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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

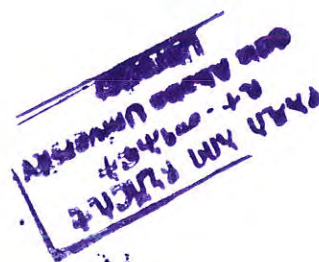
REFLECTIONS ON THE PRACTICAL LIFE EXPERIENCES OF ETHIOPIAN
DOMESTIC WORKERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY OF
RETURNEES IN ADDIS ABABA CITY

BY

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ETHIOPIAN DOMESTIC WORKERS...

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Middle East Countries: A case study of Returnees in Addis Ababa city

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Work

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September, 2013

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to assess the practical life experience of Ethiopian Domestic workers in the Middle East countries. The research is basically done by gathering information from Ethiopian returnees from these countries. This study is an explorative analysis and the methodology combines both quantitative and qualitative type of data and information. It employs both primary and secondary sources of data. The data collection methods include document review, opinion survey and interview. The study area is Addis Ababa city and accordingly one hundred and five returnees who live in Addis Ababa city were selected through Snow Ball sampling and given the chance to fill self administered questioners. The data obtained analyzed through percentages and summarized form in order to reflect the respondent's response in organized manner. The study has revealed that, Ethiopian domestic workers faced many problems in the Middle East countries. In these countries, they are exposed to abuse of their human rights including detention, rape, bodily injuries and others. In the extreme situations they lose their life. In addition, they faced overwork and nonpayment of their salary by the employers. In addition to this, absence of legal protection and support from the agencies and Ethiopian embassies are central problems. The cumulative effect of all these factors also results a big deviation between expectations and achievements on the side of these Ethiopian domestic workers. The study has come up with recommendation that should be taken at all levels. Accordingly, domestic workers must use legally recognized agencies while they plan their journey to these countries, maintain strong and close relationship with Ethiopian embassies/consular offices, government follow up and control of illegal agencies, negotiation with host countries when problems arise are some of the policy implications of the paper.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background

Migration is a multi faceted and complex global issue which today involves every country of the world. “Propelled by the forces of globalization, changing demographics, persistent disparities in wages and opportunity, conflict and natural disasters, migration has regained prominence and has become a defining features of economic , social and political life in a mobile world” (IOM, 2006, 1). Thus, “The total number of international migrants has increased over the last 10 years from an estimated 150 million in 2000 to 214 million persons today”. (UN DESA, 2008). Hence, it can be said that movement has increasingly become an integral part of human existence.

Scholars defined migration from their own perspective and point of perception. But, to have some common understanding it is recommended to refer to the definition of migration by (Mike, 1993,:13) stated that “migration is generally taken to involve the permanent or quasi- permanent relocation of an individual or group of individuals from a place of origin to a place of destination”. One can understand from this definition that basically migration can be expressed in terms of movement of people and this movement also could be for long or short period of time. Besides, migration involves two places namely, home and host areas.

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Theoreticians of migration argued that migration has benefits for both home and host countries. To begin with home countries “migration has the positive impacts on remittances, poverty reduction, foreign currency reserves and balance of payment and knowledge and skill transfer” (IOM, 2006). Similarly, it can bring “substantial macro-economic benefits to the destination countries through mitigation of labor shortage, enrichment of human capital and the job opportunities and wealth which result from migrant entrepreneurial activities” (Ibid, 3).

On the other hand, migration has a negative consequence on the home nation which includes loss of both skilled and unskilled labor forces and related problems. It also affects negatively the host countries through creating of influence on provision of service due to existence of high number of migrants, job competition, social crisis and others. In general, “the potential impacts of migration on development are complex and multidimensional and require a multidimensional response from policy makers” (IOM, 2006:8).

People might decide to migrate due to different reasons. Scholars in the area argued that basically there are two types of migrants namely, forced and voluntary migrants. In the former case people are forced to migrate to save their lives. Forced migration experienced by conflicts, human rights abuses and political repressions that displace them from their home communities. In the latter one, “voluntary migrants fuelled by combination of push factors in source countries and pull factors in receiving countries and sustained by well- developed networks that link the supply of labor with the

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demand of business for both skilled and unskilled workers” (Martin, 2001). Despite such categorization, sometimes distinguishing between forced and voluntary migrants is difficult and problematic one.

Many international organizations including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) recognized the human rights of both forced and voluntary migrants. For example, the UDHR in its article fourteen stated that” everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”. Moreover, “ human rights law, including article nine of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, prohibits arbitrary detention, requiring that any detention must be in accord with procedures established by law” (Frelick, 2005). But, in reality the conditions are quite the opposites of the rules. It is observed that most host countries are not strictly following the rules related to protecting and promoting the human rights of migrants.

Similarly, Ethiopian migrants face the problem of human right abuse in their destination and particularly in that of Middle East Countries. As Kebede noted (cited in Beydoun, 2006: 265) “large number of Ethiopian women have become victims of trafficking, lured by false promises of good jobs, high salaries and a comfortable life. Most of these women end up as modern -day slaves”. Such situations also result in unanticipated bad experiences for Ethiopian domestic workers in these Middle East Countries. Expectations and what actually exists became quite opposite to Ethiopian domestic workers in their stay in the Middle East Countries.

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It is in this context that, this thesis targeted Ethiopian domestic workers (those returnees who currently live in Addis Ababa City) as a case to study their practice life experience in the Middle East Countries.

Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world. The causes for this poverty may include social, political, economic and environmental factors. Thus, people are forced to migrate to more developed countries in search of better opportunities to get education and employment, and achieve higher better living. “ During the Derg time, many Ethiopians left their country mainly due to absence of democracy and unrelenting political disruptions while those already abroad chose to stay away” (Getachew and Maignet, 1991 cited in Adamensh, 2006). Even migration is greater after the Derg regime,” people continued to migrate for different reasons: to pursue higher education, in search of employment and escaping unfavorable conditions” (de. Regt, 2007).

In recent years, it has been observed that many Ethiopians preferred to migrate to the Middle East countries employment. Relatively speaking, these Ethiopians are young, female and work as domestic workers in these countries. As Danish Refugee Council (2012:19) pointed out “the majority of Ethiopian migrants to Yemen are seeking better economic opportunities. These include uneducated farmers from rural areas in search of employment as laborers, and educated urban dwellers with professional skills”.

Sources indicated that “more than 70,000 Ethiopian domestic workers were found in these Middle East countries between 2004-2006. Among them almost 68,000 were

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females” (Ministry of Labor& Social Affairs, 2009). This data is only concerned with official labor migration and excluded those who went through illegal channels. Similarly, the data from Danish Refugee Council (2012:13) shows that “in the first eight months of 2012, over 70,000 migrants from Africa entered Yemen and over three quarters of these were Ethiopian”. From these one can understand how thousands Ethiopians migrate to Yemen in each year alone. Currently, in Ethiopia there are sixty seven Employment agencies which are registered based on the revised Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No.632/2009 and engaged in sending of domestic workers to the Middle East Countries (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs).

Despite the efforts of the Ethiopian government and all concerned stakeholders to change the lives of Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East countries, it has been observed that once these domestic workers reached the Middle East countries they are exposed to many problems and challenges.

Thus, these problems include abuse of their basic human rights, physical injuries, sexual harassment/rape and homicide. In addition to these lacks of proper support from the Ethiopian employment agencies, lack of the needed support from Ethiopian embassies/consular offices is a common phenomenon which these migrants face. Their low levels of education, cultural and language barriers further aggravate their living conditions.

These problems are reinforcing each other and hinder Ethiopian domestic workers to achieve their dream and expectation. As a result, many of them experienced several

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problems and challenges while they were in the Middle East Countries. In short, the cumulative effects of all these problems also bring frustration on these domestic workers. It is in this view that, this research was planned to study the life experience of Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East countries with emphasizing on the returnees, who are currently live in Addis Ababa city.

Objective of the Study

The overall objective of this research is to assess the practical life experiences of Ethiopian domestic workers who had worked in the Middle East countries and returned in the past years.

The specific objectives are to:

- Identify how they emigrated to the Middle East countries
- Examine the major Challenges they faced in these countries
- Identify the motive behind for their emigration
- Aanalyze the opportunities they got being there
- Examine their expectation and actual achievements
- Identify the nature of the existing relationship between them and employment agencies and
- Examine the level of support or accessibilities Ethiopian embassies/consular provide in time of need

The research questions are:

- How Ethiopian domestic workers emigrate to these Countries?

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- What are the major problems and challenges faced by Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East countries ?
- What push and pull factors caused them to emigrate?
- What opportunities they got as a result of their migration to the Middle East countries?
- What was their expectation and what did they actually faced?
- How is the support of Ethiopian embassies/consular and employment agencies?
Evaluated by the returnees

Significance of the study

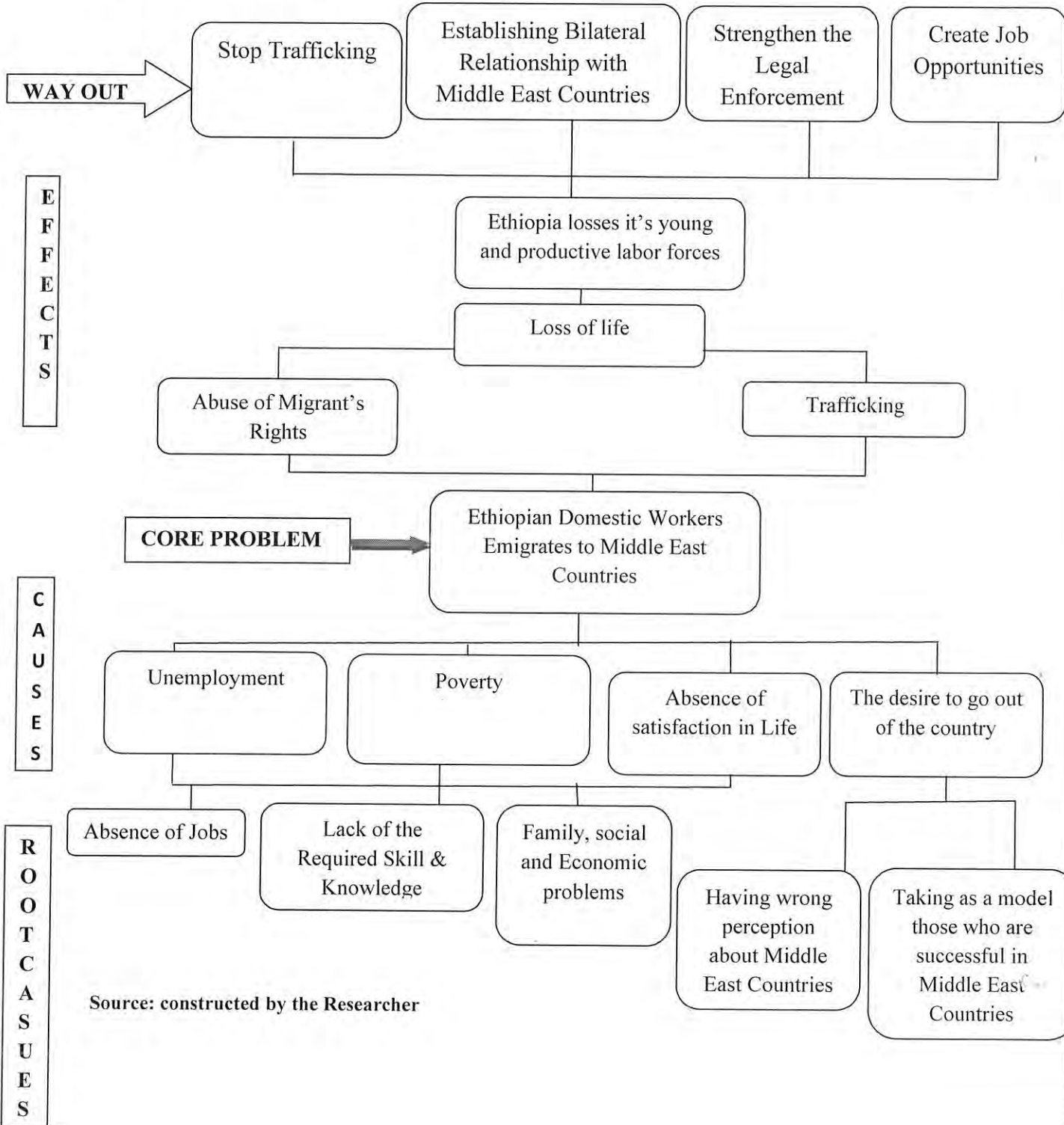
Domestic workers emigration to the Middle East countries is one of the major challenging issues to Ethiopia. This condition becomes more severe due to the illegal trafficking of most of these workers. As a result, the magnitude of the problem requires a collaborative effort of all the stakeholders.

Currently, the case of Ethiopian domestic workers has become a national issue among the government, the public and the media of the country. There are also many problems and challenges in relation to it. Therefore, it is hoped that the findings of this study would help to identify the major problems that surrounded Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East Countries and forward viable recommendations for policy makers. The study also hopes to be a plus in indicating the practical life experience of Ethiopian domestic workers.

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Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for migration comprises the basic relationships involved with emigrants, the home and host Countries.



Source: constructed by the Researcher

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Conceptual Definition of Terms

- A migrants worker is mean a person engaging in a remunerated activity in a country of which he or she is not a national. A migrant worker establishes his or her residence in a host country or the duration of his or her work (IOM, 2004:14).
- Detention is restriction on freedom of movement, usually through enforced confinement, of an individual by government authorities. There are two types of detention. Criminal detention, having as a purpose punishment for the committed crime; and administrative detention, guaranteeing that another administrative measure (such as deportation or expulsion) can be implemented. In the majority of the countries, irregular migrants are subject to administrative detention, as they have violated immigration laws and regulations, which are not considered to be a crime. In many States, an alien may also be detained pending a decision on refugee status or on admission to or removal from the State (IML, 2004:18).
- Displaced person is a person who flees his/her State or community due to fear or dangers other than those which would make him/her a refugee. A displaced person is often forced to flee because of internal conflict or natural or manmade disasters. (IML, 2004:20).

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- Domestic worker is wage-earner working in a [private] household, under whatever method and period of remuneration, who may be employed by one or by several employers who receive no pecuniary gain from this work (D'Souza ,2010:9).
- Labor migration is a Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment. Labor migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labor migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad. (IML, 2004:38).
- Refugee is a person, who “owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country” (IML, 2004:53).

Limitation of the study

The offices which are relevant to the study had not a properly organized data and this make difficult to get organized and well developed time series data and documents about Ethiopian domestic workers. This was a limitation faced during the study time. But, despite such limitation, maximum effort was made to get as correct information as possible through collecting a primary data from the returnees.

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Organization of the study

This paper is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is the introductory part. Chapter two covers literature review that is related to migration, host and home countries, human rights, domestic workers and other related issues. It also focuses on the issue of responsible organs on migration process in the Ethiopian case. Chapter three focuses on the research methods of the study. Chapter four is devoted to empirical data analysis that consists of the practical life experiences of Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East Countries. Finally in chapter five the conclusion and the possible recommendations of the study are presented

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CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Migration

The term migration has almost a common definition among scholars of the subject. All argued that migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another with having different propose in mind. To have some working definition let examine deferent definition given to migration by different scholars. Aina (1995:42) defined migration as

Migration which refers to spatial resident relocation over a relatively long period of time is an aspect of population movement. It includes international migration which is movement across national borders, and internal migration which refers to international more or less permanent (or long- term) changes of residence.

