

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Female Migrant
Returnees and Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from
Human Rights Perspective

(The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees from Addis Ketema and
Kolfe Kerinio sub city in Addis Ababa)

By: Miriam Tesfaye

July, 2015

Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Female Migrant Returnees
And Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from Human Rights Perspective
(The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees from Addis Ketema and Kolfe Kerinio sub
city in Addis Ababa)

BY: MIRIAM TESHAYE

ADVISOR: YITAYEW ALEMAYEHU (PHD)

JLYE, 2015

CERTIFICATION

A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Female Migrant Returnees and Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from Human Rights perspective

(The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees from Addis Ketema and Kolfe Kerinio sub city in Addis Ababa)

By: Miriam Tesfaye

**THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF
ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN
HUMAN RIGHTS.**

JULY 2015

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

A study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia forced female Migrant Returnees and their current livelihood opportunities in Ethiopia’ from human rights perspective (The case of 15 Saudi Arabia returnees from Addis Ketema and Kolfe kerinio sub city in Addis Ababa)

By: Miriam Tesfaye

Approved by

Signature

Advisor

External Examiner

Signature

Internal Examiner

Signature

DECLARATION

I, Miriam Tesfaye, hereby declare that this work “A STUDY ON ‘JOB SEEKING SAUDI ARABIA FORCED FEMALE MIGRANT RETURNEES AND THEIR CURRENT LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (THE CASE OF 15 SAUDI ARABIA RETURNEES FROM ADDIS KETEMA AND KOLFE KERINIO SUB CITY IN ADDIS ABABA)” a qualitative study on human rights prospects is my original work and has not been presented in any other institution before. All other sources are properly acknowledged.

Name : Miriam Tesfaye

Signature _____

Date : _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and for most, I would like to thank Almighty God for helping me complete my study and this thesis. Next my deepest thanks goes to my advisor Dr. Yitayew Alemayehu who has strictly followed through my thesis and provided constructive comments. Indeed, the thesis gained a lot from his valuable advice and comments both in terms of content and form.

I would like to express my deepest felt gratitude to my husband Yohannes Hailu. John you have been there for me with countless moral, financial and Love support. I would like to say sorry for the many inconveniences I caused in our house in the course of the study; Many night outs at the library and a whole lots of time spent on the study table at home... John I know it was very demanding...sorry for I have acted like a husband in times and only given high attention to the kids in the scarce time. Yaphet and Yesakor I think the schedule of my study has adversely affected you as you were both young and needed your mother...now is the time for both of you find me fully again and thank you for being the best kids during my study. Lu thank you for being with my kids while I was away and you have always been my inspiration. And all my house helps, you women have made it possible for me to join the work force and I really value that.

I am also in dept of Dr. Dilu Shalaka who directed me to valuable resources and Dr. Abebaw Minaye who shared me all his resources.

I was also unconditionally assisted by Sirak Amere, Askale Zeleke, Kassa Beyene, Tewodros Tesfaye and Bethlehem Alemayehu who were always ready to push me a step forward and also share my frustrations.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my Teachers and Classmates who made Learning even a more interesting and beneficial arena.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work for all the repatriated returnees from Saudi Arabia.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
DEDICATION	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	III
ACRONYMS	vi
GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS.....	viii
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Statement of the problem:	9
1.3. Analytical framework	15
1.4. Research Questions	16
1.5. Objectives	16
1.6. Significance of the study	17
1.7. Scope of the study	18
1.8. Limitation of the study.....	19
1.9. Research Methods.....	20
1.10. Sampling Techniques	21
1.11. Data gathering tools/ Instruments	22
1.12. Data Analysis Procedure.....	23
1.13. Presentation.....	23
1.14 Validity and Trust Worthiness of the study.....	23
1.15 Ethical Considerations.....	24
1.16. Feminist research	24
1.17 Ethnographic research	25
1.18. Conceptual Framework	26
CHAPTER TWO	30
LITERATURE REVIEW	30
2.1. Definition of Migration.....	30
2.1.1. Working definition	30
2.2. Theoretical developments Migration	30
2.2.1 The Neo-Classical Macro View	30
2.2.2 Historical-structural Theory	31
2.2.3. Migration system Theory explains	31
2.2.4. The New Economic of Labor Migration.....	32

2.2.5. The push and pull Model	32
2.2.6. Network effect migration.....	33
2.2.7. The dual labor market theory,.....	33
2.2.8. Aspiration the internal desire for change,.....	33
2.2.9. Application of theories.....	34
2.3. Trends of Global Returnees in the repatriation process an over view	34
2.4. Gender and migration.....	36
2.5. An overview of the Ethiopian female migrant returnees.....	38
2.6. Migration and Development	39
2.6.1 The brain Waste, the brain drain, the brain gain and the Brain reserve	42
2.6.2. Development as Human Rights	43
2.6.3. The Human Right Based Approach and development (HRBAD)	44
2.6.4. Domestic implementation of international human rights norms	46
2.6.5. The pit fall of the Human Rights Based Approach	47
CHAPTER THREE	49
HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS AND LEGAL FRAME WORK.....	49
3.1. The UDHR.....	49
3.2. The Banjul Charter	49
3.3.The protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Right (on the Rights of Women in Africa (Women Protocol).....	50
3.4. National Law of Ethiopia.....	52
3.4.1.The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia(1995)	52
3.4.2.National Law Pertaining to Migration	55
3.4.3.Conventions by ILO and the Ethiopian Government in relation to labor law and domestic workers	55
3.4.4.Policy and Legislative frame work.....	56
3.4.5.MOLSA’s efforts to support migrants and returnees	58
3.4.6.The good practice experience from the Philippines	59
CHAPTER FOUR.....	61
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS	61
4.1. Data Analysis and Narratives of the Returnees	61
4.2. Women’s vulnerability to Migration due the gender power nexus and poverty	66
4.3. Involuntary Repatriation	68
4.4. Effects of Mass-deportation	71
4.5. Abuse and Summary of Challenges Faced by Emigrant at Saudi Arabia.....	72
4.6. The Inefficiency of Ethiopian Embassy in providing protection and Assistance to Returnees	74
4.7. Returnees under Pressure after Return.....	76

