and debts incurred at home. Lack of communication with families at home was also a significant challenge (Ibid)

At its best, migration can be a rewarding experience that is made in the interest of the household welfare, but in most cases moving to another country and being separated from one's immediate family takes place at considerable emotional cost (D'Emilioet, 2007). The feelings of rejection, abandonment and loss follow the children left behind, and cannot be compensated by the material gifts and remittances sent from abroad (UNDP, 2009, p. 76).

After all the entire above journey, migrants, especially those in an undocumented or irregular situation, are likely to face discrimination, exclusion, exploitation and abuse at all stages of the migration process (GMG, 2010).

In contrary to the benefits of migration in remittance, most of emigrants' families found themselves in a precarious situation due to emigration of their family members: paying the money borrowed from usurers, getting an adequate salary to compensate the properties sold for the journey, releasing the rented land (Kassegne & Gashaw, 2017). This happens in case the emigrant fails to reach the destination country or in case of his/her deportation back home.

In spite of the fact that deportation has become more recurrent in the past decades (Dolan, 2016), many involuntary return migrants find it difficult re-integrating into their receiving communities because the existing support programs for deportees are limited (Orozco & Yansura, 2016). Re-integration is an integral aspect of return migration, and is the re-inclusion or re-incorporation of persons, such as migrants, into their societies or countries of origin and the process aims at enabling returnees to participate again in the social, cultural, economic, and political life of their country of origin (International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2004).

The smooth reintegration of deported youths could be influenced by various factors. The study conducted by Nicola, Andrea, and Nazanine (2017) on integrated approach to reintegration in the context of return identified the three levels of influences. These are an individual level, community and structural level influences deported youths faces after return.

At the individual level, various factors including personal characteristics as well as factors related to the overall migration experience are age, sex, gender, skills, family situation, knowledge, social networks, motivation, self-identity, personal security, own and family's financial situation, status in society, as well as experiences, beliefs and attitudes, and the migrant's individual emotional, psychological, and cognitive characteristics play a significant role in the reintegration process (Ibid)

The second level influence as identified by the same researchers was the social reintegration challenges deported youths face in their return to their home country. In this level, deportees face social reintegration challenges because of their deportee's status (Nicola, et.al, 2017). The youths deported without reaching at destination country are more likely to experience greater stigma than those return from destination to the origin and tend to report more reduced psychological well-being, as well as health and financial problems (IOM, 2012).

Finally, the structural factors in the external environment also play a crucial role in the reintegration process. These include political, institutional, economic, and social conditions at the local, national, and international level (Nicola, et.al, 2017). Structural factors such as cooperation between various government departments at the local and national level, returnee-oriented policies and legal instruments, the private sector and the diasporas, and access to employment and basic services (e.g. housing, education, health, psychosocial referrals, etc.), all

greatly impact a returnee's ability to reintegrate successfully (Ibid). the aforementioned levels of influences on deported returns to reintegrate with their original families and communities can be of economic, social, and psychosocial in nature and they relate at the same time to the individual returnees, communities to which they return, and to the structural environment.

2.6. Theories of Irregular Migration

This researcher used two theories to guide the study. These are structural systems theory and differential theory of irregular migration. The structural systems theory of irregular migration emphasis on the mismatch in economic aspects of demanding and supplying countries (i.e. sending and receiving countries). Here, there are political and social system factors that influence the smooth movement of individuals across the countries. In contrast to structural systems theory, differential theory of irregular migration emphasis that society could not be identified to political boundaries which make movement to the people rigid. Furthermore, two theories elaborated as follows:

2.6.1. Structural Systems Theory

According to structural systems theory, the structural origins of irregular migration systems, rooted in the mismatch between the complex set of factors governing human spatial mobility; and the micro analysis of irregular migrants' strategies. The development of irregular migration systems is rooted in the structural mismatch between the social and the political conditions for migration. For an irregular migration flow to develop there must be a mismatch between the demand for entry, embedded in the international labor market, and the supply of entry slots, determined by the political systems. In the sending context, there must be a mismatch between widespread social expectations (usually called 'push' factors) and the capacity of local

government to satisfy or repress them. In the receiving context, there must be a mismatch between the internal preconditions for migration (usually called ‘pull’ factors) and their interpretation within the political system.

The states’ claim of control over a territory from irregular entry is just a claim with various degree of implementation. The policies enacted by the state are only one factor in the establishment of a migratory system. Strong mechanisms of control fail once the opportunities to be gained through migration are strong and social preconditions for migration are amply fulfilled (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2010). Weak or fragmentary control policies may, however, be effective, when and if the demand for entries is scarce and limited or when other options are more attractive.

2.6.2. Differentiation Theory of Irregular Migration

Differentiation theory has tried to theorize irregular migration mainly from the boarder and political aspects. The basic idea of differentiation approach is that contemporary society has no head, no base and no centre, but is articulated in a plurality of specialized subsystems and regulative means (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008). These subsystems do not have empirically differentiated actions, but rather differentiated interpretations and communications filtered by functional codes (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008). For differentiation theory, society does not to be identified with political units such as nation-states: the boundaries of modern societies are the boundaries of communications that may differentially be codified by functional subsystems. It implies that the only convincing societal reference is world society (Ibid).

Differentiation theory, moreover, assumes that each subsystem develops its operations according to its code and to the evolutionary possibility. It does not consequently assume that the

‘national’ scale is more ‘basic’ or ‘normal’ than any other. In this sense, it may easily acknowledge the kind of social relationships highlighted by transnational theorists (Bommes, 2005). In comparison to transnational theorists, however, differentiation theory has no need to interpret the existence of significant transnational relationships as an epiphany of a structural crisis of the nation-state, even less of its impending collapse. Differentiation theory starts from the assumption that World society is functionally differentiated, but that each subsystem has its own form of internal differentiations.

Some systems, such as economy or science, differentiate in a way that weakens the significance of territorial distance. In a market economy, economic action converts territorial distances into prices; science capitalizes on the universalism of discovery, whereas the political system differentiates segmentally, through the establishment of territorial borders separating states that are assumed to be homologous in their activities and aims (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008).

2.7. Deportation as Consequence of Irregular Migration and its impact

Deportation, as defined by Glossary on Migration (IOM, 2011) is “an act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain, p: 116”. In fact, it is the duty of state to protect sovereignty of a given country from those irregular immigrants who are potential offenders. But, in whatever cases, the rights of new comers or migrants’ human rights should be respected, as enshrined by UDHR (1948).

On course of irregular migration, migrants face deportation either from the place where they pass through (transit country) or destination. Notwithstanding the migrant’s worry on miserable journey on land and sea, they can be deported from their way. It is indispensable that

the countries of origin have suffered many logistical, economic, and social ramifications due to this decision and the decision to deport non-citizens has far reaching implications that not only affect the individual but families and entire communities in less or little international attention or condemnation of these deportations (Yemisrach, 2015, Marna & Medareshaw, 2015). The implementation of deportation has significant impact at the local, national and the international level demonstrating that deportation is not the end of a problem, but the start of a new and on-going dilemma for individuals, families and the wider community. So deportation experience is often traumatic, for both the deportee and those family members left behind (Georges, 2014, as cited in Yemisrach, 2015).

There are research and report evidences which shows the miseries and unique challenges deportee face, whether in transit or destination country. Researchers at the Global Migration Project developed a database recording people who had been deported and then faced death or other harms (Stillman, 2018). Their database includes numerous cases where deportations resulted in harm, including kidnapping, torture, rape, and murder. This is especially important to consider given 79% of families screened in family detention centers have a “credible fear” of persecution if they returned to the countries from which they migrated (US Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2016).

2.8. Ethiopian Government’s Response to Irregular Migration

The Government of Ethiopia has ratified a variety of international instruments that provide for protection of migrants and victims of trafficking which are recognized as part of the country’s fundamental law according to the Constitution (art 9-4). A new Proclamation to “Provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in persons and Smuggling of Migrants” (No. 909/2015) was developed and endorsed by the Ethiopian Parliament in August

2015. This Proclamation has revised the legal definition of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants while providing for much harsher sanctions for the perpetrators of these crimes in order to strengthen the existing penal code (including fines of up to 500,000 birr and the death penalty in cases where victims suffer severe injury or death.

Ethiopian government cooperates with international agencies in the field of migration and has offices for the UNHCR and the International Migration Organization (IOM) in Addis Ababa that implement several projects and operations. Nowadays, IOM runs several projects related to the movement, emergency and post-crisis migration management, regulating and facilitating migration, and migration and development (Solomon, 2012).

The government works with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and local NGOs in the reintegration of migrant women. However, the provision of services is limited to addressing the needs of the returnee women. As a result, most of the returnees are not self-employed, nor can they access the local labor market (Mesfin, 2011). And the Ethiopian returnees feel that their Government has not accorded them enough protection compared to the Governments of other migrant workers (Emebet, 2002). The Government of Ethiopia has developed and endorsed national action plans directly and indirectly related to counter-trafficking and overall protection of migrants. The following table (2) shows the different responses of government at different time on irregular migration from the country.

Table2: Ethiopia's Migration Policy Response Overview Regarding Irregular Migration

Policy	content
General	
Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation (2015)	• New law on human trafficking and smuggling of migrants; few of them includes: • Provisions for both trafficking and smuggling • New provisions to assist victims (previously weak in Ethiopia) ✓ Penalties: 15-20 years (Articles 3 and 5) • Under aggravating circumstances possibly death sentence (Article 6) • Assistance to an irregular migrant 'to stay' in the territory is punishable (Article 8)
National plan of action to combat trafficking in persons	• 5-year plan recently approved by the government, drafted in cooperation with IOM
Prevention	
Ban on the Legal Emigration of Low Skilled Laborers' (2013)	✓ Temporary ban for overseas low-skilled workers ✓ Currently still in place until draft amendments are made to the 'Employment exchange proclamation'
2012 Law Requiring Registration of All Births Nationwide	Continuous efforts to implement a uniform national identity card
Protection	Tangible efforts to protect irregular migrants were minimal overall
Prosecution	
Criminal code	• Article 635: Trafficking in Women and Minors ➤ Prohibits sex trafficking ➤ Penalties: maximum 5 years imprisonment (sufficiently stringent, but not corresponding to other serious crimes) ➤ Article 596: Enslavement, Prohibits slavery
Article 571, Endangering the Life of Another	• Regularly used to prosecute transnational labor trafficking cases
Article 598, Unlawful Sending of Ethiopians to Work Abroad	• Regularly used to prosecute transnational labor trafficking cases

Sources: Compiled from DAI Europe and Euro Trends, 2015; RMMS, 2016c; US Department of State, 2015.

2.9. Response of African Union

The African Union Horn of Africa Initiative against human trafficking and Smuggling of migrants (AU-HOAI) is an African Union-led initiative that brings together more than 15 states, including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan from the IGAD

region. Other neighboring countries such as Egypt also play a prominent role in the process. The initiative aims to tackle human trafficking and smuggling from the Horn of Africa to different destinations, mainly movements into Europe, the Middle East and Southern Africa. The AU-HOA Strategy and Plan of Action have been adopted with specific provisions in terms of prevention, protection and prosecution.

The primary state objectives for the management of irregular migration are control of the domestic labor market and welfare, and control over national security (particularly in the post 9/11 global anti-terrorist environment of increased surveillance). Framed through these objectives, borders are not just “lines crossed in the sand,” but inscribed through processes of documentation and surveillance. A secondary stated objective of “managing” irregular migration is to prosecute traffickers and smugglers, and protect their victims. As stated by GLMM (2017) state laws controlling the entry of “undesirable” non-citizens to their territories may not achieve their stated objective of reducing the numbers of irregular migrants, they do achieve other desired consequences (Philippe & Nasra, 2017).

2.10. International Organizations Response to Irregular Migration

The following figure shows an international organization working over the world on the issue of migration.