This definition emphasized that migration is basically a movement of people. Besides, it has two dimensions which are international and national ones. Moreover, in both cases it characterized by change of residence for long period time or permanently.

On the other hand, International Organization for Migration (IOM) defined migration in terms of its internal and international nature. In this regard, IOM pointed out that “international migration involves the crossing of one or several international borders, resulting in a change in the legal status of the individual concerned. International migration also covers movements of refugees, displaced persons, and other persons forced to leave their country” (IOM, 2004:7). Here, the most important concern is the

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nature of international migration and the type of people which it includes as migrants. Accordingly, refugees, displaced person and others are categorized as international migrants this IOM definition.

In general migration can be summarized in short using terms or phrases which are common and acceptable by all. This includes migration basically characterized by movement of people and this movement should be for permanent or more or less for longer period of time. In addition, it has at least two dimensions namely internal and external one. Furthermore, a specific type of people such as refugees, displaced people and others are categorized as the main components in defining migration.

In line with defining of migration, IOM emphasized on the issue that both internal and as well as international migration has stages in its process. These include:

Origin: - where people come from, why they leave, and the relationships they maintain at home while away. Transit: - the places people pass through, how they travel and their behavior while they travel. Destination: - where people go, the attitudes they encounter and their new living and working conditions. Return: - the change that have occurred in people's lives and the conditions they find upon return (IOM, 2004:5).

These are stages which are typically observed on the process of migration. One can observed from the above steps that in each step, the migrants show different characteristics and behavior due to their interactions with the specified steps. As a result,

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it is possible to conclude that stages in the migration process have crucial role in shaping of migrants' character.

Causes of Migration

Migration can happen due to range of causes. These causes can be economic, political, environmental or others. But, in most of the time, migration is caused mainly due to economic reasons. That is people are migrating to get better economic benefits in the receiving countries. In this regard, for example studies conducted about Ethiopian Migrants into Yemen indicated that “the majority of Ethiopian migrants to Yemen are seeking better economic opportunities” (Danish Refugee Council, 2012:19). But, this does not mean that economic factors alone are decisive cause for migration. In other words, others factors such as political, environmental and others also play significant roles as causes of migration. IOM (2004:9) summarized reasons of migration as follows;

Migration can be caused by economic reasons, commercial or technical reasons, environmental factors, or economic imbalances or breakdowns. Migration can also be caused by demographic reasons. Family migration: migration of young people and retirees. Migration can be caused by politics such as refugees movements.

In line with causes of migration, there are interrelated concepts of types of migration. Here types of migration defined in terms of the reason or the motive of the

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migrants behind their migration. In this regard, there are two generally accepted types of migration namely voluntary and involuntary migration.

Voluntary Migration: in this case it is the migrant who decide with his/her free will either to migrate or not. So, in such instances there is no other third party who forces the migrant to migrate. It is the migrant right to migrate. Most of the time, economic migrants are included in this category since they freely decided to migrate by calculating their cost benefit analysis. In other words, economic migrants are pushed by the poverty in their original places and pull by the factors in the destination.

Involuntary Migration: here, the decision to migrate is not left to the migrants. Instead there are factors which obliged the migrant to migrate. For example, existence of political instability, natural disasters are among the major causes which resulted involuntary migration. People are opting to migrate in order to rescue their life from the incoming danger.

Overview of Historical Development of Migration

Migration is a phenomenon which is as oldest as the history of humankind. People migration starts from an ancient time in history. As IOM (2004:3) stated:

Migrations historians agree that migratory flows have been and continue to be important vectors of social, economic, and cultural change. Although it is not possible to accurately determine how many persons were “migrants” at any particular point in history, evidence of co-existing

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sedentary and migratory lifestyles can be found in all periods of world history.

It is observed that through time, people's migration increased in its scope and magnitude. Besides, early migration of people in the world usually related to climate/weather conditions. "There is a wide agreement among historians and anthropologists that major climate shift would have provided the impetus for large scale migratory flows" (Ibid, 8). This implies that climate was a crucial factor both in the early days and even today for people's migration around the world.

Scholars of migration agreed that another major influential factor in the historical development of migration was the Second World War. By this, they mean that "the Second World War is often identified as another important watershed in migration history. A large number of people took advantage of migration programs established by the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina" (IOM, 2004:3). In line with this, some further stated that there is a big difference between the nature of early and modern migration. "Modern migrations are migrations of labor, not of people. That is to say that the migrants take their places in an organized and structured host society. There they generally acquire an inferior status, such as wage-earners or share croppers" (Amin, 1995:29).

The above statement emphasized on the point that modern time migration is typically characterized by labor migration unlike the early ones. In addition, these labor migrants are treated as second citizens in the host countries.

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In general, migration is a crucial issue in today's globalized world and need a multi dimensional respond to solve it. As IOM (2004:4) summarized:

Today, governments face increasing migration management challenges as migratory behavior becomes more and more prevalent and globalized. In 1965, only a small number of countries were identified as "countries of destination". Today, almost every country is the recipient of some migration, and the traditional classification of countries affected by migration in to countries of origin, transit, and destination is now largely meaningless since most countries now send migrants, receive migrants, or have migrants pass through their points of entry.

In conclusion, migration is a phenomenon which was common with human being history. But, through time its magnitude and scope is increased and changed. Today, migration is one of important multi dimensional issue which needs the attention of all in this globalized world.

Theories of Migration

Migration theories generally can be seen or examined from their level of analysis namely at Micro-level, Meso- level, and Macro-level theories. In other words, it means that Migration theories can be classified according to the level they focus on. Scholars of migration argued that while migration is as old as humanity itself, theories about migration are fairly new. Similarly, migration theories also affected by the existence of controversy about how and why migration took place.

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Neo-classical theory emphasizes the individual decision to migrate, based on rational comparison of the relative costs and benefits of remaining at home or moving. Neo-classical theory assumes that potential migrants have excellent knowledge of wage levels and employment opportunities in destination regions, and that their migration decisions are overwhelmingly based on these economic factors.

By contrast, the historical-institutional approach saw migration mainly as a way of mobilizing cheap labor for capital. It perpetuated the underdevelopment that was a legacy of European colonialism, exploiting the resources of poor countries to make the rich ones even richer. The intellectual roots of such analyses lay in Marxist political economy - especially in dependency theory, which was influential in Latin America in the 1960s. In the 1970s and 1980s a more comprehensive 'world systems theory' developed. "It focused on the way less-developed 'peripheral' regions were incorporated into a world economy controlled by 'core' capitalist nations. The penetration of multi-national corporations into less-developed economies accelerated rural change, leading to poverty, displacement of workers, rapid urbanization and the growth of informal economies" (Castles, 2008:7).

It is possible to understand the above summarized assumption that there are two broad categories about how and why migration took place around the world. These are neo-classical economic theory and historical – institutional theory. Both these theories forwarded their theories and assumption about why and how migration took place. It is also obvious that both have their own strengths and weakness with regard to their outlook about migration. Now, let examine theories of migration in brief based on the level of its analysis.

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Macro-theories of migration

These macro level theories are a bundle of theories which examined and theorized migration at macro level. Theories such as neoclassical macro migration theory, Migration as a system, dual labor market theory, world systems theory and mobility Transition included in this category.

The neoclassical macro migration theories explain migration as part of economic development. Internal migration occurs as a result of geographical differences in the supply and demand of labor, mostly between the rural traditional agricultural sector and the urban modern manufacturing sector. The modern sector grows through capital accumulation and by poaching labor from the traditional sector. Rural workers are attracted by the positive wage differential and migrate to the urban sector, i.e. they are pulled to migrate. In these models migration occurs until wage equalization has occurred (Zanker, 2008:6).

On the other hand, the dual labor market theory basically defined migration in terms of both the developed and developing countries. According to this theory, there is a pull factors or high labor demand in the developed world which pull migrants from developing countries. As a result, it is this pull factors which attract people to migrate to these developed countries. It further stated that

There is economic dualism on the labor market of developed countries and wages also reflect status and prestige. There is a primary sector providing well-paid jobs and a secondary sector, for unskilled jobs, e.g. manufacturing. Migrants are more

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motivated to work in these low-status jobs, because they do not consider themselves as part of the destination society (Zanker, 2008:6).

The world systems theory explains migration from the historical impact of colonialism in the world. This theory argued that colonialism brought new ways of life on population of peripheral areas such as by taking their land and through introduction of modern farming and capital expansion. This situation accompanied by modern transportation, communication and military makes the situation from bad to worst. As a result, people in the peripheral area and who lost their land prefer to migrate to centers in order to start new way of life. Therefore, migration is happened due to such historical events.

Migration also explained as a system model by Mabogunje. He explained that “migration as a dynamic spatial process. Aggregate migration flows and interactions are modeled by starting with a pool of rural potential migrants that is affected by various factors in the decision to migrate” (Mabogunje (1970) cited in Zanker, 2008:8). In this model, it is clear that migration is seen as a process where it affected by many sub control system within the process. It further emphasized that many factors and conditions are interplay within the system.

The last theory among the macro level analysis is Zelinsky’s hypothesis of mobility transition. He argues that “patterns and rates of migration can be closely linked to the stage of modernization (e.g. industrialization) and demographic factors (e.g. high birth rates). He emphasizes that the preference for more personal freedom is part of the modernizations process” (Zelinsky’s (1971) cited in Zanker, 2008:9).

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In this theorization of migration, two factors are raised as a decisive fact for migration which is industrialization and demographic factors (birth rate). Besides, the theory bases itself on past empirical evidence as its foundation.

Micro-theories of migration

Lee's push/ pull factors: this theory basically analysis migration from individual level. "Lee (1966) was the first to formulate migration in a push-pull framework on an individual level, looking at both the supply and demand side of migration" (Zanker, 2008:9). His basic assumption is that individual's decision to migrate is based on push and pulls factors. Besides, there are also intervening factors which can affect individual migration decision.

Behavioral models: there are many similar models in this category among which the value-expectancy model in one. According to this model,

Migrants make a conscious decision to migrate based on more than economic considerations. The potential migrant's strength of migration intentions depends on a multiplication of the values of migration outcomes and expectations that migration will actually lead to these outcomes. Values are specific goals, e.g. wealth or autonomy. (Ibid, 10).

Theory of social systems: according to this theory migration is a result of resolving structural tensions (power questions) and anominal tensions (prestige questions).

"Migrants hope to achieve their desired status in the destination country, but often tensions are transformed instead of reduced. How successful they are depends on the

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global distributions of the different systems (for the different countries) among “status lines” (Zanker, 2008:11). This theory is basically focuses on the migrants desired to achieve high status in the host countries and underlined the fact that such desire is most of the time not achieved since the destinations have their own social/ status systems.

Meso-level of migration

In this category there are many theories which explain migration from different perspectives. The most common one is the network theory which stated that the existence of network among migrants play a key role in the decision to migrate. “The role of social linkages and especially migrant networks on the micro or meso level is crucial for understanding the patterns and volume of the migration” (Ibid, 17). Therefore, existence of network plays a curial role on decision of migrants.

Global Trends of Migration

Historically, it is observed that domestic workers immigrated to more developed nations for the sole reason of getting better employment and income. This was a common phenomenon since long time around the world. The trend shows that many people from the developing countries emigrated to the developed ones in each year. As Jonakin (2013:114) stated” Latin American emigration –rose dramatically during the liberalization period after 1980 and accelerated in the 1990s. By 2005, an estimated 35 million foreign born immigrants lived in the USA. The large majority of the unauthorized immigrants – about 78 per cent – were from Latin America with fully 56 per cent of these from Mexico”.

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Similarly as of 2006, Morocco and Turkey, both geographically and economically close to the EU while still being non-Western, were the top two sources of non-EU immigrants entering the Union. “In Iceland, aside from a temporary increase in contract workers from China to build the Kárahnjúkar dam in the mid-2000s, the top non-EU, non-Western source countries have been the Philippines and Thailand – countries half a planet away from Iceland” (Bissat, 2013 :51). It has been seen that immigrants are not bounded by the geographical proximity reason of their home country to the receiving one for migration. In this regard, it is observed that overall number of Turkish immigrants who came to the U.S. following the Second World War varies by source and method used to identify them. “The 2000 U.S. Census counted 77,679 people countrywide who reported being born in Turkey and 117,575 people who defined Turkish as their ancestry” (Senyu” rekli, 2006 cited in Senyu” rekli and Menjí’ var, 2012:6). This fact show how Turkey migrants who are geographically far away from U.S.A emigrated for better life. Similarly, “in Asia, large-scale labor migration began in the 1970s. Whereas in the first phase migrants from India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh and the Philippines fulfilled the increased demand of labor in the countries of the Middle East” (Dannecke, 2009:42). Furthermore,

In every year an average of 225,000 Bangladeshis set off for overseas countries, mostly to the Middle Eastern countries. But since the mid-1980s, due to the subsequent Gulf Wars and declining salary base, disillusionment with countries in the Middle East have caused the migration stream to partially redirect to Southeast and East Asian countries (BMET, 2005 cited in Ullah, 2009: 152).

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Among these countries Malaysia was the dominate host country for receiving Bangladesh domestic workers. In general, during the last two decades countries such as “Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines developed into labor sending countries, whereas others like Malaysia or Thailand are labor sending and receiving countries; only Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea and Brunei can today be classified as purely labor receiving countries” (Dannecker, 2009:42).

It has been observed that most of the time domestic workers are unskilled ones and engaged on non professional’s activities in the host countries. Besides they are not entitled for many rights on the host nations including” most domestic workers are not allowed to leave their employer’s household for the duration of their 2-year contract – either not on their own or not at all, even if they have a conflict with their employer. This changes their labor status to one of forced labor” (Vlieger, 2012:182). Moreover, migrant workers are engaged in secondary works which payment is less and low. As Raijman (2012:136) indicated that “the origin of labor migration to Israel can be traced to the end of the Six-Day War (in 1967), when non-citizen Palestinian workers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had begun joining the Israeli economy, mostly in low-paying jobs in construction, agriculture and services”. This implies the fact that labor migrants are those who engaged in low paying activities in Israel. He further stated the situation by concluding that

Although migrant workers have become an integral part of the Israeli economy, they are placed at the bottom of the labor market and the social order. Work permits are granted to employers, to whom the migrant worker is indentured,

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thereby maximizing employers' and state control over the foreign population (Ibid, 137).

Recently it has been observed that migrants from Africa start to immigrate to China for better employment and job opportunities. "The rise in African migration to China takes place in the context of strengthening relations between China and Africa. Migrants play a crucial role in Sino-African trade, which more than doubled in volume between 2005 and 2009" (Haugen, 2012:66).

Among the European countries, Spain is considered to be the primarily destination for many South American countries migrants for the past many years. "Latino migrants preferred Spain as their destination due to many reasons. As example, for the last 15 years, Spain has been a primary destination for Bolivian migrants in search of employment. Most migrate with the intention of eventually returning to Bolivia to open businesses or buy land" (Tapias and Escandell, 2011:78).

Once migrants reached to the host countries are exposed for many problems which include segregation, outcast and obliged to engage in secondary works and others. This is the common phenomena in all host countries. Some countries recognizing the problem started an integration of immigrants to the host society. This is to get the best benefit out of integration the migrants to the local people. Sweden was one of the first countries that recognized the importance of immigrant integration. "The Swedish government enacted integration measures more than 30 years before officially proclaiming to shift from immigration to integration policies" (Wiesbrock, 2011:50).

