



## **College of Business and Economics**

**Department of Public Administration and Development Management**

# **MIGRATION AND REINTEGRATION ENDEAVOR OF WOMEN DOMESTIC WORKERS RETURNEES FROM SAUDI ARABIA: THE EXPERIENCE OF SAUDI RETURNEES IN NORTH WOLLO, WOLDIA TOWN**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Lezebet Seid entitled Migration and Reintegration Endeavor of Women Domestic workers Returnees from Saudi Arabia: The experience of Saudi Returnees in North Wollo, Woldia Town which is submitted in partial fulfillment for the Degree of Master in Public Management and Policy (Public Policy Studies) complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standard with respect to originality and quality.

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## **Dedication**

I would like to dedicate this Master Thesis to the 30 Ethiopian youths being beheaded and shot by **ISIS** at Libya on April 19, 2015.

**RIP!!!**

## **Acknowledgment**

I thank the almighty Allah for his indispensable help throughout my life and also doing this thesis. Without his grace and mercy, this thesis would have not been successful.

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## **List of Acronyms**

**CEDAW**= Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

**CETU**=Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions

**EEF**=Ethiopian Employers' Federation

**EESP**= Employment Exchange Services Proclamation

**GCC**= Gulf Cooperation Council

**GCIM**= Global Commission on International Migration

**ICCPR**= International Convention on Civil and Political right

**ICSECR**= International Convention on Social Economic and Cultural Rights

**ILO**= International Labor Organization

**IOM**=International Organization for Migration

**KSA**= Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**MoFA**= Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**MOFED**=Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

**MoLSA** = Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

**NGOs**=Non Governmental Organizations

**PEAs**=Private Employment Agencies

**TVET** = Technical vocational Education and Training

**UAE**=United Arab Emirates

**UNCJIN** = United Nations Crime and Justice Information network

**UNDP**= United Nation Development Program

**UNHCR**= United Nations High Commission for Africa

**UNICEF**= United Nations Children's Fund

**UN-INSTRAW**= United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advanced Women

**UNODC**= United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**WCAMO**= Woldia City Administration Mayor Office

## **Abstract**

*The objective of this study is to address Migration and reintegration supports provided to female returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Woldia town administration. The study provides an understanding on the challenges of female returnees. Moreover, it brings a discussion on how these experiences have affected the life of returnees. Descriptive research design was employed with the objective of revealing the experiences of forced returnees, paid attention to explore the return, reunification and reintegration of forced return migrants from the family network perspectives. The study participants of this research are 124 forced returnees from the Saudi Arabia. Data were collected through simple random sampling techniques. The data collection techniques used included structured interview, key informant interview, un structured interview and observation. The data was analyzed thematically through detailed narration and discussion to get in- depth insight of the subject matter. The finding reveals the main causes for their migration were poverty, lack of education, influence and pressure from friends and families, slight change in the life of neighbors or friends whose relatives are living abroad.*

*The finding of the study demonstrate that since they were deported empty-handed, housing problems and unavailability of jobs were hindering them from reintegrating with their family and community. The result showed that there was a gap in providing comprehensive reintegration programs in effective and coordinated manner, due to these returnees desire of re-migrating again. The study revealed that there is a need for migration policy and national policy on rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees by involving key actors like MOLSA, Minister of foreign affairs, Immigration and Citizenship Authority, NGOs, private stake holders and academicians.*

# Chapter One

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Trading of human beings or slavery has existed from the earliest times. The Transatlantic slave trade abolished in the early 1800s considered to the darker periods of history. Yet, slavery is widespread in the twenty –first century in more hidden and clandestine forms such as forced labor, child labor, sexual exploitation and trafficking of persons (Gabhan, 2006).

Even though there is no specific time to trace back the emergence of trafficking in human as modern day slavery, it becomes an ever increasing and boundary transcending problem concerning and challenging the world. Women trafficking, though is as old as the world, the global recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris conference on trafficking in women held in 1895, (Cole A. 2006). It is a phenomenon that shows no prejudice towards race, gender, or geography, but has a general preference towards the young and female ( Beydoun 2006).

A number of studies show that 600,000-800,000 human beings are trafficked internationally each year with 80% of this population as women and children (J. Davey, 2005). Among the trafficked 80% are women and girls for the purpose of prostitution and other kinds of exploitations. (UNCJIN, 2010).

Young African girls are suffering from the varied exploitative situations in different parts of the world including their countries. Perpetrated by close relatives, friends, neighbors, illegal brokers and legally recognized employment agents, trafficking increasingly becomes the fate of girls of poverty stricken and war torn African countries. (Pearson,2003.) However trafficking is a worldwide challenge of human right, it is a phenomenon having higher magnitude in less developed countries (Fitzgibbon 2003) in an article entitled Modern-day slavery?The scope of human trafficking in Africa asserts the experience of slavery in Africa is not abolished but taking a new and modern form, is victimizing the society especially women and children.

Unlike other African countries Ethiopia is a country never colonized and slavery of citizen by outsiders was part of the country's history. However, migration within and outside the country

was a common trend especially in 1960s and 70s for different reasons including political instability, conflict and famine. Later, the movement becomes initiated by economic reasons; in search of better opportunities which becomes the reason for the flooding out of millions of citizens. ( Fransen & Katie 2009).

Ethiopian rural women and girls have been challenging their major economic and social life obstacles in many ways, albeit their vulnerability to low social and economic status, denial of their right of access to resources and violence against them are increasing from time to time. Labor migration as domestic worker abroad now a day is considered as an escape from such kind of marginalized life style. The migration of hundreds of thousands of domestic workers annually is disguised by voluntary labor migration; seeking better job opportunities and livelihood. Poverty, which resulted in lack of access to education and employment opportunities, is the major driving force of this ever increasing labor migration. The availability of cheap labor in the country and the demand of this cheap labor by the Gulf Region make the migrants vulnerable to various kinds of exploitation by creating fertile ground for traffickers, mainly brokers at the source and destination countries that facilitate the illegal recruitment and labor migration according to Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MoLSA) report.

According to United Nation Development Program (UNDP 2002) the human right dimension of trafficking in human being denounced that trade in human being as shocking offense against human dignity and a grave violation of human rights. Therefore, Ethiopia ratified major international instruments that criminalize trafficking of persons. The federal democratic republic of Ethiopia constitution, Article 18(2) states that \_no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking of human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.‘ In addition, Ethiopian government adopted a national population policy in 1994. The policy focuses on five major objectives, two of them directly related to migration: i) to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration and ii) to ensure spatial balanced population distribution pattern in the country (MOFED,1994)

Even though, the country designed policy objective, yet the people of Ethiopia is moving from rural-urban as well as to foreign countries, particularly the Middle East. Specifically, females are more exposed for latter movement (IOM, 2010).

Following the various problems faced by Ethiopian domestic workers migrated through illegal means to the Gulf countries, in 1998 the government of Ethiopia issued a proclamation to establish Private Employment Agencies (PEAs) with the responsibility of protecting the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians employed and sent abroad. This proclamation later revised as Employment Exchange Services Proclamation (EESP) 632/2009 with additional and improved statements of strengthening the mechanism for monitoring and regulating domestic and overseas employment exchange services. In addition, the proclamation puts further provisions with regard to new requirements based on the changing nature of the labor migration process

Despite the government's effort establishing the PEAs, monitoring and evaluating their activities, and promoting the importance of legal labor migration there are several reports of human rights abuses of domestic workers in the Middle East, however there are no official statistics on the frequency and forms of abuse Ethiopian female returnees cite several different forms of abuse including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement and murder. Many are also driven to despair and experience psychological problems, with some committing suicide. (United State Department of State, 2012)

From time to time, violations of women rights are getting prevailed. Thus, this research aims to identify the causes of the dilemmas that Ethiopian women are facing with their employers. It also aims to analyze the obstacles against the effort to combat human trafficking and abate the sufferings of Ethiopian domestic workers by taking returnees from Saudi Arabia in Woldia town, where a considerable number of returnees are living.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Like other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, socio-economic, environmental and political factors are increasing the rates of Ethiopian out-migration within the region and farther afield. Although there is lack of compressive research, the overwhelming majority of women and girls who migrate to the Middle East are victims of human trafficking to work as housemaids. For instance, by quoting Ethiopian Minister of Labor and social Affairs (MOLSA), the United States Department of state has reported that “60 to 70 percent of labor migration is facilitated by illegal brokers” (United States Department of State 2012,).Worse even, their vulnerability has not been

limited to the illegal migration process alone, but also to oppressive and almost unbearable working and living condition in the destination countries. Furthermore, if they happen to be lucky enough to receive their salaries, they are nine times lower than counterparts' salaries from other nations (All Africa, 2012). Despite all these problems and the difficulty to give an exact figure, the influx of women and girls to the region is unprecedentedly increasing and trafficking has become a business in the country. In Beydoun's (2006) words, "poverty, lack of viable employment alternatives, and desperation establish fertile grounds for traffickers' exploitation of despondent Ethiopian women. Once the birthplace of mankind, Ethiopia today serves as a cradle for traffickers pursuing profit,... a virtual one-stop shop for inexpensive and convenient servitude" (Ibid).

Despite a substantial progress over the past years in addressing the problems through law enforcement efforts, the Ethiopian government does not fully comply with minimum standards (United States Department of State, 2012). In addition, it is still defending the regular increase as voluntary labor migration (Lemma, 2013). Generally, from above reports it seems clear that there is a paucity of Ethiopian government's and labor-perceiving countries' support.

Admittedly, there is a lack of resources. Nevertheless, the central argument put forward in this study is that despite the fact that the efforts are being made, and preventing and combating trafficking in human beings poses significant challenges to Ethiopia, the government's response is still inadequate compared to the scale of the problems. As has been highlighted, Ethiopian women and girls have regrettably become the most exploited people throughout the trafficking process, more specifically in destination countries. Part of the problems that exacerbates their vulnerability from the supply side is issuance of the 2009 Charities and society's proclamation (No.621/2009) that prohibits Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs,) charitable trust and foundations, and mass membership based societies from working on a number of activities that promote human rights (Amnesty International 2012).

The Ethiopian Employment Exchange Services Proclamation; no. 632/2009 gives PEAs responsibility and accountability of protecting the rights, safety and dignity of citizens recruited and sent abroad in pursuance to their qualification and ability. With this regard, MoLSA is the office in charge of issuing the license and regulating the work of these PEAs. MoLSA exerts efforts in cooperation with other concerned bodies like, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), to

improve the situations of domestic workers through legal recruitment, following up, controlling and evaluating the activities of the PEAs. However, the labor migration involves a complex means and process that still victimize the rural Ethiopian women and girls in various aspects.

The following are the problem statements that this study is focusing on.

- The migration of uneducated, unskilled and unaware rural women and girls is increasing in the study area. In addition, the brokers play significant roles in picturing an illusion of success stories that leaves the migrants uninformed and unprepared for the different reality and the risks they would likely be facing on the ground.
- According to ILO (2011), there are evidences that show cases those Ethiopian girls as young as 13 years old are trafficked. The ILO report asserts that the trafficking of girls before the age of 18 is becoming a common trend. Lack of a system of birth registration in the country, especially rural areas plays a significant role in falsifying ages of people. It is common now a days that girls of ages 13 to 17 can get documents which describe them as 24 and more years old.
- Recently, following the implementation of foreign workers policy and crackdown on irregular migrant workers in Saudi Arabia, between November 2013 and March 2014 a total of 170,000 Ethiopians returned to their home land (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) 2014). According to IOM (2013:7) this is “the most colossal airlift the world has ever witnessed.” Michael, 2014 and RMMS, 2014 indicate that the returnees harbor future plan and worries of reintegration.
- A key challenge is that upon return many women remain in situations of vulnerability. According to Kuschminder, 2014 over 60 per cent of returnees were unemployed upon return, and of those that were employed, nearly half reported being underemployed. The lack of employment opportunities upon return was driving several women to consider re-migration, despite the challenges that they had faced. It is very difficult to recognize certainly about the return and reintegration of returnees and its diversified impacts on the returnees’ households and communities unless empirical research is conducted.

Therefore, the researcher's eagerness to look at the extent to which the socio economic reintegration of Ethiopian migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Woldia town was the main initiators of this research.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The study was designed to answer the following main questions.

- What is the situation of forced returnees in Woldia town?
- What are the challenges of returnees to reintegrate into the physiological, economic and social structures of their communities in Woldia town?
- What are the factors that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking in the name of voluntary labor migration?
- What are the obstacles to the efforts of government in combating the problems of Trafficking?
- What are the possible solutions in order to minimize human trafficking?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The study has both general and specific objectives

#### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The overall objective of this study is addressing Migration and Reintegration Endeavor of Women Domestic Workers returned from Saudi Arabia taking woldia town as a case.

#### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this study include the following:

1. Exploring the situation of forced returnees in Woldia town
2. To explore the challenges of returnees to reintegrate into the psychological, economic and social environment of their communities
3. Identifying the factors that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking in the name of voluntary labor migration

4. Analyzing the efforts exerted by government and other stakeholders to combat the whole problem of trafficking and identifying the obstacles to such efforts
5. To suggest some intervention mechanisms in order to develop strategies to minimize the vulnerability of women from trafficking

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

As there are many other studies done in Ethiopia concerning the quandaries that trafficked persons face in destination countries this research particularly accentuates on the different causes of trafficking and the multifaceted quandaries faced by victims during the trafficking process and reintegration endeavor of women domestic workers returnees from Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the facts which will be engendered at the completion of this study or the findings of the study are expected to have the following contributions:

- Exploring the practical gaps the provisions of the Employment Exchange Services has in the protection of the rights of Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia
- This study will give insights to understand the major gaps related to rehabilitation and reintegration of female returnees from Saudi Arabia. The study will explore best practices of rehabilitation and reintegration of female returnees from different stakeholders and share experiences for government and non-governmental organizations. Thus, the information generated through the study will be useful to know the problem of female returnees in the study area. It will also help for development organizations to take corrective remedies and plan effectively to address the issues of women returnees by presenting the interconnected problems.
- For policy makers and strategies in governmental and nongovernmental organizations, it might give an insight to generate policy and strategic direction to design possible intervention program a lot for the government at large in order to develop a mechanism to combat the problem of trafficking
- To different program implementers in town the finding can give valuable information to North wollo zone labor and social affairs ,justice office and police to minimize the problems of human trafficking

- It can provide an important starting point for different social workers, organized task forces, and steering committees and for different associations who have responsibilities to address the issue of trafficking. It allows to see their perception against human trafficking as well as their institutional leadership commitment against the consequence of trafficking
- Moreover, this paper is a blue print for agenda, as a result, it might be the reference or base for other researchers who are interested to conduct vigorous analysis about migration and its effect on socioeconomic indicators of the country

## **1.6 Delimitation of the Study**

Human trafficking would have multiple implications and impact. However, this study is limited to assess the Economic Challenges and the Reintegration Endeavor. Recently, following the implementation of foreign workers policy and crackdown on irregular migrant in Saudi Arabia more than 718 domestic workers were returned in woldia town. The scope of this study is limited to those domestic workers who formally registered 622 female returnees. In addition the scope of this study is narrowed to focusing on migration to the Gulf Countries, particularly Saudi Arabia where the majority of the domestic workers migrate to in search of work and better living conditions. This study was conducted in Amhara National Regional State, North Wollo zone woldia town since in this town the people were always moving in and out of the country. Hence, undertaking an empirical investigation in this area about human trafficking is somewhat reasonable. The study didn't include labor migrants who are successful on their journey

## **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

- The lack of materials regarding return migration in general and forced returnees in particular became a hindering factor so as to support the research. Furthermore, as far as the knowledge of the researcher is concerned, there was no literature available concerning forced returnees that would help understand the pattern in Woldia town.
- All the research participants were women. The rationale behind selecting this group was that, according to Woldia Labor and Social Affairs Bureau, among the registered 718

returnees who were living in Woldia , the majority (622 were women) hence, the study does not address the experience of men who returned from Saudi Arabia .

- Having only 20% case (124 research participants) does not allow the research to generalize and claim to be representative for all women who have returned after experiencing abuse while they were deported. The generalizations that could be gathered from here would only be true to the research participants. However, the data is useful to the extent that it highlighted the kind of problems confronting migrants who were returned from the Saudi Arabia

## **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This paper has organized in five chapters. The first chapter is an introductory part, which contains background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation of the study and limitation of the study. In chapter two different literatures were revised with the aim of getting a broader understanding and identifying research gaps. Conceptual framework and theoretical concepts that explains the issue under discussion were highlighted in this chapter. Different models of migration and human trafficking were discussed. The global as well as the national contextual overview of human trafficking in general and women trafficking in particular, the causes and consequences of the crime have also been discussed. International as well as national Conventions and instruments were also briefly analyzed. Lastly, the concepts of return migration, International and national policies on return migration and rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees were addressed. Chapter three focuses on the methodological approach of the research study which contains Research design, Study Population, Sampling Techniques and Sample Size, Data collection sources and Instrument, Methods of Data Compilation, Analysis and Presentation and Ethical consideration. In Chapter four the information obtained through questionnaire, interview and observation have been analyzed. The last chapter provided Findings, Concluding remarks and recommendation.

## **Chapter Two**

### **2. Review of Relevant Literature**

This chapter of the study presents an overview of research and data on human trafficking, migration and reintegration that are gathered through reviewing different works and studies done by individual scholars on human trafficking. In the course of reviewing the related literatures a thorough consideration is given to show the research gaps which is not addressed by previous works and researches done on the issue of human trafficking. While reviewing the literatures an effort is made to relate the contents of this part of the paper with the objectives and the research questions of this particular study.

#### **2.1 Definition of Key Concepts**

##### **Migration**

According to the international organization for migration (IOM) migration can be defined as:

A process of moving, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants (IOM, 2004)

Migration is not a new concept to human civilization. Since life started on earth human beings have crossed national and international borders looking for better life, education and a sustainable and well paid work. (Singh & Singh ,2013).

##### **Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking is an imprecise and highly contested term that has no a common definition among scholars. Although insufficient, there is a significant knowledge about human trafficking and the activities of human trafficking all over the world. However, due largely to the illicit and clandestine scenery of the activity of human trafficking, researchers, policy makers, and other concerned bodies working on issues related to human trafficking get difficulties in finding a definition which is common to all. Partly because of this lack of clarity in terms and definitions used by governments, international agencies, NGOs, academics and the media, responses to

trafficking are limited. This lack of clarity on the definition of the term also lead individuals, researchers and academicians to use terms like smuggling, irregular migration, and forced labor interchangeably with human trafficking (Lee, 2007 ). As per the complicated and clandestine nature of human trafficking, it is difficult to find a concise definition of human trafficking, which is agreed up on scholars, policy makers and researchers in general. Although there is no a common consensus among scholars on the definition of human trafficking, many researchers use the definition provided by the United Nations. For reducing the possible controversies on the existing definitions of the term as well as to frame the scope of the research, the same definition given by the United Nations is also used in this particular study. According to article 3 (a) of the United Nation's protocol of trafficking in humans, the term human trafficking is defined as:

Human trafficking shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of a threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs(UNODC ,2008).

Human trafficking is not simply the illegal movement of people from one country to another, as it is outlined in the above definition it is rather a complicated phenomenon consisting of three separate but highly related components i.e. the act, means and purpose. The act consists of different procedures and steps followed by traffickers including recruiting, transporting, and harboring of persons. The other component is the means, which involves the different ways that human trafficking is done. Human traffickers use different mechanisms as means to convince and get control of their victims, including the use of power and economic vulnerability of victims. Human trafficking can be done for different purposes. Most frequently it is done to generate a large amount of profit by exploiting the labor of trafficked individuals (*ibid*).

**Table 1: Difference between Human Trafficking and Smuggling**

<b>Trafficking</b>	<b>Smuggling</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must contain an element of forced, fraud or coercion (actual, perceived or implied), unless under 18 years of age involved in commercial sex acts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The person being smuggled is generally cooperating</li> <li>▪ There is no actual or implied coercion</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Persons trafficked are victims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Persons smuggled are complicit in the smuggling crime; they are not necessarily victims of the crime of smuggling(through they may become victims depending on the circumstances in which they were smuggled</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enslaved subjected to limited movement or isolation or had documents confiscated</li> <li>▪ Need not involve the actual movement of the victim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Persons are free to leave, change jobs etc</li> <li>▪ Facilitates the illegal entry of persons from one country in to other</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No requirement to cross an international border</li> <li>▪ Person must be involved in labor/services or commercial sex acts i.e. must be working</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Smuggling always crosses an international border</li> <li>▪ Person must only be in country or attempting entry illegally</li> </ul>

**Source: Adopted from United States Department of State (2006)**

**Domestic work**

The concept domestic work defined in the International Labor Organization (ILO) the Domestic Workers Convention (2011, No. 189) as;

A work performed in or for a household or households constituting tasks such as cleaning the house, cooking, washing and ironing clothes, taking care of children, or elderly or sick members of a family, gardening, guarding the house, driving for the family, even taking care of household pets.