Table 3: Overview of Main International Organizations Cooperating with the Ethiopian Government in Targeting Irregular Migration

International organization	Brief description
ILO	• Reintegration projects (e.g. ILO-MOLSA) ✓ Capacity building of government institutions to support legal migration ✓ Prevention activities ✓ Establishment of migrant support centers in Ethiopia (will be in place once the current ban is lifted) ✓ Establishment of information centers or migrant resource centers to be linked with the Bureaus of Labor and Social Affairs (will be in place once the current ban is lifted)
IOM	• Prevention and awareness raising activities ✓ Community conversations ✓ Developed 'Community Conversation' manual ✓ Developed 'Training of Trainers on Anti-Trafficking Investigation' manual ✓ Supporting regional multi-national cooperation and policy dialogue between Yemen, Ethiopia and Djibouti to protect trafficked children travelling through the Gulf of Aden ✓ Financed Migrant Resource Centers ✓ Providing legal training
UNHCR	• Developed regional project to protect unaccompanied children ✓ Training of law enforcement to identify victims of trafficking and non-refoulment's ✓ Development programs including refugees and host communities ✓ Training on cooperative development ✓ Training on business management ✓ Livelihood training (in cooperation with ILO) ✓ Self-reliance activities
UNODC	• Reform of legislative system ✓ Trafficking legislation training ✓ Supporting several regional anti-trafficking initiatives ✓ Creating anti-trafficking legal training manuals ✓ Livelihood training (in cooperation with UNHCR)

Source: Katrin M., Roosen, Reinold and Siegel (2016)

2.11. Summary of the Literature Reviewed

Through irregular channels, many Ethiopians entered into South Africa, some deported from different transit countries as Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique. Since irregular migration is a movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries and undertaken almost on land, and sea, migrants confront myriads of challenges ranging to death (IOM, 2004). Even though the intent of irregular migration is for almost similar reasons as regular ways of migration in search of greater opportunities to earn a better living, they are not lucky to succeed it as what they intended (World migration report,

2011). There are many challenges; death, detention, emotional and human rights abuse, deportation and so forth.

There are two familiar theories of irregular migration: systems and differential theories. According to systems theory, the development of irregular migration systems is rooted in the structural mismatch between the social and the political conditions for migration. Whereas the basic idea of differentiation approach is that contemporary society has no head, no base and no centre, but is articulated in a plurality of specialized subsystems and regulative means (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008). Both theories give their own view concerning the practice and cause of irregular migration. This study basis these two theories explanation, particularly on why people migrate irregular, what are its implications to sending and receiving country and the preventive measures taken by different countries. But, in contrast to these theories' explanation on views of destination countries on irregular migrants, this study tries to the views of transit countries (for instance, Tanzania) and deportees' experiences deported from transit.

In order to manage irregular migration and entry of strangers, different countries enacted laws and policies. One among others was deportation: the process by which irregular migrants or undocumented repatriated to their origin involuntarily (IOM, 2014).

Throughout the relevant literature reviewed above, the concept of irregular migration, its cause, and theories well accessed. But, materials specifically related with returnees deported from transit and the views of deportees are too limited. In researches on irregular migration and what I have reviewed, the methodology they used either tries to state the experience of migrants quantitatively (Balayneh & Sagar, 2016), female migrants to middle East and Gulf states (Kuschminder, 2014) or given the attention to the views of successful returnees from destination. There is no such emphasis given to the returnees deported from the transit countries even without

experiencing their plan of migration in the destination; but faced all challenges of miserable journey.

Although the challenges deportee faces similar as the study by Stillman (2018) points out, the socioeconomic status of deportee and study participants are completely different. In the case of Stillman (2018) study, deportees were parents or grandparent immigrated to their children in United States of America stayed more than specific period of time, whereas deportees in this research paper includes those youths, irregularly migrated, mostly for economic reason to south Africa from Ethiopia. In whatever cases, the deportees confront physical harm, detention, fear, depression...etc. in process of deportation from transit or destination country to their source/origin.

In forced deportation, almost all of the returnees had horrific experiences between their arrest and their return home (Medareshaw & Marna, 2015). They confirmed that the irregular migrants imprisoned for a number of weeks treated very badly. They could not change their clothes, and sometimes barely had something to wear; they got very simple food and had to sleep outside in the heat.

It is obvious that today's returnees will be tomorrow's victim of trafficking if the problem persists. If returnees are not assisted to get training and find jobs upon their return, they will become a burden on their families and, once again, seek employment abroad (Emebet, 2002). The successful re-integration of deported migrants in all aspects including work environment and social life, and providing psychosocial counseling has significant importance in their latter life (Adamnesh, 2006). Thus, this study has been conducted and presents on the basis of these data of deported migrants from transit in line with the above literatures.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Methodology

3.1 . Research Design

A qualitative research design was used to guide this enquiry. The core reason which leads to the selection of this particular design is the need to perform an exploratory enquiry on practice and challenges of irregular migrant youths in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita Zone, SNNPR. As Hesse-Biber and Leavy (2010) stated, qualitative research design helps to give critical insight into the meanings that people attach to their circumstances, social phenomena as well as expectations and experiences. Qualitative research method, in contrast to the quantitative one, deals with the existing social world. Its results cannot be measured in an objective manner, but depending on the researcher's ability to interpret the meaning of words and actions. This is because of an individual life experience may not get a real meaning in relation to others social world.

Creswell (2009) confirms that selection of a particular research design is based on philosophical assumption of the researcher, strategies of enquiry and specific research methods. The researcher's philosophical view of social world is pragmatism, viewing the reality out of actions, situations, and consequences rather than antecedent conditions (Creswell, 2014). It also enables the researcher to interpret individual's subjective meaning of the events. Interpretative researchers have the stance that the best way to learn about people is to be flexible and subjective in one's approach so that the subject's world can be seen through the subject's own eyes. Moreover, social world can be understood only when individuals' subjective interpretation of social world is looked into. An empathetic understanding of individuals' subjective meanings,

interpretation of everyday experience and peculiar reasons should be considered into account (Rubin & Babbie, 2011).

The decision to follow a qualitative research design was the sum of the aforementioned elements. Moreover, the use of this typical qualitative research method including in-depth interview and observation conclude the choice of a qualitative research design.

Among the qualitative research approaches, phenomenology has been employed in this study. Phenomenology is a qualitative research approach concerned with exploring and understanding human experience (Langdridge, 2007). Thus, phenomenological research has believed as important to describe and explain the challenges of irregular migration in reference to deportees' experience from the subjective meaning of the deported youths who are the subject of the study. Moreover, a qualitative research method is important to investigate new phenomena in depth and the method gives a great opportunity to look things from the perspective of the person who experiences that phenomena.

In contrast to this study, previous researches as indicated on the problem statement earlier are either country wide studies or were quantitative enquiries from returnees from destination, and focus on female migrants' view.

3.2 Study Area

This study was conducted in Damot Pulassa district of Wolaita Zone, SNNPR. It is one of the twelve districts of the Wolaita Zone. The total area of the district is estimated to be 165 square KM. It is bordered by Badawacho District of the Hadya Zone to the north, Damot Gale District of Wolaita Zone to the south and to the east, and to the West by Boloso Sore District of Wolaita Zone. The study district has 23 rural predominantly agricultural Keble's. It is the most densely

populated district in the Zone and the second in the region with its population size of 124,880 (District's Demographic report, 2018). With respect to its social service, the district has increasing number of social service facilities including three public high schools, 23 primary Schools, 5 Health Centers, 23 Health Posts and 3 private Kindergartens (Ibid).

As mentioned above, Damot Pullasa District has bordered by south to Badawacho district of Hadiya zone, where the irregular migration of youth to South Africa has been prevalent (Kanko, et al., 2013). Damot Pullasa district and of Hadiya zone share many things in common: economic, social and religious affairs as well as both speak dual language in border, Wolaitigna and Hadyigna. This makes the easy way of information change and strong social network concerning irregular migration around border. Hence, the Damot Pullasa district was purposively selected because of prevalent irregular migration practice in the district and the accessibility of study participants.

3.3 Selection of Research Participants

In doing a qualitative research, only a sample that is, a subset of a population is selected for any given study. The study's research objectives and the characteristics of the study population (such as size and diversity) determine which and how many people to select (Creswell, 2004). Purposive sampling was employed to draw samples from the study population. This method has been deliberately used to get individuals with experience to the topic under inquiry.

This study has employed a non-probability sampling technique as a major sampling method. The purposive sampling technique could be employed in order to identify the participants of the study because there might be a number of returnees who returned to their

home land because of different reasons. But, this study aimed to include the deported returnee's experience of youth irregular migrants from Tanzania on specified period of time. Thus, this study was done with selecting eight (08) deported returnees' by using the following inclusion criteria: -

1. Deported male returnees from the Tanzania (transit).
2. Who have been deported between the year early 2018 and end of 2018
3. Who are currently living in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita zone, SNNPR
4. Who are willing to express their life experience in irregular migration and deportation

Among the non- probability sampling, snowball sampling has been employed to get the study participants and this method applied by initially contacting a few potential respondents and then by asking them whether they know of anybody who are deported with them in the area (Elmusharaf,2012, as cited in Yemisrach, 2015).

3.4 Method of Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data were collected to produce a fully-fledged research document. In the primary data collection, in-depth interview and naturalistic observation has been used to collect a first-hand data on the practice and challenges of youth irregular migration in particular reference to deported from Tanzania in 2018 (Gregorian calendar). Secondary data gathered from reading written materials on irregular migration and its attached deportation challenges, such as browsing internet sources, newspapers, going through published and unpublished reports, particularly IOM's office and Damot Pullasa district.

3.4.1 Primary Data Sources

The primary sources of data were the backbone of the research findings. Initially, before I went to the field site, I had developed interview questions for key informants and participants of the study. Prior to the field interview, I did initial observations of the field area to see the daily practice and challenge of the issue under study. This helped the researcher to establish smooth interaction with the research participants in the study area. Primary data collection was done by using observation and in-depth interview.

3.4.1.1 Observation

Using observation as primary data collection method is commonly associated with a qualitative research (Bruce, 2001). It is better to be called as a naturalistic observation; which aims to simply observe the flow of events or behaviors in their natural settings without intrusion. Walking around the area and sitting in the corners, the researcher tried to document interesting developments concerning irregular youth migrants in study area. In doing so, maximum care was taken not to intrude in the natural flow of events. Moreover, the researcher made observation based on some specified criteria as attached on the back of this paper (see Appendix III, observation checklist).

3.4.1.2 In-depth Interview

Bruce (2001), Denzin (1978), Spradley (1979) and Patton (1980) defined in-depth interview as a conversation with a purpose. The purpose of in-depth interview is to gather information. Accordingly, though the manner of interviewing is much debated than its meaning, its core purpose is to gain relevant information as perceived significant by the researcher from the stand point of the research objective. This study employed a semi structured interview in

order to gather a deeper understanding from the respondent's perspective. Bruce (2001) noted that questions in such kind of interview are typically asked in a systematic and consistent order, but the interviewers are allowed freedom to digress; that is, the interviewers are permitted (in fact expected) to probe far beyond the answers to their prepared and standardized questions. Guiding questions was prepared in line with the research objective of exploring the practice and challenges of youth irregular migrants in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita, SNNPR. A qualitative and exploratory study like this, often use a semi structured interview with open ended questions. Open-ended questions are questions that do not have pre-coded options (Kultar, 2007).

3.4.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary data sources were collected from government offices, library documents, and reports on deportation. The particular focus has given on issues related to the study area and its irregular migration in line with the deported youth without reaching destination country.