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Home versus Destination Countries

In dealing of migration, there are two important issues which need most attention. These are the issues of home/sending and receiving or destination countries. By home countries, it means a country where the migrants are born/live before they travel to their destination. The International Migration law defined sending country as a “country from which people leave to settle abroad permanently or temporarily” (2004:56). This definition implies the fact that sending country is a country which its people are left for another country due to many reasons. Now a day, it is observed that every country of the world once in a time is a sending country since migration is complex global issue.

It is argued that migration has both positive and as well as negative impact on the sending countries. To begin with the positive ones, IOM (2006:4) stated that;

The very benefits of migration for countries of origin include: the positive impact of remittance on poverty reduction, foreign reserves and balance of payment: knowledge and skill- transfer when migrants return home on a temporary or permanent, virtual or physical basis: relief from unemployment and under employment and others.

IOM in its study particularly pointed out that “remittances are an invaluable source of income and foreign exchange earnings for many countries, especially for those with foreign exchange constraints” (2006:14).

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In addition, it is observed that migrants often contribute to “modernization, democratization and respect for human rights, whether from abroad or upon return” (Ibid). But, above all migrants help their country of origin through changing their individual and family life and by doing so play an important role in poverty reduction of the country.

In line with migrants and their positive contribution to home countries IOM further elaborated the fact that “migrants return for a number of reasons, relating to the opportunities available to them in the sending and receiving countries. Certain migrants never aspire to permanent settlement, but instead have short term target such as saving money to facilitate their return” (2006:13). This shows that migrants are return back to their countries of origin once a time and contributes for its development.

On the other hand, migration also has a negative consequence on the sending countries. The first obvious impact is that migrants create a shortage of labor demand in their home countries. This is particularly true in case of rural-urban migration in the developing countries. This adverse impact also observed on international migration in less magnitude. In line with this, migration of skilled or professionals has its own adverse impact on the development of the country of origin.

Host countries on the other hand, defined as country of destination or a third country. The International Migration law defined it as “country that has accepted to receive a certain number of refugees and migrants on a yearly basis by presidential, ministerial or parliamentary decision” (2004:52). This shows that receiving or host

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countries are those who accept migrants and allow them to live in their countries for temporary permanent period. Similar to the home countries, migration has both positive as well as negative impact on the host countries too.

To begin with the positive ones, “Migration can be bring substantial macro-economic benefits to destination countries through mitigation of labor shortages, enrichment of human capital and the job opportunities and wealth which result from migrants entrepreneurial activities” (IOM, 2006:3). As indicated above host countries are acquired from wide range benefits from migrants. This includes covering of their shortage of labor supply through migrant’s labor. This is particularly true in relation to covering of those secondary level jobs in the developed countries. Besides, skilled migrants contribute their knowledge to host countries. This in turn enhanced the capacity of the receiving countries. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that migrants play a significant role in the economic development of host countries.

On the other hand, migration can also bring a negative consequence on the host countries in many ways. As summarized from Andersen (2002) “unwanted consequence of migration includes crime, pollution, congestion, cultural change, and overburden of public services and recently the problem of terrorism”. These problems are in one way or another related to the issue of migration in general and emigrants in particular in these days.

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Trafficking/Smuggling of Migrants

Migration has many different forms through which it manifested. Among these migrating through the proper or legal channels, trafficking and smuggling are the main ones. The major difference between these forms of migration is based on the issue of their legality. That means in the former case the migrants fulfill all the legal requirement of both the home and host countries so that the migrant's right is well protected and preserved. On the latter both cases the migration has illegality nature so that he/she exposed for many problems and challenges compared to the first one.

IOM (2006:8) described that "trafficking and smuggling are among the most harmful forms of migration (and, in the case of trafficking, a severe violation of an individual's rights) with negative consequences for governments, societies and individual migrants". Though both trafficking and smuggling seems the same in many instances, they have clear differences between them. That is "trafficking in persons is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power" (IOM, 2006:8). It is clear that in trafficking of migrants, the illegal traffickers use force and coercion towards the migrants under their control. In addition, migrants in such situations are not in equal bargaining position with that of the traffickers. Moreover, the traffickers use all illegal means to achieve their objective on the migrants. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that trafficking is the worst form of migration where by the migrants live exposes to severe problems to extent of death.

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On the other hand, smuggling defined in other way. "Smuggling of migrants is the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefits, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident" (Ibid,9). In other words, smuggling is basically done to get some kind of benefit and this is achieved through facilitating of illegal entry of migrants to the host country.

To conclude, there are basically two forms of migration, namely legal and illegal one. In the case of legal migration, the migrants emigrate by fulfill all the legal requirement of both the home and host countries. Consequently, the migrants are entitled to all rights and get better protection during his/her stay in the receiving countries. But, in case of illegal migration which is manifested through trafficking and smuggling, the migrants are exposes for many problems which include abuse of their human rights and others.

Migrants' human rights situation in host countries

It is understood that migrants are reached to host countries either through legal or illegal migration. As discussed earlier in this chapter, legally migrated migrants have a better protection of law in the receiving countries. But, most of the time illegal migrant's human rights are abused in the host countries. This is also particularly true in relation to domestic workers migrants. In this regard, the report of the committee on pastoral care submitted revealed "the human right abuses of migrant women suffer which includes

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accusation of stealing, beating, confinement, starvation, and overwork, denial of salary, sexual abuse and verbal abuse” (Atsedewoine and Tsehay, 2000:1)

Though all international legal instruments prohibited abuse of human rights of all kinds of migrants the reality what is on the ground is a different one. Migrants particularly that of women domestic migrant’s human rights is abused by the employers, brokers and even sometimes by the authorities of the host country. Such abuse is common in the Middle East countries where large numbers of Ethiopian domestic workers are found.

All mentioned abuse of human rights shows that domestic workers living conditions in the host countries (especially in the Middle East countries nowadays) become a difficult one. In some cases the illegal entry of these domestic workers to these countries also makes their living condition worst.

International Legal instruments with regard to Migration/ Migrants

There are many international as well as regional legal instruments which rule migration and protect the rights of migrants and their families. Among these some are directly deal with the issue of migrants and others are a general framework which raised the migrants issue indirectly. The first legal instrument which could be cited in this regard is Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). This declaration in its article three stated that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”. This implies that migrants too entitled such rights by this declaration. Besides, in its article

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nine, the declaration stated that “no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile”. This shows that no one including migrants is subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention by host countries. In short the UDHR provided those basic human rights to migrants since they are also part and parts the human kind.

Similarly, The United Nations International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) has some articles which are deal about migrant’s issue. The convention in its article 6(1) revealed that “the States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right”. Based on this phrase, it is clear that home countries should prepare the ground favorable for their peoples who wish to work in other host country. In line with, the United Nations International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in its articles clearly stated rules in relations to migrants. These includes in article 8(3/1) which says “no one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labor”. This was a common phenomenon which migrants in general and particularly domestic works are faced while they are in host countries. But, one can understand that forced work is strictly prohibited by this convention. Article 13 of the convention also stated about how a person can expelled from host country which says:

An alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present Covenant may expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise

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require, be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority.

Though this article underlined about those alien (migrants) who enter legally to host countries, it is clear that this convention allowed expelling of migrants in certain specific situations. Moreover, the legal migrants have the right to appeal about his expelling to the host country concerned bodies.

Other International legal instruments such as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEADW) and the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment deal with the issues of migrants in the sense that the former one underlined the reproductive rights of women (which include women migrants) and the latter one in its article 3(1) about detention of migrants “no State Party shall expel, return ("refouler") or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture”.

Though it has not yet entered into force, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was the first in its kind to deal with migrants and their families issue in a detail manner.

In the preamble of the convention, it is stated why is important such convention. Accordingly, is argued that realizing the importance and extent of the migration

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phenomenon, which involves millions of people and affects a large number of States in the international community and

aware of the impact of the flows of migrant workers on States and people concerned, and desiring to establish norms which may contribute to the harmonization of the attitudes of States through the acceptance of basic principles concerning the treatment of migrant workers and members of their families”, the present convention is needed.

The convention in its article 2(1) defined a migrant worker as “a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national”. Now let us see some important articles which deal with the issues of migrants and their families in this convention;

Article 7

States Parties undertake, in accordance with the international instruments concerning human rights, to respect and to ensure to all migrant workers and members of their families within their territory or subject to their jurisdiction

Article 9

The right to life of migrant workers and members of their families shall be protected by law.

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Article 10

No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 11

1. No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Article 12 (1)

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

Article 14

No migrant worker or member of his or her family shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home, correspondence or other communications

Article 18 (1)

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to equality with nationals of the State concerned before the courts and tribunals.

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Article 23

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to have recourse to the protection and assistance of the consular or diplomatic authorities of their State of origin or of a State representing the interests of that State whenever the rights recognized in the present Convention are impaired.

Article 32

Upon the termination of their stay in the State of employment, migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to transfer their earnings and savings and, in accordance with the applicable legislation of the States concerned, their personal effects and belongings.

Article 39 (1)

Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to liberty of movement in the territory of the State of employment and freedom to choose their residence there.

One can understand from the above selected important articles, this convention is provided full rights to migrants and their workers in many aspects. Though it is not yet entered into force (20 ratifications / accessions are needed for the Convention to 'enter into force' and become effective) the convention is the first in its kind with dealing of migrant's problem in detail manner. On the other hand, the United Nations Child Convention, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention on

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Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights and Convention relating to the Status of Refugees are among the major international and regional legal instruments which deal about migrants in one way or another.

Who are Domestic Workers?

Scholars of the area defined domestic workers in many way and terms. This is due to the fact that in the absence of an international instrument regulating domestic work, there is no universally agreed definition of it. But all of them argued in common that domestic workers are those kinds of workers who are engaged in helping of others in their home related activities. The International Labor Organization (ILO) Human Rights Training Manual (2006:235) defined “Domestic worker as someone who is paid to perform domestic duties such as cleaning, cooking and looking after children/elderly in the home. Usually lives and works in the employer’s residence”. According to this definition, domestic workers are those who are living with their employers and perform home activities with expectation of remuneration. In relation to the nature of domestic work D’Souza (2010:9) stated the following characteristics of domestic work:

- The work site is a private home
- The work performed is of a domestic nature: cleaning, cooking, laundry, child care and personal care and may include other home-based tasks such as gardening, driving or patrolling;
- The work is carried out under the authority, direction and supervision of the householder;

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- The worker is remunerated in cash and/or in kind, and
- The employer derives no pecuniary gain from the work performed.

On the other hand, some associated the term domestic workers in the general framework of economic migrants and defined it accordingly.

Economic migrant a person leaving his/her habitual place of residence to settle outside his/her country of origin in order to improve his/her quality of life. This term may be used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without *bona fide* cause. It also applies to persons settling outside their country of origin for the duration of an agricultural season, appropriately called seasonal workers” (International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2004:21).

On whatever way domestic workers defined, the most crucial point is in relation to the issue of their importance. There is no doubt that domestic workers play the most important role in accomplishing of domestic activities for their employers. When we say Domestic workers, it included both within the country and out of it but much emphases is given to those who migrate to outside to be domestic workers in receiving countries. The other important point is that most of the time domestic work is directly related with women. This is particularly true to migrant domestic workers.

In some of the more developed countries, particularly in Asia, domestic work is one of the rare sectors of the labor market that is open to migrant workers drawing large numbers of women migrants from countries with an oversupply of labor and

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high unemployment and contributing to the feminization of migration. It must be noted that discrimination against women in the domestic labor market also contributes to them seeking employment abroad. Furthermore, in countries such as Ethiopia, Guatemala, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, government policy and the spread of private employment agencies specialized in the placement of domestic workers has resulted in more than 50% of migrants from these countries being women. As much as 81% of all Sri Lankan women migrant workers and 38% of those from the Philippines are employed in domestic work (Chammartin cited in D'Souza 2010:6).

The above fact shows that women are the majority in serving as domestic workers in the Middle East countries and domestic work is also the available means for them to get income in the form of cash payment. As a result, many of these women migrate through different channels.

Types of Work Domestic Workers Engaged In

It is obvious that domestic workers are engaged in activities which are basically done or performed in or around the home of the employers. In other words, the work site is the employer's home. As Chammartin cited in (Manseau 1996:32) stated "domestic workers perform all kinds of work in the home: cleaning, cooking, child care and care of the elderly. Often they will accompany the family during outings and provide help for the family's relatives as well".

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But, some argued that the types of work domestic workers is engaged are more than this. The ILO (cited in D'Souza 2010:10-11) gives a detailed listing of the multiple tasks that domestic workers can be required to perform including:

engaging, training, discharging, organizing and supervising workers employed as domestic staff, controlling storage and issue of supplies, planning meals, preparing and cooking foodstuffs, planning, supervising and co-coordinating work in the kitchen, assisting children to bathe, dress and feed themselves, taking children to and from school or outdoors for recreation, assisting persons in getting into and out of bed and making the appropriate change in dress, giving or ensuring that persons take the necessary medicaments, watching houses and properties to prevent illegal entry or theft, fire or other hazards, cultivating flowers, trees, shrubs and other plants in private gardens, driving and tending household members, delivering and collecting packages, shopping or mail and cleaning and maintenance of vehicles.

Labor Need of Middle East Countries

Before discussing about the labor need of Middle East countries, let us define the Middle East countries. It known that these are countries which are found in the continent of Asia (geographically in the Arabian Gulf Region) and more or less have similar culture, religion and societal life. The area includes many countries but the most important recipient of domestic workers are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and others.

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It has been observed that there is high demand of labor in the Middle East Countries since long period of time. These countries' labor demand particularly related with the oil boom and income rise of citizens in the region. As Eelens, Mook and Schampers cited in (Manseau 1996:26) pointed out that

The 1973 oil boom in the Arabian Gulf region created an unprecedented demand for labor in the oil, construction and industrial sectors whilst rising standards of living for citizens of Middle Eastern countries created a demand for domestic workers in the home. While in the 1960s and early 1970s, oil exporting countries in the Middle East attracted manpower from the surrounding Arab countries, local labor markets could not keep pace with capital and labor intensive programs meant to develop the infrastructure and diversification of Middle Eastern economies. This demand for labor has translated into high numbers of migrant laborers travelling to the Middle East in search of high-paying jobs.

It is possible to understand from the above fact that exporting of oil make these Countries rich and facilitated their economic growth with short period of time. These countries economic development also manifested through high investment in every sector including the oil industry, construction and others. This investment in turn demanded high human labor beyond the capacity of each countries and result in high external labor demands. In similar manner, due to the oil boom the living standards of the citizens are rise and their income become high compares to others countries citizens. As a result, they

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want to have domestic helpers and also pay a competitive salary to domestic workers who migrate from Asia and Africa.

Due to this many domestic workers migrated to these Middle East Countries particularly from that of Asia and Africa. Many studies show that most of these workers are engaged in domestic activities or employed as domestic helpers in these Middle East Countries. As Manseau (1996:25) stated that

Since the 1970s, migrant laborers, especially those who perform domestic work, have been in high demand in the Middle East. Currently, approximately 10 million migrant workers, primarily from Southeast Asia, South Asia or Africa, live and work in the countries of the Arabian Gulf region.