4.8. Returnees with high Expectation but not fulfilled	80
4.9. Measures taken to help the returnees to be Reintegrate and the Livelihood Opportunities 82	
4.9.1 Provisions by Governmental Organs	82
4.9.2 Provisions by Non-Governmental Agencies	85
4.10. Provisions by Local Originations under study The Orthodox Tewahido church development and the inter-church Aid and returnee Affairs Department, WISE, and AGAR.....	86
4.10.1. Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and the Inter-	86
4.10.2.The WISE Women in Self Employment	87
4.10.3.The AGAR Charitable Society	87
CHAPTER FIVE	90
CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	90
5.1. Summary of findings and concluding remarks.....	90
5.2. Government organs:-.....	91
5.3. International Agencies:-.....	92
5.4. Nongovernmental organization:-	92
5.5. The returnees themselves:-	92
Bibliography	1
Annex- 1- Interview guideline for returnees:	6
Annex-2- Interview guidelines for government organs:.....	9
Annex-3- Interview guideline for non –governmental organization:	11
Annex -4- Lists of Informants.....	13
Annex 5: Picture of CCRDA meeting	14

ACRONYMS

AABOLSA	Addis Ababa Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs
AGAR	Agar Charitable Society
ARR	Administration for Refugees and Returnees
CCRDA	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association
CEDWA	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
COC	Center for Competence/Conformance
DFID	Department for International Development
DRMFSS	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EOC-DICA	Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Returnee Affairs Department
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
GO's	Governmental organizations
HRBAD	Human Rights Based Approach for Development
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICCPR	International Convention on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICL	International Criminal Law
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration

IGA	Income Generating Activity
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MSEs	Micro and Small Enterprises
NGO'S	Nongovernmental Organizations
NPE	National Policy of Ethiopia
OWWA	Overseas Working Welfare Administration
POEA	Philippines Overseas Employment Administration
TCL	Transnational Criminal Law
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
TOF	Training of Facilitators
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Trainings
TNC	Transnational Companies
UDHR	Universal Declaration on Human Rights
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USD\$	United States Dollar
WISE	Women in Self- Employment

GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

Agar: is an Amharic local term equivalent to “helper” in English

Arkabe shop: Small container shop distributed to vendors in the regime of Arkabe Ekubay former municipality president of Addis Ababa (still named after him)

Baltena: Traditional food mostly flour shop which sells (Berbere (Paper), Shiro (peas and beans powder), Injera etc)

Keble: The smallest local government unit

Tela: Traditional or local beer prepared at home

ABSTRACT

The tendency of migration reoccurrence to the Middle Eastern countries particularly Saudi Arabia has been a prevalent condition in our contemporary Ethiopia. Although there has been a restrictive law by the Government many have and intend, re-emigrated and re-repatriated for the second time even after the mass deportation. They even are drowned and starved in the hands of traffickers' and killed in the process. Although the composition of migrants from Ethiopia contains both male and female migrants the number of female migrants is increasing at a very high rate. Adding to this their vulnerability to be victimized in the hands of trafficker's, employers and officials they still tend to migrate. Thus this research attempts to see why women migrants make decisions to migrate to the Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia. The study explores where and how these women are deprived of their basic human rights enjoyments by deploying explorative, ethnographical and qualitative method of study with narrative analytical presentation. Then it suggests mainstreaming a Human Rights Based Approach in the general design of the national plan and the livelihood opportunity creating and reintegration with best effect practice could be a best solution. The study also forwards a human rights orientation should be included in the current livelihood opportunity creation and reintegration mechanisms in order to curve the problem. It further suggests by providing human rights best effect practice the root cause for economic migration as well as poverty can be detoured and both the means and end can be mate if holistic approach is provided in the reintegration process and in the livelihood opportunity creation. The major findings of the study are that migration decisions are not individual decisions rather household decisions and the households are also found to be in poor economic conditions. The male domination in the power relation of gender is significantly seen in the pre departure stage. Women's vulnerability to exploitative work, sexual abuse and wage denial and loss of position in the mass deportation from Saudi Arabia has again strong contribution to strangle the women. Although strong effort from government organs, nongovernmental organs and other business stakeholders the livelihood opportunity and reintegration mechanisms lack what the basic human rights based approach enquires and thus, returnees are still not smoothly reintegrated. Furthermore, the work also suggests that legislative gaps need to be filled in order to provide safe migration policy and full protection to the Saudi Arabia returnees. The migration recurrent circular cycle and culture as described by international Organization (IOM) and Ministry of labor and social affairs (MoLSA) can be brought to solution with human rights best practice.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The numbers of Ethiopian migrants have increased at a rapid scale especially in the past six years¹ in the contemporary Ethiopia. The UNHCR briefing note 20 January 2014 illustrated that many Ethiopian arrivals still continued and say that they left home because of lack of economic and livelihood opportunities. Both male and female migrants out flow from the country in pursuit of opportunity and better livelihood. Data from the Ethiopian Ministry of labor and Social Affairs bureau (MOLSA) show that over 26,394 male and 454,086 female labor migrants in the year 2008-2013 have used regular channels to reach their destination points in the Middle eastern countries like Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE(Dubai), Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, and Yemen. But the fact far more use irregular channels and are transported illegally risking their lives in hope to pursue better opportunity and livelihood.

Reaching their destination points, the Middle East also be those who were transported regularly or irregularly are not received in dignity. Rather they are faced with harsh working circumstances. Their main purpose is to serve as domestic workers as they are low skilled and their working condition is in private spear leaving them in the least secure condition. Migrants' reports indicate that they are subject to confinement, food deprivation, verbal insult, harassment and severe sexual, psychological and physical abuses leading to involuntary domestic working condition, exploitation and at its worst point permanent abuse like paralysis, blindness and death.²The human rights watch (HRW) redundantly commented that the Saudi returnees were placed in slavery- like conditions, passports confiscated, wage delayed or withheld and forced into involuntary labor.³ Not only these but also many await of the execution of life imprisonment or the death penalty in Saudi Arabia detentions after being raped by employers' in the name of

¹ En.alalamir/news/1536182 accessed on October 30, 2014

² Trafficking in Person Report- Ethiopia', United States Department of State, 19 June 2012, it is also available at [Http://Www.Refworld.Org](http://www.refworld.org).