3.5 Data Analysis

First, I organized both field notes and the audio recorded interviews which were implemented for some of the participants. In doing analysis, the researcher conducted verbatim transcription; transcribe everything that was said as the way it is said, without editing or changing anything. That means researcher captured audio contents as it is, whether they are grammatically correct or not, whether they are easy to read or not. Since the in-depth interview conducted in Amharic, all the audio records in face to face interview with respondents has transcribed into paper and then it was translated from Amharic into English and the field notes arranged based on five (05) specific themes. In other words, the field notes were summarized

into categories and then into themes, namely; respondents' personal data, reasons for their irregular migration, socioeconomic challenges after deported to their district, their unique life experience on journey and deported youths opinions regarding supports offered for them by different organizations. Then, the researcher has to read the data repeatedly and organize to get the meaning as well as the general idea of what the participants want to express on the topic under study.

3.6 Quality Assurance

A scientific method implies a logical and systematic method, i.e., a method free from personal bias or prejudice, a method to ascertain demonstrable qualities of a phenomenon capable of being verified, a method wherein the researcher is guided by the rules of logical reasoning, a method wherein the investigation proceeds in an orderly manner and a method that implies internal consistency (Kothari, 2004). This research was conducted in the aforementioned assumptions. Every step and procedures taken as part of the study has been explained in the manner they create a valid and logical consistency.

Triangulation is a typical method in a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods. As defined by Sabina (2012), triangulating two or more data sources construct a single phenomenon more validity. It is important to note that the greater is the 'triangulation', the greater is the confidence in the observed findings.

As revealed by Andrew (2004), peer scrutiny is really helpful in that the fresh perspective individuals may be able to bring them to challenge assumptions made by the investigator, whose closeness to the project frequently inhibits his or her ability to view it with real detachment. Questions and observations may well enable the researcher to refine methods,

develop a greater explanation of the research design and strengthen his or her arguments in the light of the comments made. Fortunately, my intimate friends of mine have forwarded constructive comments in the procedures I have employed.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

The social work profession promotes social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment and liberation of people to enhance well-being (IFSW and IASSW, 2004). Such study dealing with human beings should be done in great caution. Accordingly, the researcher has respected the common social work ethical values of autonomy of a person, justice and beneficence in producing this study document.

Since this study dealt with deported youths, the researcher has filled agreement to participate in the study as secured as per the attached consent form before proceeding with the research. Moreover, the purpose of the study, being for academic sake was explained for the participants. Willingness to engage or refuse was respected. The responses that were gathered for the study were only from those participants who gave their informed consent.

The beneficence of the respondents observed in a way that steps taken did not harm the study units. The answers by respondents would not be used in any way or meaning to get the better of them or harm any of the participants. The safety of the respondents was duly respected since the study does not intend to use their real names. Creswell (2007) suggest that research should not use language or words that are biased against persons because of gender, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic group, disability, or age. Hence, this research stands to the point where the whole processes of data collection to findings presentation would abide by the aforementioned ethical issues.

CHAPTER FOUR: Findings and Discussion

4.1 Introduction

This part of the thesis presents the findings of the study. As the researcher noted in the methodology of this research, an in-depth interview and direct observation are employed to explore the practice and challenges of irregular migrants in Damot Pullasa district of Wolaita zone, SNNPR. Hence, the totals of eight (08) deportees were interviewed to get genuine data concerning the issue under study.

With the help of the key informant who was also an interviewee, deported youths from the Tanzania (popular transit country to South Africa) were interviewed with an in-depth interview. By the help of fruitful relationship with the key informants, I consequently started to collect data. To that effect, I approached them and made myself clear on who I am, what I intend to accomplish and how I want to do it with them.

To do all these, maximum effort has been given in selecting the interviewees' according to the pre-formulated eligibility criterion. The eligibility criterion is well explained in the methodology part of this paper. The major socioeconomic and demographic information of the research participants were considered in an effort to diversify respondents include age, educational level, marital status, period of stay after deportation and current living condition. These factors may serve the research objective better, by giving a wider window in to exploring the practice and challenges of irregular youth migration in particular reference to deportees.

The opinion of the research participants on their experiences are presented hereunder. The responses of the respondents are organized according to the research questions stated in

chapter one. First, the individual interviewee's response, including the deportee's family is presented. Second, responses of the government representative of the district are presented. Lastly, the data gathered through observation are also presented.

The real names of interviewees were not mentioned here to secure the privacy of the respondents. Instead, the researcher used DY (1) for deported youth one, DY2 for the second and so on. In addition, the families will be indicated by the full name "Family DY1, Family DY2, and so on".

4.1.1 Socioeconomic Information of Deported Males

No	Name of deportees	Age	Period of stay at prison (in Tanzania)	Job status	Time spent at home after deportation
1	DY1	18	1 year and one month	Unemployed	11 months 2 weeks
2	DY2	19	1 year and one month	Unemployed	11 months 2 weeks
3	DY3	20	1 year and two months	Unemployed	11 months 2 weeks
4	DY4	20	1 year and two months	Student	11 months 2 weeks
5	DY5	29	1 year and three months	Merchant	Four months
6	DY6	22	1 year and three months	Unemployed	Four months
7	DY7	21	1 year and four months	Merchant	Three months
8	DY8	28	1 year and 4 months	Unemployed	Three months

Source: From field notes, May, 2019.

From the above table, the ages of irregular migrants are 18 to 22, except two, whose age are 28 and 29. The age of migrants even makes the differences among migrants period of stay in prison as illegal entry to another country. This is because there are opportunities for younger migrants to be prioritized in laws giving especial concern for minors. In this study, the respondents replied that they did get the chance offered to minor to be deported first by disguising their exact age written on identity card. As the youths explained, they prefer to

migrate in their early age because of the feeling that *‘As far as the age of the youths grown more, the feeling to migrate abroad has decreases’*, (DY4, 20 years old deported youth from Tanzania, 2019).

In case of job, deported youths told that they did not have permanent jobs. Even after completion of school/college, they feel learning as wastage of time since it has not enough to get life changing income.

4.1.2 The Respondents’ Reasons for Irregular Migration

In this theme, the main reasons for irregular migration of youths to South Africa and how it practiced through time in the study area discussed. Among the others, the economic (unemployment), peer (pre-migrants in South Africa) and/or family pressure, lack of passport and availability of illegal human traffickers were the main reasons for the irregular migration of youths to South Africa in study area.

4.1.2.1 Economic Reasons

This subtitle tells about the research participants mentioned economic reasons for their irregular migration: unemployment, lack of enough income and longing to take care of family members. These were the reasons frequently mentioned by the research participants.

Related to unemployment, DY1 said:

“Before I started to journey, I lived in the small kebele town. When my mother passed away, dropped out of school at grade 9 because no one feed me regularly before and after school. Then, I started to work as labor in different cities within country, but, didn’t sustain my life. When I think my life, it did not make sense and could not change from time to time. So, I planned to migrate irregularly to work any available job in South Africa and to improve my life and family. To process my journey, I contacted the broker who has long years’ experience by sending

youths to South Africa. Fortunately, the broker I met said that I had to prepare enough money to pay for journey within a few months and that he will send me. After communicating broker, the next deed was collecting money what the broker had asked. The amazing thing here what I observed was many peers, family, neighbors and even long relatives supported my idea to migrate and shared money [... These all didn't show me any positive outlook for me when I was in my home, but, fully dare me to migrate and Help them in return].

The same deportee, DY2, explained that unemployment was his reason for irregular migration to South Africa. His results in the national exam at grade 10 did not enable him to proceed with his studies. Although he had scored a grade point enabling him to join vocational school, he has unable to pay for his vocational education. His poor father and mother told him that they have no money to pay for his school costs. Even there is high expectation of family whereby the “culture of support to family “by bigger or the eldest of children exist in the community. Then DY2 decided to irregularly migrate and work abroad to share the burden of his family and save the life of his brothers and sisters.

Family of DY2 added that:

“I had no money to pay school costs despite it was the responsibility to me as a father. Even, I remember how we could send him to journey: I contracted one hectare of cultivating land having dream to change life.... I lost it once. Thanks to Lord, my beloved son returned alive after miserable life in journey.”

DY3 stated his reason as follows:

“As I reached at grade 10 second semester, I was thinking all about my future life and what would happen if I score minimum result in the matrix exam. Many of my peers return to home because of their result in grade ten and being burden for their family. Not only failures of grade ten but also diploma and degree holders are being unemployed. Thus, I decided to drop my school and plan to migrate rather than completing school. Then after, whole family supported my idea and

started to contact brokers who facilitate migration. Then, I sold my house in the town (which was built by selling sheep and support of nearest friend in South Africa) to cover the cost of journey.”

Concerning the reasons for irregular migration of youths, Damot pullasa district’s labor and social security coordinator said:

“...There is underestimation of irregular migration problems and slight awareness for majority of youths migrating abroad in search of jobs. They do not hold necessary trip documents and pass port. Even they are negligent to be registered in our office. Because of some ups and downs to have documents for migration in government office, many youths prefer irregular migration and routes, particularly to South Africa. We hear returnees either from destination or transit countries informally. Through the offices effort to collect the migrant’s data, we have done pilot study. As the data collected reveals, there are migrants, returnees, and deportees in majority of households. Nevertheless, the community is not willing even to give migrants information and expose illegal traffickers, by fearing that the government may punish deters and ban the route.”

4.1.2.2 Peer and Family Pressure

This is also a theme which appears under the reason for irregular migration. Here, the research participants explained different kind of networks they had with previous migrant peers in South Africa and influence family.

DY3 expressed his experience as follows:

“My mother was from Hadya ethnic (where there is high number of migrants in South Africa) and she has close relationship with brokers who facilitate irregular migration to South Africa. Even, she had brother in South Africa who had migrated five years ago and changed his own life and family. My mom promised to talk to her brother [my uncle] and get positive arguments which promptly process my journey.”

Another research interviewee responded the following family related reasons for his irregular migration:

“My family was relatively independent economically to feed and educate children’s, but, the only reason I remember is my uncle [my father brother] in south Africa who went by support we all contributed refused to say ‘HI’ even by phone. He strives only to change his life and his own children. He forgot all of us. By this grievance, my father planned to fund my migration to South Africa [... I was elder son in family] and contacted agents who facilitate it. Since there is visible change between migrants in South Africa and us in this country [added... even we worked hard], I never claimed his [my father plan] and accepted with happiness.”

Another respondent replied the following concerning the influence former irregular migrant peers in South Africa:

“I do have two close friends in South Africa and constantly talk to me about what they earn monthly and dare me to decide to migrate to them. From that point, I started to calculate the future income I get after years effort in school and what now my friends got without completing school. It was migration which outweighs completing school here in my country and then decided to migrate to South Africa irregularly.”

Similarly, DY4 stated his reason for migration as follows:

“I had a childhood friend in South Africa and he told me about his life and the money he earns. Listening to his success, I wished to go there and pleaded with him to take me out of this country. Finally, he sent me some money and I started journey to South Africa; But...failed....and I deported; even my life escaped from death by Almighty God’s support.”

4.1.2.3 Presence/Availability of Human Traffickers/Brokers

Here, the research participants explained different kind of networks they had with illegal human traffickers and availability of brokers within the community.

The youths face different quests in the area where there is ample of people who are hesitant to different directions without deep discussed decision. The peoples who get themselves in illegal trafficking try to widen their network in order to get money. DY3 explained his experience as he was deceived by illegal brokers in his neighbor. Beyond their presence, illegal brokers have nearest blood and social relationship with the community in the study area. This is the reason how they able to build strong social networks and not be disclosed to the law even in case of apprehended case of false dissemination of information to send youths to South Africa irregularly. Nevertheless, they (brokers) did not guarantee the irregular journey from origin to destination. Rather, they play facilitating role and collect money from individual migrants as per his/her preference of means of travel.

“My uncle son, who is in same age with me, was in South Africa. He has close relationship with broker who has many years’ experience in facilitating irregular migration to South Africa. Because of my interrupted feeling to continue learning, I told my uncle son as I have dream to South Africa. Then, he contacted with brokers and planned to send me abroad. To finance my journey, we sell out one ox, cow and even contracted one hectare of cultivating land to achieve what we planned. Nothing is.....succeeded as we planned. But, who knows, the Lord who escaped me from the Indian Ocean [there was high risky journey by boat on sea] has way to change my life in my home country.”(DY3, May 2019).