It is obvious that these migrants decided to migrate to the Gulf States primarily attracted by the pull factor which is high payment or money in this case. Therefore, it is safe to conclude that there is still high demand of domestic workers in these countries and better or high payment is the motivation factors for people to migrate to these countries. Presently, it is observed that this labor demand of the Middle East Countries is still growing and expanded.

Today, domestic work is the single most important category of employment among women migrants to the Gulf States, as well as to Lebanon and Jordan. Historically, domestic work in Middle Eastern countries was performed by poorer men or women from within the same country. This has shifted in the last few decades as increasingly wealthy families have hired domestic workers from overseas. The increase of Arab women in the labor force, and changing

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conceptions of women's responsibilities, has resulted in a shift in household responsibilities to hired domestic workers (Ibid, 28).

This in turn attracted migrants in general and domestic workers in particular to these countries. These migrants are also most of the time migrated from either from Africa; Ethiopia takes the lion share in this case or Asia countries. But, the growing human rights abuse of migrants (domestic workers) in these countries raised the strict control of migration process on the side of sending countries. As a result, migration to these Gulf Countries is not as easy as before. Moreover, the recent political instability in the Middle East Countries plays its role in minimizing of migrants to these countries. This is due to the fact that migrants do not want to migrate to a place where it is unsafe for their safety unless they forced to do so.

Government Agencies Role in administrating migration issues in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia there are many government and as well as other institutions which involved in the processing of emigration of Ethiopians. Here, these institutions and their role in emigration process are discussed in detail.

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs was established in 1957 with the vision that Ethiopia created enough productive employment, settled decent work situation and secured developmental social welfare of the citizen. Currently, the ministry headed by a Minister and two state-Ministers. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has three core processes, eight support processes and one labor consultant board office.

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The ministry is working on current labor migration, particularly to the Middle East. It is responsible for checking on the labor conditions and ensuring fair employment contract conditions when a person wants to work abroad and in some cases to provide assistance to emigrants (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs).

The ministry was given the following powers with regard to private employment agencies which are engaged in sending of workers abroad (Based on article 31 of the revised Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009).

- 1/ issuance of licenses to private employment agencies and supervision of their activities to ensure their compliance with the conditions of their licenses;
- 2/ approval and registration of employment contracts of citizens to be employed abroad upon investigating such contracts to ensure that they incorporate basic conditions of work stipulated by law;
- 3/ facilitating the resolution of disputes that may arise between workers and private employment agencies through providing conciliation and legal counseling services;
- 4/ providing per-employment and pre-travel counseling to citizens about the country of their deployment;
- 5/ facilitating the resettlement of citizens who return to their home country after deployment abroad;
- 6/ facilitating the lawful labor migration by studying labor market situation abroad and within the country;

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7/ monitoring, through the Ethiopian embassies or consular office, the overseas employment opportunities and protecting the rights, safety and dignity of citizens deployed abroad;

8/ maintaining and analyzing vital information concerning citizens deployed abroad and dissemination of the same to the concerned organs;

9/ facilitating the bank remittance of citizens' remunerations to their home land during their employment abroad.

It possible to understand that the ministry has many responsibilities in relation to Ethiopian domestic workers and that of the private agencies which send them to the Middle East countries.

The ministry in order to solve the problems which surrounded the emigration of Ethiopian also designs some mechanisms such as signing of contractual agreement with some of the Middle East countries (Saudi Arabia) to send Ethiopian domestic workers legally. Officials in the ministry (in time of discussion) confirmed that many problems were observed on side of all stake holders in this transaction. As a result, many problems are observed. They also stated that the collaboration and coordination of all concerned bodies needed to change the stations with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

This ministry is one of the two main government institutions which directly involved about emigrants in general and those Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East countries in particular. This is due to the fact that the ministry is a responsible body

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to protect the rights and privileges of those Ethiopians who lived abroad through its embassies and consular's. experts in the ministry stated that(during interview) though the law clearly indicated that private employment agencies must gave the name of those domestic workers in each Middle East countries to the respective consular/embassies such practice is not well developed. Besides, many Ethiopians entered to these countries through illegal way so that embassies could not support them as needed. Moreover, capacity limitation (such as not havng embassies/consular in each state of the Middle East countries) hindered the ministry to give effective service to Ethiopian domestic workers in these countries. It is also disclosed that the ministry follows up the cases of Ethiopian domestic workers through its Middle East Affairs Directorate and established a close link with all stake holders in this process.

Federal Police

Federal police has a specific role n emigration process of Ethiopians to the Middle East countries. This specific role is to prevent trafficking and investigate when the problem is arising. It is argued that such investigation is little so far and much must be done about it (Siegel and Kuschminder, 2011).The police is further responsible for investigating individual complain on private employment agencies activities and practice. The situation also need a close collaboration of the federal police with that of the courts and the country's justice system to achieve a better result in prevention of illegal trafficking in the country.

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Courts

In Ethiopia, courts are the one which is responsible to interpret the laws of the country. As a result, courts are involved in the emigration of Ethiopian domestic workers during a breach of the laws happened. It has been also observed in many instances the involvement of courts while penalizing of illegal traffickers. Courts including the ministry of justice has limited mandate dealing with prosecution and legal counsel, drafting laws, prosecuting criminals, legislating laws and crime prevention (Siegel and Kuschminder, 2011).

Apart from the above mentioned main government institutions; there are also other government and non government organization which involved in the emigration process of Ethiopian domestic workers to the Middle East countries. This includes: Ministry of Civil Service, Immigration Department, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, International Labor Organization, International Organization for Migration, The United Nations Children and Education Fund, United Nations High Commissioner on refugees, different local NGOs working on returnees and others.

In addition, recently the Ethiopian government gave high attention to the issue of trafficking and started mass mobilization and education in order to create awareness about the severity of the issue (Public Media). As a result, a national committee in the prime minister office was established and the Medias also play a leading role in mobilization of the public at large.

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Private Employment Agencies

In Ethiopia, sending of domestic workers to the Middle East countries is conducted in two ways. The first one is through trafficking and smuggling by individual brokers and smugglers which been a serious problem in the country. The second one is related to the legal channels that are sending of domestic workers through legally licensed private employment agencies. These agencies are operated under the law of the country in general and the revised Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009 in particular. This proclamation was the governing law for private employment agencies with regard to how to operate when they send workers to the Middle East Countries.

As latest information from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) indicated, currently there are sixty seven licensed private employment agencies which their license is re-licenses by the ministry (see Annex two for detail). These agencies are allowed to send Ethiopian domestic workers to three Middle East countries namely Kuwait, Dubai (UAE) and Saudi Arabia. The private employment agencies have organized through a union in responses to fulfilling the demand of the government in particular and that of the public in general.

According to the revised Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009 there are many requirements for an agency to become a legally registered employment agency and send Ethiopians job seekers to outside of the country including the Middle East countries. The first requirement is to obtain license to perform such

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activity. According to Article 7 of the proclamation, the pre condition to obtain license includes:

1/ any person who applies to operate a private employment agency in accordance with this Proclamation shall fulfill the following:

- a) Present an application for license;
- b) Present a document that shows he has a business registration for the operation of a private employment service;
- c) where the agency is owned by an individual, partnership, share company or private limited company, the applicant or the members shall submit clearance from the police to show he or they have never engaged in an illegal employment activity or human trafficking;
- d) Pay a license fee to the competent authority as prescribed by regulations issued in accordance with this Proclamation;
- e) Present a chart that shows the organizational structure and the list of members involved in the employment service activities;
- f) Present evidence that shows ownership of the business premises and residence of the applicant and his agent, or in case of lease, contract of the lease;
- g) Present evidence that shows the deployment of the required staff to supervise the office and provide a service of occupational orientation;
- h) Present other relevant documents as may be required by the competent authority as specified by directives.

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In addition to this pre conditions, article 7 (2) of the proclamation further stated that an applicant who wishes to operate a private employment agency that engages in overseas employment exchange service shall, in addition to the requirements specified under sub-article (1) of this Article, fulfill the following:

- a) Submit an authenticated document showing that he has appointed a representative in the country where he sends workers, and that the appointed person has a license to engage in employment exchange activity from the concerned authority;
- b) submit an evidence, verified by the embassy or consular office in the country to which the private employment agency sends workers, showing the existence of a sufficient office and a facility that provides temporary food and sheltering services;
- c) Have a fully equipped office within the country, a place to provide a service of per-employment and pre- recruitment orientation as verified by an inspector appointed by the Ministry;
- d) Fulfill the requirement of guarantee in accordance with Article 23 of this Proclamation.

Though the proclamation clearly and specifically indicated that what must be done or performed on the side of the private employment agencies it has been observed that many problems were observed on their side. On the interview with some of these private employment agency officials, they confirmed the existence of many problems including not following of employees once they sent to host countries, have not proper information about them, lack of coordination with Ethiopian embassies and not perform according to the stated laws are some of the mentioned problems arise during the discussion.

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Assessment of trafficking of domestic workers to the Middle East countries

Studies indicated that trafficking of Ethiopians to the Middle East countries is a serious problem in Ethiopia. That is many people prefer to emigrate through illegal means due to many reasons including believing that it will be safe, cheap in price and easy way to reach there. Some used illegal brokers to go to these countries and exposes for many problems and challenges starting from the journey itself up to the host country. On other cases, friends and relatives play crucial role in taking of their fellow Ethiopians to these countries through or legal means.

The traffickers/brokers are well organized and systematically stretched their nets up to small village and particularly that of rural ones. As a result, they easily convinced relatively unaware rural community specially the younger ones and prepared them for illegal journey to the Middle East countries. This by itself result many problem on these emigrate Ethiopians from the start up to the end.

Today, it is common to hear stories about Ethiopian who are exposes for financial, physical, life threatening and death situations while they illegally immigrate to the Middle East. Recognizing the situations though it was late the government started high campaign against illegal trafficking to Arab countries at national level.

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CHAPTER THREE

Research Methods

Research Design

This study is an explorative analysis and the methodology combines both quantitative and qualitative type of data and information. That means the study aims to explore about the practical life experience of Ethiopian domestic workers (currently live in Addis Ababa city) who were once in the Middle East countries. To achieve this objective, applying an explorative analysis with the combination of triangulation of the information is the best alternative research design.

The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data. The data collection method includes document review, opinion survey and interview. The document review part focused on secondary data. It mainly consists of analyzing of migration reports and other relevant documents. Recent studies which are related to the subject under study were examined and reviewed.

Sampling Plan

The units of analysis in this study are all returnees of Ethiopian domestic workers who once worked in the Middle East countries and currently live in Addis Ababa city. That is the study area is confined to Addis Ababa city. Accordingly, out of many Ethiopian domestic workers' returnees one hundred and five were selected through snowball sampling method. That is returnees were approached through the networking

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they have to each other. This method was selected because it is the best means to conduct this study. In other words, it was observed that returnees have close contact, information and know each other well and this situation created a good opportunity to conduct such kind of research.

Through the process one hundred five questionnaires were filled and five of them were excluded because they are filled incorrectly and not best fit to the study. Criteria for participation are being returnees who were once in Middle East countries for employment and currently live in Addis Ababa city.

Data Collection Instruments

In this study, the returnees are the major key informants and point of analysis. As a result, a self administrating questionnaire was prepared and distributed to them. The questionnaire is designed to assess the overall practical life experiences of the returnees who are the major key informants in the process. This is due to the fact that they are the one who have practical life experience in the Middle East countries. To achieve this, the instruments (questions) are designed by reviewing relevant literature related to migration in general and domestic workers in particular. As a result, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families served as the main source to design the instruments of the questionnaire. This was done deliberately since this convention has detailed articles which best fit to assess the practical life experiences of Ethiopian Domestic Workers in the Middle East countries. The convention articles also important to reflect and analyse the “human right

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aspects” of domestic workers which is the main concern of this study. Accordingly, fifty six questions were first drafted and with the result of the pilot assessment some additional five questions were included. At last sixty one questions were prepared in English and then translated to Amharic and approved by the advisor before they are distributed to the respondents.

In addition to this an interview guide was prepared to different stakeholders in this study including:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of labor and Social Affairs and
- Selected Private Employment Agencies.

For the above mentioned stakeholders an interview guide was prepared and based on that discussion was conducted. This was basically done with the aim to triangulate the information which is obtained from the returnees. The prepared interview guide focuses on the issues related to the responsibilities of concerned ministries and employment agencies towards Ethiopian domestic workers, what major problems observed in this transaction, what kind of relationship exist among the stake holders and other related ones.

In this research, a pilot assessment was conducted before the actual study was done. To this end, the prepared questionnaire was distributed to eight returnees and asked their feedback on it. Accordingly, the questionnaire was revised and their comments were

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added to it. The questions which are added because of the pilot assessment result were including:

- What was your aim when you plan to go to Middle East countries?
- Have you taken proper training including language courses before you went to these countries?
- Did you get or received appropriate medical treatment whenever the need is arises while you were there?
- In case of you exposes for detention by authorities of these countries, did you informed the case of your detention?
- Did you were having the right to transfer your earnings and savings, personal effects and belongings in accordance with the applicable legislation of the countries while you departure to Ethiopia?

Data Collection Process

The data collection was conducted as per the general plan of data collection procedure. That means once the returnees were identified and selected a self administrating questionnaire was distributed to them. This process of data collection took two months. Then, a discussion was held with all relevant stakeholders (including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of labor and Social Affairs and selected Private Employment Agencies) in order to triangulate the obtained information from the returnee's responses.

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Data Analysis

Since the collected data were both quantitative and qualitative, each of them was analyzed separately. The quantitative data analyzed using such a way to reflect the problem identified by respondents and calculated using simple average and percentage. Accordingly, the returnee's responses was organized in tabulated forms and attached as appendix at the end of this paper.

On the other hand, the collected qualitative data was analyzed under each thematic question and then summarized in a manner which reflects the respondent's answers.

Human Subject Protection

Since this research is conducted on human subjects that are Ethiopian domestic workers who are returnees from Middle East countries, cares has been taken to maintain the confidentiality of the respondent's information. To this effect, each respondent's voluntariness to participate in this study was asked and confirmed before the actual data collection process started. In addition, in the questionnaire the aim of the study was clearly stated and respondents are also informed that they have the right to withdraw from this research any time they want to do it.

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CHAPTER FOUR

Findings and Discussions

This section attempts to briefly assess the opinions of those Ethiopians who worked in the Middle East countries. Accordingly, self administering questionnaires were distributed for one hundred returnees to assess their practical life experiences in the Middle East countries.

Characteristic of the Sampled Domestic workers

Table: 1 Summary of sampled Respondents by sex, level of education and Age

	Sex		Level of Education			Age		
	Male	Female	Below grade 8th	8-12 Grade	Diploma & above	15-25 year	26-35 year	36-45 year
Number of Respondents	15	85	1 9	67	14	59	29	12
Total	100		100			100		

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Regarding durations of their stay in the Middle East countries, five percent of them worked for less than one year, twenty three percent for one up to two years, twenty two percent for two up to three years and thirty five percent of them for four and above years respectively. Fifteen percent of them did not respond on this issue.

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With regards to their marital status, nineteen percent of them were married, seventy four percent single and the rest seven percent divorced. Before they left to work in the Middle East Countries, seventy nine percent lived in Addis Ababa city whereas twenty one percent come from the country side. It was from Amhara, Oromia, Tigray and South regional states that they immigrated to the Middle East countries. Therefore it is possible to say that many of these domestic workers are young, single in their marital status and lived in Addis Ababa city before they went to the Middle East countries.