³ The Human Rights' Watch, 2010. Slow Reform- Protection on Migrant Domestic Workers in Asia and Middle East

illicit relations and violations of the Islamic laws and orders. (HRW) report at least 69 executions Saudi Arabia as of January 2013, while Amnesty International reported 79 executions in 2011.⁴

Ethiopia has faced a national challenge as a result of the hostile Ethiopian community who resides in Saudi Arabia. Most of the Ethiopians were classified under irregular migration due to the strong Saudi Arabian “*Nitaqat Law*” of repatriation measures up on irregular migrants and thus were repatriated. The Saudi clampdown on irregular migrants that came forth with an ultimatum of seven months to all illegal migrants was even given dead line after an extension period from July to November 4th, 2013.⁵ The Saudi government ultimatum was endorsed because of the tightening labor laws and a crackdown on illegal migrants, the growing number of domestic maids and labor workers from Ethiopia to Saudi that lead to hostility and increased number but never labor saturation. Additionally, the Ethiopian migrant’s criminal conducts demonstrations by the Arab Medias fuelled by xenophobia and exaggerated tales of crimes⁶. According to the Saudi government spokesperson the “*Nitaqat Law*” was made for all illegal migrants to submit their case for staying and obtaining proper documentation or if no approval is granted immediate evacuation from the Saudi Kingdom within the given range of time. Or in failure to do so, the Saudi government has set a bound to the irregular migrants at large and in particularly the hostile Ethiopian community and massive forced deportations.⁷ Yet, the reaction to the ultimatum by the Saudi government from the Ethiopian community was very complacent there were almost no Ethiopians who reacted positive to it. Rather, many preferred to hold back and stay hidden in the different provinces of Saudi Arabia Kingdom. This forced the Saudi Arabian government to react and undertake the deportation repatriation procedure. The Saudi government is reported to have cancelled 40,000 visas and expelled thousands of Ethiopians from the kingdom.⁸ The deportation took place for more than month and even up until today some are being deported but not in a mass as it was a grave over follow in 2013 November to late March 2014. The crucial time known and registered by International Organization for

⁴ Chamberlain,G. 2013. ‘Saudi Arabia’s Treatment of Foreign Workers Under Fire After Beheading of Sir Lankan Maid’, The Observer, [Http://Www.Thegurdian.Com](http://Www.Thegurdian.Com)

⁵ *Ibid*

⁶ The risk of Ethiopian maids worry Saudi families after repeated bloody crimes’, Arar news,29 July 2013,<http://www.ararnews.net>.

⁷En.alalamir/news/1536182 accessed on October 30, 2014

⁸Jobson,E.,’Saudi Arabia migrant expulsions: “they beat us. I want to warn others not to go,” The Guardian,11 December 2013, <http://WWW.thegurdian.com>.

Migration (IOM) and International Labor organization (ILO) is November 17th, 2013-March 25th, 2014 as a result Ethiopian male, female and children were victims of the harsh measure taken by the Saudi government.

Saudi Arabia was given a loophole or hideous system called *Kafala* in which individuals/ native Arabs could sponsor migrant workers in to the Saudi kingdom.⁹ The workers legal presence in the country is tied to the *Kafala*/ (Sponsor/employer who invariably confiscates the passports of the workers in order to control them).¹⁰ HRW 2013, ‘As If I am not Human’ states that the system creates a profound power imbalance between employers and workers and impose tight restriction on migrant workers’ rights. *Kafala* is not only as a loop hole but also as major obstacle described by ILO for the application and implementation of universal labor law and international human right conventions.¹¹The sponsors keep in control of the documents of the migrant workers including their pass port, visas and the *Egama* the Saudi Identification cards used for in kingdom mobility and usually required by the *Shorta* the Saudi police in the kingdom at any time on movements on the street of the kingdom. Under the *Kafala* system, migrants are subject to individual mercy and labor exploitation besides their work environment being in private sphere. Moreover, it places the female domestic runaway workers in a precarious condition, especially if they are found without passports and no money. The *Shorta*, the Saudi police man who puts these women in higher vulnerable position requires bribery, free sexual intercourse, reporting to enraged employers or reporting to the detention centers of the women’s free movement in the country without the *Egama* especially, with no legal protection by the Ethiopian Embassy there in Saudi.

Under the deportation procedure, reports from migrants or the deportee’s indicate that there were massive human right violations to which no proper reactive measures were made by the Ethiopian Embassy there in Saudi. Returnees were forcefully drugged, threatened and pushed out of the country. They were separated from their children, family members and baggage’s. Deportees reported that they were confined in rooms and busses for days before their departure,

⁹ Addis standard Vol 3 No34 December, 2013. www.addisstandard.com

¹⁰ Fernandez Bina. 2011. House hold help? Ethiopian women domestic workers’ labor migration to the Gulf countries. Asian and pacific migration Journal,20(3-4) pp.433-457

¹¹Sabban, R., ‘Migrant women in the united Arab Emirates: The case of female domestic Workers’, GENPROM Working Paper Serious on women and migration No.10, International Labour migration organization,2002, <http://WWW.ilo.org>.

without regular meal and drinks and even shortage of air to breathe that led to drastic suffocation.¹² Many of them were denied of their possession and compensations for the work and service in their stay at Saudi Arabia and rushed to the police stations without collecting their possession even not with proper clothing's on arrival. Deportees were threatened with guns by the Saudi police men, harassed and even gunshot and witnessed their fellow Ethiopian corpses fall on streets of an alien kingdom. They never imagined they will make the return back to their mother land rather end in the deportation process.