Another interviewee mentioned the following regarding the illegal human traffickers:

“There are illegal brokers in our neighbor. One who facilitated my unsuccessful journey is close friend with my elder brother. He [broker] told me and my brother

that he can send me to South Africa even without passport. Then I agreed with what he has said to me. He planned to take me first to Moyale from Hawassa by bus, then Kenya Nairobi. After arriving at Moyale, I did not see the broker promised to send me. And rather, other traffickers welcomed us.”

Fortunately, I got phone on the journey and talked about my situation to my family. The broker told them as he already sent me to South Africa. But, we were in Kenya Nairobi waiting other brokers taking us to Tanzania. As I told the really situation we experiencing on the journey via mobile phone, the broker escaped from the surrounding and Now a day, he is in South Africa. The case was already handled by elders from his and my family. Through time, via his family the broker returned one third of money (forty thousand birr).

Generally, in line with the reasons for irregular migration, the research participants expressed that economic problems, peer and family influence and presence/availability of illegal human traffickers in the home and destination country were the main reasons for irregular migration. Obviously, there are also a number of other factors contributed to deportees’ irregular migration decisions besides the reasons discussed here: bureaucracies in immigration office, deception by broker, the life conditions of peers who passed similar routes to destination and so forth.

4.1.3 Major Socioeconomic Challenges of Deportees after Return in the Study Area

4.1.3.1 Economic reintegration challenges

Under this theme, deportees’ economic challenges were deeply discussed by interviewing each research participant. On the interview time, interviewees spoke that they do have their own common economic contribution for their family as well as for themselves by engaging on common activities in the study area. It might include helping parents, being student, as local merchant, carpenter, as ushering in café...etc. In contrast, youths are not happy in their communities business as usual life and dare to achieve their future aim through irregular migration. In order to make migration plan real, they exhaustively get money from their families,

relatives, neighbors, and friends as gift and borrow to pay back in return. Thus, deported youths could not easily reintegrate economically after unsuccessful journey. As the deported youths DY 1 explains his experience as follows:

“I was, frankly speaking, hard worker having relatively medium income. As I started thinking about migration and some successful friends who went to South Africa and bought house in the city, car, and changed their life and as well as their family, my living in Damot Pullasa feels meaningless. As a result, I planned to migrate and wish to become as other migrants from the area. Nonetheless, money I have been not as such enough to cover cost of journey. I shared idea to migrate to my family, peers, nearest relatives and neighbors. As soon as the idea heard, many “congratulations” started to reach at me, even before I started journey. Then after, my family prepared “Farewell” program by calling church members and completed all preconditions to send me South Africa. But latter, when I deported without reaching at where I migrated, it was hard even to return what I had before and no one able to recall my backward economic status. Rather started to label me as “unsuccessful migrant”, “jobless” and “failed”.

Another interviewee (DY5) discussed his economic problems as below:

“I was medium student in grade 9 before my journey. But, I do participate in trade side by side to cover my personal costs. Through this, I got 50000 thousand (fifty thousand) and started to think about those peers who were migrated and live abroad. Later, by support of families and relatives, I started to migrate to South Africa. Unfortunately, it was failed and here I am after painful and unsuccessful journey. Now a day, I don’t have money, job, and drop out my school.”

4.1.3.2 Social Reintegration Challenges

Social isolation is the one among the major challenges facing deported youths in Damot Pullasa district. Almost all except DY (2) and UY (4) experienced communal seclusion in one way or another as the result of their deported status without reaching what other migrant youths arrived at. As to DY (8) the community regards such youth as “failed” or “unsuccessful” youth migrant returned from the journey. Seeing from their perspective, the social reaction to their status is imminent. For DY (3), the isolation he is facing is his biggest challenge due to what community level as his “unsuccessful journey”. For DY (7), the social disregard takes the form of disrespect. He said, *“They see you as you don’t know anything, don’t have money, having disgraceful wearing ...”*

From the above situations, it is probable that tensions might occur in the family and in marital relations if the period of deported youths’ social challenges, unemployment, and consequently poverty, is prolonged. In other words, the youths deported have less probability to get in opposite sex/marital relationship compared with successful returnees from migration. DY5, who is married and have children even faced some disagreements after deported, he discussed his experience as:

“...my wife’s approach was not as usual, she started to criticize me even though she was one among supporters to migrate irregularly. But, because of unsuccessful migration, she blames me for irregular migration and costs paid to process it.”(DY5, 2019)

The lack of money worsens not only family relations but also ties with friends, neighbors, and relatives, since exchange is necessary for the maintenance of social relations. Thus, the fact that the society treats deported youths differently has a negative impact on their effort trying to get out of their failed irregular migration problem.

The social outlook towards deported youths is manifested through name callings or labeling and lack of trust. DY (6) experienced repeated labeling and judgments from the neighborhoods. The names include “*returnee*”, “*migrant*”, “*jobless*” and “*unsuccessful*”. The researcher observation results also suggest that youth have been called many names including “*sidetegna*”, “*mengedegna*” and “*sra’at*” which literally mean someone start journey here and there irregularly as jobless person.

It is fact that almost all families and community members contributed their effort to send one youth in the study area. But, unfortunately the irregular migration fails/deported; the socioeconomic consequences worsen both for deportees’ and their families. In first instance, it was expected by family as well as community to get some back up from migrant if successfully complete his/her irregular migration, arrived to the destination and got job. That was the reason why irregular migrants in the study area face these and other related social challenges when they deported to their home country.

4.1.4 Deportees’ Unique Experiences in their Journey

The main themes included under this cluster are emotional and physical abuse, miserable journey memories, food condition, and lack of access to health services are expressed by the research participants as points of experience.

4.1.4.1 Emotional and Physical Abuse

Under this theme, the research participants discussed what they experienced in their journey, detention/prison, and while deportation from transit/Tanzania to Ethiopia. Some of issues mentioned are under estimating, beating, insult, and physical abuse. Most deportees reported that they were beaten, insulted and experienced emotional pain.

Under this research question, DY1 discussed as follows:

“...through my journey there are two unforgettable events I passed. The first one is that dwelling in river and forest where brokers disguised us till they get safe routes. I passed three days under this condition. It was river and high fear for flood. One night, the flood reaches at me suddenly and I escaped from it by climbing the tree surrounding it. Till now, I remember that one among migrant with us to South Africa taken by flood. Nobody heard about it... [Weeping tears down...].you know that I hate myself..I fell as a useless and helpless person.” Here, the interviewee trying to control his emotion and I shifted the discussion, but, after five minutes later, he started to tell the second unforgettable experience of journey: *“...in all stay, we had only one bread (approximately 100 gram) and it was lasted, we were extremely hungry,... we in same forest [we were 120 in the beginning, but brokers divided in different groups] even feel to surrender and be in hands of authorized persons/organizations. Suddenly, the people waiting cattle around the river informed us to police and we apprehended. Then, we stand in court because of illegal entry to Tanzania, and convicted.”*

Regarding physical and emotional harassment DY2 said; *—I witnessed that the detainees were beaten by cables and belt, not only by police but also by the similar detainee appointed as boss of prisoners. These bosses were, most of the time citizens of Tanzania and view others as inferior human being and they called us dirty.*

Concerning the physical and emotional harassment DY3 mentioned his observation as follows: *—All of the detainees were tired and they started to protest against the situation by shouting... then the police beat one guy and he was died on the third day. I am sure that he was an Ethiopian. Who asks them? It was terrible...then the situation becomes the worst.*

Regarding the physical and emotional abuse, DY5 mentioned;

“... There was a youth detained with us. Once upon a day, he was tired and unable to complete tasks as other prisoners. Because of this, the boss of prisoners

(not police, but prisoner himself and assigned to supervise detainees) seriously hit him and the youth immediately passed away there. No one remembered him, rather, stressfully waiting his own fate and praying God to escape from such punishment. Still now...I couldn't express how much shocked I was. I remember the situation till now."

Additionally, DY6 expressed that;

".... I had pain in my leg because I didn't get enough rest after my leg's harm in the field work". When the interviewee talked about this experience, the researcher observed that his eyes were weeping.

Similarly, DY7 expressed the physical and emotional abuse as follows;

"I witnessed that we irregular migrants in prison are even seen as "inferior" among other detainees' in prison... you know what they said, "you are dirty...have bad smell."

In conclusion, the research participants experienced types of abuse ranging from insulting and lockdown up to beating. The police and Tanzanian detainees' in prison were the ones who abused the deportees and no one holds them responsible for their actions, they did whatever they wanted. What here shocking to hear is that the security forces who are responsible to protect human right were directly participating in abusing the detainees in prison.

As the researcher observation based on the checklist (see appendix III) implies the interviewees' particularly, DY3, DY4 and DY5 were in a disturbed and confused situation when they talked about their experience.

DY7 stated his prison conditions as follows:

"I was in Tanzania prison for one year and two months. When I started to go to South Africa, I used illegal agent and the agent promised to get me South Africa without any problem."

Based on the observation by the researcher, the later participant (DY8) was emotionally disturbed while discussing his unfortunate experience and remained silent for some time. He discussed his unique experience as follows:

“In Tanzania I stayed for 1 year and four months after conviction as illegal entry... so, I was supposed to do digging on farm, making fence in different schools. The pain increases when physical abuse added by emotional harassment by saying, “you are thief”, “poor”, “migrant” ...and so many insulting. And to be honest, I had no rest except completing what has given to me till back to detention center. You have to consider here a cup of maize porridge per a day/24 hour.”

The researcher ‘s observation testifies that, when DY8 expressed his experience, he was emotionally in a very sad situation.

DY8 expressed the situation with emotional gesticulations: *“This is because I saw so many troubles.”* When DY8 remembered the situation he described, he wept and the interview had to be suspended for a while. It resumed after DY8 got some relief.

In conclusion, the research participants pointed out the experience of their irregular migration consequences in the transit country related to their stay in prison: emotional, physical, food, healthy and future situation. Most of the research participants except (DY2 and DY4) expressed the denial of food scarcity; all others agree with emotional and physical abuse and unfavorable food and health situation in the prison. DY2 and DY4, who denied the scarcity of food in detention center, were, as interview with same participants reveals was that they are free from working out in field, because they completed their court convicted punishment after one and half years. And the research participants expressed that they migrated via harsh situation, painful journey still Tanzania and deported ... with harsh treatment. Moreover, it reveals that deported

youths were stayed in correction center even after completing their punishment until embassy or international human rights organization visits them.

4.1.4.2 Food/Nutrition and Health Situation in Prison

Regarding food situation, the entire research participants expressed in one way or another that they were suffered from starvation of food. The common food the deportees' fed through their stay was "Ugale" or "Maize porridge" as usual per a day. There is also through for instance, DY7 and DY8 replied that when they were working under insufficient feeding, they were failed to walk their own legs to move in prison compound. They suffered a lot to get food in prison. The rest of the participants in the research pointed out that they experienced hunger in the transit country in different ways. In relation to this, DY5 said:

"I stayed without food for three days because [of] there was no care that "who got food or not" while distributing in once in twenty-four hours. In order to resist hunger, I drank too much water, if it could tolerate my hunger."(DY5)

Similarly, DY6 discussed his food situation under journey as follows:

"When we go through Kenya to Tanzania, it was unforgettable; we ate forest leafs when we were hungry, because we moved out from Kenya to Tanzania, we faced unforgettable hungry, ate leafs of forest to resist hungry and thirsty, since we were going irregularly at night time, it was impossible to get food. Traffickers who took us from Kenya were brutal and hide us during day and spent some where rather than worrying about us. It was rare that they distribute one bread in that miserable journey and even in that condition; broker put us around dark forest and went for better dwelling home for them. Meanwhile, the community exposed us as irregular migrant and...police apprehended us and took to police station. At that time, I didn't see any food in my first day...on the second day, I got food... I cannot express now how I ate that food."