Opinions of the sampled respondents in their practical life experiences in the Middle East countries

Information about the possibility of Emigrating to the Middle East countries

Naturally, peoples tend to migrate to another country if they have some information. The source of the information (from whom the information they get) also has an importance in their migration plan. Migrants are usually curious about the sources of information and its disseminators due to the fact that it has an impact on its reliability. Asked about from whom they get the information about the possibility of migrating to the Middle East Countries, sixty three percent got the information either from their families or friends, thirty five percent of them heard about it from employment agencies and the rest two percent heard from individual brokers. This shows how family's members and friends play a crucial role in dissemination of information about the possibility of migrating to the Middle East countries to the potential migrants.

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The motive behind their Emigration

It is known that migrants migrate for many reasons. These reasons could be economical, social, political and others. All in all they try to achieve more out of their migration process. Though there are many motives for their migration nowadays many argued that migrating for better economic benefit took a lion's share.

The migrant's motives behind their emigration to the Middle East countries vary. Accordingly, eighty one percent of them stated that their motive were to work in these countries for some time and return to their country with capital, fourteen percent of them underlined that their motive were to use these counties as a transit and further emigrate to North America and European countries. On the other hand, three percent of the respondents stated that their motives were to permanently settle in these countries whereas two percent of them have no defined goal behind their emigration.

In migration process the destined country has a significant impact on the mind of the migrants. In other words, migrants chose their country of destination based on the information they get about that country before they plan to go there. In this regards, the respondents were asked to which Middle East Countries they migrated and their response is summarized in table 1.

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Table: 2 Responses of the respondents on their destination Countries

	Middle East Countries								
	Yemen	Kuwait	Syria	Qatar	Lebanon	Dubai(UAE)	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Oman
Number of Respondents	2	16	2	7	28	26	3	15	1
Total	100								

Source: Field Survey, 2013

One can conclude that many Ethiopians chose to move to Lebanon as their first destination country. This trend was followed by migration to Dubai (United Arab Emirates (UAE)) and Kuwait. It is observed that Oman state was the least one for Ethiopian Domestic workers to migrate.

Cost, Sources and Means of Transportation for Emigration

Emigration has its own cost. In the process of emigration there is a cost for the process and travel. Besides, the source of the cost to cover these expenses is equally important. Fourteen percent immigrated to these countries free of charge. That means all expenses were covered by the employers and their agencies. On the other hand, twenty nine percent paid between one thousand up to five thousand Ethiopian birr for the process, thirty six percent paid between five thousand and ten thousand and the rest twenty one percent paid more than ten thousand for the emigration process. This

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indicate that three fourth of the emigrants paid a minimum of one thousands Ethiopian Birr for the emigration process. In relation to the source of the money which spent for the process, forty one percent stated that the money they spent got from their family while thirty percent revealed that the money for the process was from loan. Similarly, sixteen percent of them revealed that the money paid for process was from their own personal savings, twelve percent did not pay any money for the process at all and the rest one percent indicated that the employment agencies paid the process money in advance and the repayment to be settled later. In general this fact shows that families and loan took the lion's share of the travel and processing expenses of workers to the Middle East counters.

In relation to the means of transportation of emigrants, it s observed that ninety nine percent travelled to these countries by plane where as only one percent travelled by car through crossing border. In connection with this, the process of time has a major role in migrant people life. In other words, the shortest the time for emigration process the most preferred by the migrants. In this regard, the spent for the emigration process is indicated in table 3.

Table: 3 Response of Respondents on waiting time for Migration

	Time spent for the emigration process (in months)				
	One	Two	Three	Four	Above four
Number of Respondents	21	21	29	6	23
Total	100				

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Ways of Emigration, Medical examination, and Visa issues

The means/ways selected to go to the host country has its own impact on the overall condition of the migrants in their destined country. In other words, at least theoretically believed that if people are emigrate legally then their right will be better respected in the host countries and the vice versa.

Fifty five percent of emigrants revealed that they travelled to these countries through legally authorized employment agencies in Ethiopia. On the other side, seventeen percent of them utilized illegal brokers/individuals while twenty seven percent went through family/friends attachment and while the rest one percent went through Hajj and O'Mara Pilgrim journey.

Medical examination plays an important role in sending of domestic workers to the receiving countries. In this regard, ninety two percent of the respondents stated that they performed health check up before moved to these counties and the rest eight percent did not took health check before they departure. These emigrants did not possess health certificate due to the fact that they did not have money, were in hurry to perform it and health check ups were not an obligation for Hajj and O'Mara Pilgrims.

It s argued that the contractual years for work has both positive and negative impacts on the relationship of the employers and the domestic workers. That means the longer the visa or the service year the more positive relationship it created between the

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two and the vice versa. Asked as to the duration of the visa, six percent got for one year, sixty eight percent of them for two years, fifteen percent for three year, five percent for more than three year, four percent for three months and the rest two percent failed to reflect on the issue.

Type of work they engaged in

Many studies about Ethiopian workers in the Middle East countries revealed that these emigrants are engage in domestic activities. This is also proved by this research. Among the sampled respondents seventy two percent of them worked as domestic assistants, five percent of them as drivers, twelve percent served as baby sitter, three percent worked as guard, two percent as waitress, two percent as sales girls, two percent as construction workers and the rest two percent as an accountant in their stay in the Middle East countries.

With regards of getting employment in the host countries, eighty six percent got job immediately they reached these countries and whereas fourteen percent of them did not get job immediately. Reasons for delayed employment include no immediate demand for the workers, assigned employers were not around during arrival and those who emigrate illegally need to seek job by themselves.

Issue of protection of Rights

Many international conventions argued that individual human rights must be protected in the receiving countries. This is particularly true with regards the 1990

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International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. This convention in its Article 18 (1) stated that Migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to equality with nationals of the State concerned before the courts and tribunals. The subjects stated that their rights were protected by law while they were in these countries, twenty four percent of the respondents underlined that they believe their right were protected by law, seventy three percent believed that their rights not were protected by law and the rest three percent prefer to be silent on this issue. The respondents enumerated their reasons why they believed that their rights were not protected by law. These include;

- I. Many problems and challenges they faced include verbal abuse, physical injuries, rape, confinement etc.
- II. No one particularly (police, court) protect us except God
- III. Don't have the right of free movement
- IV. They illegally emigrants and did not have legal protection
- V. No one want to take our case to the respective authorities
- VI. Forced to work longer hours beyond the original contractual agreement

Regarding their treatment asked if they were exposed to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Twenty six percent of them were exposed to such in human treatment which includes obligation to engage in additional work, physical

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injuries, lack of adequate food, working in confinement, absence of extra cloths, imprisonment without fault, not payment of salary and other related in human treatments.

On the other hand, seventy two percent explained that they did not experience such in human treatment in their stay. The reaming two percent were silent on this issue.

As to the freedom of religions practices and cultural norms while they were there, forty one percent of them revealed that they did not encounter such problems while fifty nine percent of them stated that they experienced such problems. This includes the employers want to wear their religion cloths, they want us to pray like their religion, they did not give us the right to practice our religion, they influenced us to follow their religion without our will, we are forced to pray according to our religion by hiding in toilet rooms fearing of caught by them and others influences were observed.

Issue of freedom of communication, on time salary payment, travel documents

The law states that migrant worker shall not be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, correspondence or other communications. In this regard, sixty eight percent of the respondents argued that they without intervene of their employers communicate with their families in Ethiopia through phone, post or e-mail while thirty two percent of them said this was unthinkable. They further stated that their employers discouraged to communicate with their families due to;

- I. Fearing that if we communicate we will escape from their homes

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- II. It depends on the wills of the employers to contact with our families particularly through phone
- III. They have a fear when we ask a phone to call to our families
- IV. Sometimes they allowed us to make a phone call once a month

Legally or morally domestic workers should be paid their salary on time since they work in foreign land in order to help their families and relatives. In here seventy two percent received their salary on time whereas twenty seven percent of them stated that the employers did not pay their salary on time. According to them, the employer did not pay salary on time due to many reasons including used it as a grantee, sometimes did not pay salary, prefer to pay four or five month salary in sum and others. One percent of the respondent did not respond on this issue since he was not a paid worker in his stay.

Asked about where their travel documents (passport) were kept during their contractual time, eighty four percent said their passport were kept with their employers, twelve percent with themselves, one percent with their employment agencies and two percent of the respondents did not respond on this issue.

Issue of equality before law

Migrant workers should be treated equally in courts of receiving countries whenever the need arise. In this regard, eighteen percent of the respondents believed that the police and courts equally serve them whenever problems arise between them and their employers, forty percent reacted that the police and courts do not equally treat them

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whenever problems arise. They mentioned that they observed the injustice of the legal system towards them which were manifested through the courts partiality to their citizens, the police only hear the employers, the police are bribed by the employers so they support them and consider us a slave who have no right at all. Twenty six percent did not experience such events in their stay so that it is difficult to them to comment on this issue. On the other hand, sixteen percent of the respondents did not respond on this case.

On the ground of not fulfilling the contractual agreement, nine percent were imprisoned, eighty two percent of them were not imprisoned and nine percent remain silent. This shows that though it is a small number who are imprisoned on the ground of not fulfilling the contractual agreement it is illegal and contrary to the international conventions.

Similarly, the respondents asked if they were ever imprisoned by police at least once in their stay, sixty seven percent were not arrested, twenty five percent of them stated they were imprisoned by police at least once; eight percent remain silent on this issue. Those imprisoned was for one or the following reasons;

- I. They escaped from their employers house and caught and imprisoned
- II. They were immigrants without visa and passport
- III. Surrendered to the police in order to repatriated
- IV. Quarreled with member of the family and imprisoned

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V. Caught while selling Alcohol

VI. Considered as a threat to the family

Issue of legality and number of employers served

As to the frequency of changes of work place, fifty six percent of them worked only for one employer, twenty two percent for two employers, six percent for three employers, three percent for five employers and the rest thirteen served more than five employers in their stay. In connection with this, fifteen percent worked for more than one employer with contractual agreement which is legally accepted. On the other hand, thirty five percent worked for more than one employer and their contractual agreement was illegal. The rest fifty percent stated they worked for one employer with legal contractual agreement.

Issues related Ethiopian Embassies/Consular

In such kind of transaction, embassies play an important role. The embassies are the one which defend the rights of their citizens in the host countries. Embassies/consular in these countries also have decisive role in protecting the rights of these domestic workers in many aspects. In short more is expected from embassies.

In this regard, whether Ethiopian Embassies/consular gave the necessary support in the time of need, forty percent of the respondents argued that the embassy did not give the support as needed. The respondents also forwarded the possible reasons for such problems including;

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- I. The embassy did not recognized us(domestic workers)
- II. Official in the Ethiopia embassies did not respond to our phone call in time of need
- III. The embassy did not respond timely to help us
- IV. The embassy officials did not listen our problem and rather instructed us to work in peace with employers
- V. The embassy did not care for the workers
- VI. We did not have a formal contact with the embassy and also not known where it is found
- VII. The embassy did not support those Ethiopians who illegally enter to that country
- VIII. The embassy is unable to support or take action because of its capacity limitation.

On the other hand, seventeen percent mentioned that Ethiopian Embassies/consular's given them all support in time of need, and the rest forty three percent did not respond on this issue since they did not visit the embassies for help or other purpose even at once.

In line with this, the respondents also gave the chance to forward their opinions about what Ethiopian embassies/consular should do to help Ethiopian domestic workers. Accordingly, they forwarded that Ethiopian embassies should help Ethiopians who are in need of help. In addition, they should establish relationship with employment agencies and conduct inspection. Besides, Ethiopian embassies should advise domestic workers

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before they go and after reached in these countries. Moreover, they should register and recognized all Ethiopian domestic workers who live and work in that particular country. Furthermore, they should notify the duties and rights to the domestic workers and protect their rights when the need is arise.

They also pointed out other activities which Ethiopian embassies must perform including follow up of domestic workers on regular basis, treat domestic workers politely, perform their duty/responsibility properly, take a good experience from other countries such as Philippines embassies about how to protect their citizens rights, have a good feeling and sympathy for their fellow Ethiopians, develop a greater power with regard to domestic workers, should not allowed employers to seize domestic workers passport, organize domestic workers through strong associations, represent them in time of negotiation with employers, police and courts and contact with employers and relevant authorities and solve problems whenever arises.

Issue of Information, Training, Salary and Health

Having enough information about the type of work they are going to engaged in, its salary and related issues have a decisive role in the process of migration. The sampled respondents were asked about weather they have been told about the type of work the will engaged in and its salary by the employment agencies or others, fifty six percent said they were told about it, forty three percent of them argued that they were told about it and the rest one percent prefer to remain silent on this case. In relation, asked about if they got the necessary training including language before they went to these countries, twelve

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percent of the respondents confirmed that they got the necessary training, seventy nine percent said they did not get any kind of training at all, seven percent of them believed that they got the necessary training partially and the rest two percent did not comment on it. From this fact it is possible to conclude that there is a huge gap in giving the necessary training in general and particularly that of language training before these workers went to the Middle East Countries.

Money is among the main motivators for migrants to migrate. This is also especially important in domestic worker who are under study in this research. The results show hereunder.

Table: 4 Response about their salary per month

	Salary Ranges per Month				
	(US \$)				
	100 Dollar	101-200	201-300	More than 301	No Answer
Number of Respondents	21	41	18	14	6
Total	100				

Source: Field Survey, 2013

In regard to their freedom to send money is limited by the employers or not, sixty six percent underlined the fact that they were free to send their money as they want; twenty nine percent were not free to send the money back to Ethiopia. The rest five

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percent of the respondents prefer to be silent on this issue. The workers were not free to send their money due to the fact that the employers send the money on their behalf, not allowed to go out from house, don't get salary on time, obliged to send salary once finished work contract and not know the language and the place of sending.

In relation to this, they were asked if they were able to bring their money and personal belongings when they return back to Ethiopia, seventy nine percent revealed that they were able to bring their money as well as personal belongings when they return back whereas twenty one percent claimed they were not able to bring for different reasons which includes; they return back through detention, the country's custom laws prevent them to do so, salary was unpaid and they did not have the chance to go out to market and buy some staff.

The issue of access to health facilities in time of need is another important factor that must be considered in dealing with domestic workers' issue. Many conventions state that domestic workers have the right to medical treatment whenever their health conditions deteriorate. In this regard, seventy two percent of them confirmed that they received the necessary medical treatment when ill; seven percent of them did not need medical treatment while they were there and the rest twenty one percent did not get appropriate medical treatment in time of need. They argued that when they are ill the employers could not believe them; due to this they go to the hospital by themselves and get the treatment at their own expenses. Besides, the employers are generally careless particularly to Ethiopian Domestic workers' health condition.

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Issue related to working hours, rest time, workload and others

Many laws particularly that of International Labor Organization (ILO) standards clearly indicated that any workers must work eight hours per day. In this regard, the working hours of the Ethiopian is indicated in table 5.

Table: 5 Response about their working hours per Day

	Working hours per Day								
	8	10	12	16	17	18	19	20	It depends on the type of work
Number of Respondents	14	1	33	36	2	4	1	4	5
Total	100								

It is possible to conclude that Ethiopian domestic workers working hours are beyond the international standards and they worked for additional hours in the Middle East countries.