The overall mass deportation course of action by the Saudi Arabia government kept the Ethiopian domestic workers, Government and the civil society in jeopardy. In ones sovereign domain where there are enough natural resources, good governance, unsaturated population size, stability, peace, security and best effective practice why would its citizens out flow in search of opportunity and better livelihood? The over ridding situation not only affected the Middle Eastern returnees but also the whole Ethiopian citizens at large and the face of the country and its governance unit.

The specific number of the emigrants was not even recorded by the Ethiopian government departments such as the Ministry of Labor Affairs Bureau MOLSA and the Ministry of foreign Affairs MOFA as they leave their country. This was compromised by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tewodros Adhanom with his statement "*finding the number of emigrants was impossible as they escape from their country on making the Hajj pilgrimages every year*".¹³ He also stated that "*once the Ethiopian repatriation is over the Ethiopian government will take equivalent measures on Saudi resident's in Ethiopia*".¹⁴ But the statement has raised counter questions, the mass deportation was made under an ultimatum and also on illegal migrants not on or against Ethiopia as there are many labor migrants who perform manual labor and domestic work coming from low income parts of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Yemen and Ethiopia, yet an estimated number of over 70,000 Ethiopian migrants in Saudi Arabia.¹⁵

Both Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia have ratified the International Labor organization ILO convention 143 on Migration in Abusive conditions and promotions of Equality of opportunity

¹² Report from Ethiopian foreign affairs minister, 2013. un published working document

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ En.alalamir/news/1536182 accessed on October 30, 2013

¹⁵ Ibid

and treatments of migrant workers but the Ethiopian government failed to hold responsible the Saudi government despite its citizens massive human rights violations. There are also other laws by the ILO 1919 on convention Labor rights the MOFA, representative didn't find it important to indulge in such litigations after all the Saudi Ethiopian relation goes back to the reception of Prophet Mohammed and warm hostility by the Abyssinians'. Studies show that Saudi Arabia, one of the top two destinations for the Ethiopian migrants, employs the largest number of domestic workers, and benefits out of the luxurious item which accounts for nearly half of the total female employment.¹⁶ In times it is conceived by the Ethiopian community also, sending a single female is opposed to one married with in her country in the Ethiopian family structure as she would send back remittance to her natal family.¹⁷ And rather huge interest by the Ethiopian Government to empower the repatriation victims the returnees and more focus made on the in country issues such as awareness creation, rehabilitation, reintegration, and employment opportunity creation rather than litigation.

After all the deportation proceedings and disastrous conditions those that were fit were able to put their foot back in their country of origin Ethiopia. Although many were with mental disorders, physical problems and without their luggage's panicked or terrified with the horrible massive deportation. The awaiting, the receiving emergency procedure by the Ethiopian government, civil society United Nations UN agencies and nongovernmental stakeholders was very immediate and mobilized at the stake. Returnees' remarked it redemptive and relieving at the spot in comparison to the harsh treatments on deportation from the Saudi government.

The receiving procedure was undertaken by different stakeholders as sighted above representatives from government offices like Ministry of foreign Affairs MOFA, Ministry of Labor and social affairs office MOLSA, Ministry of women, children, youth affairs MOWCYA, The consular protection section for migrants, The International organization for Migration IOM, The International Labor Organization ILO, The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, The UNICEF, The UNHCR, Ethiopian telecommunications, Commercial

¹⁶Fernandez Bina. 2011. House Hold Help? Ethiopian women domestic workers' labor migration to the Gulf countries. *Asian and pacific migration Journal*,20 (3-4) pp.433-457

¹⁷ Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a London-based think tank, recently reported a trend of Ethiopian girls entering early marriages so they can get a divorce and migrate to the Middle East. A girl's sexual incitation at marriage supposedly reduces her risk of facing disgrace were she to be abused by her employer; the guardian, 21 July 2014, <http://WWW.theguardian.com>.

Bank of Ethiopia, Private business owners, many students from the School of Social Work, Medical school and the civil society at large took part in the emergency reception. It was a nationally mobilized reception that has awaited the returnees.¹⁸ Remarks made by the Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector DRMFSS , EOC-DICA (Ethiopian Orthodox church) Development and the inter-church Aid and returnee Affairs Department and ARR Administration for Refugees' and Returnees who were active participant in the arena also renowned the whole national compassionate stretched out helps effective.

There were direct reception and orientation given to the deportees about who is there to help them at the airport and what they should do and how to get registered by the International Organization for Migration IOM in collaboration with the Ethiopian government. Where to conduct registry and hand over the aviation cards i.e. A card which is filled out by an individual prior to or upon arrival in the country of destination and presented (along with passport and, if requested, a visa) to officials at the border checkpoint. In some States, border officials collect the card upon entry, while in other States, the card or portion of it is returned to the traveler and must be presented upon departure from the State. International standards for such cards are defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in *Annex 9, Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944*.¹⁹ On conducting registry they were handed with water, biscuits, sanitary soaps, pads as temporary relief and those under age 18 and nursing mothers were immediately taken to the UNICEF desk as they are considered more sensitive segments' in the mass deportation. Off the record reports from MOLSA indicated that there were many children who were not ever vaccinated and never got any medical treatments as parents lived hidden from the Saudi government and children were denied of their medical and educational rights. But kept clear under the International Convention on Migrant Workers and its committee fact sheet 24 which states under

Article 28 grants migrant workers and members of their families the right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the

¹⁸ IOM report dispatch 2013

¹⁹International Migration Law Glossary and Migration 2nd Edition, International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

State concerned. It is important to stress that such emergency medical care shall not be refused by reason of any irregularity with regard to their stay or employment.

Article 30 establishes that each child of a migrant worker shall have the basic right of access to education on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. Furthermore, access to public preschool educational institutions or schools shall not be refused or limited by reason of the irregular situation with respect to stay or employment of either parent or by reason of the irregularity of the child's stay in the State of employment.

Article 31 of the Convention requests State parties to ensure respect for the cultural identity of migrant workers and members of their families and not to prevent them from maintaining their cultural links with their State of origin.