An individual domestic worker might be expected to perform all these tasks by her employer. As different authors indicate, Fernandez (2010), Beydoun (2006), Ehrenreich (2003) domestic work is considered as a degraded kind of job usually performed by women that are increasingly unprivileged and of low status. However domestic workers are responsible for cleaning the whole mess of their employers' houses, cooking, taking care of the elderly and children, they in most cases are not entitled for employee rights and privileges.

### **Illegal Migrant**

A person who owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country (Regt, 2007). The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country.

### **Reintegration**

According to UNHCR

Reintegration is equated with the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity. It is a process that should result in the disappearance of differences in legal rights and duties between returnees and their compatriots and the equal access of returnees to services, productive assets and opportunities|| (pp. 4-5).

### **Return Migrants**

In this study return migrants are those Ethiopian migrants returning to their country after having been international migrants at the KSA.

## **2.2 Existing Theoretical Concepts on Migration and Human Trafficking**

### **2.2.1 The Cause and Determinants of Migration**

Migration and trafficking are confused topics. Migration or movement is an element of trafficking, as coercion and exploitation. Migration is, simply put, movement from one place to another prompted by the need for work, a better life, fear of prosecution, the horrors of war or disaster, or just because they want to live somewhere else. It can be by land, sea or air (Gaatw, 2010). While some are permanent migrants, others are temporary; some are regular migrants, while some others are irregular or undocumented. Their status not recognized by the host country. They may make all the arrangements of their migration themselves or with the assistance of others, including personal contacts, employment agencies, recruitment firms, state representatives, such as embassies and consulates, and migrant organizations such as International Organization for Migration (ILO 2011)

Human trafficking usually relates to the movement of people, against their will, for purposes of exploitation. Trafficking starts out as recruitment or movement and ends with exploitation (Gaatw 2010).

The first scholarly contribution to migration consisted of two articles by the nineteenth century by Ravenstein (1885 and 1889), in which he formulated his “laws of migration”. The author saw migration as an inseparable part of development, and he asserted that the major causes of migration were economic. Migration patterns were further assumed to be influenced by factors such a distance and population densities (Skeldon, 1997). In other word people are expected to move from low income to high areas, and from densely to sparsely populated areas. Hence the socioeconomic factors shape the decision making of a rational individual to migrate or not.

Any economic or social policy that affects rural and urban real incomes will directly or indirectly influence the migration process (Todaro and Smith, 2010). In other word the household always find optimism while the issue of risk is under consideration rather than policy driven effect. While at the individual level the decision to migrate or note is not only depends on the risk adverse behavior of migration household, but also shaped by the tradition, culture and attitude toward migrated households.

i. **The Push-Pull Model**

The push-pull model has gained enormous popularity in the migration literature and has become the dominant migration model in secondary and university education. The pull-push framework has assumed that various environmental, demographic, and factors determine migration decision. The two main forces are typically distinguished to create the pushes and pull: (1) rural population growth causing out of marginal rural areas, and (2) economic conditions (higher wages) are luring people into cities and industrialized countries.

### **2.2.2 Patterns and Trends of Migration**

There are various patterns of migrations through which migrants pass. These patterns could be based on time, purpose of migrants, place of migration, legality, migration scales (rural to urban the most common). Labor migration is also another pattern related to the purpose of migrants to get good job opportunities and better life situations with sufficient wage. As the factors of migration are different the trends and patterns of migration are also different from one part of the world to the other (Edwards 2005, WMR 2014, Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009).

According to Edwards (2005) the Mediterranean and Middle East countries constitute probably the most remarkable geographical region of the world with respect to labor migration movements. According to this author, out of the ten top countries recorded in 2004 on Human Development Report, the first four countries belongs to the Middle Eastern regions, another two countries in the Middle East ranked sixth and ninth. These are Qatar accounts 70.4%, United Arab Emirates accounts 68.2%, Kuwait accounts 49.3%, and Jordan accounts 38.6% from their domestic labor force was migrant workers. Demographic and socioeconomic trends, conflict and, in some cases, climate change are among the multitude of factors that continue to influence migration of people to these area. Edwards focused on the recent emigration histories of the Maghreb and Mashrek countries, along with their demographic pressures for continued emigration; the role of the latter as transit countries for illegal migrants from other regions; and the role of GCC states as a massive source of both recorded and unrecorded remittances. But the researcher did not assess the social impact of migration on the society.

In addition, as it is stated in the report of Migration Initiatives 2014: Health of Migrants has addressed migration-related health challenges worldwide and has been promoting a greater

understanding of the complexity and cross-cutting nature of migration and health. Countries in the Middle East and North Africa are important destinations for millions of migrant workers and contractual labor. This is because of macro structural factors such as instability and conflict, high rates of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among the youths, and perceived and actual socioeconomic opportunities in the migrants' place of origin, and the events of the Arab Spring. According to the report all kinds of migrations have possible social and economic burden on host communities and significant repercussions for families that remain in their countries of origin. But the report did not show how the sending communities are affected socially because of the loss of youths in their place of origin.

Based on the points of working paper for the World Migration Report 2013, the Mediterranean and North African (MENA) region presents an intriguing combination of migration patterns, as it is at once a place of origin, transit and destination for significant international and intraregional flows, regular and irregular. This region is also hosts to millions of forced migrants fleeing recent armed conflicts, protracted sectarian violence, long-term internal conflict, and the effects of desertification and climate change. Of the recent Arab uprisings, the 2011 war in Libya and the ongoing Syrian civil war are remarkable for causing the forced displacement of hundreds and thousands of nationals and foreign migrant workers. The report contributes to the ongoing global debate on migration and development. It focuses instead on outcome for migrants themselves and on how their lives have been affected in positive or negative ways, as a result of migrating, development-related outcomes of migration in terms of human well-being. In addition the report showed although Migration improves human development, many migrants still struggle to achieve satisfactory levels of well-being. In this report there is not adequate assessment on the issue of deportation of migrants. Researches that are conducted in the Horn of Africa ensured that the migration patterns in this area are characterized by trafficking, smuggling and refugee flows. From the 1980s onward, the Horn of Africa became the largest refugee-producing area in the world (Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009).

According to Fransen and Kuschminder (2009) in Ethiopia the major patterns of migration can be seen from two angles. Firstly, internal migration flow which include rural urban migration, rural-rural migration, and resettlement program of the previous and the current government, and national trafficking. Secondly, there is also another pattern which is international migration flows that are international refugees and trafficking in Ethiopia. The researchers focused on the

overview of migration and development in Ethiopia. They showed about the historical and contemporary migration patterns, the Ethiopian Diaspora, the development impacts of migration in Ethiopia, migration policies in Ethiopia, an exploration of the migration relationship between the Netherlands and Ethiopia, and lastly they examined potential future migration flows in Ethiopia.

## **2.2.3 Human Trafficking Model**

### **i. Interaction between Potential Migrant Workers and Smugglers**

Fribel and Guriev (2006) also theoretically investigate the interaction between potential migrant workers and smugglers. However, in this model some of potential migrants have difficulty financing the cost of the border crossing (that is, they are wealth-constrained) and hence enter into migration-debt contracts. Where the potential migrants are wealth-constrained, and do not have sufficient collateral, they need to commit to working for the smuggler in the destination country until the debt is covered. A second feature of the model is that the illegal migrant can be employed either the legal or illegal sectors in the destination country. Enforcement of migration-debt contracts is more difficult in the legal sector, though the migrant experiences a higher apprehension probability.

The model is based on complete information, and it described as covering voluntary migration-debt contracts rather than human trafficking \_which involves manipulation of information and kidnapping or coercion\_ (Frieble and Gurive, 2006, p. 1087). The smuggling market in this model is competitive, so that the potential migrant can be viewed as offering the smuggler a \_take-it-or-leave-it\_ offer involving a down payment in the destination country. Unlike the assumption that the migrant is wealth-constrained and has no collateral, this further payment in the destination country will need to be paid by resorting to a migration-debt contract. Following successful entry into the destination country (which is dependent on the extent of broader control) the migrant either stay in the illegal sector working of his migration debt, or attempts to move into the legal sector, where he can avoid repayment of the migration-debt contract albeit at the cost of a higher risk of deportation. Stricter post arrival apprehension and deportation policies are shown to have the potential to increase the migration of low-skilled, wealth-constrained workers, and decrease migration of high-skilled workers.

## **ii. Two Groups of Buyers of the Service of Trafficked Workers**

Akee et al. (2011) is that there are two groups of buyers of the service of trafficked workers: those in the origin country and those in the destination country. The trafficker is viewed as an intermediary who services these two markets from a single source, the origin country. The price that buyers are prepared to pay depends on the overall supply of trafficked workers, and the risk of apprehension and conviction. These factors, in turn, are seen as depending on the law enforcement and the legal protection offered to trafficked workers. In addition to this, the trafficked workers can self-report in the destination country, which is probably if the destination country offers trafficked victims an amnesty.

Akee et al. (2011) view the net expected value per victim trafficked as an amount that is bargained over between the buyers of the trafficked workers and the traffickers, as the intermediary. In this regard, the traffickers are viewed as being of heterogeneous, quality (in terms of search cost and reservation income level). The trafficker in this model, engage in two-level decision-making process. At the first level, the trafficker decides whether to engage in trafficking or not. At the second stage, the trafficker decides whether to service the origin or destination markets. The interaction between the trafficker and buyer of services of trafficked is modeled as a two-way Nash bilateral bargain. As a result of the model set up, the markets for trafficked workers in the domestic and destination countries become linked this link provides the basis for consideration of the impact of both host country policies on human trafficking, and specially the circumstance where such policies reinforce or offset each other.

## **iii. Human Trafficking is a Game between Agents**

Joarder and Miller (2013) model viewed that human trafficking is a game between agents; prospective migrant and recruiting agency as the traffickers. In this view of the world, prospective migrant want to migrate to the host country with the help of traffickers. They assume that traffickers has unlimited access to the credit market at zero cost, while prospective migrant is wealth –constrained. The two agents in this model are viewed as entering into a contract which specifies that trafficker takes prospective migrant to the host country, and in exchange prospective migrant makes either one or two payments. The first down payment of while still in the country of origin, and a second payment of after arrival in the host country. When

prospective migrant enters in to this contract with the trafficker, he/she is unsure as to whether trafficker is an honest or dishonest agent. The vast majorities of prospective migrants seeking passage to a foreign country apply through personal connections or private recruiting agents rather than go through the government-run organization.

The first down payment covers all the upfront costs of the migration. It can be viewed as covering the fees that recruiting agencies, while the second payment can be through of as the additional monies that need to be outlaid in order to subsequently secure legal status. As second payment is to be made in the destination country, it will usually be associated with a form of collateral in the country of origin, such as the trafficker holding deeds to the migrant's land. It is acknowledge that some legal migrants may make payments are typically repayments on loans taken out with the private money leaders to cover their pre-departure costs. This conditionality leads to prospective migrant sets in place a migration debt contract with traffickers.

In addition to this first set of payment of prospective migrant may seek to expedite the migration process by offering trafficking as an additional sum of money while in the origin country. As most migrants borrow to cover the upfront costs of migration, and the typical borrowing costs, i.e. the level of debt under this loan arrangement can double within a year, the migrant has a monetary incentive to migrate as quickly as possible. The differential in earnings between the potential host country and the country of origin also provide an incentive to migrate sooner rather than later. The additional sum of money may be in the form of a bribe while in the origin country, and thus is distinct from the first down payment (a legal payment while in the origin country) and a second payment (a payment made from the host country) payments of this nature is the characteristic of many migration flows.

The interaction between the trafficker and the potential migrant portrayed here could also be viewed as reflecting market power asymmetries. This would amount to exploitation percent, whereas the description provided above, while containing elements of exploitation, is based on the premise that the prospective migrant is obtaining a service, specific priority in the migration process, through the payment of the monies beyond the contracted price. According to Joarder and Miller (2013) this situation indicates that traffickers generally demand extra money by arguing that:

- ✓ They have to pay additional sum to the immigration authority
- ✓ If the illegal migrants pay the extra money, they can recoup the outlay Within a very short time after arrival in the destination country, otherwise they have to wait in the queue, and forego the earnings opportunities available abroad;
- ✓ Previous migrants have generally paid bribes (the type of social network phenomenon sometimes also compiles those in the traffic king's queue to pay additional monies); and
- ✓ The extra money is need needed to bribe the police for necessary clearance, or for forging a passport, or for the Bureau of manpower, Employment and training clearance both exploitation and the expectation of obtaining a service provide these types of claims.

The reservation price for the traffickers is  $R$ . this s the minimum amount that must change hands before the trafficker will alter a potential migrant's place in his queue order. The reservation price is uniformly distributed as  $[0,a]$ . This assumption is made purely for analytical convenience. The trafficker (T) in this model finds and attracts people willing to leave their home country, using a broad spectrum of methods that could range from advertizing in local newspaper to contacting peoples on an individual basis. In this way the trafficker also play the role of the middle man.

## **2.2.4 Magnitude of Women Migration**

Changing labor markets with globalization have increased both opportunities and pressures for women to migrate (Emebet, 2002). It is known that globalization has both advantage and disadvantage in the lives of people. According to Suzan (2007), globalization has failed to change the lives of women especially in third world countries with regard to their social, economic and cultural rights. Hence, migration becomes the first option for women to lift up from the economic, cultural and other oppressions and seek for a better living condition in the country of destination (Suzan, 2007).

Women are increasingly migrating as the main economic providers for their households. Currently, women constitute 49.6% of global migratory flows though the proportion varies significantly by contrary and can be as high as 70% to 80% in some cases (UN-INSTRAW, 2006).

The IOM has reported that, it is almost impossible to tell how many girls are shipped overseas (IOM, 2011). A study by Meskerem (2011) also describes that each year millions of men and

women from developing countries leave their home country in search of greater human security for themselves and their families in industrialized countries. The migration process and employment in a country of which they are not nationals can enhance women's earning opportunities, autonomy and empowerment, and there by change gender roles and responsibilities and contribute to gender equality (Emebet, 2002).

The migration of economically and socially marginalized women and girls especially in developing countries is becoming an accelerating phenomenon through disguised by voluntary labor migration as it is considered as an escape from such kind of marginalized life style (Selamawit, 2013).

The educational status of women is a very determinant factor for migration as it plays a great role in determining the type of job opportunities that is available for women. In this regard, the (UN-INSTRAW, 2006) indicated that women have become vulnerable to trafficking as a result of their continued exploitation in the country along with their limited access to education and employment opportunity.

A study by Elias (2013) indicated that Ethiopian women and girls who migrate to the Middle East are victims of trafficking to work as a housemaid and they become the most exploited people in destination countries.

### **2.2.5 Feminization of Migration**

Throughout the history of mankind, human beings have migrated in search of a better job opportunities and a better life (IOM, 2013). While during the 1970s, the typical profile of a migration was that of a male breadwinner, since the early 1980s increasing number of women, single as well as married and often better educated than men, have started moving on their own to take up jobs in other countries (Chammartin, 2001).

In addition, migration has risen dramatically due to globalization of economic activities which greatly affects the labor migration (Labadie –Jackson, 2008). Furthermore, the fundamental transformation of women into the formal labor force in the 20th century was another important factor for feminization of migration (Labadie –Jackson, 2008). Here it can be said that at previous times, women were only limited to their socially prescribed roles as house workers, child bearers and care takers.

Gender inequality in the country of origin plays an important role in women's migration decision. This is more elaborated in the United Nations working paper saying that women are often „selected“ to migrate by their families based on the expectation that they will sacrifice themselves to a greater degree than men for the welfare of their families i.e., work harder, remit a higher proportion of their earnings, spend less on themselves, endure worse living conditions (UN-INSTRAW, 2007)

In recent decades, the change in the labor market globally, has increased the demand of cheap female labor from poor countries (UN-INSTRAW, 2007). In addition, the care crises in the developed world resulted in growing unemployment and underemployment, reduced social service, labor displacement and increased poverty which resulted in men's incapacity to fulfill their traditional roles as economic providers to their families (UN-INSTRAW, 2007).

Hence in order to facilitate the incorporation and continued permanence in the labor market, some women start to delegate some household tasks to other women in the exchange for monetary value (Labadie –Jackson, 2008). This in turn has its impact in the increment of migration of women domestic workers to different part of the world; as these services help people meet their basic daily needs.

Feminization of migration has produced specifically female forms of migration. Henceforth, paid domestic work in post-industrial nations favors the international migration of women workers from poor socio-economic classes (UN-INSTRAW, 2006).

## **2.3 Empirical Literature Review**

### **2.3.1 Human Trafficking at International Level**

Slowly and painfully a picture is emerging of a global crime that shames us all Billions of dollars are being made at the expense of millions of victims of human trafficking Boys and girls who should be at school are coerced into becoming soldiers doing hard labor or sold for women and girls are being trafficked for exploitation forced into domestic labor, prostitution or marriage men trapped by debt, slave away in mines, plantations or sweatshops (Antonio Maria Costa Executive Director United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2008)

The above quote suggest that human trafficking is a serious humanitarian problem of global scale According to Bales there are three major factors that contribute for trafficking to happen –(1) within the origin countries a large supply of victims is available for exploitation (2) within the destination countries there seems to be an endless demand for services of the victims and (3) organized criminal networks have taken control of economic supply –and demand situation in order to traffic the victims and generate enormous profits for themselves” (Bales 2005,141)

In addition as the researcher mentioned before traffic king’s covert and criminal nature makes it very challenging and difficult to obtain accurate information. What is most worrying is –what we do not know is much greater than what do know but the pattern is clear: trafficking in person is extensive and growing (Bales 2005, 136 emphasis added) since it is a lucrative criminal business, its economic value is the third largest criminal business, exceeded only by drugs and arms trade (obuaha 2006) Schauer and Wheaton (2006.164) argue that since traffickers takes advantage of arbitrage, human trafficking is now more profitable than drug trafficking. Moreover they argue that in 10 years time it is possible that human trafficking will replace drug trafficking and become the number one international crime (Schauer and wheaton 2006, 165) however, while the vast majority Of human trafficking horror occurs in Africa south Asia and the middle East still programs excessively concentrate on women trafficked from Eastern Europe and south Asia to the United states and western Europe (Brrysk 2012, 78)

### **2.3.2 Human Trafficking at the Regional Level**

In recent years there has been a considerable consideration of trafficking in Africa in general and the sub Saharan African region in particular as real challenge However, a study by United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF, 2005) notes that the severity differs from one part of the region to the other. Moreover, child trafficking is more severe than trafficking in women According to the study whereas trafficking is considered as either severe or very severe problem in more than 7% of west and central African countries; it is identified as so in 33% of East and southern African countries. Moreover, in comparison it is less severe in the Eastern and southern sub –regions than the western sub –region. As for the Northern sub region of African there is limited information on trafficking and low level of awareness (UNICEF 2005, 8)

Some of the regional instruments that are important for the anti trafficking effort are African charter on Human and peoples, Right (1981) and African charter on the Rights and welfare of the child (1990) there are also different initiatives at the sub regional level. This is particularly strong in the West Africa. For instance, the Economic community of West African states (ECOWAS) that established in the mid- 1970s Plays a critically central leadership role (UNICEF 2005, 19)

Both internal trafficking and transnational trafficking do exist in East Africa. Internally children and Young women from rural area are trafficked to urban areas for Prostitution and domestic work. Internationally, women and girls are trafficked for prostitution purpose to other African countries, the Middle East and Europe in addition they are trafficked to the Middle East primarily for domestic labor (GTZ 2003, 3)

### **2.3.3 Human Trafficking at National Level**

Ethiopia is a country of origin for internationally trafficked women, men, and a small number of children. Trafficking also occurs within the country's borders, from rural parts to large cities and towns (Aronowitz 2009: 80). Estimates vary, but local non-governmental organizations believe an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 Ethiopians are trafficked internationally every year. Young women and men are trafficked from all parts of Ethiopia primarily to the Gulf States, Sudan and Djibouti to work as domestic laborers and less typically as commercial sex workers (Yoseph *et al* 2006). Lebanon, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia are the most common destination countries for Ethiopian migrants. Traffickers use different routes to get the migrants out of the country.