Regarding their leave or rest day, thirteen percent rest once in a week, nineteen percent stated take leave once in fifteen days, nineteen percent of them was take rest once in a month, forty eight percent of them said they did not take a leave at all and the rest one percent argued they take leave only on Ethiopian holidays time.

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In relation to work load in their employer's house, seventy four percent underlined the fact that there was a workload in their employer's house and the rest twenty six percent said no workload in their employer's house.

It is known that a paid employee must work only for employer. In other words, an employee should work for one employer if not part time. In this regard, the respondents (forty percent) made a contractual agreement to work for one employer with a given salary but were obliged to work for another person without additional payment. These additional people include; families and friends of original employer and neighbors and others.

As mentioned earlier domestic workers work and live with their employers in most of the time. As a result, their food and shelter are provided by the employers. With regard to provision of food, seventy seven percent confirmed that they were provided enough food and whereas twenty one was not provided enough food by their employers and the rest two percent did not respond on this issue. The possible reason why employers did not provide enough food are include the employers were so greedy to provide enough food, expect workers to only work not eat, in some cases there was not enough food in the house for the employers themselves, they did not give the food on time, so greedy they are they inspect and monitor the food item fearing that the workers will steal and eat food, sometime they provide a poisoned food and we exposed for more problems.

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Major problems faced in their stay in these countries

The respondents were asked to list down the major problems faced in their stay in these Middle East countries. Their response according to importance were include work load, language problems, confinement in one place, absence of legal protection, nonpayment of salary by employers, absence of agencies protection, starvation, sexual abuse/rape, imprisonment, physical injuries and leveled as a thief

In connection with this, the sampled respondents were asked what kind of major problems they hear about other fellow Ethiopians during their stay and their responses according to importance were confinement in one place, non payment of salary by employers, starvation, imprisonment, sexual abuse/rape, physical injuries, death accident/penalty, leveled as a thief, problem related to narcotic, and becoming a prostitute

Relationships with other Ethiopians

In many instances people of the same country who emigrate abroad would establish communities of their own. This community would also help them in many ways and serve as their center for many activities. Asked about if there are such communities where they form, fifty three percent revealed that Ethiopians have strong relationship and talk to each other on their leave day, six percent of them stated they meet each other through their established Ethiopian Associations, nineteen percent of the respondents pointed out that they have no contact and relationship with other Ethiopians at all, three percent contact with other Ethiopians who live in their neighborhood, two percent meet Ethiopians on holidays, eleven percent meet Ethiopian accidentally(such as in

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supermarket), five percent meet through telephone and the rest one percent pointed exchange letters with other Ethiopian through putting it in garbage . All this pictures shows that there are strong relationships and contact among Ethiopian is these countries.

Table: 6 Response about jobs they engaged in before immigrating to Middle East Countries

	Type of jobs/activities					No Answer
	Government employee	Private organization employee	Run own business	No Job	University Student	
Number of Respondents	10	31	17	39	1	2
Total	100					

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Issues related to their returns

Domestic workers decide to return back to home country for different reasons. In this regard, the reasons for them to return home country is tabulated in table 7.

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Table: 7 Responses of Respondents about their Returns

	Reasons for their Returns							
	own will	police detention	contract termination	health problems	Family sickness	vacation	work load	civil war in Lebanon
Number of respondents	7	16	55	7	5	6	2	2
Total	100							

Source: Field Survey, 2013

In connection with this, the respondents revealed the fact that how much money they brought with them when they returned back and for what purpose they spent it.

Table: 8 Responses about amount of money they brought

	Below 10,000 Birr	10,000- 20,000 Birr	20,000- 40,000 Birr	40,000- 60,000 Birr	Above 60,000 Birr	No money at all	No answer
Number of Respondents	15	20	21	18	16	2	8
Total	100						

Accordingly, eighteen percent of them stated that they open their own business. Such businesses include beauty salon, supermarket, taxi service and others. On the other

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hand, sixty four used the money to help their families, four percent spent the money for taking some training course, six percent did not respond due to the fact that they did not bring any money when returned, one percent used the money to build a house, one percent used the money for marriage, five percent confirmed that they simply wasted it and the rest one percent did not yet decide what to do with it.

Table: 9 Time of arrival to Ethiopia

	Less than a year	Between one-three years	Between Four-six years	Greater than six years	No Answer
Number of Respondents	38	26	12	8	16
Total	100				

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The issue of illegally migrating to Middle East countries

With regard to immigrating to the Middle East countries illegally, the majority (eighty two percent) totally opposed illegal migration to these countries, twelve percent support illegal migration; two percent argued that no difference at all between being legal and illegal migrant and the rest four percent remain silent on this issue. The majority respondents stated that illegal migration would creates many problems including: exposes for rape, bodily injures and even to extent of death. In addition, it prevents the free movement of the migrants and exposes for arrest and detention. Besides, it creates

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physical and psychological impacts negatively. Moreover, illegal emigrants have no legal protection.

The expectation as to what measures the Ethiopian government should take with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers who immigrate to the Middle East countries. The respondents answer summarized finding is in table 10.

Table: 10 Responses about how what measures the Ethiopian government should take with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers

Issue	Percent
Make sure that domestic workers emigrate there legally	41
Control Employment Agencies	25
Give the necessary support and legal protection in the host countries through its embassies/consular	23
Legally hinder/prevent journeys to the Middle East Countries	4
There is no solution to the problem at all	1
No answer	6
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

The issue of Employment Agencies

In such kind of transaction, employment agencies play an important role. These agencies are the one which have contact both to the employees and the employers.

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Legally speaking, these agencies required to follow up and take the necessary measures with regard to the employees. In short much more is expected from such agencies.

The experience of the workers with regards to in carrying out their responsibilities, seventy eight percent criticized the agencies being not responsible and did not follow up their situations at all. They stated that these agencies main concern is the transaction of the money not the workers. In addition, there is no legal office which control them so that many Ethiopian domestic workers face sever problems to extent of death in these countries. Besides, in case of problems the agencies stands with the employers since it is a matter of money. Moreover, they cease their relationship once they got their money. Furthermore, they are much cruel than the actual employers themselves. In short, employment agencies did not help, verbally abuse and sometime beat them. Their principle is that “you came here to work so that you must work in any condition”. Contrary to this, some fourteen percent believed that employment agencies gave the needed help and follow them as required, four percent have no answer in this question for they emigrated to these counties not through employment agencies and the rest four percent stated employment agencies help them somehow partially in time of need.

Regarding whether they are happy or not in their stay in Middle East countries; twenty four percent were happy in their stay whereas the rest sixty eight percent argued in the opposite. That means they were not happy in their stay since there was heavy workload and everything done according to the wish of the employers. In addition, they faced many problems and challenges and exposed for depression, loss of hope and

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confidence. Besides, they did not have freedom at all. Moreover, living apart from family and own country is not pleasant and full of frustration. Furthermore, they stated happiness is in yours country and did not get elsewhere. The rest eight percent of the respondents prefer to silent on this issue.

As to the question related to examining their expectation and actual achievement in general, twenty eight percent argued that they achieved their dreams (work and get money), sixty four percent did not achieve their dreams at all, seven percent achieve their dreams partially and the rest one percent did not reflect on this question.

CHAPTER FIVE

*Conclusion and Recommendation**Summary of Major Findings*

Migration is a global issue which involves every nation of the world. Thus every country has at one time been the origin, destination or transit for migrants. People chose or are forced to migrate for many reasons among which economic and political are the major factors. History shows that once people migrate to another country they are exposed and encounter many problems and challenges. These challenges include abuse of their human rights which is manifested through physical injuries, rape, confinement, leveled as a thief and others. Besides, the way of migrant's transits in itself makes the life of migrants more badly. In other words, most migrants transit to receiving countries through illegal routes so that they are exposed to many problems; to the extent of losing their lives. As a result, migration and migrants have become one of the most crucial issues of the day.

Many international legal instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), The United Nations International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), The United Nations International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and others clearly stated that migrant's rights must be protected in receiving countries. Though not yet put into force, the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their

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Families was the first in its kind to deal with migrants and their families in a detailed. This convention was the first of its kind to deal with migrant workers rights in exhaustively.

It is argued that migrants have positive as well as negative impacts both in home and receiving countries. To begin with, to the home countries, migrants are the source of remittances in foreign currency; migrants return back with capital and add their own share in their development of the country of origin. In addition, they also return back with experience and know how even new outlook about democracy and human rights and play a positive role in the building of their origin country. On the other hand, migration may negatively affect the home country since most of the time it is the young workforce that migrate and this creates a labour shortages in the country.

Similarly, it is observed that migrants are a blessing to the receiving countries in many instances. This is due to the fact that migrants fill or are engaged in those types of jobs which require a large labour input. Besides, receiving countries also get advantage from those educated migrants through brain drain that contributes to build their economy. On the other hand, receiving countries are also negatively affected from migrants in many cases which include increased job competition, increased of crime, drug trafficking, high cost for policing and justice system and the like.

Ethiopia which is a developing country has been affected by migration since long time. It has been observed that in earlier times, Ethiopians preferred to migrate to more developed countries in search of better opportunities, to get education and employment

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and better living conditions. But, recent year's experience shows that a great number of Ethiopians migrate to the Middle Eastern countries for the main reason of employment as domestic workers.

In this study it is revealed that the majority of Ethiopian domestic workers in the Middle East countries are females, young in age, single and either lived in Addis Ababa as a transit t for before they migrate to the Middle Eastern countries. It was found out that most work in the Middle Eastern countries for a maximum of four years.

It has been observed that besides employment agencies, family members and friends play crucial role in dissemination of information about the possibility of migrating to the Middle East countries for job opportunities. In addition, the greater number of the domestic workers migrates with the intention of working in these countries for some time, saving money and returning back to their country with their saving .To achieve their aim, and they chose to migrate to Lebanon, Dubai (UAE) and Kuwait as their first preferences respectively.

It is observed that many of these migrants at least paid some amount of money to process migration. In relation to means of transportation of migration, air travel was the main means of transportation for the majority of these domestic workers to reach their destination.

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This study further revealed the fact that half of the domestic workers migrated through legally authorized employment agencies found in Ethiopia. In addition, family/friends attachment also had significant role in this regard.

The majority of these domestic workers took medical examination / health check up before they went to these countries. Besides, it is proved that most of Ethiopian migrants engaged as domestic workers/helpers in these Middle East countries. Thus, their job includes domestic workers (helpers), baby sitters, guards and drivers. Most of them also got job immediately upon their arrival to these countries. It is also observed that on average nearly half of them received U.S 101-200 per month.

Although, most of them explained that they did not believe that their rights were protected by law while they were in these countries, some of them explained that they did not experience such inhuman treatment or abuse of human rights during their stay.

It has been seen that religious difference creates major problems between the domestic workers and their employers during their stay. On the other hand, most of them confirmed that they were free to communicate with their families through any means of communication. Furthermore, most of them stated that their travel documents (passport) were kept with their employers and also believed that the police and courts are did not fairly serve them whenever problem arose.

It has been seen that many problems and challenges were faced Ethiopian domestic workers. To begin with, employment agencies did not support them when

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needed. As a result, they were exposed to human right abuse, physical injuries and sexual harassment/rape and sometimes to the extent of losing their lives. In addition; it is observed that they did not have legal protection at all. Moreover, work load, language problems, confinement in one place and nonpayment of salary by the employers aggravated their situation more. Furthermore, police arrests and detention was the major challenges for Ethiopian migrants in these countries.

It is observed that at least half of Ethiopian domestic workers maintain strong relationships among each other. But, this was not true in relation to either Employment agencies or Ethiopian embassies/consular. This in turn hindered domestic worker not to gets the necessary support from both the Employment agencies and Ethiopian embassies/consulates.

It has been pointed out that most of the domestic workers invest their earned money for the purpose of helping of their families and opening their own business. Furthermore, it is found out the majority of Ethiopian domestic workers did not achieve their dreams. In other words, their expectations and achievements were not one and the same.

Implication for social work practice, education and policy (Recommendation)

Although many of Ethiopian domestic workers who worked in the Middle East countries were able to economically change their lives as well as their families to some extent, they could not achieve all their expectations. Besides, the domestic workers faced

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many problems and challenges in their stay in these countries. Therefore, the following measures are recommended to tackle the problems and challenges.

- I. Social workers must work towards to create a strong and close relationship with Ethiopian Embassies, Employment Agencies and the domestic workers in receiving countries. This will facilitate easy/smooth transaction of the business whenever problems are arising.
- II. Social workers should advocate and struggle the country, Ethiopia to ratify The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families which will provide better safeguards to migrant workers.
- III. Social workers must work closely with the Ethiopian government in order to close down the illegal channel through which domestic workers immigrate to the Middle East countries and take legal measure of those brokers.
- IV. Social worker should advocate to pass national law which enforces Employment Agencies to regularly report to the concerned government body about the status of domestic workers they send must be put in place.
- V. Employments Agencies must follow up their domestic workers they sent on regular basis, help solve their problems as soon as possible and gather adequate and reliable information. In addition, they should operate according to the law and in cooperation with the relevant government offices. In this regard, social workers

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have the duty for the fulfillment of this issue in cooperation with the concerned bodies.

- VI. Ethiopian embassies in Middle East Countries must take a bench mark from other countries experiences such as the Philippines on how to help domestic workers who are in trouble in these countries and apply it. Social workers must help to identify best practices through research and provide the best alternatives.
- VII. The Ethiopian government must directly contact and negotiate with host countries whenever problems in relation to domestic workers arise.
- VIII. Social work can intervene through educating of individual Ethiopians to only use legally recognized recruitment agencies when they plan to go to Middle East countries as domestic workers.
- IX. Social work could be an active promoter of a national awareness creation campaigns, dialogue, and public discussion about the issue of migration to these countries must be made in collaboration with all stake holders.
- X. Ethiopian Domestic workers once they are in host countries, they should respect the law and culture of the host nation and refrain from illegal activities and practices. In this regard, social workers could be a best alternatives in teaching of culture and norms of host countries to the emigrants.

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- XI. A law which enforce the Employment Agencies to train the Domestic workers in language, how to operate modern domestic utilities and other related issue must be proclaimed.
- XII. The Ethiopian government should expand domestic job opportunities in order to stop or at least reduce Ethiopians Migration to the Middle East countries. Here, social work plays a great role in poverty reduction in the country.