Article 32 provides that, upon termination of their stay in the State of employment, migrant workers and members of their families shall have the right to transfer their earnings and savings as well as their personal effects and belongings.²⁰

Up on arrival as documents from IOM and DRMFSS show, there were first aid medical supports, ambulance provisions, nurses, counseling services and temporary camping stations were provided in five Sub - cities of Addis Ababa (1, Bole-Gerji, 2, Gulele, 3, Kirkos, 4, Kolfe and 5, Addis Ketema.) In the mass deportation process, there were some who were able to transport their baggage's so assistance given to them by airport workers, civil society and students in identifying their family members, relatives, friends and particular baggage's. Many have lost their possessions in the situation. The IOM also provided shelters, free hand out money which amounted to 900.00 Ethiopian birr (ETB) for transportation process and free busses were provided to transport them to their original locations.

The general reception procedure by the Ethiopian government and all stakeholders was satisfactory as seen with the out breaking situation of the mass deportation. Many stakeholders have come together and contributed their share within the specific period of emergency time.

²⁰The International Convention on Migrant Workers and its committee;2005- fact sheet 24 UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva

They were collaborated and organized with their personal initiations with national feelings and were able to share the tears, panic and horrible incident of the migrant Ethiopian community in the then spot of emergency combat.

Emergency occurrences always tend to be emergent, but emergent actions or responses to the problem are neither continuous, long-lasting nor have a problem-solving nature but are only done at one time. Therefore, responsible organs should look at the depth of the problem in attempting to solve the migration from reoccurrences. By reoccurrence, the researcher infer to the mass deportation and irregular migration pilgrim by the Ethiopian female and in times handled traffickers but never migration process as a whole. Migration is presently viewed in (3D dimension). 3D dimension refers to (Demographic, Democratic and Developmental) this is a very interesting area to work on but not in the scope of this thesis.²¹Few 3D dimensions in relation to Ethiopian female returnees and their Human Right prospects are only being entertained under the development and migration topic in chapter 2. Therefore in the course of the paper readers need to always keep in mind that in a quickly globalizing world the transnational out looks of migration are irrevocable.

This thesis attempts only to address the Ethiopian national case, which is directly related to poverty, employment opportunity, better living condition, and human right value understandings in relation to migration in Ethiopia. It needs a whole systematic understanding of what labor migration is and what causes it, what sort of mechanisms will redeem and hinder migrants from migration reoccurrence and if it can practical be minimized in our country Ethiopia in regards to available policy and domestic laws pertaining to the right based approach. In the meantime studies by Stephen Castles “Why migration policies fail” indicate that putting control or restricting on labor migration cannot be effective if they are not based in the study of the migratory human dynamics in understanding the economic, social and cultural feature of economic migrations. Not only this, but also the restriction should be seen in the aspiration nature of human kind notably parallel with the freedom of mobility, the overriding broad spectrum of development and protection of human rights.²²

²¹ Kathleen Newland. 2013. What we know about Migration and development; MPI Migration Policy Institute Brief No.9

²² ibid

It is argued that most national governments have taken a short term and reactive approach to migration and repatriation issues. Not only that but states classify migrants in to certain categories and seek to encourage certain types of mobility while restricting others²³ Ethiopia also encourages and facilitates labor migration annually for thousands of its citizens, especially into the Gulf States.²⁴

The researcher has chosen the topic “Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Female Migrant Returnees and their Current livelihood opportunity in Ethiopia from human rights perspectives” with interest to Explore the current livelihood opportunities of the Saudi Arabia female Ethiopian returnees living at Kolfe and Addis Ketema sub cities in line with the International Human rights law, the African regional instrument, the contents of the constitution of the country, domestic law and convention by ILO and IOM recovery and reintegration set standards. The research fully dispatch or echo the voice of the female returnees in the Massive forced migration November 17th, 2013 to March 25th, 2014 as it is an empirical work done closer to the grassroots level of the phenomenon’s.

1.2. Statement of the problem:

The major causes for Ethiopian nationals that flee to Middle Eastern countries are implied to be lack of economic stability and insecurity. The question of having a decent life within their own homeland has been several times raised by emigrant returnees. Research conducted by the Collage of Development Studies in Addis Ababa 2013-2014 and outside the country indicate that the migrants to the Middle East are less informed, uneducated or semi educated, unskilled and give service in manual labor or as domestic maids²⁵. Which implies relational dependency with poverty and lack of capacity to survive and generate income in one’s own country. Nevertheless emigrants have managed to pay off at least their transportation cost which indicates capital investment and some knowledge about the destination country.²⁶

²³ Stephen Castles, Global Trends and subsequent issues on migration, International Social Science Journal, 2000–165; International Migration, Blackwell publishers for UNESCO vol LII NO 3,

²⁴ RMMS (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat) April 2013, IOM

²⁵ Meskerem Mulatu. 2011 Psychosocial and economic experience of Gulf state Returnee Ethiopian women Domestic workers, social work library Akaki Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

²⁶ Gudetu Wakgari . 2013. A Study on Transnational Labor Migration Situations in Ethiopia with particular Labor reference to trafficking of Women to the middle East, Social Work Library Akaki campus of Addis Ababa, University

Economic migration defined as: *A person leaving his or her habitual place of residence to settle outside his or her country of origin in order to improve his or her quality of life. This term is often loosely used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also similarly used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without bona fide cause. It may equally be applied to persons leaving their country of origin for the purpose of employment.*²⁷

Therefore, Ethiopian citizens that out flow in search of livelihood opportunity are forced to leave their countries as a result of survival testing conditions in their own country. The migrants state that there is a tremendous push factor from within the country that usually starts in family dominions i.e., the home of the emigrant. Parents intentions to send their children overseas and investing huge amount of money for their children to travel to Middle Eastern countries in hope to get an overstated remittance and secure their financial stability. Leaving the emigrant child with strong burden with responsibility in the joint family tie. These results them astray of the remittance as they gives back the whole or majority of the wage earned out of difficult private sphere of the receiving Middle Eastern country. In most cases not all; but many parents are not able to afford the transportation cost for travel so they take loans which again will be paid by the emigrant child with or without extra-interest to the lender (lender in most cases are relatives, agent or brokers who take part in the regular or irregular conduct of conveyance). Payments not only include transportation costs but also in cases of trafficking all stakeholders in the migration industry such as the broker, the agency, the agent and conveyance will all have a share. Women are exposed to high payments in illegal trafficking²⁸ and exploitative conditions faced even within their country.