In relation to the food situation, DY1 replied that he was too tired when he arrived at Addis Ababa from Dare Selam, Tanzania airport. This is because of being in confined area and physical torch in prison for a year. He also added that:

:" When I was deported Addis Ababa, I was failed to stand alone, till two days. Then, I was visited by many friends, families and other Ethiopians who heard my deportation... thanks to God, he deported my soul. "

The researcher observes that when DY1 talked about his hunger he remained silent for a few moments and his facial expression implied his deep sorrow.

Regarding the food situation, DY6 discussed his experience as follows:

"In the detention center we get small cup of bean soup one times a day/24 hrs....but when we went from the detention center to field to do, we take everything called 'grain' to resist hungry, even from the soil without washing it. "In contrast, DY5 expressed that food was good in detention center (different wards)... "we eat two times a day...even though it was same food as DY65 expressed (bean soup).

To sum up, the deported returnees experienced lack of enough food in the detention center and the deportees became weaker when they arrived in Addis Ababa IOM'S camp.

The research participants also experienced health-related problems in their stay at prison. Lack of medication, delaying of treatment, stress and hearing problem are the main problems expressed by the research participants.

Asked about the health situation, DY5 said:

"I was sick in prison many times... and but I could not get mediation timely, thanks to my Lord I got relief by praying to him. I got medication after the disease reaches serious stage."

Concerning health condition DY7 said that:

“In the time of rest, launch, and tea, we all are mixed and sat together even with identified TB patients. No isolation of communicable disease patients, especially in irregular migrant prisoners’ wards”.

DY7, in the middle of interview, had shown his legs: the researcher observed physical scar on his legs and it was swollen and meanwhile, the interview stopped because he was emotionally disturbed and kept weeping for a long while. The researcher had to console him in order to bring to a normal emotional mood. And the interview stopped for a few minutes and continued after five minutes.

Similarly, DY2 said that he was seriously ill, but, he didn’t get rest and went with other prisoners to work on field. The worst thing here the participants shared about is that the boss of prison in the field hit and emotionally abuse patient if they remain back while others (other healthy prisoners) go forward in working. *“After fifteen days later- thanks to my friend next to Lord and I was cured.* DY2 expressed his experience with an emotionally disturbed situation caused by yearning for his country.

Concerning health situation DY4 said: *“I had yellow fever in my head and ...then I got permission to contact medical center after two days pain...the doctor told me that I was seriously sick and told me that I have to get rest...you know what prison boss shouted on me and he warned...that’s why I have a pain in mind until today...and I got disturbed easily and my mind is not normal then after.”*

The researcher observed that DY4 has seriously sick when he was in IOM’s camp in Addis Ababa, talks with a very low voice and could move even as other deportees’ in the camp (it was

recorded from my observation while deportees were in IOM's camp in Addis Ababa meanwhile before going to their home).

Similarly, DY7 said: —*You can see many people in the center who suffered from different diseases like diarrhea, anemia and other hygiene-related diseases. I was frequently vomiting in the detention center but I didn't get any medical help.*”

Generally, the research participants experienced lack of rest room, lack of medication, illness and overcrowding. The research participants' experiences showed that people died in the detention center because of the crowd and lack of medicinal treatment in the center. The deportation center had no sufficient rest rooms separately for individuals with communicable disease. The people experienced hygiene-related problems like diarrhea and anemia. The research participants experienced different health problems and they do not care about the life of the human beings in prison, except their citizen.

4.1.4.3 Money of the Deportees' after Unsuccessful Journey.

In this theme the research participants expressed their experience concerning the paid money for brokers. It may answer the “Fate of the huge money irregular migrants gave to broker in failed journey?” The research participants described their own feeling in the following manner. DY1 stated as follows.

“After making a little conversation concerning the route to South Africa, the broker warned me to fulfill 120,000 (one hundred twenty thousand birr) as soon as possible”.

DY1 discussed his experience in the following way: *“I came to my home empty-handed. It was not surplus money I assigned to such painful journey unknowingly, by deception of brokers. Even*

it seems to me as” buying misery by own effort” since I willingly paid such huge money to illegal brokers rather than working on it in my country.

Related to money paid to broker, DY2 said:

“I had medium capital when I was in my country, but, after paying all what I had, adding from my family’s half, nothing remained in my hand. But, elders were already started to return half of money given because of the failed journey. When I came home, I was empty- handed...it was so shameful for me...I was afraid to look the eyes of my family...imagine I went to get money but I returned with nothing even a piece of cloth.”

Similarly, DY3.mentioned his experience related to property:

“I had one cell phone when I surrender my hand to the police...then when I get the exit visa, the security force took it and said that he might send me...but they took my cell phone and they damp on the basket.”

Concerning finance paid to brokers, DY8 expressed his experience as follows:

“I went from my country to get money but I returned to my country with empty pocket, even without reaching at where I intended to go. When I started to migrate, the broker collected one hundred twenty thousand birrs to send me to South Africa. But, unable to do what he has promised to do.

Added “...imagine, I had nothing...but thanks to God, all things have gone. But my soul escaped.” Even though it is impossible to get back what paid for broker, I take back 40(forty thousand birrs, one third from what I paid) after months mediation and arbitration of elders from both my family and that of broker. Nevertheless, I thought to accuse the broker. But, no one supported me to do so since the broker has many social networks with the community and communities seek of broker for future migration.

4.1.5 Deportees’ opinion on socioeconomic supports offered for them by Different Stakeholders.

This theme describes all about the research participants views towards the supports given by government and other stake holders. Some of organizations mentioned here in this paper are, for instance, Ethiopian government (Federal government to kebele level), IOM (international organization for migration), charity associations, and international and national human rights commissions.

DY1 stated his opinion towards supports given to deportees’ as follows:

I never observed any organization since apprehended, except once Muslim brethren’s and IOM’s visit in last. The first visit I observed was Muslim religion leaders, who brought us biscuits, soup and some grains, was unforgettable. No other government, for instance Ethiopia embassy in Tanzania or nongovernmental organization, cared about us. Lastly, after one and half year’s misery life in prison, we had seen by IOM and gave promise. We even expected that at one time our government or embassy come and visit. But, that was a dream, rather than real.

In this cluster, the deported returnees explained the support of the government and other stake holders. In relation to these, DY1 said:

“The Ethiopian government embassy with IOM’s officers first come to us and told that they are going to free us from prison. When I hear that word, “የደስታ እንገመገልኝ” means “grapple in tears”. Then after, they take photo of us and ordered us to be ready for flight. The only surprising thing here I observed was the prison administration treatment and food delivery has changed in that moment. I swear to God; we were not considered as human being before their visit, but as criminal even worse than murders in same prison from their country”.

Having some break in middle of conversation, the same respondent added that;

“As we arrived at reception, it was good at the Bole airport. After we arrived we got food and water...then they take us to temporary resting center (IOM’s camp) ...I was happy by the reception because that makes me feel that the government gives attention to us ...then I stayed in the temporary center for one week. Then the IOM gave us one thousand three hundred fifty birrs (1350 ETB) for transport. Moreover, IOM took us till Damot pullasa women and children’s affairs office since our age registered in prison was under eighteen. However, beyond the reception the government did not give any help and that was not enough for us. We are citizens of Ethiopia; the government was supposed to help us when we were deported. Even IOM has remained silent after giving many promises to visit and call for better support.”

In addition, DY2 mentioned that —*the government talked in different media about the support for the deported youths but I did not witness it as one among deportee.*”

Asked about the support of the government and different stakeholders to Damot Pullasa district women and children’s affairs, Mr. Derese said:

“Despite it was our concern to support those deportees’ under eighteen, we don’t have budget which sustain them. The IOM organization which brought youths even forgot after bringing to us.”

Another deported interviewee living in the area explained his opinion as follows:

“I would like to thank our government only for the reception and the IOM for their assist in deportation. However, the government did not understand us; simply talking in the media does not solve any of our problems. We went from our country for a change but apprehended by police in transit country. Thus, the government should support us. We don’t have jobs, income, and or starting capital. Yet, our government kept silent when we suffered by hunger and lost our

property in detention centers. I don't understand why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs didn't do any diplomatic effort to regulate that situation. The government gave a military support to neighboring countries but when we were in crisis it did not give us a piece of bread. I requested the kebele after deported to give me a work place but they ignored my question.

Asked about the support for deported youths, the district's labor and social affairs coordinator replied as follows: *"we do concern deported migrants and deportees from different transit countries and have structures to follow up the cases. But, the job alternatives we provide for deportees are not satisfactory for youths having high demand. Moreover, the youths are not willing to come to our office before they migrate as well as deported. That was the gap we identified and which could be major constraint to provide immediate support"*

In relation to support DY5 said:

"Except the reception, the government did not give any help for me, when I was in a horrible situation in that detention center in Tanzania. When I was even returned to my country, the government did not give me any help but the government was supposed to do a lot because I am a citizen of Ethiopia. If our government did not feel responsible for these acts what will be next."

Similarly, DY7 regarding the support discussed that:

"The government tried to support us starting from the welcome but it's not enough because we need more than this. After I deported from Tanzania, I didn't get engaged in any work even in Micro and Small Enterprise business. Thus, the government has to support us by giving job options in order to change deported youth's life."

4.2 Findings from Observation

The researcher did a careful and mindful observation (see checklist on appendix III) that held throughout the data collection phase. Sitting in the corners, walking around, and talking to people for some explanation, the researcher carried out a meaningful observation. The remaining careful observation was not to intrude the flow of normal life, and to understand the interaction of deported youths with the surrounding environment.

In order to do this, there were questions like how do deported youths interact with each other, their family, friends, and whole community? It is really important to understand the person in his environment. In this case it will explore the general experience of deported youths in the study area, Damot Pullasa district.

In the five days used to collect the data, a piece of paper was used to record the flow of events which go in line with the observation check list. The checklist, which is attached to annex III of this paper tried to express the part of the research objective which mainly deals with reactions, behaviors and environmental interactions.



Source: photo taken by the researcher while observing youths on their environment.

Be it from lack of job or some other factor, one can easily see their worry and disappointment from the looks of their faces. Most of the youths lead a subsistence life with their families doing what they get and consuming it right away. They tend to walk away from things that do not produce them money. In general, most of them did not have much to eat or wear.

Walking along the center of district (see from the above figure ...), it is easy to see youth standing in the corners seeing if anything comes along. I saw sometimes that the same group of youths at the same spot in three days. They stand in groups; those who stand alone are mostly talking about their future. I also met youths who were playing basketball in dusty place during the day to pass time. The places where they live and areas where they spend their days are not clean. So as the clothes they wear.

During the five days, I didn't meet deported youth participating in any communal events, like marriage, attending church, funerals ...etc. they themselves isolate them from these communal events by perceiving themselves as not worthy and influential to the events. The neighborhood doesn't seem to communicate with them openly as before.

Once a day, I was with two of deported youths and hearing their journey experience as usual. I was able to observe and hear different faces, callings and labeling. Whoever passes by no one seems to show a happy face or even a greeting. Some others call them "temelash", meaning "deportee" and "sidetegna", meaning migrant. From the looks of it, what I heard about an isolation and disrespect for them by the community is true. Even though, this cannot be a conclusive for all deported youths in all neighbors, but it is what the researcher memorized from the showcases in the study area.

As far as my study related to the deported youths from Tanzania is concerned, the researcher found some findings similar with previous researches and some new findings. Thus, this study has the following finding.

The first finding from this study shows that there are main reasons for that push youths to engage in irregular migration in the study area. The frequently mentioned reasons for their engagement on irregular migration by the research participants were: economic, peer/family influence, less awareness, availability of illegal human traffickers/brokers within the community and their deception by telling to send without passport. For the sake of immediate economic improvement and longing to tackle family problems, youths in the study area take irregular migration as the only option.