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Interview

Experts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Experts in the Ministry of Labor Social and Affairs

Ato Dawud Yimer, from private employment agency

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF RE-LINCESED PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN ETHIOPIA

No	. Name of Agency	Licensed to send
1	3M PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
2	ABDULLATIF SHAMSY PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
3	ABIMIFTA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
4	ADEM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
5	AL LODDE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
6	AL-AFRA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
7	AL-BESHIR FOREIGN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
8	ALEM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
9	AL-ESIMAEEL COMMISSION AGENT	Kuwait
10	AWEL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
11	AWQURRA PRIVATE RECRUITMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
12	BEST PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
13	DAGMELA INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
14	DAWENT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
15	DIMAS PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
16	EFOYTA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
17	ETHIO-KUWAIT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
18	ETHIOPIA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
19	FAYZA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
20	FERE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait

21	FISEHA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Dubai and Kuwait
22	FITAW PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
23	FORTUNA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
24	FUAD PLC. & PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
25	G.M.A. PLC. And PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
26	HABESHA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
27	HANNI PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
28	HAWALLY PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
29	HIBRET PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
30	HIETALA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
31	JAMIYA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
32	JENET PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
33	JEMAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
34	MAHDER PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
35	MEFTHE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENC	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
36	MEMLEKA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
37	MERIYAZE GENERAL BUSINESS P.L.C	Kuwait
38	NATAN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
39	NESIB PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
40	NILE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
41	O2 BEKA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
42	SABRINE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
43	SALEM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
44	SEFE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait

45	SEHA JOB HANT & RECRUITMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
46	SENAYT PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
47	TARGET PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
48	TK EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
49	TOM PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENC	Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Dubai
50	TRUST POLY CLINIC PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
51	YANET PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
52	YASSIN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait and Saudi Arabia
53	ZEHARA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
54	ZUVEYDA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
55	NEHMIA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Dubai
56	Al-Rhiala PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
57	Aw0l-Ali PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
58	Sofia PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
59	EYERUS PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Dubai
60	SARA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Saudi Arabia
61	BEMNET PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
62	MUZDULEFA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Dubai
63	FANOS PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
64	FEKER PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
65	KAMIL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait
66	RAHLA PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Dubai
67	ABUZER PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY	Kuwait

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA)

APPENDIXS II

Summary of Respondents

Table 4:1 Summary of sampled Respondents by sex, level of education and duration of stay

	Sex		Level of Education			Duration of stay in the Middle East Countries				
	Male	Female	Below grade 8th	8-12 Grade	Diploma and Degree	Less than one year	Two years	Three years	Four years and above	No answer
Number of Respondents	15	85	19	67	14	5	23	22	35	15
Total	100		100			100				

*Source: field survey, 2013

Table 4.2 Summary of sampled Respondents by Age, Marital status and place of living

	Age			Marital status			Place of living	
	15-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	married	Single	divorced	Addis Ababa	Country side
Number of Respondents	59	29	12	19	74	7	79	21
Total	100			100			100	

Source: field survey, 2013

Table 4.3 Information about the possibility of Emigrating to the Middle East countries

Source of information about Emigration	Number of Respondents
From their families or friends	63
Employment agencies	35
individual brokers	2
Total	100

Source: field survey, 2013

Table 4.4 the motive behind their Emigration

the motive behind their Emigration	Number of Respondents
to work in these countries for some time and return to their country with capital	81
To use these countries as a transit and further migrate to North America and European countries.	14
To permanently live these countries	3
Not specific about their motive behind their emigration either of one of the three motives suits them	2
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.5 Responses of the respondents on their destination Countries

	Middle East Countries									
	Yemen	Kuwait	Syria	Qatar	Lebanon	Dubai(UAE)	Bahrain	Saudi Arabia	Oman	
Number of Respondents	2	16	2	7	28	26	3	15	1	
Total	100									

Table 4.6 Responses of the respondents on cost and source of money for emigration

	Cost for Emigration				Source of the Money for Emigration				
	Free of charges	1,000-5,000 Eth. Birr	5,000-10,000 Eth. Birr	More than 10,000 Eth. Birr	family	loan	personal savings	employment agencies	No paid at all
Number of Respondents	14	29	36	21	41	30	16	1	12
Total	100								

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.7 Response of Respondents on time and means of transportation for Migration

	Time spent for the emigration process(in months)					Means of Transportation	
	One	two	three	four and above	Above four	Airplane	On foot through crossing borders
Number of Respondents	21	21	29	6	23	99	1
Total	100					100	

Source: Field survey, 2013

Table 4.8 Response of Respondents on ways of Emigration

Ways/Means of Emigration	Number of Respondents
Through legally authorized employment agencies in Ethiopia.	55
Through illegal agencies/individuals	17
Through family/friends attachment	27
Through Hajj and O'Mara Pilgrim journey.	1
Total	100

Table 4.9 Response of Respondents on Medical Examination

Issue	Number of Respondents
Took Medical Checkup before they went.	92
Did not took Medical Checkup before they went	8
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.10 Responses of the respondents on duration of their visa

	Duration of the Visa					
	One year	Two year	Three year	More than three years	Three months	No answer
Number of Respondents	6	68	15	5	4	2
Total	100					

Table 4.11 Response of Respondents on type of work they engaged in

Type of work	Number of Respondents
Domestic Assistants	72
Drivers	5
Baby sitters	12
Guard	3
waitress	2
Sales girls	2
Construction workers	2
Accountants	2
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.12 Response of Respondents on Getting of jobs immediately on Arrival

Issue	Number of Respondents
Get jobs upon arrival	86
Did not get jobs upon arrival	14
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.13 Response of Respondents on issue of protection of Rights

Issue	Number of Respondents
Believe their right were protected by law	24
Do not believe their rights were protected by law	73
No Answer	3
Total	100

Table 4.14 Response of Respondents on issue exposing to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Issue	Number of Respondents
Exposed to such in human treatment	26
Did not exposed to such in human treatment	72
No Answer	2
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.15 Response of Respondents on issue freedom of religion practice and cultural norms

Issue	Number of Respondents
Did not encounter such problems at all	41
Experienced such problems	59
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.16 Response of Respondents on issue freedom of communication

Issue	Number of Respondents
Communicate with their families in Ethiopia through phone, post or e-mail freely, without intervene of their employers	68
Not communicate with their families in Ethiopia freely	32
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.17 Response of Respondents on issue of timely paying of their salaries

Issue	Number of Respondents
Employers paid salary on time	72
Employers do not pay salary on time	27
No answer	1
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.18 Response of Respondents on issue of travel documents

Where was the travel documents(passport) kept	Number of Respondents
With Employers	84
With Employment Agencies	1
With the Domestic workers	12
No answer	2
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.19 Response of Respondents on issue of equality before law

Issue	Number of Respondents
The police and courts equally serve them whenever problems arise	18
The police and courts do not equally treat whenever problems arise.	40
Did not experience such events in their stay	26
No answer	16
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.20 Response of Respondents on issue imprisonment due to not fulfilling of their contractual obligation

Issue	Number of Respondents
Imprisoned for not fulfilling their contractual agreement	9
Not imprisoned	82
No answer	9
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.21 Response of Respondents on issue of arrested by police

Issue	Number of Respondents
Arrested by police	25
Not arrested by police	67
No answer	8
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.22 Response of Respondents on issue of for how many employers they worked

	Number of Employers					The legality nature of the work		
	One	Two	Three	five	More than five	Worked for more than one employer with legally	Worked for more than one employer illegally	Worked for one employer with legally
Number of Respondents.	56	22	6	3	13	15	35	50
Total	100							

Table 4.23 Response of Respondents on issue Ethiopian Embassies/consular support

Issue	Number of Respondents
The embassy did not gave the support as needed	40
Ethiopian Embassies/consular's gave all needed support in time of need	17
Did not visit the embassies for help or other purpose even at once.	43
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.24 Response of Respondents on issue of Information and Training

	Told about the type of work they engaged in and amount of salary paid before they left to these countries			Received the necessary training (including language) before they went			
	Yes we told about it	We did not told about it	No answer	Yes	No	Partially	No answer
Number of Respondents	56	43	1	12	79	7	2
Total	100			100			

Source: Field survey, 2013

Table 4.25 Response about their salary per month

	Salary Ranges per Month (US \$)				
	100	101- 200	201- 300	More than 301	No Answer
Number of Respondents	21	41	18	14	6
Total	100				

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.26 Response of Respondents on issue of freedom to send money back and able to brought their money and personal belongings when they return back to Ethiopia

	Freedom to send money back to Ethiopia			Brought their money and personal to Ethiopia	
	Yes, we were free	No freedom at all	No answer	Yes, we brought	No, we did not brought
Number of Respondents	66	29	5	79	21
Total	100			100	

Source: Field survey, 2013

Table 4.27 Response of Respondents on issue access to health facilities

Issue	Number of Respondents
received the necessary medical treatment when ill	72
Did not need medical in time of need.	7
Did not get appropriate medical treatment	21
Total	100

Table 4.28 Response about their working hours per Day

	Working hours per Day								
	8	10	12	16	17	18	19	20	It depends on the type of work
Number of Respondents	14	1	33	36	2	4	1	4	5
Total	100								

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.29 Response of Respondents on issue of leave day and work load

	Leave day					Work load	
	In Week	In fifteen days	in a month,	No leave at all	Only on Ethiopian holidays	Yes there was work	No there was no work load
Number of Respondents	13	19	19	48	1	74	26
Total	100					100	

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.30 Response of Respondents on issue provision of enough food by the Employers

Issue	Number of Respondents
Employers provided enough	77
Employers did not provided enough food	21
No answer	2
Total	100

Table 4.31 Response of Respondents on issue of existing Relationships with other Ethiopians

Relationships with other Ethiopians	Number of Respondents
Contact Ethiopians on their leave day	53
Contact Ethiopians through their established Ethiopian Associations	6
No contact with other Ethiopians	19
Have contact with Ethiopians who live their neighborhood	3
Contact Ethiopians accidentally	11
meet Ethiopians on holidays	2
Contact through Telephones	5
Exchange letters with other Ethiopian through putting it in garbage	1
Total	100

Table 4.32 Response about jobs they engaged in before immigrating to Middle East Countries

	Type of jobs/activities					No Answer
	Government employee	Private organization employee	Run own business	No Job	University Student	
Number of Respondents	10	31	17	39	1	2
Total	100					

Table 4.33 Response of Respondents about their Returns

	Reasons for their Returns							
	own will	police detention	contract termination	health problems	Family	vacation	work load	civil war in
Number of respondents	7	16	55	7	5	6	2	2
Total	100							

Table 4.34 Responses about amount of money they brought

	Below 10,000 Birr	10,000- 20,000 Birr	20,000- 40,000 Birr	40,000- 60,000 Birr	Above 60,000 Birr	No money at all	No answer
Number of Respondents	15	20	21	18	16	2	8
Total	100						

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.35 Time of arrival to Ethiopia

	Less than a year	Between one- three years	Between Four-six years	Greater than six years	No Answer
Number of Respondents	38	26	12	8	16
Total	100				

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.36 Response of Respondents on issue of illegal migration

Issue	Number of Respondents
Support illegal migration	12
Did not support illegal migration	82
No answer	4
No difference between legal and illegal migration	2
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.37 Responses about how what measures the Ethiopian government should take with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers

Issue	Percent
Control that they (domestic workers) emigrate there legally	41
Control Employment Agencies	25
Give the necessary support and legal protection in the host countries through its embassies/consular's	23
Legally prevent journeys to the Middle East Countries	4
No solution to the problem at all	1
No answer	6
Total	100

Table 4.38 Response of Respondents on issue of employment agencies

Issue	Number of Respondents
Employment agencies did not care and support the workers	14
Employment agencies care and support for the workers	78
No answer	4
Partially gave support	4
Total	100

Table 4.39 Response of Respondents on issue of their happiness and achieving of dreams

	The issue of happiness about their stay			Their expectation and practical achievement				
	Happy	Not happy	No answer	Achieve their dreams	Did not achieve	Achieve their dreams partially	No answer	
Number of Respondents	24	68	8	28	64	7	1	
Total	100			100				

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የድህረ-ምረቃ ትምህርት ቤት

ይህ ቃለ መጠይቅ የተዘጋጀው ወደ ተለያዩ የአረብ ሐገራት ለሥራ ሄደው የተመለሱ ኢትዮጵያውያንን በአረብ ሐገራት ቆይታቸው ያሳለፉትንና ያጋጠሟቸውን ችግሮች ለይቶ በማወጣት የመፍትሄ ሃሳብ ለማስቀመጥ ነው። ከዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ቤት የድህረ-ምረቃ ፕሮግራም የመመረቂያ ጽሁፍ ለመጻፍ ይውላል። በመሆኑም ይህንን አላማ ለማሳካት የእናንተ ምላሾች ትክክለኛ የሆነ መረጃና መልስ መስጠት ወሳኝነት አለው። በመጨረሻም ለምታደርጉኝ ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ።

ማሳሰቢያ:-

- ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም
- የመረጡትን መልስ ፊደል ያክብቡ

ጥያቄዎች

1. ያታ ወንድ ሴት
2. እድሜ
 ሀ/ ከ15 ዓመት እና በታች ለ/ ከ15-25 ዓመት ሐ/ ከ26-35 ዓመት
 መ/ ከ36-45 ዓመት ሠ/ ከ46 ዓመት በላይ
3. የትምህርት ደረጃ
 ሀ/ ከ8ኛ ክፍል በታች ለ/ ከ8-12ኛ ሐ/ ዲፕሎማ መ/ ዲግሪና ከዛ በላይ
4. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት ከመሄዶ በፊት የሚኖሩበት ቦታ
 ሀ/ አዲስ አበባ ለ/ ክፍለ ሐገር/ቦታው ይጠቀስ/-----
5. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ
 ሀ/ ያገባ ለ/ ያላገባ ሐ/ የተፋታ መ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----
6. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት መሄድ እንደሚቻል ከየት ለሙ?
 ሀ/ ከገደኞችና ቤተሰብ ለ/ ከሥራ አገናኝ ኤጀንሲዎች
 ሐ/ ከሌሎች ይገለጽ -----
7. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት ለመሄድ ሲያስቡ አላማዎ ምን ነበር?
 ሀ/ የተወሰነ ጊዜ ሰርቶ ወደ ሐገር ቤት መመለስ
 ለ/ የተወሰነ ጊዜ አረብ ሐገር ቆይቶ ወደ አውሮፓና አሜሪካ መሻገር

ሐ/ በአረብ ሀገር ለመኖር
መ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

8. ወደ የትኛው የአረብ ሐገር ሄዱ?

ሀ/ የመን ለ/ ከ-ዌት ሐ/ ሶርያ መ/ ኳታር ሠ/ ሊባኖስ ረ/ ዱባይ
ቀ/ ሳዊዲ አረቢያ በ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

9. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት ለመሄድ በአማካይ ምን ያህል ብር ከፈለጉ?

ሀ/ በገን ለ/ 1,000-5,000 ብር ሐ/ ከ5,000-1,0000 ብር መ/ ከ10,000 ብር በላይ

10. ወደ አረብ ሀገር ለመሄድ የሚከፈለውን ብር ከየት አገኙ?

ሀ/ ከራሴ ወጪ በማድረግ ለ/ ተበድሬ ሐ/ ከቤተሰብ መ/ ከሌላ

ይገለጽ -----

11. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት ለመሄድ የተጠቀሙት መንገድ ምንድነው?

ሀ/ ሕጋዊ የአሠሪና ሠራተኛ አገናኝ ድርጅት በመጠቀም
ለ/ ህጋዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶችና/ግለሰቦችን በመጠቀም
ሐ/ በቤተሰብና ጋደኛ አማካይነት
መ/ ሌላ መንገድ ይገለጽ -----

12. ወደ አረብ ሀገር ከመሔዶት በፊት የጤና ምርመራ አድርገዋል?

ሀ/ አድርገደሁ ለ/ አላደረኩም

መልሶት አላደረኩም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

13. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት ለመሄድ በጠቅላላ ሂደቱ ስንት ጊዜ ፈጅ?

ሀ/ 1ወር ለ/ 2ወር ሐ/ 3ወር መ/ 4ወር ሠ/ ከ4ወር በላይ

14. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት በምን መንገድ/መመዳገፍ ሄዱ?