The vast region that found below the Saharan desert is referred to as Sub Saharan Africa (SSA). According to Adepoju (2005: 75) this region is uniquely characterized by different incidences of human migration, including the migration of skilled and unskilled laborers, cross border movements, movement of contract workers, displaced persons and refugees. He also mentioned that human trafficking is another kind of migration which recently becomes an issue of concern in the area. In this region, as Adepoju argues, an insight into the phenomenon of human trafficking is come in the 1990s from the alarm raised by activists, the media and non-governmental organizations operating in Nigeria, Togo and Benin. Like most developing countries in Sub Saharan Africa, with in the past three decades, a significant number of

Ethiopians have been trafficked to the Arab Middle East, Sudan, and many other countries in the continent including South Africa and Djibouti. A large number of trafficking victims are found in different parts of the country, including urban, suburban and rural areas. A number of reasons, including different push and pull factors are mentioned for the trafficking of many individuals. –Once the birthplace of mankind, Ethiopia today serves as a cradle for traffickers pursuing profit and [Middle East] nationals seeking cheap labor” (Beydoun 2006: 10). In the last three decades many Ethiopian women and men are trafficked to the Gulf States and European countries by legal traveling agencies and human traffickers. Ethiopian women are trafficked to the Arab Middle East mainly to serve as domestic house maids and prostitutes. Few women migrate to the Middle East through legal channels. Most women migrate through traffickers/illegal agents and data certainly does not take into account the number of women migrant workers who are trafficked out of the country (Kebede; cited in Beydoun , 2006). Thousands of Ethiopian girls were said to be trafficked as domestic servants to Saudi Arabia and other destinations in the Middle East. In Ethiopia different studies found that trafficking of both young female and male children was an issue of concern. Trafficking occurred both internally, from rural parts of the country to cities, and abroad for the purpose of domestic work, agriculture, trading, sexual exploitation, and for petty crimes like begging. Adults, too, are trafficked for various reasons within and outside of the country (Aronowitz ,2009).

Although insufficient there is an increasing number of research works regarding Ethiopian victims of human trafficking. Of the existing human trafficking researches in Ethiopia, a large number of them are carried out by such international and local organizations as IOM, ILO, MoLSA.. Despite, different individual researchers from Ethiopia and abroad have also made an effort to understand and conceptualize the phenomenon of human trafficking from different perspectives ( Aderajew, 2013), Beydoun (2006), Elias (2013), Mesfin,(2011), and Selamawit ,(2013). The vast majority of human trafficking studies in Ethiopia deal with the misery which Ethiopian victims of human trafficking experience in the destination countries. Majority of the studies focus on the life experiences, recruitment process, and expectation of those returned victims of human trafficking. There is lack of research in Ethiopia on the challenges that victims of human trafficking face in the trafficking process, on the trafficking trajectories of victims, and on the operation and networks of traffickers. As a result there is a limited understanding of the trafficking trajectories of human trafficking victims in Ethiopia. There is also a poor

understanding of the networks of traffickers and their modes of operation. In general the current state of knowledge about human trafficking in Ethiopia is poor and insufficient. Overall, overviews of the available studies show that there is lack of any comprehensive research carried out in relation to all aspects of human trafficking in Ethiopia. The majority of information available in this area is focused on the exploitation and life experiences of victims, their expectations before migration, and the prospects and challenges of work migration. These studies may not accurately reflect the trafficking trajectories of victims and the problems they face in the trafficking process; and the networks and modes of operation of traffickers

### **2.3.4 Actors Involved in Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking involves a high contingent of role players from diversified backgrounds. Shelley (2010: 83) states that: A diversity of actors participates in human trafficking, ranging from diplomats and employees of multinational organizations who traffic young women for domestic labor to small-scale entrepreneurs, to members of the large criminal organizations of Asia that specialize in human smuggling and trafficking. The process of human trafficking involves different actors. The person who involves in the activity by trafficking human beings is referred as trafficker. In the beginning of the chain of trafficking especially in the process of recruiting, the trafficker can be a person or a group of local network or elites. Organized crime organizations are often involved in the transnational trafficking of persons across international borders. In addition to local brokers or traffickers police officers, border guards, immigration personnel, and relatives and families of trafficking victims are also among the main actors that involved in the trafficking of children, women, and men (Shelley 2010: 84-85). A person or a group of persons who are trafficked and exploited for their labor are referred to as victims of human trafficking. Next to women, children are the most vulnerable groups. The trafficking of children is different from the trafficking of men and women. Family involvement in the recruitment and facilitation of the trafficking process is much more common in child trafficking than that of adults. Gozdzia et al (2008) researched child survivors of sexual and labor trafficking and found that parents or grandparents of the children were partially involved in many of the researched trafficking cases.

Variety of actors are involved in human trafficking, including family members, school teachers, police officers, soldiers, retired and active government officials, and returned migrants.

According to an information guide prepared by ILO (2003: 27) to prevent discrimination, exploitation and abuses of migrant workers, the actors involved in the trafficking cycle are categorized in to private actors, public actors and clients. According to this information guide a variety of private actors including, transportation, tourism, media/communications, entertainment and legal are involved in the networks that facilitate and maintain trafficking for sexual and labor exploitation. Such private actors as taxi and truck driver, hotels and motels, the media and the legal profession, and owners and managers of bars, night clubs and brothels highly participate and provide support services for traffickers in the movement of children, women and men to and between places of exploitation. According to the above information guide of ILO clients and public actors such as immigration police and other public servants are among the major actors of the trafficking cycle. Public servants participate in trafficking by providing false birth certificates and documents, arranging for illegal border crossing and protecting brothel and bar owners from prosecution. On the other hand trafficking would be dissolved if there is no a high demand for sexual services and cheap labor on the side of the clients. Thus, clients are one actor that indirectly participates in the trafficking by creating the demand for cheap labor and sexual service (ILO 2003: 27).

### **2.3.5 Factors that cause Trafficking**

People fall victim to trafficking for many reasons. Although the root causes of trafficking vary from country to country, there are however many factors that tend to be common to trafficking in general according to US Department of State (2012) report. Social, economic and political factors are major driving forces. Socially marginalized, economically deprived and poverty stricken individuals are primary victims of trafficking through deception and coercion. Such marginalized people strive to pursue an opportunity that they believed would change their livelihood and their families' they seek for stable and peaceful life. Traffickers see and understand this reality, and through imbalances in power and information and willingness to use coercion and violence they take advantage of their victims' hope for a better future; Fernandez (2010), Beydoun (2006). Cameroon and Newman (2008) divided the factors that drive individuals to vulnerability as structural and proximate broad categories. Structural factors according to Cameroon and Newman constitute economic deprivation and market downturns, social inequality, attitudes to gender, and demand for prostitutes. Proximate factors with the

same token comprise lax national and international legal regimes, poor law enforcement, corruption, organized criminal entrepreneurship and weak education campaigns. The causes are also been categorized as push and pull considering the phenomenon from the supply and demand sides respectively. Disparities in economic and social conditions provide a clear explanation for the direction and flow of trafficking.

### **Push factors**

#### ***Economic***

Poverty is an important factor leading to vulnerability. Poorer countries are suppliers of cheap labor due to higher unemployment rate within. A study by Fitzgibbon (2002) indicates the labor migration for better work opportunities and livelihood turns to be trafficking since traffickers exploit the aspirations of those living in poverty and seeking better lives.

The inflow of remittance to the sending country is the other economic factor that drives migration. The money sent by migrants working abroad makes a significant contribution to the survival of migrants' families and other dependents. It also contributes to the overall resilience of the national economy Fernandez (2010). Quoting National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), Fernandez (2010) shows that the remittance flow from Ethiopians working abroad worth over US\$800 million in 2008 where unofficial estimates suggest that the figures of unrecorded migrants and informal remittances are at least equivalent, if not higher. Since the families as well as the state benefit from this inflow, migration is encouraged in one or another way.

#### ***Social***

Deprived individuals are also often powerless – physically, legally and politically – to extricate themselves from coercive exploitative labor, partly as a result of their social position (Cameroon and Newman, 2008). However trafficking is a phenomenon that shows no prejudice towards gender and age, women and girls are highly vulnerable groups due to the socially constructed gender roles and devalued positions they are given in the society. A report of Human Rights Watch (2007) indicates women and girls of underdeveloped countries experience various forms of gender-based violence and gender inequality such as marginalization from economic activities. This, according to the report gender inequality profoundly influences their access to education and employment and drives them to consider migration as the only survival strategy.

### ***Political***

Political instability, lack of human rights, civil unrest and war also play significant role in making individuals vulnerable to the crime.

All the above mentioned factors combined with the high profitable nature of trafficking for the perpetrators play significant role in making individuals vulnerable. The United States Department of State, in its 2005 Trafficking in Persons Report, states that the pervasive number of persons trafficked each year across international borders generates an estimated annual benefit of USD 5-7 billion for the criminals.

### **Pull factors**

As economic deprivation from the sending countries is served as a push factor, economic development in the receiving countries that would result in high demand of cheap foreign laborers play significant role in attracting migrant workers. Studies Kebede, (2002), Reda, (2012), Fernandez (2010) also show that large numbers of women have been deceived by false promises of traffickers of attractive jobs, high salaries as and comfortable life that are considered to be the major pulling factors of trafficking.

## **2.3.6 Consequences of Trafficking**

The consequences of human trafficking can be social, political and economical. Most of Ethiopian women become victims of human trafficking in their process of migration to earn a better livelihood. Earning a better livelihood is an overriding factor for women's migration in general and trafficking in particular. The end result of trafficking is exploitation of victims for different purposes. Traffickers receive huge amount of money from potential victims and their families too.

In most cases this money comes from sale of movable and immovable properties, such as cattle and land. Also they receive loans from siblings and neighbors. As witnessed, women who get trafficked in most cases get back to their country empty handed, because they do not have legal permit of employment and their employers commit whatever crime and exploitation on them. In such a case, let alone improving their income and living condition, women even incur lasting trouble on themselves and families. Therefore, the root cause of trafficking is search of money and better income in an illegal way, which also affects the migrant, who gets back empty handed, and his/her family and the country as a whole. Migration causes economic crisis on the family

and the migrant becomes a heavy burden to the entire household. Majority of women who try to migrate borrow money from other people claiming to return it when they get back. But what they could face in their destination is not as convenient as they imagined at the start of their journey. As a result, they may be exposed to mental and physical abused and sustain lasting health problems. The abuse is multifold and includes beating, confinement, starvation, being thrown from building, rape and sleep deprivation, and in the worst form death. Hence, it is not difficult to imagine what women could face through illegal journey devised by traffickers. Some of the women victims of human trafficking said that they even fall an easy prey to trafficking because of inappropriate information from peers and other nearby people. Families also expect a lot from migrating girls and women so that they encourage migration (some even lend money to be paid for the traffickers and send their daughters away. Many women and girls in Ethiopia today have become easy prey to people involved in human trafficking as they are promised employment in the Arab countries only to find themselves in entertainment houses. Under the guises of legal employment contracts, thousands of girls and women have been helplessly exposed to forced labor and sexual exploitation in the Middle East.

Many of these workers have become victims of brutal exploitation as well as physical and sexual abuse by their ruthless employers in the destination countries. Other purposes for human smuggling include forced prostitution, forced labor, hiring wombs, domestic slavery, and organ transplantation, among others. The misery of women is indescribable and many hundreds of Ethiopian women who work as domestic servants in the Middle East have been ruthlessly beaten, and forced into excruciatingly unpaid labor. Most spend their years in a house where they are not allowed to go out. They are literary slaves, working 18 hours a day and never have time of their own. They usually leave Ethiopia between the age of 16-20 which is invaluable age to go to high school and college. They stay in Arab countries from two to four years. But they come back for a while and usually go back again as their dream to be married, have children and start family and business vanishes in mid-air. Psychological disorder resulting from this depression is one of the problems women returnees face. Some women got psychological treatment at Emmanuel Specialized Mental Hospital and still were suffering from abnormal health condition.

In addition to extreme abuse, women whose hope to change the life of their family was shattered and turned to tragedy meditating about the debt crises they incurred. The social consequence of trafficking not only affects the victims but also their family, other siblings and the country as a

whole. Finally, trafficking has also a political consequence, in that countries are now being evaluated by the rate of human trafficking. As trafficking is a human rights violation at all its stage, international human rights instruments always dictate that human rights should not be violated. Hence, violation of human rights spoils the country's good image and also strains the foreign relation between sending and receiving countries. In addition trafficking violates basic human rights and has serious negative consequences on individuals who fall prey to trafficking; Cole (2006), Fernandez (2010), (Beydoun, 2006). According to the study conducted by ILO (2011), the violation starts from the recruitment process within the country by illegal brokers as well as legally recognized agents. It then extended in the destination countries exposing the migrant workers for abuses by the receiving agents and employers. Human Right Watch's report (2012) indicates pervasive abuses and labor exploitation , including excessively long working hours, unpaid wages for months or years; forced confinement in the workplace; food deprivation; verbal, physical, and sexual abuse; and forced labor including debt bondage. With the same token, US Department of state's report (2012) affirms many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement, and murder. All these abuses would inflict physical as well as psychological damages on the victims that might last for the rest of their lives. Generally the consequence of human trafficking is one of the untold stories of many developing countries including Ethiopia

## **2.4 International and National Instruments to Combat Trafficking**

Declaring effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination. The Palermo Protocol (2000) stated that effort to abolish trafficking should include measures to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights. A range of policy options exist at the national and international levels to address the problem. In this part of the research, policy and legislative frameworks will be highlighted.

### **2.4.1 International Protocols**

As contemporary slavery is a global crime against humanity, the effort to combat the problem requires a universal policy framework and action according to US Department of State reports (2005, 2006). The global recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris conference on trafficking in women held in 1895 and the adoption of the International Agreement for Suppression of the White Slave Trade in 1904 (Cole, 2006). The United Nations also plays role in taking actions on the problem of trafficking in the early years of its establishment by adopting a Convention in 1949 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others as indicated in the study by Endeshaw (2006). Effective anti-trafficking laws and policies need to consider a clear and broader definition of what constitutes trafficking in human. Providing a comprehensive definition of the concept, the universally entertained anti-trafficking instrument is known as the Palermo protocol which is adopted in 2000. Endeshaw, et 'al, (2006) show in their research that the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially of Women and Children is considered as the first international instrument dealing comprehensively with the issue of trafficking in persons. The ILO Convention 189 which is also referred to as the Domestic Workers Convention (2011, No. 189) is the other international instrument that offers protection for domestic workers and the right to be entitled for descent work.

According to the US Department of States Trafficking in Persons Report 2012, however the Government of Ethiopia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; it is making significant efforts and taking measures to address the problem.

### **2.4.2 National Instruments**

However Ethiopia does not have a single and comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, rules dealing with various aspects of trafficking are found in different legislations. The issue of trafficking is covered in the fundamental law of the country as well as more rules covering various aspects of trafficking are provided in other legislations of the country according to Endeshaw (2006).

*i. The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia*

The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in its proclamation no. 1/1995 article 18 declares prohibition against inhuman treatment and makes it clear that everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No. 2 of this article prohibits trafficking in human beings for any purpose and states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. In addition, article 32 of the constitution guarantees the freedom of every Ethiopian to move and reside within the country, to leave the country whenever one wishes, and to return to the country. However in practice, any Ethiopian who wishes to travel abroad for any reason is provided with a travel document or passport. The challenges associated with this freedom, is the situation of Ethiopian women and girls who migrate to the Middle East and Gulf countries to seek for employment. The challenges include the issue of how to prevent such situations while respecting the constitutional and human rights of movement of all Ethiopian citizens.

It is reported in Sudan Tribune (July 26, 2012) online that the Ethiopian government has banned its citizens from migrating to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to stop the widespread human rights abuse and inhumane treatment Ethiopian domestic workers face in the Middle Eastern countries. Ethiopia's Consular General in UAE said that the rationale behind the suspension of the labor migration from Ethiopia to the UAE is to protect the rights of citizens through initiating a bilateral agreement. According to the official, the ban also helps to control the activities of legally approved recruitment agencies that are found to be involving in illicit activities.

This ban raises discussions and debates among citizens in different social forums. On one hand, those who support the decision claim it is a good move of the government until a bi-lateral agreement is made with the destination countries and a sustainable solution is secured. On the other hand, others oppose the decision arguing the government is violating the constitutional rights of its citizens by barring their freedom of movement. In addition, there are people who argued that the ban will encourage smuggling of citizens through illegal routes rather than bringing the aspired solution. Outlawing labor migration should not be a way of dealing with human trafficking and controlling the illegal activities of recruitment agencies since trafficking is a phenomenon involving various stakeholders and resulted from different factors. A statement quoted by Beydoun (2006) reads;

Trafficking does not occur in a vacuum. It is a crime as a result of various and combined social situations and circumstances, legal systems, people and their needs. Trafficking is not one event, but a series of constitutive acts and circumstances implicating a wide range of actors. When seeking a solution, extracting one aspect of the equation would be futile (for example restricting migration) since the combined forces would continue to act (people's need, social situations, poverty, violence, demand, and criminal intent) even with the elimination of one of its links.

**ii. *The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2005***

Articles (596, 597, 598, 635 and 637) of the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2005) deal with the issues of enslavement and the trafficking of women and children providing a clear contextual definition that comply with the comprehensive definition of the Palermo Protocol, (Art. 3a UN, 2000). Article 597 under the title trafficking in Women and Children underlines;

Whoever by violence, threat, deceit, fraud, kidnapping or by the giving of money or other advantage to the person having control over a woman or a child, recruits, receives, hides, transports, exports or imports a woman or a minor for the purpose of forced labour, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to twenty years, and fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr.

However the code doesn't provide a clear distinction between smuggling (Where the migration is irregular and a smuggler, who will facilitate illegal entry into a country for a fee, may assist the migrant and trafficking, it has a broader conceptualization of trafficking in women and minors for labor purpose and prostitution.

**iii. *Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009***

With the purpose of protecting the rights, safety and dignity of citizens employed and sent abroad, the government of Ethiopia found it necessary to enact a law that govern the employment exchange service. The Employment Exchange Service Proclamation 632/2009 imposes different obligations and responsibilities on the PEAs. They are mainly responsible for the protection of the rights of citizens they recruit and send abroad. The obligation of the PEAs ranges from recruiting job seeker without receiving any payment to returning the worker to homeland covering all the expenses in times of difficulty a worker faces. The obligations provided in articles 16a; to not recruiting a job seeker below the age of eighteen years and articles 18-25 to

ensure the rights, safety and dignity of a worker is protected during the employment period and to provide a worker who has sustained an employment injury with the necessary medical aid on return are found to be of much relevance for the discussion of this particular study. The proclamation also puts an obligation on the PEAs to deposit a money guarantee for the purpose of protecting the rights of workers in accordance with the number of workers a particular PEA deployed abroad. The proclamation states that it would be punishable to be found involving in unlawful activities like trafficking either by obtaining a working license for employment exchange service provision or brokering without a license. The kind of punishment provided in this proclamation has more or less similar nature with the punishment defined in the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

### **2.4.3 Best Practices from Other Countries**

As already mentioned, although there are efforts in Ethiopia to prevent and combat trafficking, they are not adequate. Therefore, all while having their own limitations; there are countries that the Ethiopian government could take anti-trafficking lessons from. One of the best practices is establishing/strengthening bilateral and multilateral agreements with labor receiving countries in the Middle East. Though the focus was on the sex sector industry, for example, a report indicates that where there are cooperative agreements between receiving states and the Philippine government, the trafficking incidence among Filipino irregular migrants is low. The Filipino situation is rather characterized by “ample channels for regular labor migration mentioned through government supervision, extensive experience with migration, and the amplitude of consequent contacts and connections to Filipinos” ( Taran and Chammartin 2003. 7-8).

Giving that trafficking involves fraud and deception, awareness raising and information campaigns are crucial. In this regard, one of the best practices from other countries is a month-long march campaign throughout Bangladesh that aimed at highlighting trafficking in human beings and other crimes against women. Government officials and members of the society participated in the marches (ILO 2003).