The worst way of youth deception whereby the brokers say is "I can send you south Africa without passport". In fact, there is preconditions and bureaucracy to take passport in Ethiopia

now a time which aimed to reduce problems citizens' facing abroad by migrating illegal human traffickers. In spite of this, many youths prefer irregular migration without formal immigration process. Moreover, there are also youths who migrate because of their families and peers influence both in home country and abroad. Beyond peer and family inspiring influence, the community itself dares youths to migrate abroad by any means for the sake of improving their livelihood and also get support in return.

The second new finding of this study is the youths deported without reaching their irregular migration destination, feeling empty and afraid to look the eyes of their family, peers and neighbors. These resulted in socioeconomic challenges for deportees because of the following two reasons: firstly, they are unsuccessful in their journey and deported even without seeing their planned destination; and second, the deported youths, except DY8 whom financed journey himself, are migrated in support of their family, friends and neighbors. But, deported empty hand from (Tanzania, transit) without succeeding their expectation. The deportees' family live in poverty; despite it, they send their youths, particularly males to south Africa to be better in income and support the remaining family members. The families, as well as other supported peers, friends, relatives and neighbors expect money from the migrant after some period of stay abroad. Some others support those individuals who want to migrate to South Africa, and in turn to send one from their family. Thus, since the research participants are deportees returned from transit, without reaching at destination, after painful time in prison and miserable journey, prefer to hide themselves from the family and they live apart from them till they will get effort to return for those helped them. The finding indicated that the wrong expectation of the deportee's family created stress on the deportee's and these may lead the deportees to live in socioeconomic reintegration problems.

The third new finding is the deported youths' experienced physical and emotional abuse during the journey and prison stay in transit. As the finding shows, all of the deported returnees are exposed to one or more type of abuse in their irregular migration and stay at prison.

The fourth new finding is that the deported youths witnessed that the IOM has supported them to return to their country. All of the research participants are irregular migrants going South Africa and entered to Tanzania irregularly. Thus, it is the only option for deported youths to be free from prison and return to their country. Even if the deportees come with empty hand from transit, it gave chance to get back to their country. As the research participants responded, it was too difficult to return from Tanzania unless such support given. There are prisoners in detention center lacking organization/any concerned body, even after completing their correction period. As in many other countries, Tanzanian government needs exit visa for irregular migrant to return their country. Unless, they are supposed to remain in prison or their life may end up in prison.

4.3 Discussion of the Findings

This section discussed the findings of the study based on the research questions and previous research findings on the irregular migration. Therefore, the major points discussed here are: causes of irregular migration, socioeconomic challenges of deported youths in the study area, the unique experiences in detention home, the supports offered for deportees by the government and different stakeholders during the deportation process and after they returned.

4.3.1 Causes of Irregular Migration in Damot Pullasa District

The research participants mentioned different reasons why they preferred irregular migration to South Africa. The most frequently stated reasons are: economic, peer and/or family pressure and availability of illegal brokers. Each of them is elaborated hereunder.

4.3.1.1 Economic Reasons

Under economic reason, the deported youths have replied unemployment, lack of enough income and longing to take care of family members as factor for their irregular migration. Even though there are regular ways of migration that enables youths longing to get economic independence and backing up their family, it is full of ups and downs which they fail to tolerate. Likewise, it is not clear that whether it is free or not even for those having passports.

One of interviewee, DY1, told that he has high concern for changing subsistence likelihood of his family through irregular migration to South Africa. Rather than spending time on bureaucratic process of regular migration, he chose to achieve his plan via irregular channel. *“None of my friends in south Africa used regular ways to migrate, but able to change life by irregular ways”,* he added.

Youths tries to migrate in order to fulfill their economic need, internally and externally. Poverty, unemployment, low wage, inability to support families, clothing and shelter need are some of economic reasons that influence youths to migrate.

As one of the research participants replied:

“It was the last option why I decided to migrate rather than seeking luxurious life. I have tried to continue learning till 9th, but unable to continue. No one worry about my breakfast, lunch, dinner, pen, pencil, books and other school payments. For that reason, I have migrated different cities in Ethiopia in order to prepare for irregular migration to South Africa. Rather than supporting to learning in our country, the community and nearest relatives even support those preparing to /migrate. Thus, I collected some money and neighbors and nearest family supported me to start journey.”

Similarly, another respondent replied his economic reason as follow:

“I have been working for years in home country as a farmer, once as merchant shop, as a labor in different cities in my country. But, nothing is more than subsistence income that enables me to lead future life. In order to get little better jobs in my area, I do not have skills and academic ranks more than completing grade ten (10). Later on, I never want to be on the shoulder of family more than this. Thus, I give up working here in Ethiopia to have at least income that makes me equal with my colleagues.”

Standing from these interviewees’ responses, working as usual without any skill as well as enough capital has nothing to youths beyond grime by long time stay on job. Moreover, lack of skill and awareness updating programs in the district has raised the youths’ attitude towards irregular migration as option less alternative to lead their desired life in future.

The same study conducted by Balayneh and Sagar (2016) on the determining factors of illegal migration to South Africa and its impacts on society confirms that poverty has contributed the highest proportion (about 49%) among other reasons of migration. The next push factor that makes the area's people to migrate is unemployment (20.1%); which is related to lack of various job opportunities other than practicing with small enterprises. The youths have shortage of skills to create jobs in alternative livelihoods due to lack of the vocational training institutions in a district.

It is difficult to exhaustively least the causes to irregular migration of youths. In addition to the above causes, such as lack of the good governance or lack of commitment of the local government officials to create job opportunities for the young and adult people has been making them to be hopeless and lack of vision for future life and then choose migration as an optimal option to improve their livelihoods (Balayneh & Sagar, 2016).

4.3.1.2 Peer and/or Family Pressure

The peers of youths in destination country have great influence in daring youths to irregular migration. They tell the costs of journey, illegal brokers who facilitate the journey, and even ways to get jobs in destination country. DY1 replied his experience as follows:

“My friends in South Africa give foremost information to start irregular migration; shared his experience he can get such amount of money, how much he paid for illegal brokers, routes brokers pass through and the like. And it was really surprising when my friend share to me. Then after, I eagerly started to think about it; and decided to process it”.

4.3.1.3 Availability of Illegal Human Traffickers in the District

As the deported youths replied in their stay with the researcher, there are many accessibility and social networks of illegal human traffickers in the study area. They are mixed with the community by different social ties; blood, marriage and cultural values. Thus, the youths easily get brokers who facilitate irregular migration to different spheres, particularly South Africa in the study area.

One among the research participant, DY3 expressed his experience as follows:

“My mother was from Hadya ethnic where there is high number of migrants in South Africa. She has close relationship with brokers who facilitate irregular migration to South Africa. Even, she had brother in South Africa who migrated five years ago and promised her to take me to South Africa in recent future. He was waiting for me in South Africa to welcome. Unfortunately, I was apprehended in Tanzania because of irregular ways followed and put us into prison.”

It is confirmed in different studies that smugglers facilitate the irregular journey of people and support them to cross borders illegally where they may not be entitled to do so. Moreover, smuggling plays a crucial role in facilitating irregular migration, as the smuggler may provide a wide range of services, from physical transportation and illegal crossing of a border to the procurement of false documents” (UNODC, 2011, UNHCR, 2009a)). It also found that migrant

smugglers are a vector of irregular migration in deciding who moves, where they move to, and how safely they complete their journeys.

Another study by Katy Long and Jeff Crisp (2011) on the irregular movement of migrants to Southern Africa from the Horn and Great Lakes regions found that irregular or clandestine travel has been exposing people to exploitation and abuse by smugglers and traffickers or placing their lives at risk. The deported youths from Tanzania in Damot Pulasa district are the living witness for this situation. DY8 replied his deportation experience as follows:

“...I never remember through where the illegal human traffickers passed me as I completed Ethiopia journey Moyale. Once, on foot, another time on container carrying buses, then, by unsafe bus more than the number boat able to carry. One thing not I want to mention here is that we are searching rivers and forests to disguise ourselves from exposing. We do not have boarding house, food, and water. Our physical security was under the risk because there was no guard for us. Moreover, we were confronting with wild animals in that horrible situation. But, all these happening to us we do not know at where the traffickers dwell rather than moving us at the evening. Regardless of these, we had apprehended in Tanzania and taken to prison”(21 years old DY8).

Most youth irregular migrants dare to attain their objective through above mentioned vulnerable situations, albeit, they are prone to deportation where there is nothing adjusted to welcome them and readjust life in new hope.

In the study area, as the researcher observation witnesses, trafficking youths to different countries is not only facilitated by those known and relatively experienced illegal brokers, but also by the families of migrants and their peers in home land. It was carried out when pre-migrants in the destination countries promise to welcome and as well as networking with brokers

in different borders to facilitate their irregular routes of migration. DY6 confirmed the researcher's observation by replying;

“... I have a near friend in South Africa who had inspired me to start journey. He has called me repeatedly and told me as he might help me in my irregular migration preparation. Then, my first physical contact was with his family in our neighbor. Deliberately ignoring direct contact with me, he has started to share information via his family, who has no know –how about the migration routes. They told me that their son in South Africa has to pay any payments related to my journey to them till I depart from Ethiopia. They also gave me different phone numbers of illegal traffickers that I might contact on the way.”

From the above response, it is guessed that how much the illegal human trafficking social network chain prevailed in the district. The districts labor and social security office transitory coordinator of anti-illegal human trafficking office added that,

“... We as district's office having mandated to tackle the problem tried our best even to brought illegal before the law and create awareness on irregular migration consequences. In contrast, the community in almost all, supports the irregular migration and unwilling to expose the traffickers....”

The condition of entry and residence in Tanzania, according to immigration act 1995 of united republic of Tanzania states that “no person shall enter Tanzania from any place outside Tanzania or remain in Tanzania unless- (a) He is in possession of a valid passport and permit or (b) he is the holder of or his name is endorsed upon, a residence pass permit issued under the provisions of this Act; or (c) he is the holder of, or his name is endorsed upon, a pass issued under the provisions of this Act” (Immigration act 1995, No.7 of 1995, p.118). Despite this, the interview with the deported youths reveals that the illegal brokers deceive and convince as they can pass through Tanzania and enter South Africa.

Generally, the issue of irregular migration and its consequences like ending life, deportation, reintegration challenges ...etc. are prevalent since the driving cause for migration has been tackled.

4.3.2 Major Socioeconomic Challenges of Youth Deportees in the Study Area

The recent years have seen that there is high number of people; particularly youths are migrating irregularly from economically less developed to developed countries. Even though there are different motives for migration, youths like Ethiopians derived by economic reasons (Kanko, et.al, 2013). Likewise, youths in the Damot Pullasa has been migrating different countries irregularly, particularly to South Africa.

It is fact that as the large scale irregular migratory flows of youths as a result of continually limited regular migration channels and unaddressed drivers of migration, the returning of these youths to their countries of origin under different conditions; like deportation, have grown too(Nicola, et.al, 2017). Deportation, indeed, may not be only from destinations, but, also from the transit countries, as youths of Damot Pullasa district deported from Tanzania. While some migrants return to welcoming contexts and reintegrate in a smooth manner, many face challenges they cannot overcome on their own, and need support in their reintegration.

In order to say that deportees are well reintegrated, deported youths have to reached the levels of economic self-support, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with factors that driven them to irregularly migrate.

The smooth reintegration of deported youths could be influenced by various factors. The study conducted by Nicola, et.al (2017) on integrated approach to reintegration in the context of return

identified the three levels of influences. These are an individual level, community and structural level influences deported youths faces after return.