²⁷International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011. International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

²⁸ Person Elaine study on Trafficking women in East Africa. 2003. A situational analysis including current NGO and Governmental activities, as well as further opportunities to address trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria. Eschbon: Deutsche Gasellschaft FUR TechnischeZusammenarbeit (GTZ) GMBH

The emigrants' not being able to have adequate skills for life in country make it more difficult to compete in competitive market of employment within their own country. Female were/are not sent to school at their early ages rather only left in the domestic sphere and usually from poverty stricken homes leaving them with limited knowledge of sanitation, child care and home economics skills. ILO documents state, *"illegally recruited migrant workers get no skills training before departure and it takes them quite a while to learn necessary skills. They receive no orientation on health related issues when recruited. (E.g.) Usage of chemicals, lack of basic understanding of the language and culture is a problem for migrant women, once they reach their country of destination, most cannot communicate with their employers and unable to express their feelings and dissatisfactions"*.²⁹In line to the ILO revised convention of 1949, no.97 convention on migration for employment, better knowledge or information is interrelated to better protection. Rigorous preparation for the conditions of work abroad and information about their rights and duty are important for better experience for migrant workers in destination countries. As a result, such training best practice will contribute to their human rights protection.

The time pass without sufficient skill development will eventually lead to the age of productivity as that cannot be hindered. Girl reach or age reaches at the child and transfer of house hold responsibility in a joint/extended family to the children who are brought up in poverty, illiterate parental sphere and less skilled groups. In such situations it is like facing the reality without previous precautions. Their right to development and nurture is long denied but their present strive to compensate their lose in the past being incapacitated leads to hard manual labor such as prostitution, domestic work and many more.

Females are not also entitled to inheritance culturally although they now have attained their constitutional rights in Ethiopia. Land and the limited resource owned by the biological parents are in most cases transferred to older son or amongst the male therefore women are subject to early marriage and inheritance only through their husband. The male domination is still existing factor that has a strangling effect to back-down the women and deprive them of their basic human rights.

²⁹International Labor Organization 2011: Trafficking in persons overseas for labor purposes: the case of Ethiopian domestic workers.ILO, Country Office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The remittance or wage provided in receiving countries seem to be overstated and actually unparalleled with the maximum wage a daily laborer gets in country as a result of low wage and also foreign currency exchange rate. The earning of the emigrants in the receiving countries range \$400 which is 10 times more than a small scale agricultural farm owner in Ethiopia.³⁰ And also opposed to an Ethiopian graduate who earns \$ 90.³¹ Leaving aside the labor workers income which amounts to \$4 in the current Ethiopian currency status that is done on conscience but not legally set. World Bank sight in 2007 the US \$ 359 million official remittances to Ethiopia surpassed foreign direct investment which was US \$ 223 million indicates its increase not only this but the government devaluation of the birr in June 2009 and again in August 2010 are always sighted in the World Bank report that viewed it partially as measure to increase the value of remittances, making it more attractive to migrate and for migrants to send money to secure or make easy investment with devaluated amount. It is quite normal to aspire or pursue the maximum happiness for any human the carrot that tests lure will have priority than the other carrots, migration for better earning, better self-sufficiency leading to be better fulfilled thus self-actualize and at the same time human capital drain from the country.

Writings by Kumund Rana 2015, also indicate that there is the tendency of the Ethiopian government neglecting its citizens in country and abusive conditions occurrence particularly in the Middle Eastern countries³². Fernandez Bina, on her research House Hold help 2011 she states

“The Ethiopian government is seeing migration as a safety “value” on simmering political discontents. Emigration basically serves two purposes for the Ethiopian state; firstly it helps contain political dissent after the 2005 elections and reduced economic pressures of rising unemployment. Secondly the remittance from migration prevents the economic collapse, with money from registered sources alone surpassing foreign direct investment in 2007. She further argues that the post-liberal downsizing of public sector employment which made post-secondary education a necessary left a large number of women

³⁰www.voanews.com/content/ethiopian-workers-struggle-after-repertriation-fromsaudi-arabia/2477300.html

accessed on December 1st 2014

³¹Davison, Wand Clark, s., 2013. ‘Saudis turn to Ethiopian maid after Asian backlash,’ Bloomberg business Week, <http://WWW.businessweek.com>.

³²Kumund Rana, 2015. (CIA rights.focus@consultancyafrica.comrights.focus@consultancyafrica.com). Edited by Liezl Stretton. Research Manager: Mandy Noonan.

unemployed. Particularly women in the Muslim community who face high unemployment already thus they see migration as opportunity to work out of their conservative societies.”

Furthermore Fernandez forwards that in Ethiopia, there is relatively low level of public good provisions and welfare entitlements (Through social protection measures including cash transfers, or social insurance measures, such as health and employment insurance. *Household provisions are also made to have no fall-back on the state³³ and are not been given enough attention ignoring the vast number of women enrolled in domestic work for their livelihood improvements.*

Although there are certain progressive attempts by the Ethiopian Government and stake holders and huge massive mobility seen from the Ethiopian civil society in elevating the problem and addressing it but the problem still exists. Since it is a deep-rooted cause and poverty is long prevailed instance the quick kind of responses cannot bring the whole case to an end. The attempts need to be well founded basing its roots on basic theories and making the human needs central and in best effective practices. Best effective practice infers to adherence in line with The International human rights law, regional law, the country’s constitution domestic laws and covenants of conventions on providing better work opportunities, cooperation and coordination in the community micro and micro level to provide better livelihood opportunities and reintegration mechanisms. Best practices may be translated into operational directives, codes of conduct or other manifestations of soft law, but should not lead to a weakening or erosion of positive law.