ሀ/ በጆልባ ለ/ በመኪና ሐ/ በአውሮፕላን መ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

15. ወደ መረጡት የአረብ ሐገር ሲሄዱ ያገኙት ቪዛ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ነው?

ሀ/ ለ1 ዓመት ለ/ ለ2 ዓመት ሐ/ ለ3 ዓመት መ/ ከሦስት ዓመት በላይ

16. ወደ አረብ ሐገራት የሄዱበት የስራ መስክ?

ሀ/ በቤት ሠራተኛነት

ለ/ በሾፌርነት

ሐ/ በግንባታ ሠራተኛነት

መ/ በሞግዚትነት

ሰ/ በዘበኝነት

ረ/ በሌላ መንገድ ይገለጹ -----

17. ወደ አረብ ሀገር እንደሄዱ ወዲያው ስራ አገኙ?

ሀ/ አግኝቻለሁ

ለ/ አላገኘሁም

መልሶት አላገኘሁም ከሆነ ለምን? -----

18. በአረብ ሀገራት ሳሉ መብቶች በሕግ የተጠበቀ ነበር ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ/ አላምንም

ለ/ አምናለሁ

መልሶት አላምንም ከሆነ ለምን? -----

19. በነዚህ የአረብ ሀገራት ሳሉ ለአደጋ፣ ኢ-ሰብዓዊ ለሆነ አያያዝ ወይም ቅጣት ተጋልጠው ያውቃሉ?

ሀ/ ተጋልጫለሁ

ለ/ አልተጋለጥኩም

መልሶት ተጋልጫለሁ ከሆነ በአሰሪዎ የደረሰቦትን የቅጣት አይነት ይዘርዝሩ -----

20. በአረብ ሐገራት ሳሉ ከፍላጎቶች ውጪ በግዳጅ ስራ እንዲሰሩ ተደርገዋል?

ሀ/ ተደርጊለሁ

ለ/ አልተደረከም

መልሶት በግድ እንድሰሩ ተደርጌያለሁ ከሆነ የሠሩትን የግዳጅ ስራ አይነት ቢዘረዝሩ -----

21. በአረብ ሀገራት ሳሉ ሐይማኖታዊ ስርዓቶች፣ ልምዶችና ባህሎች እንዳይከተሉ በአሠሪዎች ተከልክለዋል?

ሀ/ ተከልክያለሁ

ለ/ አልተከልክልኩም

መልሶት ተከልክያለሁ ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ -----

22. በአረብ ሐገራት ሳሉ ከቤተሰቦች ጋር በስልክ፣ ፖስታና ሌሎች መገናኛ መሣሪያዎች ያለ አሠሪዎች ጣልቃ ገብነት በየጊዜው ይገናኙ ነበር?

ሀ/ እገናኝ ነበር

ለ/ አልገናኝም

መልሶት አልገናኝም ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ -----

23. አሠሪዎችሽ/ህ በኮንትራት ስምምነታችሁ መሠረት በወቅቱ ደሞዝ ይከፍሉ ነበር?

ሀ/ይከፍላለሁ

ለ/አይከፍሉም

መልሶት አይከፍሉም ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ-----

24. በአረብ ሀገር ቆይታዎ የአገሪቱ ህግ በተለይ ፖሊስና ፍርድ ቤት ችግር በሚፈጠርበት ጊዜ አሠሪዎንና እርስዎን በእኩል ሁኔታ ይዳኙ ነበር?

ሀ/ አዎ

ለ/ አልነበረም

መልሶት አልነበረም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

25. በቆይታዎ የስራ ኮንትራት ስምምነቱን አላሞሉም ተብለው ታስረው ነበር?

ሀ/ አልታሰርኩም

ለ/ ታስረኛለሁ

26. የገዛ ዶክመንቶችና ፓስፖርቶ በቆይታዎ ጊዜ የት ነበር የተቀመጠው?

ሀ/ ከኔ ጋር

ለ/ ከአሰሪዎቼ ዘንድ

ሐ/ የወሰደኝ ኤጀንሲ ዘንድ

መ/ ሌላ ቦታ ይገለጽ -----

27. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ለመመለስ ሲሉ ፓስፖርቶንና ሌሎች የገዛ ዶክመንቶችን በኤጀንሲ ወይም በአሰሪዎች እንዳይወስዱ ተከልክለዋል?

ሀ/ አልተከለከልኩም

ለ/ ተከልክኛለሁ

መልሶት ተከልክኛለሁ ከሆነ ያለ ፓስፖርት ወደ ኢትዮጵያ እንዴት ተመለሱ?

28. በቆይታዎ ለስንት አሠሪዎች ተቀጥረው ሰሩ?

29. ከአንድ በላይ ለሆኑ አሠሪዎች ከሠሩ የስራ ስምምነቱ ህጋዊ ወይስ ህጋዊ ያልሆነ ነበር?

30. በአረብ ሐገር ቆይታዎ በፖሊስ ታስረው ያውቃሉ?

ሀ/ ታስራአለሁ ለ/ አልታሰርኩም
ሐ/ ከታሰሩ ለመታሰርዎ ምክንያቱ ምን ነበር ይገለጽ?

31. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ እንዲመለሱ ተይዘው ከነበረ ለምን እንደተያዙ በሚመለከታቸው ኃላፊዎች ተነግረዎታል?

ሀ/ ተነግሮኛል ለ/ አልተነገረኝም

32. ችግር ሲገጥሞት የኢትዮጵያ ኤምባሲ/ኮንሰሊር ተገቢውን ድጋፍ አድርገውሎታል?

ሀ/ አድርገውልኛል ለ/ አላደረጉልኝም

መልሶት አላደረጉልኝም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

33. በአረብ ሐገር ቆይታዎ የጤና መታወክ ችግር ሲደርስዎት ተገቢውን የህክምና ዕርዳታ አግኝተዋል?

ሀ/ አግኝቻለሁ ለ/ አላገኘሁም

መልሶት አላገኘሁም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

34. በአረብ ሐገር ቆይታዎ ደመዎዝን ያለ አሠሪዎች ጣልቃ ገብነት ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ለመላክ ይችሉ ነበር?

ሀ/ ችያለሁ ለ/ አልቻልኩም

አልቻልኩም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

35. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ለመመለስ ሲሉ የሠሩትን ገንዘብ፣የግል መገልገያ ዕቃዎች በህጉ መሠረት ይዞ ለመምጣት ችለዋል?

ሀ/ ችያለሁ ለ/ አልቻልኩም

አልቻልኩም ከሆነ ለምን?-----

36. ከኢትዮጵያ ከመሄዶ በፊት ስለሚቀጠሩበት የስራ አይነት፣የደመዎዝ መጠን በኢጀንሲዎችም ሆነ በሚመለከተው አካል ተነግሮታል?

ሀ/ ተነግሮኛል ለ/ አልተነገረኝም

37. ከኢትዮጵያ ከመሄዶ በፊት ተገቢውን ስልጠና ቋንቋን ጨምሮ አግኝተዋል?

ሀ/ አግኝቻለሁ

ለ/ አላገኘሁም

38. በአረብ ሐገር ቆይታዎት የእረፍት ጊዜ ነበርዎት? ከነበርዎትስ እረፍት የሚያገኙት፡-

ሀ/ በሳምንት አንዴ

ለ/ በአስራ አምስት ቀን አንዴ

ሐ/ በወር አንዴ

መ/ ምንም እረፍት የለኝም

ሠ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

39. በቀን ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ይሰሩ ነበር?

ሀ/ ለ8 ሰዓት

ለ/ ለ12 ሰዓት

ሐ/ ለ16 ሰዓት

መ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ-----

40. በአንድ ደመዎዝ ለስንት አሰሪዎች ሰሩ?

ሀ/ ለአንድ አሰሪ

ለ/ ለሁለት አሰሪ

ሐ/ ለሶስት አሰሪ

መ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ

41. ከአንድ በላይ ለሆኑ አሠሪዎች (በአንድ ደመዎዝ) ይሠሩ ከነበሩ እነዚህ ተጨማሪ አሰሪዎች እነማን ነበሩ?

ሀ/ የዋናው ቀጣሪዎቹ ጓደኞች

ለ/ የዋናው ቀጣሪዎቹ ቤተሰቦች

ሐ/ ሌሎች ካሉ ይገለጽ -----

42. አሰሪዎችዎ በቂ ምግብ ይሰጥዎ ነበር?

ሀ/ ይሰጡኝ ነበር

ለ/ አይሰጡኝም

መልሶት አይሰጡኝም ነበር ከሆነ ለምን?-----

43. በአሰሪዎች ቤት ስራ ጫና ነበር?

ሀ/ ነበር

ለ/ አልነበረም

44. ስለ ሌሎች ኢትዮጵያውያን የቤት ስራተኞች በአሰሪዎቻቸው በኩል የደረሰባቸውን ችግር ሰምተው ያውቃሉ? በወቅቱ ምን አይነት ችግሮች ነበር የሰሙት?

ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰሙ?

ሀ/ ያታዊ ትንኮሳ -----

ለ/ መታሰር -----

ሐ/ የሞት ቅጣት ወይም ሞት አደጋ -----

- መ/ የአካል መገደል/ድብደባ _____
- ሠ/ ከአንድ ቦታ እንዳይወጡ መታገድ _____
- ረ/ መራብ _____
- ሰ/ ደመዎዝ መከልከል _____
- ሸ/ በሌብነት መወንጀል _____
- ቀ/ ሌሎች ካሉ ይገለጹ _____

45. በአረብ ሀገር ቆይታዎ ያጋጠምዎትን ችግሮች በቅደም ተከተል አስቀምጡ

- ሀ/ የፆታ ትንኮሳ _____
- ለ/ እስር _____
- ሐ/ ኤጀንሲዎች ከለላ አለመስጠት _____
- መ/ ድብደባ/የአካል መገደል _____
- ሠ/ ከአንድ ቦታ እንዳይወጡ መታገድ _____
- ረ/ መራብ _____
- ሰ/ ደመዎዝ መከልከል _____
- ሸ/ በሌብነት መወንጀል _____
- ቀ/ የቋንቋ ችግር _____
- በ/ የሕግ ድጋፍ ማጣት ችግር _____
- ተ/ የስራ ጫና _____
- ሌሎች ይገለጹ _____

46. በአረብ ሀገር ቆይታዎ ደመዎዝ ምን ያህል ነበር?

- ሀ/ 100 ዶላር
- ለ/ 101-200 ዶላር
- ሐ/ 201-300 ዶላር
- መ/ ከ300 ዶላር በላይ

47. በአረብ ሀገራት ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆዩ? _____

48. ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ለምን ተመለሱ?

- ሀ/ የስራ ኮንትራት አልቆ
- ለ/ በጤና ችግር ምክንያት
- ሐ/ ታስሮ በመያዝ
- መ/ ሌሎች ካሉ ይገለጹ _____

49. ወደኢትዮጵያን ከተመለሱ ስንት ጊዜ ሆናት? _____

50. ወደ አረብ ሀገራት ከመሄዶት በፊት በኢትዮጵያን በምን ስራ ላይ ተሰማርተው ነበር?

ሀ/ በመንግስት ስራ

ለ/ በግል ድርጅት ውስጥ ተቀጥሮ በመስራት

ሐ/ የራሴን የግል ስራ በመስራት

መ/ ስራ አልነበረኝም

መ/ ሌሎች ካለ ይገለጽ -----

51. በአረብ ሐገር ያሉ የኢትዮጵያን ኤምባሲዎች/ቆንስላዎች ለኢትዮጵያውያንን ሰራተኞችን ተገቢውን ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ ብለው ያምናሉ?

ሀ/ አምናለሁ

ለ/ አላምንም

መልሶት አላምንም ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ

52. በአረብ ሐገራት ካሉት ኢትዮጵያውያን ሰራተኞች ጋር ግንኙነት የምታደርጉት እንዴት ነው?

ሀ/ በእረፍት ቀን በመሰባሰብ

ለ/ ማህበር መስርቶ በተወሰነ ቀን በመገናኘት

ሐ/ ምንም ግንኙነት የለም

መ/ ሌላ መንገድ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

53. በአረብ ሐገራት ቆይተው ሰርተው ያመጡት ብር በአማካይ ምን ያህል ይሆናል?

ሀ/ ከ10,000 ብር በታች

ለ/ ከ10,000 -20,000 ብር

ሐ/ ከ20,000 -40,000 ብር

መ/ ከ40,000 -60,000 ብር

ሀ/ ከ60,000 ብር በላይ

54. ይዘውት በመጡት ብር ምን ስፍብት?

ሀ/ ቤተሰብ መርዳት ለ/ የግል ስራ መክፈት/ፀገር ቤት፣ ባልትና ሐ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጸው -----

55. ወደ አረብ ሀገር ከመሄዶት በፊት የነበሮት ስርቶ የማግኘት ሃሳብ እና በተግባር ያገኙት ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል?

ሀ/ ስርቶ የማግኘት ህልሜን አሳክቻለሁ

ለ/ ህልሜን አሳሳካለሁም

ሐ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጽ -----

56. በአረብ ሐገራት ያሉ የኢትዮጵያ ኤምባሲዎች/ቆንስላዎች ኢትዮጵያ ሰራተኞችን ለመርዳት ምን ማድረግ አለባቸው ብለው ያስባሉ?

57. ሕጋዊ ባልሆነ መንገድ ወደ አረብ ሀገራት መሄድ ትክክል ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?
ሀ/ አዎ ለ/ አይደለም

ለምን? ይገለጹ

58. የኢትዮጵያ መንግስት ወደ አረብ ሐገራት የሚሄዱ ኢትዮጵያውያንን ሰራተኞችን በተመለከተ ምን ማድረግ አለበት?

- ሀ/ ከሐገር ሲወጡ በሀገር መንገድ መሆኑን መቆጣጠር
- ለ/ የሰራ ኤጀንሲዎች በተገቢው መንገድ መቆጣጠር
- ሐ/ በየአገሩ ተገቢውን ድጋፍ መስጠት
- መ/ ወደ አረብ ሐገራት የሚደረጉ የሰራ ጉዞዎችን በህግ መከልከል
- ሰ/ ሌላ ካለ ይገለጹ -----

59. የአሰሪና ሠራተኛ ኤጀንሲዎች ተገቢውን ድጋፍ ያደርጋሉ?

ሀ/ ያደርጋሉ ለ/ አያደርጉም

ለምን? ይግለጹ

60. በአረብ ሐገር ቆይታዎ ደስተኛ ነበሩ?

ሀ/ አዎ ለ/ አይደለሁም

ለምን? ይግለጹ

61. ተጨማሪ ሐሳብ ካሎት ይግለጹ

አመሰግናለሁ

Annex II

Interview guide for Experts and Officials who works in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Social and Labor Affairs

1. What are the responsibilities of your ministry with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers?
2. Explain the major problems and challenges in this transaction?
3. Describe about the existing relationships with all stake holders in this process?
4. What are the major factors which hindered your ministry to perform effectively with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers?
5. What must be done on the side of the government to change the situations?
6. Any additional comments?

Annex III

1. What are the responsibilities of private employment agencies with regard to Ethiopian domestic workers?
2. Did your organization regularly follow up those domestic workers which send through it?
3. Do you have a regular contact with Ethiopian Embassies/consular in case of problems?
4. What are the major problems and challenges in this transaction?
5. What should be done to solve problems in this transaction?
6. Have you encountered a problem (such as workers send through your agency is dead or others) in the past?
7. If you have any additional comments?