International Society Security Program (ISSP) that was agreed in March 2013 between Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia is another best practice. The Program, effective since 14 March, is devised to support Sri Lanka domestic workers in Saudi Arabia and their sponsors. It is claimed that it is

win- win insurance scheme for both parties. The important features of the scheme include insurance, legal aid, language translation, meet and assistance at airports, ground services and provision of up-to-date information of visa processed and workers statuses in Saudi Arabia. The insurance premium is paid by the sponsor on behalf of his/her employee

## **2.5 The concept of Return Migration**

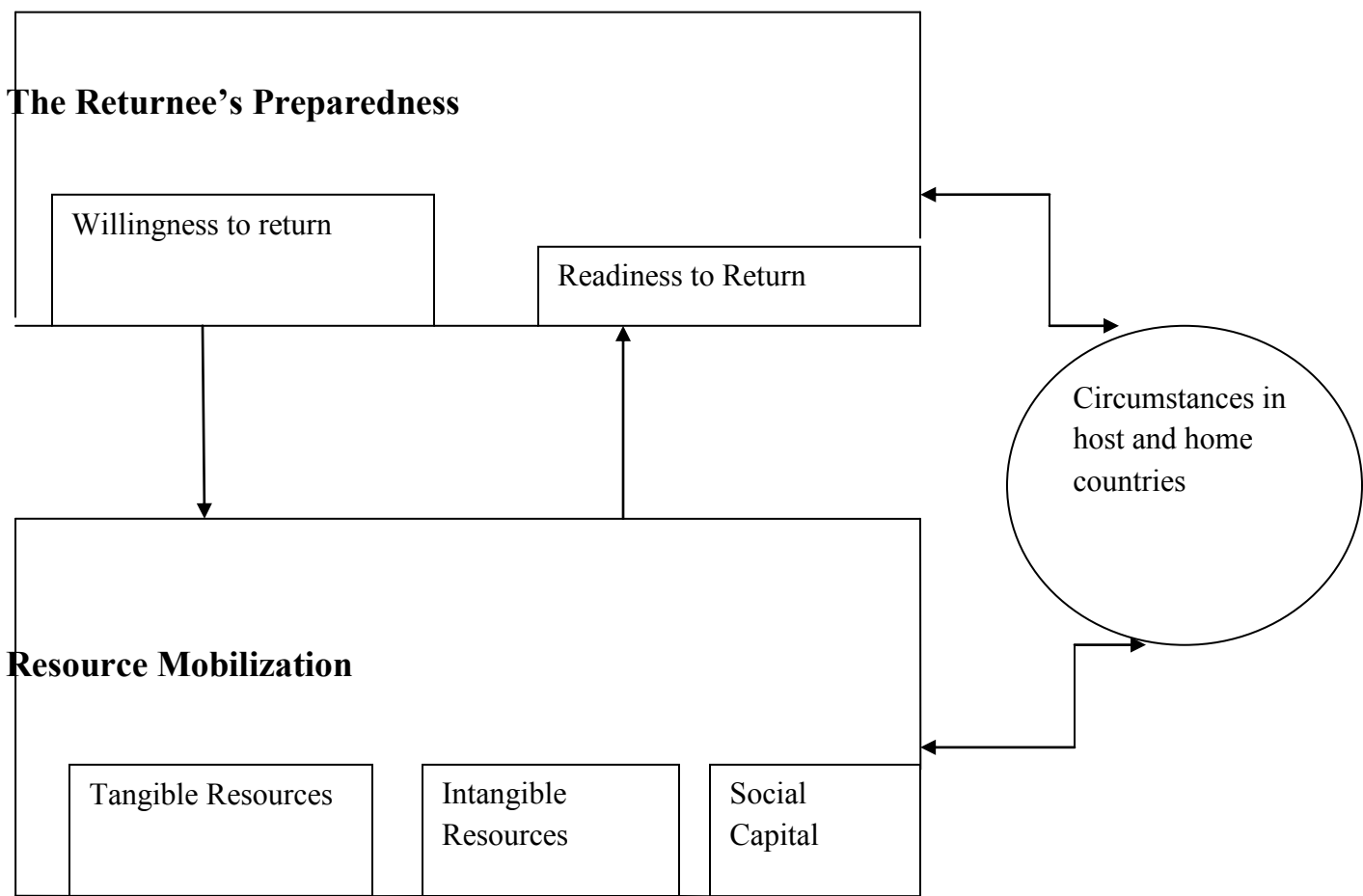
According to Gmelch (1980), returnee migration is “movement of emigrants back to their homeland to resettle” and it must be distinguished from circular migration and re-emigration. Gmelch (1980) distinguished three main types of return migrants, these are:

- i. —Temporary migrants”: returnees who intended temporary migration;
- ii. —Forced returnees” returnees who intended permanent migration but were forced to return; and
- iii. —Voluntary returnees””: returnees who intended permanent migration but chose to return.

In temporary migration, migrants’ time of return is determined by the objectives they have set as part of their migration project. This categorization is not exhaustive but remains broad enough to place different and new typologies which might emerge as a consequence of new migration patterns and trends. Sometimes, the unexpected happens and migrants face return before their planned time, or in the case of those who intended to stay abroad permanently, they are simply forced to return. The current Ethiopian women returnees from Saudi Arabia are example of forced returnee migration. Three key factors determine sustainable return: economic, social and psychosocial reintegration into the society of origin. If the social, economic and political environment at home is unfavorable, re-emigration is also likely. In this context return is not sustainable, since the cause of re-emigration is due to the failure of reintegration. Furthermore, there are different types of return preparation ranging from resource mobilization to preparedness. Resource mobilization refers to tangible (primarily economic) as well as intangible resources (social networks, knowledge and ideas) which can be used during the migration experience, and also includes resources migrants drew upon, such as their social capital , prior to the migration project.

Preparedness refers to both migrants willingness to return as well as the degree to which they are actually economically and psychologically ready to do so. Clearly, preparedness is intrinsically linked to migrants’ desires and choice to return, and in the case of migrants who were forced to return, their degree of preparedness tends to be very low. Figure2 below provides a visual explanation of the process of return preparation. It shows how returnees’ preparedness as well as their resources mobilization is interdependent on the circumstances present in both the receiving and origin countries.

**Figure 2: Returnee’s Preparedness**



Source: J.P. Cassarino, 2004.

Upon return, the readjustment and reintegration of migrants can be problematic, particularly if their return is in response to unforeseen, unplanned, unexpected and challenging circumstances, such as the case of the Ethiopian returnee from Saudi Arabia. The specific institutional, political

and economic conditions returnees face at home have an important and in many cases determining effect on the role migrants can play at home as agents of change. Whether or not migrants become agents of change is positively related to how well they are prepared to return. In order for return to be successful this preparation requires prior planning, resources and willingness. Return is most successful for migrants found in temporary return, since they have clear-set goals regarding from the moment of their departure. Particularly in the case of labor migrants their return is coupled commonly with productive economic projects in order to ensure their future livelihoods.

Furthermore, there are different types of return preparation ranging from resource mobilization to preparedness. Resource mobilization refers to tangible (primarily economic) as well as intangible resources (social networks, knowledge and ideas) which can be used during the migration experience, and also includes resources migrants drew upon, such as their social capital, prior to the migration project. Preparedness refers to both migrants willingness to return as well as the degree to which they are actually economically and psychologically ready to do so. Clearly, preparedness is intrinsically linked to migrants' desires and choice to return, and in the case of migrants who were forced to return, their degree of preparedness tends to be very low. Returnees' preparedness as well as their resources mobilization is interdependent on the circumstances present in both the receiving and origin countries

### **2.5.1 Ethiopian Women Return Migration from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

Labor migration of Ethiopian women and girls to Middle East, particularly to Saudi Arabia is common in recent years. The number of female migrants who travel to Saudi in order to earn good income shows high increase over the past decade (Silvey, 2004). Ethiopian migrant domestic workers major destination countries in Middle East are Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which constituted 61% and 33% respectively from 2008 – 2009 (Fernandez, 2010). In addition, 100,000 – 200,000 Ethiopian migrants entered to Saudi Arabia annually over the last three years (Frouws, & Horwood, 2014).

The recruiting system of migrants in Middle East is different from other places. They usually use short term contract to recruit particularly domestic workers migrants from abroad (Fernandez, 2010). Migrant workers eligibility is tied with their sponsors/employers. The sponsors hold

passports of their domestic workers and in effect control their all movement (Fernandez, 2010). These put migrant workers at risk as they don't possess any legal immigration document. In addition, female domestic workers are not allowed to leave the house without accompany in their stay.

The problematic visa sponsorship policies and legal protection pose serious difficulties for domestic workers. Even though, there are reports on abuse of domestic workers published by different international human rights organizations and migration bans by migrant sending countries, the government has instituted insignificant immigration law reforms (Begum, 2014).

In Saudi Arabia, the payment for domestic workers depends on the migrants' nationality or from where they came from instead of their experience. Filipinos earn the highest wages when compared with other migrant domestic workers. This is due to their awareness of the law and regulation of the destination country and Philippine government effort to protect its citizen's rights (Wickramasekara, Taran, & Awad, 2010).

Female migrants with irregular migration status face more challenges and they are exposed to certain vulnerabilities. The challenges and vulnerabilities included discrimination based on gender, poor working conditions; and lack of access to basic social services (health and education) and social protection (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs & International Labor Organization, 2013). They are often obliged to be engaged in informal sectors. In addition, they are exposed to sexual abuses and as a result to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (GCIM, 2005).

In different places, states allowed regularization status for irregular migrants. Such programs legalize migrants with irregular status. Regularization programs are very complex and may promote further irregular migration if not enrolled on case by case basis (GCIM, 2005).

In 2013, Saudi Arabia announced a new immigration regulation to deport irregular migrants from the country. Amnesty period was given for migrants either to regularize their migration status or to leave the country. The granted period was ended first week of November, 2013. Soon after, immigration authorities started to deport irregular labor migrants. The deportation was enforced to create more jobs for Saudi Arabia citizens and to reduce unemployment in the country (Ethiopian Red Cross Society, 2013). The crackdown of Ethiopians was followed by inhuman treatment by police and vigilante groups including beatings, robbery, rape, and torture (Ethiopian

Red Cross Society, 2013). Even though migration to Saudi expose for a higher risk after the government ban, many people are still interested to pursue migration (Frouws, 2014). This factor has its own implication on the effectiveness of reintegration efforts for returnees.

## **2.5.2 International and National Policies on Return Migration**

### **i. International Policies/Laws**

International migration and return migration are major global issues that affect international policy agenda. The rise of migration over the years has an implication for international community to regulate labor migration and protect migrant's rights. There is no international regulatory framework that protects economic migrants. A widely known framework was formulated only to regulate the status of refugees in 1951 (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees). The other agreement indirectly related to migration is Protocol on the Trafficking of People. It was ratified in 2000 and signed by 129 countries. There is one convention that standardizes the rights of economic migrants and their families (Antonio, 2011). The agreement is called International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It was enacted in 2003 and signed by 33 countries.

### **ii. National Policies/Laws**

The key laws that are relevant to migrant workers included international conventions ratified by Ethiopia, FDRE constitution, Criminal Code, and Employment Exchange Services Proclamation. Ethiopia has ratified international instruments that guarantee the rights of employees and migrants which included International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. According to FDRE Constitution, any international instrument ratified by Ethiopia will be part of national law. Even though, these conventions were signed by Ethiopia, they were not directly implemented due to adaptation procedures (Kebede, 2001). However, the instruments influenced the existing national laws including FDRE constitution and criminal law. The other national law which directly addresses migrant workers is Employment Exchange Services Proclamation 632/2009. The proclamation deals about obligation of private employment agencies (PEA) and establishment of national

committee. It lists out the responsibilities and duties of PEAs in sending workers abroad. This proclamation is a good ground to make accountable PEAs as many migrant workers are exposed to abuses by their sponsors and employers. On the other hand, the national committee responsibility is to protect the rights, safety, and dignity of citizens. In addition, the committee is responsible to ensure the proper implementation of the proclamation; to carry out resettlement programs to returnees; to conduct studies in order to conclude bilateral agreement; to ensure legal action is taken against perpetrators in destination countries; and to ensure persons engaged in unlawful employment exchange are brought to justice (Employment Exchange Proclamation, 2009).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) constitution under Article 18 states that trafficking in persons and inhuman treatment is forbidden (FDRE Constitution, 1994). In addition, Article 32 stipulates that any Ethiopian has a right to leave the country, a right to reside in other country and a right to return to his country (FDRE Constitution, 1994). The Criminal Code also addresses issues related to unlawful sending of Ethiopians for work abroad, trafficking in women and children, and enslavement (FDRE Criminal Code, 2005).

## **2.6 Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returnees**

The rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant returnees incorporates psychological, physical, social, and economical aspects. Effective reintegration needs collaboration and cooperation of government institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and communities (Wickham, 2009). The human rights of migrants should be also considered, respected, and protected at all times in return migration program (IOM, 2010).

The types of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts range from micro level to macro level. The micro level assistance includes transportation services and provision of allowance. On the other hand, the macro level effort incorporates a variety of social, educational, and economic support (IOM, 2011).

The rehabilitation programs include qualified psychological, medical, and social supports (Tukhashvili, 2013). The rehabilitation focuses on both physical and mental health supports through provision of counseling and medical treatments. It is also related with supporting

returnees' in their interactions and social relations with peers and community. The programs can be implemented in shelter based services or in returnees' living places.

Reintegration of returnees is a major issue of international migration. The process of return concerns both countries of origin and destination as reintegration efforts are critical to facilitate sustainable and effective return of migrants. In addition, if the root cause for irregular migration is not addressed, returnees may not stay in their country rather they will continue to migrate again (IOM, 2011).

One of the major issues in return migration is to measure in what extent the return program is sustainable or successful. The contributing factors for effective reintegration program included number returnees, collaboration with the country of origin, community perception towards returnees, the budget allocated for the program, and participation level of returnees in planning and implementation the program. In addition, the role of returnees as a productive member of the community matters in successfulness of reintegration effort (IOM, 2011).

The means of return to country of origin also matter to successfully reintegrate migrants. Detention and deportation/involuntary return are one of the ways of return. These practices have become increasing and common in most destination countries (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). Deported migrants are more likely return with empty handed or lost saving and belongings (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). The migrants might or might not have acquired education and skills while they live in destination country. This factor highly contributes to their economic reintegration in their country of origin. The assessment conducted on Ethiopian returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) highlighted that most of the returnees have lower educational level with only 3.4% reached preparatory level or above (Temesgen, 2014). The survey also indicated that only 32% of the returnees have skills that can be used to generate income. In addition, the socio-economic situation of the returnees deteriorated when compared to pre-migration (Temesgen, 2014).

The other major factor in reintegration of returnees is the livelihood challenge. The unplanned return of migrants may create a problem in the financial system of their family. The problem will be aggravated if the families entered into debt to finance the migration (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). In addition, the involuntary return constitutes the end of remittances. Families who have relayed their major income on the remittances will be more affected. Inclusion of these households in reintegration program is vital to avoid livelihood problems (Kleist & Milliar, 2013).

The social aspect of reintegration is also a major concern especially for involuntary returnees. The community might be suspicious about the deportation by giving different assumptions and gossip such as criminal or immoral behavior abroad (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). Due to these negative feedbacks from the community, returnees may isolate themselves from engaging in social life.

The health condition of involuntary returnees is another matter that should be considered in reintegration process. Returnees may have different health problems including physical and psychological due to their experience of irregular migration and deportation. Some of Ethiopian returnees from KSA have psychological trauma, physical disability and other chronic problems (Temesgen, 2014).

### **2.6.1 International Rehabilitation and Reintegration Support Schemes for Returnees**

Voluntary and forcible return has positive and negative implications on the life of returnees respectively. Voluntary return by itself is an empowering process for migrants as the decision doesn't come from outsiders. Moreover, migrants will have ample time to prepare emotionally and financially. On the other hand, compulsory return puts migrants in a difficult situation especially in economic and social reintegration. Economic reintegration would be difficult for deported returnees as they might not have good preparation financially to fulfill basic needs upon return. Social reintegration is also difficult since there is long separation with family members, friends, and community members. In addition, female returnees may have additional burden in taking care of children and supporting families.

There are various rehabilitation and reintegration support schemes for returnees implemented around the world. In Philippines, the reintegration program has two major elements that are psychosocial and economic support (Go, 2012). The psychosocial component includes family counseling and stress debriefing. The economic element incorporates community based income-generating projects, skills training and credit lending.

In Sri Lanka, the reintegration and return scheme includes providing a migrant worker card to returnees to enable priority access to services; providing assistance services at airport; guidance and skills for reintegration; exemption of tax for certain period for returnees' involved in small business enterprises; developing an ward scheme for outstanding migrants; and providing special

benefits to children of migrants workers, such as admission to school and education benefits (Rambukwella, 2008). These schemes were developed in consultation with stakeholders.

In Pakistan, the strategy for re-integration of return migrants involves provision of information about different opportunities upon return; and investment, employment, and skill enhancement schemes (Ahmed, 2010). The special financing programs include supporting returnees and their family members for undertaking business or self-employment activities. The program also encourages returnees to establish associations to advance the cause of return migrants and their families for developing mechanisms for their re-integration.

Indonesia government implements comprehensive reintegration programs. The program encompasses social, economic, and cultural aspects that are designed to address the specific needs of returnees (Permata & Dwi, 2014). The economic program consists returnees' access to self employment and wage employment. The social and cultural aspects incorporate counseling and mediation with family members to support migrants to reconcile and get solution to social and cultural issues.

International Organization for Migration has three major approaches for rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees. The approaches are economic, social, and psychological reintegration (Fonseca, Hart, & Klink, 2015). The economic approach involves assistance to returnees upon arrival such as reception and inland transportation assistance. It also focuses on addressing the root causes of irregular migration and incorporates reconstruction needs. The social aspect refers to group reintegration projects and building returnees' social networks. Psychosocial reintegration relates to counseling of returnees to help them recover.

## **2.6.2 Return Preparation and Reintegration Assistance**

Putting a successful and sustainable repatriation of immigrants to their country in any form of return or deportation demands a certain level of preparation by all parties of the process of repatriation. Such return preparation can facilitate an orderly and safe mobility of people from the place of deportation to the place of origin. The return of immigrant citizens can be successful when it is followed by organized reintegration assistance to the repatriates.

The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is an essential element to ensure sustainability of returns. IOM and partners in countries of origin provide migrants with socio-economic support to promote their self-sufficiency and contributions to their

local communities. The sustainability of returns may, however, ultimately only be ensured in tandem with socio-economic development. The successful implementation of return programs requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors, including the migrants, civil society and the governments in both host countries and countries of origin. (*IOM, 2014*).

International Organization for Migration has set a list of activities and conditions as necessary preparations for the proper return and reintegration of Assisted Voluntary Returnees. However the very basic and humanly nature of the preparations makes the list equally relevant to be used to maneuver deportees as well.