Best practices are characterized by:

being innovative, developing creative solutions; showing a positive impact on the level of implementation of the human rights of migrants; having a sustainable effect, especially by involving migrants themselves; and having the potential for replication. Adding also

³³ Elson Diane. 1998. The Economic, the political and the Domestic: Business, states and house hold in the organization of production, New political Economy (2): 189-208

*to capacity building, regional consultative processes, soft law, technical cooperation, soft law, technical cooperation*³⁴

Related empirical studies are also deeply examined prior the conduction of this research works by Meskerem Mulatu, 2011, Psychosocial and Economic Experience of Gulf State Returnees Ethiopian Domestic Workers, Gudetu Wekgari, 2013, A study on Transnational Labour Migration Situation in Ethiopia With Particular Reference to Trafficking of Women to the Middle East and Guday Emirie and Kiya Gezahegene, 2013, Gender and Migration to the Gulf States: An Anthropological Insight in to Gendered Patterns of Migration in North Wollo Zone of Amhara Region, Ethiopia were carefully reviewed.

The findings by Meskerem show that poverty is the major push factor and the pull factor is jobs that secure good amount of payments and the network effect, Movement is also rural to urban and then international migration follows, but the end results of migration tend to have exploitative nature, degrading, sexual abuse and permanent psychosocial and physical injury.

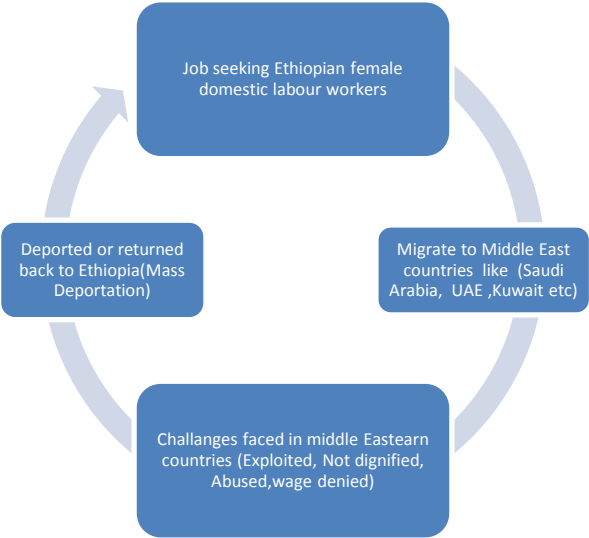
The finding of Gudetu shows that the overlap of different factors such as poverty and lack of viable economic opportunity, lack of awareness on the difference between legal and illegal recruitment channels, preference for quicker migration method, pressures from family and friends, brokers' extended network increases women's vulnerability to trafficking which in turn has increased the incidence of trafficking in Ethiopia.

The findings by Guday Emire and Kiya Gezahegene show that the patterns of migration from north Wollo to the gulf states (mainly to Saudi Arabia) are gender specific, cultural conceptions of migration, social expectations, patterns of labor market demand in host countries, and remittance sent by migrants. The study also sights that decisions of migrations were influenced by social values, family norms, gender ideology, and power relation. Furthermore, the finding revealed that migration to the Gulf States is considered as a wealth ranking mechanism and a rite of passage prescribing social status and thus, have become part of the culture of the people in the study area Wollo. This research attempts to fill the gap and see what attempts are made in

³⁴ International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011. 2nd Edition, International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

Ethiopia, to Saudi Arabia female repatriates in providing better livelihood and best practice after the mass deportation. If the attempts have human rights contents and lead to the realization of the human rights of the returnees in the process of reintegrating them in Ethiopia within their community. Several attempts to curve their problems by GO, NGO’s and many other stakeholders here and there but reports on international news show that migrants are still out flowing under the government restrictive measure and the brutal hands of traffickers so what are the rationales for making the underlined decision of migration on pre-departure stage. What does their Post departure look like and how the returnees managed in the mass deportation process and finally as returnees how the livelihood opportunities and reintegration mechanisms are provided to them by all stakeholders and see if Human Right Based Approaches deployed in the reintegration process and realization of their rights.

1.3.Analytical Frame work



1.1 Recurrent circle of migration (now that there is a restriction many are exposing themselves to traffickers fleeing out in an irregular form)

The frame work tries to describe the status of Ethiopian female who are Job seeking while in Ethiopia and their current migration consistent reoccurrences to Middle East countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait etc. At the first stage they tend to be job seeking within their country Ethiopia and not skilled, then the making of their decision to migrate to the Middle Eastern countries in search of Job. After migration they find job as domestic workers or commercial sex workers not a decent job and are faced with challenges in the Middle Eastern countries as they

were not skilled and no brain gain in their stay in the receiving countries rather are exploited with hard labor, not dignified and abused. This was followed by mass deportation by the Saudi Arabian government that has made many to lose their possession and compensations. After return to Ethiopia many are still faced with joblessness and has found themselves job seeking again thus, migration is seen as an option by female Ethiopian labor workers despite of the current Ethiopian government livelihood opportunity creations and restrictive law on migration many are exposing themselves to traffickers and remigration. Thus, the migration cycle is intending to be circular in the lives of the returnees and migration recurrent occurrences.

1.4. Research Questions

This research attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the current livelihood opportunities and reintegration mechanisms that are provided for the Ethiopian female returnees from Saudi Arabia?
2. Are the human rights norms and obligations contained in the livelihood opportunity contents that are provided to returnees by different stakeholders?
3. Are there any active or passive violations of Human Rights that are faced by female emigrants while in Ethiopia before departure and after return from Saudi Arabia particularly within the livelihood opportunity provision by all stakeholders?
4. What are the real experiences and current challenges faced by returnees after repatriation in the realizations of their human rights?

1.5. Objectives

This research work has two sets of objectives but one is an outgrowth of the other making them the general objective and the specific objectives respectively.