At individual level, various factors including personal characteristics as well as factors related to the overall migration experience are age, sex, gender, skills, family situation, knowledge, social networks, motivation, self-identity, personal security, own and family's financial situation, status in society, as well as experiences, beliefs and attitudes, and the migrant's individual emotional, psychological, and cognitive characteristics play a significant role in the reintegration process(Ibid)

At the second level, the social reintegration challenges deported youths face in their return to their home country. In this level, deportees face social reintegration challenges because of their deportee's status. The youths deported without reaching at destination country are more likely to experience greater stigma than those return from destination to the origin and tend to report more reduced psychological well-being, as well as health and financial problems, ...even deportees being regarded as criminals and failures (International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2012, Nicola, et.al, 2017).

Finally, the third is the structural factors in the external environmental to play a crucial role in the reintegration process. These include political, institutional, economic, and social conditions at the local, national, and international level. Structural factors such as cooperation between various government departments at the local and national level, returnee-oriented policies and legal instruments, but also the private sector and the diasporas, and access to employment and basic services (e.g. housing, education, health, psychosocial referrals, etc.), all greatly impact a returnee's ability to reintegrate successfully (Nicola, et.al, 2017). The levels of influences on

deported returns when they try to reintegrate with their original families and communities can be of economic, social, and psychosocial in nature and they relate at the same time to the individual returnees, communities to which they return, and to the structural environment.

4.3.2.1 Economic Challenges

The study by Dako and Kodom (2017) found that deportees faced varied challenges, such as difficulty of accessing jobs, inadequate food and the resultant health complications, and loss of personal belongings. Other challenges were negative perceptions and poor relationships, as well as inaccessible formal support services. These challenges may negatively affect deportees' re-integration and could serve as push factors for re-emigration (Dako & Kodom, 2017).

The situation could be worse if debts were incurred to support the migration since some individuals or families resorted to the sale of property (e.g., land, farm crops, or livestock) and durables (e.g., jewelry and textiles), as well as borrowing of money to sponsor a family member's migration. With time, as the personal hopes and plans of deportees become blurred, they are likely to consider re-emigration and risk being deported again in the near future. Unable to repay their debts and to avoid pressure from creditors, deportees may not have an option than to fight for a chance to go back to a foreign country or re-migrate, even if it would result in increased debts and other risks (Ibid).

4.3.2.2 Social Challenges

Migrants can often be stigmatized upon return for various reasons, including return being seen as a failure enter South Africa or a failure to return with adequate earnings (Nicola.et.al, 2017). Similarly, the research participants in the interviews in Damot Pullasa responded that they are stigmatized because of their failure in their journey. But, in contrast to the study conducted by Nicola, et.al, (2017) which has done on the context reintegrating of return from destination,

youths deported in Damot Pullasa were not as such fortunate to reach at the countries where they migrated. Thus, it exaggerates the study participant youth's stigmatization standing from their empty handed and failed return.

Due to the deepening economic opportunity losses and inability to pay off debts incurred during the initial departure under economic challenges of deportees, the youths in the study area face the shame of failure and the suspicions of family and community members. Because of this, it takes time to re-integrate in all aspects of their own family and community unless external supports like rehabilitating their financial, health and psychological well-being (International Organization for Migration, 2012, and Nicola.et.al, 2017).

Deportation continues the process of stigmatization and could result in deportees being regarded as criminals and failures (Drotbohm, 2014). Also, a research by Schuster and Majidi (2013) on the experiences of deported Afghans echoed the findings that debt, family obligations, and the disgrace associated with failure and or contamination resulted in stigmatization.

With regard to less relationship with family members, friends and community, one research participant explained that:

“In the community I am living and even in my own family, has started to see underlying some of them aiming to get back payment because my travel was sponsored by money borrowed by my family and I was unable to help other members migrate before my return. They see me and other deported youths from Tanzania as failed and chance less as others successfully completed their journey to South Africa illegally. We deported youths are discriminated against in this community and referred to as stupid or useless people (21 years old deported youth from Tanzania, 2018). Added “I did not want to beg for everything from my family because they are poor and are still now in debt due to the high cost of my

migration. Because I returned empty handed, people do not respect me and some of my friends shun me (DY3, 2018, from Tanzania).

4.3.3 The unique Experiences of Deportees in Detention Home/Transit

The detention experience of the deported youths includes emotional and physical abuse, miserable journey memories, food condition, and lack of access to health services are expressed by the research participants as points of experience.

Under emotional and physical abuse, the research participants discussed what they experienced in their journey, detention/prison, and while deportation from transit/Tanzania to Ethiopia. Some of the issues mentioned are underestimating, beating, insult, and physical abuse. Most deportees reported that they were beaten, insulted and experienced emotional pain.

Under this research question, DY1 discussed as follows:

“...through my journey there were two unforgettable events I passed. The first one is that dwelling in river and forest where brokers disguised us till they get safe routes. I passed three days under this condition. It was river and high fear for flood. One night, the flood reaches at me suddenly and I escaped from it by climbing the tree surrounding it. Till now, I remember that one of the migrants with us to South Africa taken by flood. Nobody heard about it... [Weeping tears down] ... you know that I hate myself...I fell as a useless and helpless person”.

Regarding physical and emotional harassment DY2 said:

” I witnessed that the detainees were beaten by cables and belt, not only by police but also by the similar detainee appointed as boss of prisoners. These bosses were, most of the time citizens of Tanzania and view others as inferior human being and they called us dirty”.

Concerning the physical and emotional harassment DY3 mentioned his experience as follows:

All of the detainees were tired and they started to protest against the situation by shouting... then the police beat one guy and he died on the third day. Am sure he was Ethiopian. Who asked them? It was terrible...then the situation became the worst.

Regarding the physical and emotional abuse, DY5 mentioned:

“There was a youth with us in duty working on fork. Once upon a day, he (detained youth) was tired and unable to complete tasks as other prisoners. Because of this, the boss of prisoners (not police, but prisoner himself and assigned to supervise detainees’) seriously hit him and the youth immediately passed away there. No one remembered him, rather, stressfully waiting his own fate and praying God to escape from such punishment. Still now...I couldn’t express how much shocked I was. I remember the situation till now”.

Generally, the research participants experienced types of abuse ranging from insulting and lockdown up to beating. As interview with deported youths reveals the police and Tanzanian detainees’ in prison were the ones who abused the deportees and no one holds them responsible for their actions, they did whatever they wanted. What here shocking to hear is that the security forces were directly participating in abusing the detainees.

“In Tanzania I stayed for one year and four months after conviction as illegal entry... so, I was supposed to do digging on farm, making fence in different schools. The pain increases when physical abuse added by emotional harassment by saying, “you are thief”, “poor”, “migrant” ...and so many insulting. And to be honest, I had no rest except completing what has given to me till back to detention center. You have to consider here a cup of maize porridge per a day/24 hour.”

Moreover, the response from the research respondents, it reveals that deported youths were stayed in correction center even after completing their punishment until embassy or international human rights organization visits them and allocate fund for deporting.

The youths in irregular migration also faced the nutrition as well as health problems starting from their departing from Ethiopia, in despondent journey and in imprisonment in Tanzania still they deported.

Regarding food (nutrition) situation, the entire research participants expressed in one way or another that they were suffered from starvation of food. As replied by the respondents, the common foods the deportees' fed through their stay were "Ugale" or "Maize porridge" as usual per a day. There is also scarcity of it, for instance, DY7 and DY8 replied that when they were working under insufficient feeding, they were failed to walk their own legs to move in prison compound. They suffered a lot to get food in prison. The rest of the participants in the research pointed out that they experienced hunger in the transit country in different ways. DY6 discussed his food situation under journey as follows:

"When we go through Kenya to Tanzania, it was unforgettable; we ate forest leaves when we hungry and was hungry, because I moved out from Kenya to Tanzania, we faced unforgettable hungry, ate leaves of forest to resist hungry and thirsty, since we are going irregularly at night time, it is impossible to get food. Traffickers who took us from Kenya were brutal and hide us during day and spent some where rather than worrying about us" (22 years old DY6, 2019).

To sum up, the deported returnees experienced lack of enough food in the detention center and the deportees became weaker when arrived in Addis Ababa IOM'S camp because of hunger.

The research participants also experienced health-related problems in their stay at prison. Lack of medication, delaying of treatment, stress and hearing problem are the main problems expressed by the research participants.

Asked about the health situation, DY6 said:

“I was sick in prison many times... and but I could not get medication timely, thanks to my Lord I got relief by praying to Him. I got medication after the disease reaches serious stage.”

The report by IOM (2013:19) confirms that migrants in Tanzania face increased risks to their health on two sides: imprisonment and detention pose significant health risks for migrants. As a result, there have been reported cases of migrant deaths due to suffocation. As the report shown, in June 2012 alone, there were 42 migrants death case due to suffocated inside the container truck they were travelling in through Dodoma, Tanzania (IOM, 2013:13).

“In the time of rest, launch, and tea, we all are mixed and sat together even with identified TB patients. No isolation of communicable disease patients, especially in irregular migrant prisoners’ wards” (21-year-old DY7, 2019).

Adding to the health situation DY8 said:

“I had yellow fever in my head and ...then I got permission to contact medical center after two days pain...the doctor told me that I was seriously sick and told me that I have to get rest...you know what prison boss shouted on me and he warned...that’s why I have a pain in mind until today...and I got disturbed easily and my mind is not normal then after.”

Generally, the research participants experienced lack of rest room, lack of medication, illness and overcrowding. The research participants’ experiences showed that people died in the detention center because of the crowd and lack of medicinal treatment in the center. The deportation center

had no sufficient rest rooms separately for individuals with communicable disease. The people experienced hygiene-related problems like diarrhea and anemia. The research participants experienced different health problems and they do not care about the life of the human beings in prison, except their citizen.

The study conducted by Kanko, Bailey and Teller (2013) found that the conditions of travel to South Africa are harsh on the southern route and the journey can take weeks or even months.

And the study found that migrants often travelled at night and were sometimes forced into cramped spaces, compelled to travel in sealed, airless containers and overcrowded boats.

In conclusion, the research participants pointed out the experience of their irregular migration consequences in the transit country related to their stay in prison: emotional, physical, food, healthy and future situation. The abuses reported include murder, rape, cavity searches, torture and robberies (ILO, 2011:45). In 2013 (6,000), in 2014 (980), and from January, 2015 up to the March, 2015 (450) migrants were deported from Tanzania to Ethiopia.

4.3.4 The Socioeconomic Support of the Government and Different Stakeholders to Deportees.

Because of unintended return from the transit, almost all of the deportees' included in this study revealed that they experienced difficulties accessing formal support services in their communities. While some indicated that they had no information on available formal support services, others asserted that they went through bureaucracies before they accessed meagre support. Although some deportees had information about the services, they were not accessible to them. DY6 responded that;

“... I heard that IOM has called deportees; like as in Hadya and Areka to provide job skill training and later on, all deportees; get start-up money based on their willingness and area of working. By hearing this, I went to our district women

and child affairs office, the office where IOM gave special duty to follow. Nevertheless, they have no information concerning the support IOM delivering.”

The same respondent (DY5) raised the issue of support by IOM as it was given in another area. In contrast to the fore mentioned DY6, DY5 went to the head office to have clear information on whether IOM has provided skill development and start-up money for deported youths. He replied that;

“...I contact the concerned office in Addis Ababa last week. But, after checking the exact date when I deported, the officer told me as they called me by the phone number I gave while recruiting for deportation. He also told me that my phone was not taking call. Even though he (the IOM officer) said so, I did not believe because no one has called for training and support by IOM.”

Furthermore, the researcher has tried to get more clear response concerning the support on the behalf of deported youths, as well as to put verified findings on the research in service delivering by concerned bodies to deportees. Firstly, the researcher went to the women and child affairs office and contacted concerned bodies whether they have information about the support delivered by IOM. The office coordinator, Ato Derese replied that;

“...we don’t have any information concerning the support by IOM. Rather, IOM brought us the youths from Tanzania and provided transport cost at same time for deportees. Then after, we did not get any information, even phone call from the organization”.