## **2.7 Conceptual Framework**

Poverty and lack of opportunities, failure in educational endeavor, gender stereotypes and the culture of migration are critical factors behind migration and human trafficking. Most of the economic factors are related to low employment opportunities at local level, low wage rates, low income, impoverished life and limited access to basic means of production such as land and credit facilities (*ILO,2011*)

Factors from the demand side (pull factors) include rapid change in the local and regional economies, restrictive immigration laws, and weak protection regimes for migrant workers and the role of traffickers in artificially expanding demand for cheap labor. The above mentioned critical pull and push factors do not only reinforce one another but also they are supplemented by other immediate and intermediary factors including inter alia peer and family pressure, negative attitudes attached to local demotic work ,low performance and motivation in pursuing education, networking and operation of traffickers from the local to the international level, low costs involved in facilitating migration, limited information about regular and legal migration channels, limited enforcement of protective laws and gaps in the enforcement of the legislative framework designed to prevent and respond to trafficking in person(*Ibid*)

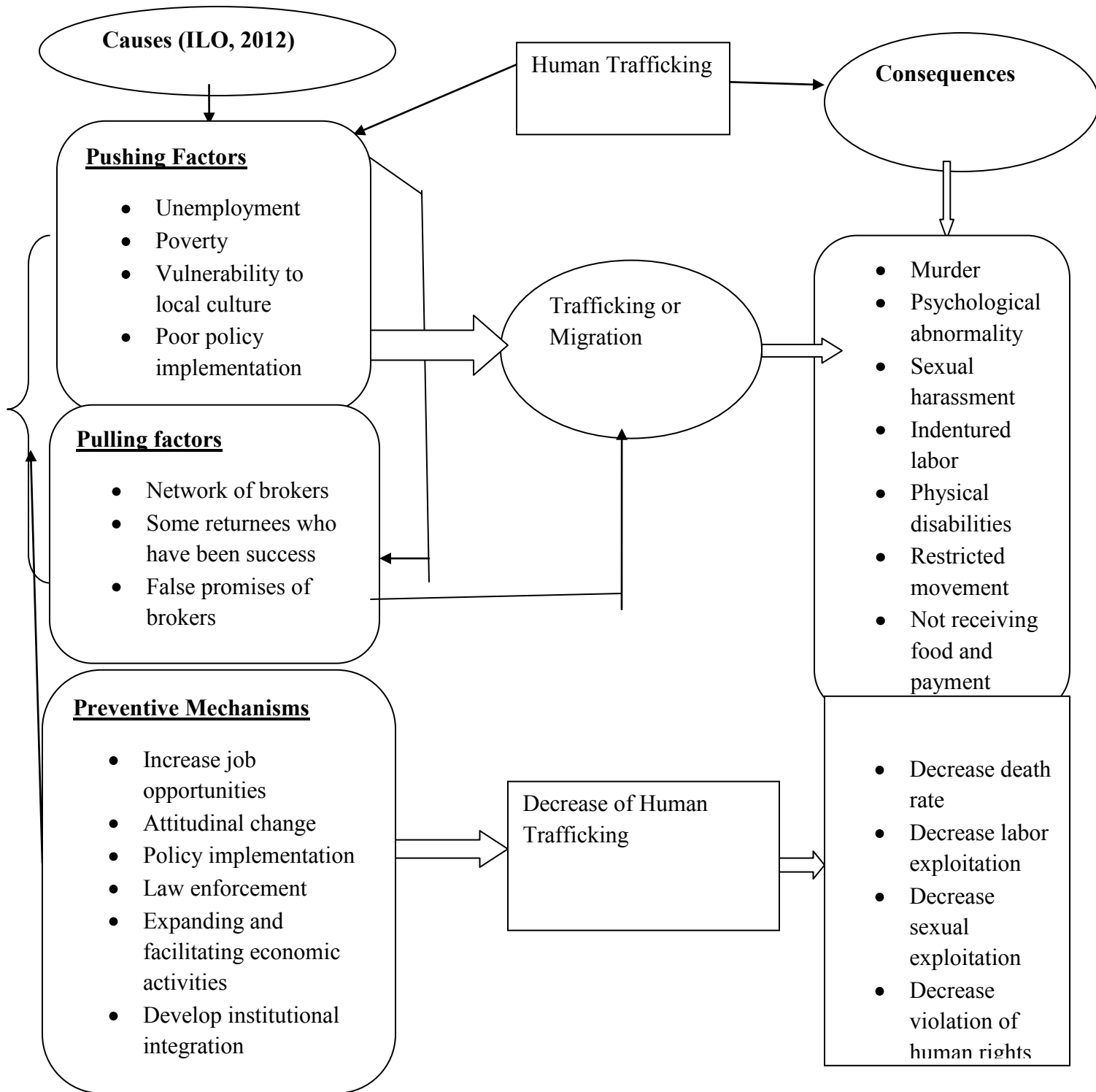


Fig.2. **Conceptual Framework**

The above conceptual framework indicates interconnected issues of human trafficking and its consequences. There are two main causes of human trafficking as the researcher discussed

above, namely pushing and pulling factors which exposed the citizen for trafficking. This trafficking has its negative consequences by exposing migrants to difficult conditions (sexual harassment, psychological abnormality, murder, not receiving food and payment). There are also preventive mechanisms described above. If the preventive mechanisms implement properly, it decreases the pushing and pulling factors and it results decrease of human trafficking and finally results decrease of death rates which caused because of human trafficking.

## **Chapter Three**

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Babbie & Mouton (2001) defines research design as “plan or a blueprint of how one intends conducting the research”. Research design focuses more on the end product and dwells more on the research problem (Babbie & Mouton, 2001). Therefore, the research design which was used in this research emanates from the necessity to achieve the main objective of the study.

By objective, this study fits into the descriptive study design. Descriptive research provides an accurate account of characteristics of a particular individual, event or a group in real-life situations (Polit & Hungler, 1999). Therefore, this study is descriptive. This is because a case study requires a detailed analysis of single object or phenomena such as a person, organization and groups. In addition it can provide relevant knowledge and experience about a complex phenomenon within its real life context.

The research is largely qualitative due to its objectives and scope particularly it focuses on assessing the economic challenges and the reintegration endeavor of women domestic worker returned from Saudi Arabia in the study area. The method is considered to be appropriate to deal with the scientific questions of the research. Qualitative research according to Russell (2011), takes place in natural settings employing a combination of observations and interviews as primary data sources and scientific literature as well as document review as secondary source.

Quantitative approach was also applied in a partial level. Because this approach is applicable in a limited extent in order to produce quantitative data to explain the profile of forced returnees in terms of age and educational level

#### **3.2 Study Population**

In this study, female returnees of Saudi Arabia, office of Micro and Small Enterprises, office of Labor and Social Affairs, Mayor of Woldia town and office of women and children’s affairs were the population of the study. Generally in Woldia town there are three sub cities namely Debre Gelila, Yeju Genet, and Deferege. In each sub cities there are 133, 202 and 287 female

returnees respectively with a total number of 622 returnees from Saudi Arabia which were registered by the municipality(Woldia Municipality, 2015).

### **3.3 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size**

In order to gather the required information from the returnees of Saudi Arabia, the researcher took 20% from each sub city which means 27 returnees from Debre Gelila sub city, 40 from Yeju Genet and 57 from Deferge sub city. Generally 124 respondents were selected from the whole sub city.

Data were collected using simple random sampling techniques applied to those 124 respondents. According to C.R. Kothari (2004) simple random sampling is also known as chance sampling or probability sampling where each and every item in the population has an equal chance of inclusion in the sample and each one of the possible samples, in case of finite universe, has the same probability of being selected

### **3.4 Data sources and Data Collection Instruments**

Pertaining to the research design proposed above, both primary and secondary sources of data were consulted in this research to obtain the required data for conducting the research. Most of the information pertaining to the secondary data sources was obtained from published and unpublished government documents, different researches, magazines, pamphlets and information from labor and social Affairs department of North Wollo zone administration.

The data from primary sources were gathered from different categories of informants through well structured questionnaires, key informant interview and unstructured interview. Direct observation has also employed in the natural settings and the activities of the subjects of the study will record at the spot.

#### **i. Structured Questionnaire**

This method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in case of big enquiries. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments. In this method a questionnaire is sent (usually by post) to the persons concerned with a request to answer the questions and return the questionnaire. A questionnaire consists of a

number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms. According to C.R. Kothari (2004) Structured questionnaires are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze. The provision of alternative replies, at times, helps to understand the meaning of the question clearly. In this research the questionnaires were provided to the returnees from Saudi Arabia.

## **ii. Key Informant Interview**

Key informant interview (KII) is one type of interviewing where by the researcher will be able to generate rich and all rounded information about a particular topic. As Bernard says interviewing, particularly unstructured in depth interviewing, can be used for studying sensitive issues, “like sexuality, racial or ethnic prejudice, or hot political topics” (2006: 213). For it is one of the sensitive issues of Researcher is time, applying interview as a data collection tool is useful in studying the Economic challenges Reintegration Endeavor of Women domestic workers returnees from Saudi Arabia. In this research, an intensive and detailed interview were conducted with the head of micro and small Enterprise, mayor of town administration, head of labor and social affairs and head of women and children affairs office.

## **iii. Unstructured Interview**

The informant categories included in unstructured interview were the returnees’ domestic workers who can’t read and write. As it is suggested by Bernard (2011), by giving a little guidance to the them about the topic of discussion and what information is required, unstructured interview helps to get the informants open up and express themselves in their own words and ways during the interview, enough time was assigned to let the informants disclose their personal feelings, thoughts and experiences without restrictions nevertheless within the boundary of the topic under study. The method is usually helpful to approach marginalized group having sensitive issues to be heard of. This approach was applied for the reason that the interview topic is considered to be sensitive for the informants who are victims of various kinds of abuses in their work places. As Bernard (2011) suggested, it requires a great deal of effort to get the trust and consent of informants for the interview in the case of sensitive and personal issues.

#### **iv. Observation**

As Mack and her colleagues discussed in their book *Qualitative Research Methods*, that using observation in combination with other qualitative methods such as interview is an integral part of the iterative research process which helps and enables the researcher to facilitate and develop positive relationship among key informants and stakeholders whose assistance and approval are needed for the study to become reality. Data gathered through observation is also invaluable in determining whom to recruit as an informant for the study and how best to recruit them (Mack *et al* 2005: 16). In researching some sensitive issues, including human trafficking, it becomes very difficult, dangerous and risky for the researcher/participant observer to observe things while participating in the process of doing those things. Partly the difficulty emanates from the clandestine character of the activity and from the hidden nature of the population under scrutiny. Thus, owing to the difficulty and risk of participating in human trafficking, a simple personal observation was made by the researcher to acquire information about the activities and the behaviors of individuals involved in and affected by human trafficking; and to observe the different challenges that migrants face at the research site/transit town.

The systematic observation, which was made by the researcher, served two purposes. On the one hand, as a data collection tool, it helped to collect real and observable information about the activities and behaviors (emotions and feelings) of the informants under investigation. On the other hand, it served as a mechanism to check the validity of the information produced in other data collection tools; putting it in other words it helped to check what informants said about themselves and what they were actually doing in their day to day activity.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Compilation, Analysis and Presentation**

After collecting the necessary data through the help of the above data collection tools, the next task was categorizing, combining, synthesizing, and thereby analyzing of the collected data. Before the actual analysis of the data, the data have been sorted and categorized in accordance with its source and type. For the purpose of clarity and convenience the primary data collected using collection techniques were transcribed, translated, compiled and further elaborated in to meaningful and patterned information. After relevant data has been collected, descriptive and statistical methods were used to analyze the primary data that were collected from the forced returnees using structured questionnaire. The data that were obtained through interview and

observation have been presented qualitatively by detailed narration and discussion. Above all, the whole collected data were analyzed in thematically organized way by pursuing to the original descriptions of the field notes so as to infer meanings and generalizations.

### **3.6 Ethical Considerations**

Ethics are the rules of conduct in a research where the value of honesty, frankness and personal integrity as well as ethical responsibilities to the subject of research such as consent, confidentiality and courtesy is measured (Walliman, 2006).

Having this in mind, before going to the data collection process, an official support letter from Addis Ababa University College of business and economics department of public administration and development management has been submitted to mayor of Woldia city administration, bureau of Women, children and youth affairs, bureau of labor and social affairs and bureau of micro and small enterprises to collect appropriate information from them. In addition participants were informed about the aim of the study and their participation will only be based on their full consent and any of the information that is given by them will be merely used for the purpose of the study and assure them that they can withdraw at any time.

During the data analysis and interpretation process the researcher tried to protect the anonymity of the respondents and the names of the participants were not disclosed in the final report rather the researcher used alphabet letters

Furthermore, during the interpretation of the data, the researcher tried her best to provide accurate account of the information.

## **Chapter Four**

### **4. Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation**

This chapter deals with presentation, analysis and interpretation of data from the study area. The chapter also includes description of woldia Town. Furthermore, this chapter presents descriptive elements of the sample taken for the research purpose. In order to achieve the stated objectives as described in chapter one, there were four key informant interview participant from mayor of woldia town administration, Bureau of women, children and youth Affairs, Bureau of Micro and Small Enterprises and Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs of woldia Town In addition to this there were an interview held with 51 returnees of Saudi Arabia who can't read and write and 73 copies of questionnaires were distributed to the returnees of Saudi Arabia who can read and write and pertinent data were gathered with due focused on Migration and reintegration endeavor of women domestic workers of Saudi Arabia. Out of 124 questionnaires 110(88.70%).were filled and returned.

#### **4.1 Description of the Study Area**

The study was carried out in Amhara Region, Northern Wollo Administration Zone, Woldia Woreda, Woldia town Administration .Woldia, capital of North Wollo, is located 521 km north of Addis Ababa , about 360 km south ofBahirdar , 168 km from Lalibella,260km from Mekelle and 700 km from Djibouti. (WCAMO, 2009).

The size of the population based on the 2007 Ethiopian population and Housing Census report was 62411. Out of this 30,104 males and 32,307 are females (CSA, 2007). The report also indicates that the age composition of Woldia population is characterized by a very high proportion of the young ages and low proportion of old people. Moreover the majority of the populations are Orthodox Christians followed by Muslims and Small numbers of the population are Protestants.

The town share common borders with Habru woreda in the East and South, Gubalafto in the West and Kobo in the North. Historical documents indicate that the town was established in 1777 by Ras Ali the first. The main road from Addis Ababa to Mekelle, from Dessie to Gondar and from Addis Ababa to Djibouti crosses the town of woldia (WCAMO, 2009).

As far as the landscape of the study area is concerned, woldia is located between 1500 and 2300 m above sea level. Its only 9.7% of the area of the town falls out of the range between 1,500 and 2,300 meter above sea level. As indicated by woldia City Administrative Mayor Office (WCACO, 2009), 60.03% of the total area of the town is flat land and 30.3% is up and downs. While the rest 9.17% of the town is mountain ((WCAMO, 2009).

The town has three climatic zones, namely “Dega”, “Woina Dega” and “Kolla”. Out of the total area of the town 8213 hectare, 90.3% is under the Woina Dega climate zone while 6.5% of the area falls under Kolla and 3.2% Dega climate zones. Generally the town is characterized by an average temperature. ((WCAMO, 2009).

The study area is selected on the basis of familiarity of the researcher in this place. Since the researcher was living as birth place for more than 17 years of life in the area, it gives the researcher the chance to know the socio-cultural and economic context. When the researcher was living in this area, the researcher observed that many youths were migrating to the Middle East Countries. Some others were also deported by force from these countries. This deporting action was dramatically increased since the late 2013 onwards. In other words the phenomenon of migrating to Saudi Arabia and deporting migrants by force from this country to this town is a usual activity.

## **4.2 Socio Demographic Characteristics of Participants**

As table 2 below shows the participants' age at migration indicated that 1.81 percent of the total respondents were below 18 years, 73.63 percent of the total respondents were in the age group of 18-25, 23.63 percent of the respondents were in the age from 26 – 35 and 0.90 percent respondents were above 35 years. This shows the participants migrated to Saudi Arabia at young age. According to the interview made with Bureau of labor and Social Affairs representative the minimum age allowed for Ethiopian women to be employed as domestic worker in overseas is 21 and it is said unlawful for any agencies to deploy a person under the age of 18 to work abroad.

Concerning to educational qualification 46.36% percent (n=51) of the total respondents were below 6th grade and even they can't read and write. 6.36 percent (n=7) of the respondents were between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 43.63 percent (n=48) of the total respondents were between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> and

the rest 3.63% (n=4) of the respondents were 10th grade and above. This shows that the study participants have low educational levels. Migrants with lower qualifications are more likely to engage in jobs that requires low skills. It also hinders migrants from easily adopting destination country work and social environment. Moreover, this may challenge the reintegration interventions as skill trainings and small businesses require returnees' knowledge and skills.

**Table 2: Respondent's Age and Educational Level**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Respondents' Age</b> (n=110)		
< 18	2	1.81
18-25	81	73.63
26-35	26	23.63
Above 35 years	1	0.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Educational Level</b>		
Below grade 6 <sup>th</sup>	51	46.36
7 <sup>th</sup> -8 <sup>th</sup>	7	6.36
9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>	48	43.63
Above grade 10 <sup>th</sup>	4	3.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Survey Questioner and Interview February, 2016**

In regards to religion characteristics as table 3 below shows 51.81 % (n=57) participants are Orthodox Christians, 46.36% (n=51) of the participants are Muslims and the rest 1.81% (n=2) of the respondents are protestant. This indicates that study participants religion didn't limit them from migration experience to Muslim dominated country.

Concerning to marital status as table 3 shows 80% (n =88) of the respondents are single, 4.54% (n= 5) of the participant are married, 14.54% (n=16) of the participant are divorced and the remaining 0.90% (n= 1) is widowed. Therefore based on the dominant response it is possible to say that migration partially affects family cohesion especially for women.

In terms of service year, the study participants stayed in Saudi Arabia a minimum of 8 month and maximum Eleven Years. So the respondents can have enough experience to the success of this study.

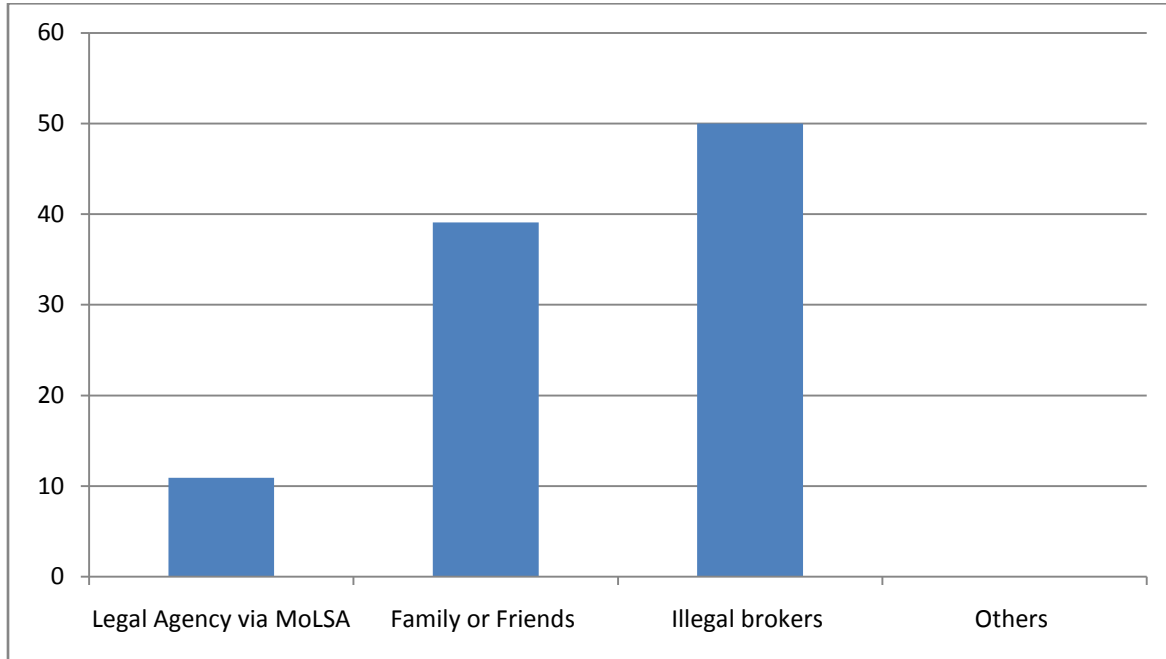
**Table 3: Religion and Marital Status of the Respondents**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Religion</b>		
Orthodox	57	51.81
Muslim	51	46.36
Protestant	2	1.81
Others	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	88	80
Married	5	4.54
Divorced	16	14.54
Widowed	1	0.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Survey Questioner and Interview February, 2016**

### 4.3 Ways of Migration

Figure 3: Migration ways of Respondents



Source: Survey Questioner and Interview February, 2016

As figure 4 above depicts 10.90% (n=12) of the respondents said the way of migration were through legal PEAs through MoLSA , 39.09 % (n= 43)of the respondents were through family or friend and the rest 50% (n=55) of the respondents used illegal brokers as a means of migration. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that one of the major causes for violence against women domestic workers was their illegal way of migration to Saudi Arabia.

In relation to this Respondent —X explained the role of brokers as follow:

*All pre-visa and the visa process had been done by the broker. I was staying at his home while I was in Addis Ababa for the purpose of medical checkup for traveling formality. The broker arranged my flight to Saudi Arabia; he gave me the airplane ticket and told me the date of my flight. I arrived at Addis Ababa two days before my flight and spent those two days with other migrants at broker"s home in a separate room reserved for migrants. The broker gave me pre departure orientation about the work environment of Saudi Arabia. He convinced me that the working environment would be safe and also*

*promised to transfer me to another employer if anything against my rights would happen. But things were not as promised: he didn't contact me after I reached Saudi Arabia.*

The researcher found that False Promises of Steady Employment in Saudi Arabia is identified in study as a factor contributing to migration of innocent individuals. Brokers use different methods to encourage destitute individuals to migrate to another place and improve their life. They often promise the victims that they will get them employed in hotels and other service offering industries. Such false promises of steady employment as housemaids, employing in females beauty salon, car drivers, and hotel service positions or attendants, motivate individuals to migrate to those places and are become a very common method of taking victims from their homeland to a place that they know nothing about. Thus, poor individuals who seek work abroad are often misled by false promises of steady employment in Arab countries, which is often given by the brokers.

#### **4.4 Major Cause of Migration**

Trafficking is one form of irregular migration. At the individual level there are a number of reasons why people move (temporarily or permanently) from their home countries to other countries of destination. It is often discussed that “migration is essentially a way of coping with conflict, unemployment, and natural or man-made disasters, a mechanism for people to try and improve their social standing, a mechanism for building up social insurance, or a combination of all these” (GTZ, 2006)

##### **Push Factors**

Various reasons have been mentioned by female returnees as a push factors for their migration. Among these, the major ones are; poverty, lack of education, influence and pressure from friends and families.

Respondent —X expressed the causes of her migration.

–I went to Saudi Arabia to raise my brother and sisters because our Dad and Mom were died when I was grade 6 and I am the first child to my families and I had a responsibility to care my brother and sisters ”

Respondent” W” added that in relation to the above “I decided to go to KSA to make money, when I failed the National Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. I did not want to work in my country because I was told that I can make as much money as I can within a month ” However, for respondent –V” the case is different. She had left to the KSA to get away from the squabble she had with her family, especially with her stepfather. As she narrated the reason for her departure to the KSA:

*I went to Saudi Arabia because I had a quarrel with my family. I had not had enough patience in the matter, being young and immature. The problem was in fact demanding anyway. ...I lived with my mother and stepfather, and I was serving in the church. In times of holidays the service would demand me staying late in the hours of the night. My family did not like this. I was zealous for my faith and was willful about the matter and had a conflict with my stepfather. I would stay out of the house for many days. Then I had this idea that I would rather go to one of the Arab countries and make money than degenerate in these immoral deeds. I grew tired of the quarrel at home and was afraid it would lead me off right path. So, finally I made up my mind to go to Saudi Arabia*

Pressure from family members and friends is the main social condition contributing to migration in study area. In societies where migrating to Arab countries become a culture, pushing and motivating children to go to those countries is becoming a common practice for many family members in Woldia town .Returnees were pushed by family members and friends to migrate. This is the result of deep rooted attitude from the community towards migration. It needs an intervention beyond training and awareness raising activities to change the community’s attitude

According to respondent –M”

*I have never dreamed of going to Arab countries for a minute of my life, but a strong pressure from my family pushed me to migrate to Saudi Arabia. Because one of our neighbors” daughter was in Lebanon , my parents especially my mother wants me to go to*

*one of the Arab countries to send them financial remittances and other things such as cloths and jewelries like our neighbors" daughter did .*

Respondent" K" added that

*Before I go to Saudi Arabia I was living with my relatives and she contributed a lot for my migration. She was contacting with broker and helped to arrange my travel to Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, she used to talk how much our neighbors life had been changed due to their daughters working in Saudi Arabia. Additionally, she convinced her husband to get somebody for lending me 9,000 birr for traveling expense and I agreed to pay double of this amount within one year.*

As it is clearly seen in the above interview with the informant, parents push their children to migrate to Arab countries with the hope of getting financial remittances and other supports. Poor families, who live in areas where the culture of migration is adopted as one means of survival, want to have one of their Children to go to Arab countries for varieties of economic reasons. In some cases migrants, who can be friends neighbors or relatives, who returned from migration also contribute for migration of other individuals in their locality

The above story shows that the major cause of migration in one way or other was poverty. The respondents also explained the causes of their poverty

According to respondent" X"

*I lost my parents a few years ago. I am the first child for my parents. I have two little sisters. My parents used to manage the family through the income from their daily labor. However, the responsibility to care me and my sisters has been left to my mother"s elder sister. She was not rich enough to cover all the expenses of the family. Beyond that she couldn"t resist her husband"s nagging because of us. As I was getting older I understand everything and I didn"t want to see that though life of my sisters and my aunt continues in the same manner .I didn"twant to see the bad face of my aunt"s husband. Then I went to Saudi Arabia to emancipate my sisters from this life.*

### **Pull factors**

The main reason has been mentioned by female returnees as a pull factor for their migration was inspired by little change in the life of neighbors or friends whose relatives are living abroad.

Respondent "Y" elucidated the reason why she had departed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as follows:

*I went to Saudi Arabia to lead a better life, but things did not turn up to my expectations. I left my home country so that I could be self reliant, be free from the trouble of living in a rental house, and have a house of my own; in short to have something of my own and lead a better life.*

In line with the above ideas respondent "U" also elucidated her reason for migrating

"I went to Saudi Arabia in 2004 E.C. because I wanted to support my families to fulfill their basic needs, as I had prior information that domestic workers in the KSA are better salaried."

Generally, according to the questioner and interview conducted, 98% of the respondents discussed that the major reason for their migration being related to the lower economic status they had and the need to improve their own life and their family's lives. Nevertheless, the need for economic enhancement is also reinterpreted in different manners. For some, this is interpreted as an opportunity to earn more money than what they make under the context they are before migration while for others it is a search for startup money to establish businesses at home once spending limited amount of time in Saudi Arabia to generate it. For those who have families, this is viewed as meeting and enhancing the basics needs for their families and gaining the financial means to plan a better future for their families. Another phenomenon is the repeated attempts of re-migration of deportees migrating again and again because of incapability to cope with the changed social and economic systems at home which they find difficult to adapt in once they are deported. Societal pressure and inability to reintegrate are described as such causes of migration. According to information obtained from informants, some returnees are re-migrating to the same location or have returned back to other Middle East countries after they are expelled from Saudi Arabia. This may involve the strong desire to generate some amount of remittance while being aware that there are possibilities of violations of their human rights and some other work related abuses and problems to be faced yet again. Some of the returnees who are processing their travel again to other Middle East countries have their own goals to achieve and this reveals their pertaining frustration on the existing situations at home. They feel that they have not achieved their dreams of improving their families and their own lives; hence they state that they want to deal with this unfulfilled dream once again.

## 4.5 Previous Living Condition and Expectation about the Country of Destination

Even though the major objective of this study is addressing Migration and reintegration endeavor of returnee, such analysis would not be complete without seeing their previous living condition that can be mentioned as the major push factor for their migration and their expectation towards, the country of destination.

Majority of the respondents have revealed that their previous living condition was low where there was no sufficient amount of money for living. They want to provide sustainable income for themselves as well as their family. They had a huge expectation about the country of destination as life would be easy and have money. Respondent –G” who spends 3 years in Saudi Arabia explained her situation as follows:

*I am from a poor family; before I migrate to the Middle East as my life was very much distorted. I have brothers and sisters which I was responsible for them. I had to help my mother in raising those children. I used to work as a waitress in various cafeterias. But life was routine. My salary was very less as it was not enough to cover all the cost of the household*

Respondent —E also explained her previous living condition.

–My life before I went to Saudi Arabia was very difficult, full of tragedy. I couldn’t continue my education, not only my life but also my family life was miserable”

In addition to poverty, unemployment was another factor that explains their previous living condition. Respondent –H” who has 10+1 certificate in building construction explained her previous living condition as;

*Before I went to the Middle East, I have completed grade 10 and I had got 10+1 certificate in building construction. I didn’t get a job in my field rather I was employed in private shop. But my salary was very little. So, I decided to migrate and live a better life and change the life of my family and mine.*

Accordingly, all the informants have expected that if they migrate and work there, their life as well as the life of their family would change at all. They had a big expectation towards the

country of destination so as to have money and a changed life. Respondent –P” who had spent four years of her life in Saudi Arabia tried to explain the expectation she had for the country of destination as;

*I am a resident of rural part of Woldia from a poor family. Before I went to Saudi Arabia I was a student and I failed the national exam of grade 10 then my family decided to send me to the Middle East as they were expecting something in their life would change. I had also the same feeling that if I go to the Middle East, my life as well as the life of the family would change and it was inevitable for me to support the rest of my family.*

Furthermore, the feeling and expectation of the returnee workers clearly shows that they were living in poverty and their family had a huge ambition to get rid of poverty.

Respondent –A” who had spent 6 years of her life in the Saudi Arabia expressed her expectation about the country of destination.

–I decided to go to Saudi Arabia, because I believe that; I can change something in my family and before I went to the Middle East I had expected to change my life, and have something for myself and my family”.

Similarly questioner result affirmed these feelings and expectation of the returnee migrants about the country of destination and their anticipation towards fulfilling the economic demand of themselves and their families. They expect that they are the pillar of their families. They said that migration is their only way out to support and feed their families. According to the majority of the informants, they were living in poverty and they were unemployed which triggers them for migration. They choose to migrate in order to pursue a better life or search for better opportunities for themselves as well as their families. They had a huge expectation about the country of destination that their life would change automatically.

#### **4.6 Challenges of Domestic Workers in Saudi Arabia**

The domestic worker’s rights are abused in most cases starts right at the arrival by confiscating travel documents to have full control over their movement and make them dependent on their employers. After domestic workers are locked in apartments, the abuse was continued in different magnitude. Long working hours with heavy workload, withholding of salary, and discrimination in defiance of racial, religious and gender identities are common trends exercised against domestic workers. According to Perry (2002) the Arab world ancient tradition and

practice of discriminating black people still existed in this globalization era. The interview participants described such experience as follows:

Concerning remitting money, respondent –U” expressed her feeling

*My employers would not pay my wages in times and I could not remit and help my family, and I didn’t have the respite to talk my family on the phone. ...my employer did not pay my wages for over a year, and would not allow me talking with my family on the phone. I could not resist all these pressure and ran off from the house and started working on my own. By the way I had not taken one year,,s salary. I started talking with my family and sending them money only after I ran off from my employer.*

Regarding the Working and Living Conditions, respondent Y said;

*I was live and work in Saudi for a year and I was overloaded with work because I had to work in my employer,,s relatives also. I slept only for four hours in a day and sometimes I couldn’t even sleep because my employer has a habit of staying long in the night and I had to do whatever they ordered me at any time...they didn,,t consider that I am a human being fatigued and exhausted. You know what my employers did? They deduct my salary every month without any reason .*

Similarly, respondent –M” added regarding working and living conditions:

*In Saudi I stayed for one and half years and my employers have so many children and I was the only housemaid in the house... so, I was supposed to do every chore. And to be honest, I had no rest except when I slept for about two to four hours, depending on the situation. But my employer slept the whole day and when she was awake, it was to eat and take shower. I sometimes wished to sleep the whole day like her but it was just a dream. I became stressed and I grew to be forgetful of what they ordered me to do...so, I was always worried that my employers might not understand that I needed rest and enough food as any human being. But my employers took me for a machine. When I asked them about my salary they replied that they put my money with them and will give me when I return back to my country. But I couldn,,t trust them...finally she denied six month salary.*

Another participant, Respondent” G” stated that:

*The working condition was so bad that I stayed in Saudi two years and six months. In my stay I passed a scary life and I prefer not to tell you about my terrible experience. I*

*worked without rest but I didn't get any reward. On the reverse, they blame me for every fault that happened to that family... you know that I don't know what my mistake was.*

Concerning the food situation respondent —G expressed her experience

—I prepared all types of food stuff for that family...I saw different types of food forbidden in my culture...I couldn't eat that... I always ate bread... sometimes I couldn't get bread because of the workload I slept without food.”

Respondent —E” also elaborated about the challenges her faced when she was Saudi Arabia

*My employer didn't consider me as a human being. Insulting me was her entertainment. She had shown no respect for my identity and personality. I had never slept properly. I was working more than 18 hours per day. It was hardly possible to see the outdoor environment. Even my left ear it is disfigured because of my employer punched me. I still feel of pain but I stayed two years because I went there by agency, contract or visa, so , I can't move from that house whether they are good or bad.*

The researcher's observation testifies that, when interview participant expressed their experience, they were emotionally in a very sad situation and they were crying.

In conclusion, the research participants pointed out the experience of their migration in the destination country related to work condition and salary. Most of the research participants expressed the denial of salary, overwork, lack of rest, shortage of enough time to sleep and horrible work-place situation. And the research participants expressed that they migrated legally but they end up illegal because of their employers' harsh treatment. In addition to these, the research participants mentioned working as a temporary housemaid is more advantageous than working by contract or visa. And when the migrants get employed as a temporary maid, they had freedom to move out if the employer house is not comfortable.

#### **4.7 Public Attitude towards Returnees**

In relation with the reception of the families and also the community in their residential place before three or four years ago their family received them by going to Addis Ababa but now no one did this. This is because of two reasons. First the families believed that the government took

them to their village on the other hand the culture of receiving deported migrants became shrink after they are deported with empty-hands.

Before the mass deportation 2013 the returned migrants had some what good perception both by their families and the community members. Because they came back with enough money and other gifts to be given it to their parents, and friends

In terms of the opinion of the society, most of questioner respondent and interviewees discussed that when they (the local people) get them individually along the way, people said –you will come to your country. We were worrying about the condition we heard, if you are healthy you can work in your country and change your life . . .” On the other hand they argued that some of the community members said that” as the mass deported migrants came here, the price of basic needs increased; especially the food crops and house rent.” Some people also said \_hey! You deported! (ጥርዝ! እያሉያሽሚጠናል)

Another participant described that:

–The community welcomed us by welcoming, carrying belongings, and providing information. However, sometimes there are negative comments and feedbacks from the community, even they consider as we are abnormal and they said us you become crazy in near future”

The researchers conclude that many community members showed their trustworthiness and kindness to returnee. On the contrary some of the community members tried to demoralize them deliberately.

#### **4.8 Re Integration Process and Its Challenges**

After return to their homeland, the returnee begins the process of reintegration and adjustment. There are numerous causes that impact the ability of return migrants to reintegrate, including age, gender, the social networks of the individual in the country of return, and the conditions of the return (Rogge, 1994). This relates to the preparedness of the return migrant for reintegration, wherein, a decided returnee who has prepared for their return in terms of connecting with social networks, having finances, and planning for return will generally have a more successful reintegration experience. On the other hand, forced returnees have a less successful reintegration experience as they are not prepared for their return. Hence, returnees from Saudi Arabia have faced many challenges in reintegrating with the community as they were forced to return to their homeland.

In the Ethiopian context, the government works with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the reintegration of migrant women. However, the provision of services is limited to addressing the needs of the deportees. As a result, most of the deportees are not self-employed, nor can they access the local labor market (GTZ, 2006).

According to ILO (2004), the return and reintegration of migrant domestic workers has to encompass wide ranging support that includes: legal, social, psychological, financial, and skills related support. The provision of such services should aim at enabling the returnees to have access to the labor market. Moreover, the sustainability of reintegration schemes can be realized in the country when income generating activities are promoted.(GTZ, 2006).

In this section, reintegration challenges will be looked at from various points of view, namely socially, (connection with family, peer, and community) economically and psychologically.

### **Social Reintegration Challenges**

One parameter that indicates returnees' social reintegration position is their participation in different social events such as wedding, funerals, idir, religious and cultural festivities. As interview and questioner respondents confirmed that at the very beginning, it was very much difficult for returnees to freely involve in different social events that are basically related with the local communities misunderstanding and wrong perception about returnees' actual situation. Respondents also mentioned that even though they had a very nice social interaction with the local communities, peers, and parents before they went to Saudi Arabia, after they returned back things become difficult to have that kind of relationship again. They also mentioned that because of the worst experiences they just faced while they were in Saudi, they didn't have a successful reintegration with the local communities, peers and families.

The results of interview with returnees' indicated that many returnees had been facing difficulties in their interaction with different social events. Respondent "C" idea support these

*After I returned my social interaction with families and other members of the society was broken apart. I was totally not interested to take part in any sad or happy rituals, even I didn't attended in my brother wedding ceremony because my young sister denied the house that I bought while I was in Saudi Arabia .*

With regard to personal relationships the data gathered from interview and questioner showed that most of people who returned from Saudi Arabia prefer to have a personal interaction with their fellow returnees. Respondent “F” explained that:

*Since our return, we want to a create partnership and have an interaction only with our fellow returnees. This is because other people cannot understand us rather than insulting and criticizing us, we can't able to interact with the society as they always fire words that wounded our mind and identity.*

With regard to her social interaction respondent "J" expressed that:

*The society considered us a loser and useless person. Due to this problem I was unable to adopt myself into the society, even if my parents support me psychologically and morally. More over With regard to my social interaction with the society, they (society) referred us a looser and hopeless person.*

### **Economical Challenges**

In addition to the social challenges there were returnees who took loan from their family before traveling to Saudi Arabia. This created an economic crisis not only in returnees' life but also in their families living conditions.

In addition returnees hindered from reintegrating with the community were; firstly, they have faced with financial problems since they were deported empty-handed, secondly, unfavorable housing condition (had no home of their own in which they dwell which makes them dependent on their family), and thirdly, unavailability of jobs, un favorable working condition and lack of entrepreneur skill.

The above paragraph shows the difficulty the returnees were facing to reintegrate back to their community. This implied the need for support from family, community, government and Non Governmental Institutions for these returnees to successfully reintegrate and led a normal life

Respondent —U explained her economic problems

*As you may know, we returned from Saudi Arabia with no belongings except the cloth we wore, so we need somebody to help us to reintegrate with the community and lead a*

*normal life. For instance, I have financial problems, no job.... I used to help my family (I was the source of income) but now I am totally dependent on them. I do not realize how to live... I am just staying home. And this has an impact on my day to day life and worrying me since my return from Saudi Arabia.*

Respondent —K added that:

*I returned from Saudi Arabia penniless and as I am a woman there are lots of things that require money. My family used to cover some of the expenses. After I returned people would normally expected me to be independent. That may be the reason why I get so irritated easily at times. Even I still have to pay off old debts made to finance my departure. Now I am a burden to my family. I am not still financially independent and have no job.*

### **Psychological Challenges**

The psychosocial difficulties that returnee migrant domestic workers face in the country of origin are the blue print of their lived experiences and difficulties they faced in the country of destination. It can also be linked with their reaction to failed expectation towards changing their life and their family as well

The majority of the respondents share some common difficulties in the country of origin that accounts for losing hope, depression, stress and the feeling of uselessness. Moreover, the ambition of all domestic workers to bring a significant change in the life of their families and themselves and the contradiction between their expectation and the reality has created a psychosocial difficulty after they are back in the country of origin. The fact that they are employed by a small amount of wage affected them not to bring a significant change in their life. In addition to this factor, they kept on supporting their families throughout their stay in the Saudi Arabia for their monthly subsistence as most families are dependent in charge of the money sent by the migrants. With this case, most of the returnee migrants developed the feeling of uselessness and losing hope.

In addition denial of wage is one of the serious problems that lead returnee migrants to serious mental illness. Respondent “W” case confirmed about how close family members denial of returnees property led for a headache during the socio economic process of returnees.

*I returned from Saudi Arabia working for the last eight years so as to earn a great deal of money and to improve my life. However, when I got back to my home land I was betrayed the money and the house that I bought while I was in Saudi by my own brother. Although I had taken the case to the court I can't able to get my own house back and as a result become homeless and started living in a shop that was cooperatively established with my friends. Unfortunately, this shop was destroyed by a fire accident and my life becomes worse than ever, as I lost everything. In addition, due to the fact that my own brother betrayed me, I can't able to adapt to the society in my home town.*

In addition, female returnees face discrimination and stigma from the community. Men are not interested to marry female returnees as they are seen as example of bad character. There is also cultural difference on way of living particularly dressing, food, communication, and socialization. This difference created a problem for female returnees in effective reintegration to the community.

Another important issue that seems negatively affects the reintegration process of returnees is the unavailability of government institutions particularly in Woldia town. According to the interview conducted with representative of labor and social affairs and representative of women, children and youth bureau, there is no unique budget that specified to forced returnees and there is no department which was responsible for the reintegration of returnees from Saudi Arabia. In this case the government failed to provide sustainable and long term reintegration assistance for returnees in an organized manner.

The above paragraphs show us the difficulty the returnees are facing to reintegrate back. Hence, they need support from the family, community, government and Non Governmental Institutions.