Following this response, the researcher went to IOM’s head office in Addis Ababa and contacted the transitory project coordinator. As told for the DY5, the coordinator ensured that the so said skill improvement training and start-up money delivering for deported youths was true and the time has over now. For the question raised by the researcher;

“...how could the same deportees’ in Damot Pullasa did not get the support?” the coordinated said; “...we have tried to call some of them, but their phone number was not working on the time and now, the project ended.” Subsequently, the coordinator replied that “In fact, the training and start-up money support program has focused on the areas where the irregular migration prone are high and as the Damot Pullasa district did not get high concern...”.

Undoubtedly, the service delivery by IOM is selective and might not see all deportees in all areas equally and the extent of problems individual deportee’s facing, rather, it gave more attention for the place where the majority exist and to be heard by other.

CHAPTER SIX: Conclusion, and Implications

5.1 Conclusion

This study was conducted with an intention to explore the practices and challenges of irregular migration to South Africa from Damot Pullasa in particular reference to deported youths from Tanzania in 2018. It was carried out in order of proposed research questions by the researcher, and its subsequent findings, and the life experiences of the research participants.

In response to the first research question, what are the causes of youth irregular migration in Damot Pullasa district, the researcher found economic influence, peer/family pressure and the availability of illegal human traffickers as driving reason for the irregular migration of youths in the study area. Even though the three deriving factors have their own role, almost all of the

research participants replied their economic cause as the most leading drive. For the researcher ambiguity that how irregular migration cost covered if the so-called economic factor is the most leading reason for their migration, the research participants replied that there is high acceptance of sending youths to other country by any means, particularly males to South Africa and common ways of covering the costs of the journey. As replied by different stakeholders and the researcher observation confirms, it was so easy for youths to cover cost with having little money by inspiring the family, relatives and peers, by convincing to pay back in return or to take to South Africa latter on.

For the second research question that focuses on the major socioeconomic challenges of youths after they unintentionally deported, deportees responded that they were both economically and socially cut off compared with what they were before their migration. In order to cover the huge amount of migration cost, youths collected money by dividing their property with other family, by borrowing, and taking from peers to give in return or to take with them later on. When these all plan failed on the journey and youths return empty- handed, it leads to segregating them both economically and socially from their expected way of life.

In regard to deported youths' unique experiences in detention, there were horrifying events passed. Torching, physical and emotional abuse, starvation, beating, labor exploitation, and healthy problems were some among listed by deportees. Nevertheless, there were youths left over the desert and prison by death because of miserable journey through forest and torching in prison. On the contrary to all these situations, they did not get suitable welcoming in their country of origin and feel sad for their double failure by losing what they have for unsuccessful journey.

Moreover, the youth's opinion on the support provided by different stakeholders, particularly the IOM's and Ethiopian government was not beyond welcome ceremony and facilitating transportation to the localities where they originated.

Presently, it is fact that Ethiopia has no migration policy, which might address the issue of migrants exhaustively (Habte, 2015). Although Ethiopia has ratified various conventions and bilateral agreements at international level besides migration, it has not given remarkable change to migrants. It is not one of the national interests of Ethiopia to enact labor policy due to no labor export foreign policy objective just like the countries of India, Bangladesh and Philippines (Habte, 2015). The main purpose of the Ethiopian government is making its people to work at home country to improve their livelihoods rather formulating labor exporting policy. But, when people are interested to migrate and work at abroad, the government has duty to allow them according to the FDRE constitution, 1995 Article 32(1).

5.2 Implications to Social Work and Intervention/Practice

Standing from the research findings, the researcher suggests the following implications; implications for education, and intervention/practice.

5.2.1 Implications to Social Work Education

This research finding explores that there is a lack of awareness in community, particularly among youths about irregular migration and its consequences because the deceptions by illegal traffickers and the community has supporting views towards the migration at any ways. The districts social affairs and transitory coordination office of irregular migration is supposed to develop different awareness creation sessions on the issue of migration specifically about

irregularly to South Africa. Thus, in order to overcome this problem, concerned bodies should provide awareness creation about the severity and real consequences of irregular migration by whatever means of media available in community.

5.2.2 Implications to Intervention/Practice

In line with this research finding, the researcher strongly suggests the following intervention plans to reduce the problem under inquiry:

In order to address the problem of irregular migration, the government, community, non-governmental organizations and the youths themselves have to play their own contributions. It is fact that tackling irregular migration without solving its driving; like poverty, unemployment, pressures from family and peers, and availability of illegal human traffickers in the area. None of the above causes of youth irregular migration can be solved by a single stakeholder. Exposing illegal human traffickers and bringing to the law the responsibility of the youths, community, and other concerned bodies. Deterring and fining those who are engaged in trafficking and misleading youths to irregular journey should be implemented based on the law of the country.

Regarding to deported youths socioeconomic challenges, both government and nongovernmental organizations has to stand in line with, starting from welcoming to their country of origin to empowering deportees by providing counseling to build up their psychological makeup, skill developing training and startup money to sustain their life.

On the subject of social exclusion/stigmatization of deported youths, creating awaked family and community in providing inclusive behavior for youths in their social sphere. It is believed that the social stigmatization resulted from failed journey might tackled when youths restore their economic status.

To recap, the social workers have to work on identifying the resources and opportunities within community as well as the strengths, and weaknesses of deported youths. They can also make connection to youths with the skill and/or service offering organizations depending on their needs. It is to be recalled that the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being by helping people to meet the basic needs, with particular attention to people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and living in poverty (NASW, 2005). In order to overcome the problem, the researcher proposed the following interventions:

- Creating more legal ways of migration for those who fulfill basic criteria by easy bureaucracy and affordable cost.
- By having negotiating agreements with the transit countries like, Tanzania, Ethiopian government has to periodically share information of irregular migrants to avoid those left in prison for irregular and undocumented entry.
- There should be awareness creation campaigns to promote public awareness of the dangers related to irregular migration, exposing the deception of illegal human traffickers and inspiring other alternatives to vulnerable youths by using different media such as radios, newspapers, schools and religious institutions.

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Appendix I

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Informed consent for Participation in a Study

Introduction

Dear participant, my name is MesfinGoshimo. I am a Masters in Social Work at School of Social Work, Addis Ababa University. Currently, I am conducting a study on “The irregular migration and its challenges in particular reference to deported returnee’s from transit (Tanzania), and deportee’s experience”. Here, I certainly believe that your lived experiences of irregular migration and deportation are so important to understand the issue of deportee’s very well. And the process of gathering information through interviews is genuinely by your voluntary participation. Once you give consent to participate, you can skip questions you do not want to answer, end the interview session or you may withdraw from the study at any time if you are uncomfortable. The interview will take forty to sixty minutes on average; feel free to share what you think is relevant since there is no right or wrong answer.

Procedures:

Participation in the study involves conducting a face-to-face interview, which will last for approximately forty to one hour. The interviews will be conducted by the researcher himself, audio-taped and later transcribed for the purpose of data analysis. The data which is collected in the local language will later be translated in to English language. The interview will be held in suitable place both for the researcher and the interviewee.

Confidentiality and anonymity:

The researcher will respect your privacy and only collect information for the purpose of the study. If you face any discomfort by your participation in the study, you can contact me by telephone, e-mail or postal address mentioned below.

Cell phone: +251 -910814405

Postal address: 1176 (AAU)

E-mail:- mesfingoshimo@gmail.com

Researcher

Participant

Name_____

Name_____

Signature_____

Signature_____

Date _____

Date_____

Appendix II
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
In depth interview guide for deported returnees'

Introduction:

The purpose of this interview guide is to obtain information concerning the practice and challenges of irregular migration in reference to deportation for partial fulfilment of Masters Degree in Social Work. The information that you have provided is intended to serve for academic purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all information given by you be treated confidentially.

Part I. Background information (Socio -demographic information of research participants)

1. Age.....
2. Marital status.....
3. Educational level.....
4. Job status
5. Destination country.....
6. Period of stay at transit country.....
7. Time spent at homeland after deportation

Part II. The response on irregular migration reasons in the study area

1. What were the reasons for your irregular migration? (Probe: What was source of migration expense? which did facilitate it?)
2. How do you see irregular migration practice in general?
3. Why did you prefer to use irregular migration?
4. Which type of transport did you used to your migration and what were its unique features?)

Part III: Major socioeconomic challenges deportees' faced after they deported to their homeland.

1. What are the major socioeconomic challenges you faced after you deported? (Probe:Are there problems related with social problems like reintegration with family, marriage and/or friendship? How are you coping with the challenges?)
2. Could you tell me your social life features after deported to your home country? (Probe: Are there any social challenges that you faced upon your reintegration with family, peers, friends and community?)
3. Are there any economic difficulties? (How could you see your current job status and income?)
4. How are you coping with economic challenges adjusting to family and life in Ethiopia after you're deported?)

Part IV. Life experience in detention home

1. How did you apprehended in transit country?
2. Could you tell me your unique experiences in detention home and/or during deportation? (Probe: did you face any abuse in detention home? If so who are the perpetrators? What was your response?)

3. What does it (irregular migration) mean to you to have all these experiences? How has that affected your life in general, positively or negatively?

Part v. Respondents Life experience after deported to home country and their opinion on the support of government and different stake holders

5. When did you get deported?
6. How did you deported?
7. What it mean deportation for you?
8. After all that experience, how do you feel now?
9. Did you get any economic support from government, NGOs or community to address your problems?
10. If your answer for question number “9” is ‘Yes’, how you see the support? Does it enable deported youth to sustain life in home country?
11. How do you explain your social support in return to home?
12. Did you get any support in detention home? (Probe: if yes, by whom/which institution? What kind of support did you get?)
13. Is there anything you would like to add?

Thank you in again for your cooperation

Appendix III

Observation Checklist

I, as listed below, choose observation checklist as an important tool to gather data that support the data collected through in-depth interview. It will further help the researcher to understand the physical and emotional expression of the deported returnee's. It has two parts:

1. Physical characteristic of the deportee's

- ✓ Where do the returnees residing (the place where the returnees live)? What do the natural setting of their residence looks like? Are they comfortable with it?
- ✓ The activities the deportees are engaged in: are they engaging in any economic activities, for instance, what are tangible assets deportees have (land, capital, house, cattle etc.)? Are they re-integrated economically, socially, and politically?
- ✓ Is the deported youth had physical disability or injury? Is there any evidence of harm on the body of the deported returnees'?

2. Emotional characteristics of the deported returnee's

- The deportee's " feelings, doubts and frustrations: How do they react towards their homecoming? To what extent do they freely talk about their experiences? Do they show any sign of fear or shocking?

- Does the deported returnee show a feeling of angry?
- Does the deported youth returnee cry in the interviewee time?
- Does the deported returnee feel confident in the interviewee time?

Appendix- IV

Interview Guide for deportee's family

1. What are the key drivers for the youth irregular migration?
2. Do you tell me from where the expense of irregular migration covered?
3. What is your family's response to deported migrant? (Probe: how you welcomed? What was the physical, psychological, economic and social condition of deported returnee's?)
4. Could you tell me how the youth migration affects the migrants' sending family and community in general?
5. Does the youths' migration alter family roles?

Appendix- V

Interview with district governmental and /or Nongovernmental organization youth concerned bodies

1. Could you tell what looks like the irregular migration practice of youth in your district?
2. What do you think are the reasons for youth irregular migration? What is the reason behind youths' preference of irregular ways instead of regular migration channels? What was your response as youth concerned office coordinator/employee)?
3. What are the challenges with regard to irregular migration in your district?
4. From your personal observation as well as role playing position, what is the life condition of deported youths, particularly from Tanzania/South Africa? (Probe: What are the responses of the GO, NGO, religious leaders, community leaders, etc to alleviate the challenges of deported youths? Do you believe that deported migrants are re-integrated with community in all socioeconomic aspects well?)
5. What needs to be done to protect the irregular migration? What should be the role of different actors?