Generally, all of the returnees under study in this paper replied that migration to Saudi Arabia and the deportation back to Ethiopia have highly affected their lives in different ways. These effects can more or less be summarized into three main aspects: economic, social and Psychological. Regarding economic consequences impacts on employment status, loss of

occupation thus lack of income, seizure of remittances, degradation of living standards, asset disownership and disruption of investment through remittance are critical turns of events. Concerning the social problems, breakdown of family, feeling of being isolated, loneliness, hopelessness, lack of self confidence, social discrimination, and psychological trauma as a result of happening during mobility created psychological repercussions. The feeling of not belonging in both locations leads to the unsettled mental status of the deportees which makes them less interested in integrating to their apparent environment. Thus, these combined economic and social problems have created psychological impacts on the returnees.

#### **4.9 The Returnees' Assessment of the Support of the Government and Different Stakeholders**

This section of the research mainly deals the basic facilities and services that are provided to the female returnees from Saudi Arabia in order to cope up with their day to day life since return. These include working place, Training, income generating activity or employment and financial and physical security. Upon their return, returnees faced problems like lack of necessary social services in the places where they returned which resulted in difficulties in repossessing property.

According to the questioner result and interview, the mass deported migrants expected necessary support either from government or any NGOs at their residential place. The interviewees described that based on the promise they had been told when they were in the transit center at Bole International Airport by the government officials; they expected at least essential and valuable support that enables them to lead their lives as the usual people in their residential place.

In relation to these, respondent –M” said:

*The Ethiopian government,,s reception was good when we arrived at the Bole airport. After we arrived we got food and water...then they take us to temporary resting center...I was happy by the reception because that makes me to feel that the government gives attention to us ...then I stayed in the temporary center for three days. Then the government gave us 900 birr for transport. However, beyond the reception the government didn,,t give any help and that was not enough for us. We are citizens of Ethiopia, the government was supposed to help us when we were deported.*

In addition, respondent –V” added that

*Except the 900 birr transportation fee, the government didn’t give any help for me and my child, when I was in a horrible situation in that detention center. When I was in Arab nobody care about me, then after I returned to my country the government didn’t give me any help but the government was supposed to do a lot because I am a citizen of Ethiopia.*

On the other hand, 63 returnees have got the container shop at Woldia town after they have had the 8 days training. However they were not satisfied with the support they got. According to them the support they got was for simulation. As far as the shop they got concerned

Respondent –G described:

*After some months stay we called by the Small and Micro Enterprise office and trained at Woldia Vocational College for 8 days. After that we received a container shop (2by2 meter, unfinished house). The shop had not door, window; the floor wasn’t level, no electric city etc. when they gave us we complained and asked them to finished it. But they told us that they couldn’t do more than that. If we agreed with them, they would give it to us; unless they would give it for others. At the end we received it and tried to finish as we could. I bought the necessary materials such as corrugated iron, stone, sand, and cement etc in order to build the veranda and the floor. To did so I spent up to 12,000 birr. Since I finished my little money for this purpose, where I got money to buy the commodities? I brought 7000 birr loan from others and bought the goods. After that no one bought us. Some of our friends who couldn’t finish it have been forced to return this shop and given to others. What an amazing thing to tell you is, when the government took the shop 4500 birr compensation was given to them. But they spend 8000 up to 12,000 birr to finish the shop. The government also said this mini-shop is given for five years only. After five years it will be taken and also given for others. It made us hopeless. In general the support we got made us a little bit stable. But we don’t have any ideas to change our life through this shopping job.*

In relation to the support got from the government at the residential place one of the interviewee –Z” said:

*I got unfinished mini container shop. In order to finish it I have spend 8500 birr up to now. I have got shortage of money. When we ask loan or credit from micro-finance institution, their bureaucratic condition was difficult. Lastly, I became desperate and*

*start tea house. But I was trained to be work in Manufacturing level to open Juice house. Because they want to involve us in manufacturing sector rather that service sector. During our training they said „everything will be full fill for you by the government. But at the end of the day they absolutely abandon what they said and government representative said „if you want to work by completing yourself the rest things ... unless there are a lot of other un employed youths and we will give it for them in return of 4500 birr for us,*

She also added:

*Hence, I am here until they will take it leave it this, Where the toilet, the light, and the waste hole ....are? As you have seen me I am female and spend all my day time here by making tea. If I want to use my urine where can I use it? If and also let"ssay I full fill all the materials and opened that juice house; where can I get the electricity for my refrigerator? If you try to use from others" house, it costs 50 birr per a month. Ok let"s say I completed all those things. Who buy my juice? The place can"t be for juice house business because it is far from the main road, the bus station and piazza.*

**Figure 4: Working place of Returnees**



**Source: Own Field observation, February 2016**

On other direction, many respondents confirmed that they hadn't got any support either from the government or other bodies still then more than transportation cost.( 900 birr) They were waiting similar support as their friends or any other thing else that makes them stable for a timebeing. But even though they spent more than two years, they had got nothing. They argued that many of their friends had re-migrated to Saudi Arabia by crossing desert.

As per the participants of this study, even though most of them did not get support from governmental organizations and NGOs, few of the research participants had got government support in the form of psychological training, technical and vocational trainings like Auditing, and Entrepreneur training. However, according to the study participants, the trainings which were given to them did not enable them to get proper knowledge

The finding of this research indicates that even though the deportees are happy coming to their country which entails that they are far from physical, psychological and sexual abuses and sufferings, they are also worried about their futurity in their home land as to how to maintain their life without economic and psychological doubts. As some participants also discussed, though there was promissory information from the government organization with regards to getting jobs and fulfillment of necessary facilities like working place, education and trainings upon reception, they suggested that by far the support is far below their expectation and the researcher observed that there is no any NGO's that works on reintegration of forced returnee in Woldia town. According to key informant interview conducted with the representatives of micro and small enterprises, there is a budget constraint and shortage of land to reintegrate forced returnee in sustainable manner. Regarding the container shop there researcher confirmed that the mini shop given for returnee's only for five years. After five years it will be taken and also given for others. In addition to the above problems, the researcher observed that there is a market problem for returnees this is due to majority of returnees engaged on the same business. (Coffee and tea, jus house, small restaurant, crop shop and Electronics shop)

**Figure 5:Female returnees’ small restaurant**



**Source:Own Field observation, February 2016**

#### **4.10 Current Socio-Economic Situation of Returnees**

According to the interview and questioner result, returnees’ socio-economic situation is declined compared to migration period. Returnees were engaged in full and part time job with satisfactory payment while living abroad. They were able to support others and they were not financially dependent on family. Even though, some of the returnees engaged in income generating activity after return, the monthly earning is not adequate to cover living costs (it is not more than 700 birr in average). However, spending their day at work is somehow a relief for mind and more than half of the respondents are not engaged in business activities yet and they are fully dependent on family.

Informants tried to use various strategies to cope with their new life. According to the findings of this research in order to fulfill their basic needs they used three options. Informants in this study primarily reported that they were wearing their cloths they brought from Saudi; the shop used as shelter and the others with their parents and their friends who rented house. They had been feeding differently (with their parents, other families and daily income). From this one can

understand that the deported migrants hadn't got any valuable support that enabled them to lead their life in normal ways at their residential area.

As the observational analysis of the researcher shows, in general, the returnees are found in one of the following conditions as it stands today: the first group is who have their own business by their own means. The second group is those who were registered by Micro and Small Enterprise and started business through government support. The third group is those who didn't have any support from government and totally dependent on their family. More frustrated group reacted in two ways; some managed to re-migrate to either Saudi Arabia or other Gulf States whereas some others became hopeless and found within bad habit like chewing chat. Furthermore, there are no civil societies and NGO that promote and assist returnees in their reintegration process in Woldia town. This problem has taken place primarily because of lack of persistent national policy on migration and returnees. Hence, possible intervention by the government, civil societies, community and individual level will curb the problem.

Regarding life the entire interview and questioner respondent described that economically life in Saudi Arabia was too much better than in Ethiopia. They said "It is incomparable." Whereas, in terms of social situations most of the informants argued that they prefer here in Ethiopia.

In relation to economic conditions one of the interviewee, "W" described like this;

*In terms of income Saudi Arabia is 100% better than Ethiopia. For example I had got being a housemaid 900 SR net per a month without the hadya (charity) they had given to me (since I went legally, through Haji and oumera , but the one who went illegally oversea or legally buying free visa can get up to 1500 SR minimum per a month). When their holly day comes and/or they feel something good with my service, they often give me a gift (charity and bonus). But here, Ethiopia, assume I am better than whom they haven't received the container shop; since there is not good business here, I don't get even 500 birr net per a month. From this I pay 50 birr for electric light, 50 birr for guard and also as a female I need some beauty cosmetics and soap (those are covered by the employers there, Saudi) etc. so I can't get even 400 birr net per a month. Look! If I am in this condition how the others, who didn't have the shop, are living?*

In comparing life here and there, the other interviewee ተ” explained:

*It is not compared life here and there. Absolutely life in Saudi is thousand times (ሺህ 2ዘ) better than life in Ethiopia. For example one carton biscuit is bought with 115 birr and sold it with 125birr. To sell and finished all of the biscuits, at least 3 months is needed because no business in this place. It does mean that your profit is 10 birr only in three months from one carton biscuit. But if I were there I could get at least 2400 Saudi Riyals in those three months. It means more than 12,000 birr. So how can you compare it?*

In relation to the social interaction many of the respondents articulated that Ethiopia is better than Saudi. According to the discussion, here (in Ethiopia) they can move where ever they want without any frustration (ሰቀቀን), get their parents and families every day, meet in good and bad situations with their friends, relatives, etc.

Contrarily few of the interviewee argued that even in terms of social relation Saudi is better than Ethiopia. They articulated that we Ethiopians had a good trend which is looking as a family of siblings when we met anywhere abroad. We help one another. This is why even though we could not meet always there (in Saudi), when we had our rest day on Thursday (Ejaza) we were asking one another, playing together and helping each other.

As far as this issue concerned, Respondent” J” argued:

*As to me Saudi is better than here for social interaction even. When I was there (Saudi), I had good communication with all Ethiopians. When one of us became ill and couldn't work, we contributed money and took to hospital, rent house and full fill the necessary things until that person recovers from his or her illness. If that person wanted to return to his/her home (Ethiopia), we sent him/her by contributed something in mass. But here everybody thinks about himself.*

Based on the findings of this study all the respondents believed economically life in Saudi Arabia was too much better than in Ethiopia. According to the interview and questioner one can get 800 - 1500 SR net per a month without the charity they are given by their employers at the holiday or other things. This money can change their life with in short period of time. This is why many of the migrants decided to go on that harsh journey through Yemen. On the other hand the majority

respondent affirmed that living in Woldia is better in terms of freedom of movement, freedom of religion and psychological injures.

#### 4.11 Future plans of Returnee

Migrant women returnees found difficulties of being employed and getting job after they return back to their home land. Besides, the possibility of opening their own business is challenging as they had not money that suffice to open a business. Those, who open their own small businesses, were unsuccessful because of lack of entrepreneurship skills. Many returnees therefore, want either to go back or stay in their home land without hope.

As far as future plan of returnee concerned, the interview and questioner there is a motivation from some study participants to work hard and change their life in Ethiopia and they described their future plan living in their birth place by any means and they don't want to migrate anywhere. In relation to this respondent "B" expressed her feeling:

—don't re migrate abroad if Saudi Arabia is in a full of Gold (ወርቅ ቢታፈስ). I prefer to live in my country by eating kollo (ቆሎ-ቆርጥጫባ ድር ይሽለኛል)“

There are also few returnees who want to be returned to Saudi Arabia if the migration is legalized by Saudi Arabia and Ethiopian government

On the other hand many respondents had future plans of re-migrating again not only to the Middle East but also other foreign countries by any means. The returnees prefer to stay in their country if their economic problem is resolved

In relation to this respondent —N described her ideas like this:

*I am waiting this useless support from the government here. But now I became impatient and decided to migrate again illegally. So instead of hunger and a hopeless life in your own country, it is better to migrate with the possibility of being trafficked, either you will succeed or die. You may also die here even if you do not migrate.*

In relation to re migration respondent —Y added the following

“I am decided to re migrate to any foreign countries because I am not successful in selling coffee and tea here, as you shown everybody sold coffee and tea who bought us? In addition the place can't be for business”

The finding of this research indicates that majority of the respondents want to re- migrate The main reasons to migrate again included unable to engage in livelihood opportunities, lack of adequate income, and lack of attractive employment.

#### **4.12 The Efforts of Government to Combat Human Trafficking and Migration and Its Challenges**

Key provisions under the FDRE Constitution, Criminal Code and Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No.632/2009, as well as in international instruments ratified by Ethiopia Prohibit and criminalize trafficking in persons for labor purpose. Ethiopia has also ratified most of the relevant UN conventions, as well as a number of ILO conventions that can be instrumental in dealing with trafficking in persons and labor exploitation. The FDRE Constitution prohibits trafficking in persons for whatever purpose (article 18 (2)).Articles 597–598 and 635 of the Revised Criminal Code deal with trafficking in persons, while article 596deals with enslavement and only refers to trafficking indirectly.

After Saudi Arabia's mass deportation of Ethiopians and the distraction thereof, the government of Ethiopia temporarily banned labor recruitment and began to revise the relevant employment proclamation to ensure improved oversight of employment agencies, and better protection of citizens while working abroad.

The Ethiopian government signed bilateral labor agreement with the governments of Kuwait, Saudi and Dubai. In addition to this national and regional task forces were established to take illegal human traffickers and bring them to justice with the involvement of the public. So far the government has arrested more than 200 suspected people smugglers.MoLSA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a national conference on human trafficking and illegal migration.

The government of Ethiopia is working hard to address the root causes by adopting policies aimed at creating employment opportunities. It is supporting thousands of small and micro enterprises with millions of members so as to unleash the entrepreneurial potential of women.

The media is intervening in the dissemination of information and raising awareness of the community with regard to the impact of trafficking down from national level to family and mal

treatments of migrated citizens and the nature of work in the overseas countries. MoLSA coordinated both regional and nationally owned media campaigns.

In addition to the above effort made by national and regional governments, local governments are also exerting their efforts. There is an interview conducted with mayor of woldia town administration and he explained the situation as follow:

*At the local level, we are providing education to the youth, parents and religious leaders about the problem of illegal migration. Task force was established by the coordinating efforts of the Woreda Labor and Social Affairs, headed by the mayor of the town. The taskforce is working hard in taking illegal smugglers and brought them to justices. More than 15 smugglers were arrested with the due diligent work of the task force and the people at large. At the local level, we are providing education to the youth, parents and religious leaders about the problem of illegal migration. Task force was established by the coordinating efforts of the Woreda Labor and Social Affairs, headed by the mayor of the town. The taskforce is working hard in taking illegal smugglers and brought them to justices. More than 15 smugglers were arrested with the due diligent work of the task force and the people at large. And We are working in cooperation with TVET in enhancing the skill levels of citizens, including potential labor migrants as TVET trainings provide skills to returnees to better access employment or initiate business as well as to potential migrants to enhance their skills to better equipped for their employment abroad. We are also controlling PEAs to ensure that the worker has acquired the necessary skills for the intended employment abroad and to produce evidence to prove such fact. Now we ourselves are giving pre-departure orientations and basic techniques about domestic workers duties" such as sweeping, vacuuming, cleaning, laundering, pressing, purchasing household supplies, preparing food, and performing other domestic duties. Some of these duties require the use of electrical applies and basic knowledge in Arabic or English language. These trainings help migrants to have relatively better relationship with their employers.*

In addition to the above interview there is also an interview with the representative of micro and small enterprise office. He explained the efforts as follow

*Micro and Small Enterprise facilitate economic reintegration for returnees and the institution is also involving to provide access to finance for returnees. To facilitate the social and economic reintegration of returnees we are searching NGOs in order to provide direct support and awareness raising activities.*

## **Obstacles**

Addressing human trafficking requires a cooperative work. The first challenge in addressing the problem of trafficking of women from Ethiopia is the challenge to create a common understanding among key actors about what constitutes the problem and the solutions. Stockholders are not working hand in hand.

Law enforcement is not effective. The police, prosecutors and judges has no common understanding about human trafficking. The taskforce against illegal human trafficking is not effective in bringing smugglers to justice due to lack of evidence. The people are unwilling to testify against suspected smugglers.

At local level, follow-up, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms are not efficient and effective to stop those illicit acts of EPAs and illegal traffickers of women.

Human trafficking these days is a precious business for smugglers. Despite increasing efforts of prosecuting transitional traffickers, thousands are impressed by their false promises and leaving the country.

Lack of ongoing awareness creation campaigns is another problem. People still lack awareness about the evils of trafficking of women. Family influence is significant contributor for women's migration to the Arab countries. They are considering their daughters as their source of income.

Despite the government's effort of crating job opportunities, it doesn't meet the growing demand of job seekers. Unemployment rate in Ethiopia is increasing with alarming rate; the country's economic growth and unemployment are not balanced.

The country in general and the local government in particular is not rich enough to fulfill all the needs of the returnees. The returnees are not satisfied with the support given by the government. That is why most of the returnees proposed to return again.

## **4.13 Preventive mechanism of Migration and Human Trafficking**

Trafficking is a complex phenomenon that is often derived or influenced by social, economic, cultural and other factors. It also, affects democracy and democratization in many developing

nations because being is perpetuated by organized and sophisticated criminal enterprises. These criminal activities and the official corruption linked to trafficking undermine democratic institutions and challenge the principle of rule of law. (ILO, 2011)

Human trafficking is big and unfair business with a substantial turn over, and corruption in the institutions and bodies with responsibility for combating is often wide spread. Therefore, there should be concerted and genuine efforts at successfully combating of human trafficking (Ibid)

To tackle the problem it might need integrated activity of all stockholders. However, preventing is an issue of respecting human right and issue of achieving developmental goal of government. It is not the only responsibility of government organizations, even though it takes the line share.

The response of the respondents addressed through interview and questioner indicated the prevalence rate of human trafficking and migration in North Wollo, Woldia is very serious and cruel problematical and expands from day to day. The issue of migration was more exaggerated in lowland of the study area for a long period of time. But now, it expands to highland kebles. The respondents expressed it by saying –government intervention on the issue is poor. Some local leaders and government officials participated in the process of migration through giving an ID card with falsified age for under 18 years. The respondents suggested about preventive mechanisms for human trafficking and migration, according to them without social and organizational integration only commitment of government by itself is not satisfactory .it is needed multi scrotal activity.

Organizational leaders addressed by an interview also gave some preventive mechanisms. Their response focused on creating awareness and educating all the concerned bodies. They also forwarded long term and short term solution

### **Short term Solution**

- Creating awareness to the society with the integration of religious organizations
- Controlling illegal brokers
- Controlling and ending the participation and cooperation of local government( keble leaders ) corruption related to the ID card provision
- Government has to facilitate and design strategy for abroad employment in legal form for citizens

### **Long term Solution**

- Eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development, expand entrepreneurship for young
- Establishing a public organization in all levels which is responsible for migration and human trafficking
- It is better to have an age examination before giving ID card provision and it is necessary to start birthday registration for the future
- Government has to implement legal migration by designing strategies and standard for legal employment in the Middle East.

Generally based on the response obtained from all respondents, the researcher concludes preventive mechanisms as follows.

In the case of Ethiopia protecting and preventing is the issue of democracy and development. Particularly in the study area, preventing is one of the mechanisms to achieve developmental goal. Depend on this the respondents suggested genuine solution as explained above. Prevention of human trafficking and migration needs the collaboration of all stockholders like Government, NGOs, civil societies, religious organizations and community.

Moreover, preventive measures imply that the conditions that lead to the vulnerability of the trafficked persons are effectively addressed. The main component in this regard is poverty alleviation through creation of income, employment and giving vocational training opportunities. Engaging youths on off farm and on farm activity, providing starting capital in the form of credit and organizing them in group depend on their interest are some of tasks to be done by government.

Education and awareness creation may also a key task to tackle human trafficking. Some of the community around the study area has attitudinal problem and cultural influence. They were missed informed by some successful migrants and their relatives. It is best to conduct pre-migration awareness raising campaign and warning to promote the level of individual and public awareness

## Chapter Five

### 5. Summary of Main Findings, Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1 Summary of Main Findings

The study has produced four new findings. The mass deported phenomenon by itself is new issue for Ethiopia. The study is the first in relation with the issue of mass deported migrants and re integration from Saudi Arabia which is conducted in Woldia town because the problem carried out since November 2013.

- The first finding is lack of educational and employment opportunities are major driving forces of labor migration. Rural women and girls' lower economic and social position in their society make them consider migration as the only option of improving their families' livelihood. This, coupled with the lack of awareness of rural society regarding the consequences of uninformed labor migration creates a fertile ground for traffickers in the study area
- The second finding is majority of returnees are not getting the necessary support to be re-socialized with the society and to resettle in the country. There is a budget constraint in Woldia town Administration. Furthermore there is no any NGO's and specific department of government that works on re integration of forced returnee in Woldia town.
- The third finding shows that the returnees have a desire to re-migrate again. Since returnees had little opportunities to sustaining a livelihood, many of returned migrants decided to go back again not only to Middle East countries but also North Sudan and Djibouti. The main reasons to migrate again included unable to engage in livelihood opportunities, lack of adequate income, and lack of attractive employment.
- The fourth finding is that the change of the community attitude on the mass deported migrants. As the research indicated earlier before this mass deportation taking place some migrants are often deported to Ethiopia with different reasons. Even though the deported or returned migrants came with empty-handed, the attitude of the families and/or the

society was not that much negative unless they lose the previous credit for the returnees. This is because their number is very small as compared with the present mass deported migrants and also they had at least an opportunity to go back either legally or illegally to Gulf States and do their best to their families. But after the mass deportation campaign taking place they were deported in excessive number. Hence, they have seen like a great dread by the society. On the other hand some of the community members insulting the returnees‘ by saying‘ you deported!’ (**ጥርገ!**)

## **5.2 Conclusion**

In recent years the number of women who migrate to the Middle East in search of better opportunity is rising up. Their ambition and demand to alleviate the poverty of their family as well as themselves is the underlined causes of migration. However, there are various reasons where their expectation and ambition for a better life has failed. Hence, the major objective of this study was to address Migration and reintegration endeavor of women domestic workers and the probable significant change they have brought to their life. In doing so, the study tried to assess their previous living condition and expectation about the country of destination before departure. It also tried to come up with the economical, social and psychosocial experiences and difficulties they have faced in the country of destination due to hostile working environment, the psychosocial difficulties they have after they are back in the country of origin due to their reaction towards their failed expectation in changing their life and their family; and the maltreatment and degradation they confronted during their stay in the Middle East and the significant change they have brought to their family.

According to the finding of the study, majority of the respondents were living in poverty and unemployment and they have expected that their life would change if they go and work in the Middle East. In addition, the prolonged working hour due to extreme workload, the physical and verbal assaults (emotional abuse), sexual harassment and denial of wage were some of the psychosocial experiences of Ethiopian women domestic workers in the country of destination.

Those negative migration experiences have their own effect on returnee migrants in creating various economical, social and psychosocial difficulties while they are back in the country of origin. As per the finding of this study, their families expectation towards a changed life, misuse

of the money by the family, small amount and denial of wage that they used to keep on supporting their families for their monthly subsistence and the humiliation and degradation they have faced in the country of destination which in turn created behavioral change among themselves can be mentioned as the major psychosocial difficulties they have faced in the country of origin.

The last finding of this study is the significant change they have brought to their life after they are back in the country of origin. With this regard, all the informants have asserted that they haven't brought any significant change in their life after they are back in the country of origin. Rather they have lost all what they have. Their small amount salary is only left for their family's monthly subsistence and families were unable to save significant amount of money as they have consumed it.

In general, the overall unfavorable living condition and the hostile working environment in the country of destination made them unable to change their life as well as their families and ended in being incompetent in achieving their goals and expectations. Their reaction to their failed expectations and the ill treatment they had in the Middle East has created a huge distortion in their overall social and economic life.

Majority of the respondents asserted that their characteristics have changed after they are back in the country of origin and their social life and relation with family and friends has been distorted. They have developed the feeling of hopelessness, uselessness, most of the time they are depressed and stressed and they even want to make suicide. Majority even want to re migrate again despite the negative experiences they have as they lost all what they have.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

- Research findings indicated that lack of economic opportunity is the major driving force of labor migration from Ethiopia. Creating educational and job opportunities has to be the primary measure to be taken by government and civil society in order to broaden the options of women and girls to support themselves and their families within their country.
- The government should work with non- governmental organizations and civil society to assist returnees who are victims of various kinds of abuses. Restoring their well-being should be prioritized through the provision of physical and psychological medical

treatments, protecting their rights through legal assistance and providing financial assistance to allow them to rebuild their life through reintegration with their society.

- Technical support should be offered for returnees engaged in income generating activities. There should be strong follow up and assistance to effectively address returnees' concerns and to monitor the progress of the business.
  
- National awareness creation programs should be launched to address the whole society. Police and the justice system should be well acquainted with the country's laws and regulations regarding human trafficking.
  
- A minimum educational level needs to be set for labor migrants in order to enhance their understanding of situations they will be facing. In addition, practical pre-departure trainings should be given to introduce the domestic workers with the kinds of equipment they will be using and the nature of work they are expected to perform. Supplying a well trained and skilled man power allow citizens to get better payments and minimize disputes with employers that arise because of not being able to perform the required tasks
  
- A comprehensive migration policy is a must to alleviate such kind of unintended crisis and situations for the future by involving key actors like MOLSA, Minister of foreign affairs, Immigration and Citizenship Authority, NGOs, private stake holders and academicians.
  
- Lack of research and information regarding forced return migration in the world in general and Ethiopia in particular is an important reason for the less emphasis given to the issue. This implied that migration scholars and academicians have a responsibility to study such issues and identify possible means of intervention

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# **Appendices**

## **Appendix I English Questioner for Returnee migrants**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Business and Economics**

**Department of Public Administration and Development Management**

**Masters of Public Management and Policy (policy stream)**

### **Dear Respondents!**

This questionnaire is designed mainly for the purpose of gathering firsthand information from the returnees concerning the Economic challenges and the Reintegration Endeavor of Women Domestic Workers Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Woldia town. The information gathered will be used as a major source for the thesis prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Public Management and Policy in Addis Ababa University.

Since the information you provide may be used to identify where the right source of the problem avails and it may contribute to the quality and success of this paper, you are kindly asked to forward your genuine response. I assure you that your information is confidential.

**Thanks in advance for you cooperation!**

**Lezebet Seid**

**0912357617**

**General Direction**

- No need of writing your name
- Encircle corresponding responses to Closed ended questions
- Write your brief response in the blank space to open ended questions

- The information that you give on part one is before migration period

**Part I personal information**

1. Age

- a. Below 18
- b. 18 – 25
- c. 26 - 35
- d. Above 35

2. Educational background

- a. Below 6th
- b. 7th – 8<sup>th</sup>
- c. 9th – 10th
- d. above 10<sup>th</sup>

3. Religion

- a. Orthodox
- b. Muslim
- c. Protestant
- d. if any other, please specify it .....

4. Marital Status

- a. Single
- b. Married
- c. Divorced
- d. Widowed

**Part II Question related to the study**

5. What was your Way of migration?

- a. Legal agency through MoLSA
- b. Broker
- c. family/friend
- d. Others

6. If your answer for question number 5 is "b" what was the roles of brokers?

7. For how long did you stay in Saudi Arabia?

.....

8. Where did you get the information about the job opportunities of abroad?

.....  
.....

9. What motivates you/cause to migrate to Saudi Arabia as domestic worker?

.....  
.....  
.....

10. If the main reason for your migration is poverty, what was the cause of the poverty?

.....  
.....  
.....

11. How do you express your families' role in your migration?

.....  
.....  
.....

12. What was your expectation before you migrated?

.....  
.....  
.....

13. In what situations you were living before you migrated as a domestic worker?

.....  
.....  
.....

14. How do you express the relationship between you and your employer in Saudi Arabia?

.....  
.....  
.....

15. What type/s of problem/s you faced when you were in Saudi Arabia?

.....  
.....  
.....

16. How do you express the attitude of community, families towards returnees?

.....  
.....  
.....

17. How do you compare your current living status in Woldia from your stay in Saudi Arabia? You may see it in terms of economic, social, and psychological satisfactions?.....

.....  
.....  
.....

18. What kind of economical, social, psychological problems did you face after you come here? How are you adjusting to family and life in Woldia after you returned?

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.....  
.....  
.....

19. How do you express the support from government and other concerned bodies after you come here?

.....  
.....  
.....

20. Is there a professional and psychological support that you get from governmental and Non-governmental Organizations? How the services you got from government and NGOs supported you and what sort of change has brought to you due to the services?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

21. Do you believe that you are reintegrating into the psychological, economic and social environment of the communities? To what extent you re integrate?

.....  
.....  
.....

22. How much do you get per month after you are returning?

.....  
.....

23. Were there activities promised by the different Government and Non-governmental organizations (actors) involved reintegration? If your answer is yes what are they?

.....  
.....  
.....

24. What are you currently doing for living? Have you had any plans before? Are you satisfied with your living here?

.....  
.....  
.....

25. What is your future plan, where do you want to live in the future?

.....  
.....

26. Do you have any plan or thought to go back again?

.....  
.....

27. What are your suggestions to governmental organizations, NGO and other organizations to alleviate problems with regards to returnees and migration in general?

.....  
.....  
.....

28. What possible solution do you suggest to prevent women vulnerability from human trafficking and migration?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

29. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics covered above?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....  
**Thank you!!!**

**Appendix II English Interview for Organizational Leaders**

**Addis Ababa University**

**College of Business and Economics**

**Department of Public Administration and Development Management**

**Masters of Public Management and Policy (policy stream)**

**Key informant Interview Questions to organizational leaders**

The main reasons for this interview question is to collect in-depth information from organizational leaders that are important to assess **‘Economic Challenges and the Reintegration Endeavor of Women Domestic Workers Returnees From Saudi Arabia: The Experience of Saudi Returnees in North Wollo, Woldia Town’**. The data will be applied for the research leading to master’s thesis requirement in masters of public management and policy. The information you will provided in this interview will be kept confidential and will be utilized only for the purpose of the study, your authentic responses is highly valuable for the achievement of the objectives of this research

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!!!

1. Would you please tell me your name and your position in your organization?
2. How long have you worked in this institution
3. How do you understand the act of human trafficking in general?
4. How do you explain the causes for vulnerability of women working in the Saudi Arabia as domestic workers
5. What kind of assistance/services or provisions that your institution is providing for forced returnees from Saudi Arabia?

6. Do you believe that the services are sufficient to address the needs of the returnees?
7. How do you explain the reintegration of returnee women, and stakeholders' interventions including the government?
8. What future plans your institution has in order to address the needs of returnees and to make sustainable integration?
9. What challenges have you encountered so far in addressing and in the reintegration process and human trafficking in general?
10. What possible solution do you suggest to prevent women vulnerability from human trafficking?
11. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics covered above?

Thank you!!!

**Appendix III: Amharic Questionnaire for Returnee Migrants**

**አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ**

**የቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ**

**የህዝብ አስተዳደር እና ልማት አመራር ትምህርት ክፍል**

በሳውዲ አረቢያ በቤት ውስጥ ስራ አገልግለው ወደ ሀገራቸው በተመለሱ ሴት ተመላሾች የሚሞላ መጠይቅ ነው።  
ውድ መላሾች፡-

ይህ መጠይቅ የተቀረጸበት ዋና አላማ በወልድያ ከተማ በሳውዲ አረቢያ በቤት ውስጥ ስራ አገልግለው የመጡ ሴት ተመላሾች ይገጥሟቸው የነበሩ ችግሮች እና የችግሮቹን ምክንያቶች ነቅሶ ለማውጣት እንዲሁም ወደ ሀገራቸው ከተመለሱ በኋላ እንደገና ለመቋቋም የሚያደርጉትን ሃይት በተመለከተ መረጃ ለማሰባሰብ ነው።

ከዚህ መጠይቅ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ እንደ ቀዳሚ መረጃ ሁኖ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ በቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ በህዝብ አስተዳደር እና ልማት አመራር ትምህርት ክፍል የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ መመሪያ ጥናት ላይ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል።

ስለዚህ የእርስዎ ትክክለኛና ቀና መልስ ለጥናቱ ጥራትና ስኬታማነት ወሳኝ ስለሆነ እውነተኛ መረጃ በመስጠት እንዲተባበሩን እየጠየኩ ይህ የምትሞሉት መረጃ ሚስጥራዊነቱ እንደሚጠበቅ ላረጋግጥልዎት እወዳለሁ።

ለምታደርጉልኝ ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ

ለዘበት ሰኢድ

0912 35 76 17

**አጠቃላይ መመሪያ**

- መጠይቁን ሲሞሉ ስም መጻፍ አያስፈልግም
- ለለምረጫ ጥያቄዎች ትክክለኛ መልስዎትን ያክብቡ
- ማብራሪያ ለሚያስፈልጋቸው ጥያቄዎች በተዘጋጀው ክፍት ቦታ መልስዎትን ያስቀምጡ
- ለክፍል አንድ ጥያቄ ከመሄድዎ በፊት የነበረዎትን ሁኔታ ያስቀምጡ

**ክፍል 1 የመላሾች መረጃ**

1. አድሜ



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11. እርስዎ ወደሳውዲ አረቢያ ከመሄድዎ በፊት የቤተሰብ ወይም የጋደኛን ግፊት እንዴት ይመለከቱታል?

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12. ከመሄድዎ በፊት ስለ ሳውዲ አረቢያ የሥራ ሁኔታ የጠበቁት ምን ነበር?

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13. ከመሄድዎ በፊት የነበሩበት የኑሮ ሁኔታ ምን ይመስል ነበር?

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14. በእርስዎና ሳውዲ አረቢያ በሚገኘው አሰሪዎ መካከል የነበረውን ግንኙነት እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

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15. ሳውዲ አረቢያ በነበሩበት ጊዜ ምን አይነት ችግሮች ገጠመዎት?

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16. እርስዎ ወደ ወልድያ ከተመለሱ በሁላ ህዝቡ ለተመላሾች ያለው አመለካከት ምን ይመስል ነበር?

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17. በአሁኑ ጊዜ በወልድያ ከተማ ያሉበትን የኑሮ ሁኔታ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ከነበረው ጋር እንዴት ያነጻጽሩታል?  
ከኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና ከስነ ልቦናዊ እርካታ አንጻር ቢመለከቱት?

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18. ወደ ሀገር ቤት ከተመለሱ በኋላ ምን አይነት ኢኮኖሚያዊ፣ ማህበራዊና ስነ ልቦናዊ ችግር ገጠመዎት?

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19. ወደ ሀገር ቤት ከተመለሱ በኋላ ያለውን የመንግስትና ሌሎች የሚመለከታቸው አካላት የሚያደርጉትን ድጋፍ እንዴት ይገልጹታል?

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20. ከመንግስትና መንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ተቋማት የሚደረግልዎ መቃወም እና ስነ ልቦናዊ ድጋፍ አለ?  
የተደረገልዎ ድጋፍ በህይወትዎ ላይ ምን ያክል ለውጥ አምጥቷል?

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21. እርስዎ ወደ ሀገር ቤት ከተመለሱ በኋላ የወር ገቢዎ መጠን ምን ያክል ነው?

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22. በአሁኑ ጊዜ ከማህበረሰቡ የስነ ልቦና፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና የአኗኗር ዘይቤ ጋር እንደገና ተላምጃለሁ ብለው ያስባሉ? በምን ያክል መጠን?

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23. እርስዎን መልሶ ለመቋቋምና ድጋፍ ለማድረግ ቃል የገቡ መንግስት እና መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ተቋማት ነበሩ? መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ እነማን ናቸው?

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24. በአሁኑ ጊዜ ለመኖር ምን ይሰራሉ? ከዚህ በፊት እቅድ ነበረዎት? አሁን በሚኖሩት ህይወት ደስተኛ ነዎት?

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25. የወደፊት እቅድዎ ምንድን ነው? የት ለመኖር አስበዋል?

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26. ወደ ውጭ ሀገር ለመመለስ እቅድ አለዎት?

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27. ስለተመላሾችና አጠቃላይ ስለ ስደት ለመንግስት፣ መንግስታዊ ላልሆኑ እና ለሌሎች የሚመለከታቸው አካላት ምን አስተያየት ይሰጣሉ?

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28. ሴቶችን ከስደትና ከህገ-ወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር ተጋላጭነት ለመጠበቅ ምን አይነት መፍትሄ ያስቀምጣሉ?

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ከዚህ ርእስ ጋር ተዛማጅ የሆነ ቀረ የሚሉት ሀሳብ ካለዎት?  
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አመሰግናለሁ!

## Appendix IV: Amharic Interview for Organizational Leaders

### አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

### የቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ ኮሌጅ

### የህዝብ አስተዳደር እና ልማት አመራር ትምህርት ክፍል

#### ከመንግስት አካላት ጋር የሚደረግ ቃለ መጠይቅ

የዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ ዋና አላማ በሰሜን ወሎ ዞን ወልድያ ከተማ የሚገኙ ከሳውዲ አረቢያ በቤት ሰራተኝነት አገልግለው የተመለሱ ሴቶች የገጠሟቸውን ችግሮች እንዲሁም ከተመለሱ በኋላ ያሉበትን ሁኔታ ለማጥናት ከተቋም አመራሮች ጥልቅ የሆነ መረጃ ለመሰብሰብ ነው። በዚህ ቃለ መጠይቅ የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ቢዝነስ እና ኢኮኖሚክስ በህዝብ አስተዳደር እና ልማት አመራር ትምህርት ክፍል ለሁለተኛ ዲግሪ የመመረቂያ ጽሁፍ ማሟያ የሚውን ነው።

ስለሆነም እርስዎ የሚሰጡት መረጃ ሚስጥራዊነቱ በተጠበቀ መልኩ ለጥናቱ አላማ ብቻ የሚውል መሆኑን እየገለጸኩ የሚሰጡት ግልታ የሆነ መረጃ ለጥናቱ አላማ መሳካት ከፍተኛ አስተዋጽኦ ለሚኖረው ለምታደርጉልኝ ትብብር በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ።

1. ስምዎትንና በተቋሙ ውስጥ ያለዎትን የስራ ኃላፊነት /ድርሻ/ ቢነግሩኝ
2. በዚህ ተቋም ውስጥ ለምን ያክል ጊዜ አገልግለዋል?
3. በአጠቃላይ የህገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር /ስደትን እንዴት ይረዱታል
4. ከሳውዲ አረቢያ በቤት ሰራተኝነት የሚያገለግሉ ሴት ኢትዮጵያውያን የሚደርስባቸውን ችግሮች ተጋላጭነት ምክንያቶቹን እንዴት ይገልጻቸዋል
5. ከሳውዲ አረቢያ ወደ ሀገራቸው እንዲመለሱ ለተደረጉ ሴት ተመላሾች የእርስዎ ተቋም ምን ዓይነት ድጋፍ እያደረገ ይገኛል?
6. ተቋሙ የሚሰጠው ድጋፍ የተመላሾችን ፍላጎት ያሟላ ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?
7. የተመላሾቹን መልሶ የማቋቋም ሂደትና የመንግስት እና የሌሎችን ባለድርሻ አካላትን ሚና እንዴት ይገልጹታል?
8. የተመላሾችን ፍላጎት ለማሟላትና በተረጋጋና አስተማማኝ በሆነ ሁኔታ እንዲቋቋሙ በተቋሙ በኩል የተያዘው የወደፊት እቅድ ምንድን ነው?

9. ተመላሾችን መልሶ ለማቋቋምና በአጠቃላይ ህገ ወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውርን ለመቅረፍ እስከአሁን የገጠማችሁ ችግሮች ምን ምን ናቸው?
10. ሴቶችን ከህገወጥ የሰዎች ዝውውር ተጋላጭነት ለመከላከል መፍትሄው ምንድን ነው?
11. ከዚህ ርዕስ ጋር ተዛማጅ የሆነ ቀረ የሚሉት ሀሳብ ካለቃዎት?

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled as Migration and Reintegration Endeavor of Women Domestic workers Returnees from Saudi Arabia: The experience of Saudi Returnees in North Wollo, Woldia Town has been carried out by me under the guidance of Dr. Jemal Abagissa as part of Master Degree in Public Management and Policy specialized in Public Policy studies.

I further declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted to any other University or Institution for the award of any degree or diploma and all sources of materials used for this thesis have been dully acknowledged.

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Lezebet Seid

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Signature

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Supervisor

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