General objective

Is to explore the existing livelihood opportunities and reintegration mechanisms provided in Addis Ababa particularly at Addis Ketema and Kolfe Keranio. To see what attempts are made to Saudi Arabia female repatriates in providing better livelihood and employment opportunities. If the attempts have human rights contents and lead to the realization of their human rights and best

practice implementation in the developmental processes of capacitating and self-empowering the returnees as a result realization and attainment of their human rights.

Specific objective

1. To identify the main reason for female labor migration in Addis Ababa Kolfe Keranio and Addis Ketema sub city?
2. To See if the main rationales for flee out of country are still circling the Saudi returnees and hideous human right violation existence?
3. Examine the realization of human rights content under the livelihood opportunity creation that is so far conducted
4. To examine the reintegration processes and mechanisms designed to support the returnees
5. Assess the efforts made to reintegrate and employ the returnees from Saudi Arabia in line with the reintegration set standards of the human rights based approach and development (HRBA)
6. To examine international experiences of returnee and best effect practices with regards to the realization of rights and the Saudi Arabia returnees
7. Examine the current living standards of returnees' current living status according to the assistance given by government and different stakeholders in order to carve the reoccurring of remigration.
8. To contribute to the policy directives in reintegration and employment opportunity creation of returnees.
9. Paves way to further researches endeavor's

1.6. Significance of the study

The labor migration of the Ethiopian domestic workers has been the subject of discourse in recent days Ethiopia and the issue has also got massive media coverage, sensitive attention and mobilized the government body, nongovernmental bodies and the civil society at large. But still this is far from the existing lived reality of returnees where they are not still reintegrated and intentions for reoccurrence of remigration. De facto seventy Ethiopian migrants drown off Red sea coast of Yemen on December 7th 2014 as smugglers transported

illegal migrants to Yemen on the time this research is being conducted.³⁵ But the situation was refuted by the Ministry of foreign Affairs (MOFA) saying the travelers were Eritreans and no attempt is made to look for the corpse and make further examination. Or no further claims made by the Ethiopian government to hold responsible the news agency that sighted the claim.

The restriction from the government of Ethiopia is several times being challenged by emigrants and smugglers and traffickers at the demarcated borders of the country. Unless some proactive mechanism is under way the issue is at its worsening stage as the remigration cycle is continuing at a faster rate.

The existing gap which hindered to solution needs to be mitigated and problem has to be addresses in a cycle breaking or redemptive approach from all stakeholders. The responsibility can not only be left to the governmental organs but also all the actors including the returnees themselves. The Human Rights understandings and norms of the country are at their very infancy and need be revisited and magnified in the case of migration so as to attain holistic approach of addressing the issue. A collaborative approach designed problem solving method has to be mainstreamed in all sectors of awareness raising public sensitization, advocacy works, capacity building and policy formulation. The thesis also hopes to make positive contribution towards migration plus remigration of female domestic workers by showing how and where the human rights of returnees are violated in the livelihood opportunity creation attempts and unsmooth reintegration procedures. Finally, to contribute to the policy directives in reintegration and employment opportunity and mainstream human right norms access to returnees. It also paves the way for further research and the issue at hand.

1.7. Scope of the study

This thesis only views female domestic worker located in Addis Ababa particularly those in *Kolfe Keranio* and *Addis Ketema* sub cities who have under gone the reintegration and rehabilitation program launched by The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and the Inter-church Aid and Returnee Affairs Department, (AGAR) Agar Charitable

³⁵ Thomas Reuters. 2014. reported by Mohammed Ghobri, written by Sami Aboudi WWW.reutersreprints.com

Society, (WISE) Organization for Women in Self Employment and the returnees under the program by the Addis Ababa Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs office. The work has also focus on Middle East particularly the Saudi Arabian forced returnees. It also has selected 15 returnees who are struggling to resettle and stabilize in Ethiopia. At the same time some who are in preparation to undertake the remigration process both through legal and illegal means's are contained. Moreover, governmental institutions, nongovernmental organizations, charity based religious organizations and the civil society in closure and responsible post thus also contained and covered in the thesis.

1.8. Limitation of the study

The research is conducted only in Addis Ababa within only two sub cities in Ethiopia *Kolfe Keranio* and *Addis Ketema* where there are higher number of returnees as indicated by prior researches. The selected institutions that worked on the employment and rehabilitation are only four in order to accommodate the work in the given time bound. Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido church development and the inter-church Aid and returnee Affairs Department, AGAR, WISE, The returnees under the program by the Addis Ababa Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs office (MOLSA). This thesis is conducted in the given penalty bound of time. And the challenges faced by the researcher are most of the returnees tend to live in their own locations not in contact with any government body or Ngo at their localities. They were in fear especially in cases of intention to flee back, abuse or not wanting to cooperate in fear of their personal profile being disseminated plus to these high attention allotted by media and disgusted of redundant questionings.

Our country's data collection and documentation procedures need be developed on matters of registry of returnees that has only a one year history, the data that were found from different organizations were as many as the organizations contacted that kept the researcher to choose one out of all keeping the researchers own consideration to the proximity of the issue and organization. Meeting officials in their offices and finding way in to UN organization were the hardest of all.

1.9. Research Methods

The research employed a qualitative way of approach in order to explore, the experience of the female returnees with regards to the initial migration rationales, their migratory lived experiences and the reintegration and livelihood opportunity creation procedures' after return in Addis Ababa. Qualitative approach makes the study more feasible as experiential reality existing in the social phenomenon's cannot be expressed in a quantifiable or measurable manner. It needs a closer examination and exploration and detailed description of the mere fact to bring it to better understanding in order to mitigate the existing problem and forwarding concluding remarks.

Qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretative, material practices that make the world visible. These practices transform the world. They turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, records and memos to the self. At this level qualitative research involves an interpretive, naturalistic approach to the world. This means that qualitative research study things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of the interpreted, phenomena in term of the meanings people bring to them.³⁶

The method of the research is Explorative aimed at finding a general whole picture of the lived reality and livelihood situation returnees are faced with at present

- Short field works at the returnees household and small business centers were also conducted in order to obtain illicit information.
- Meeting organized by the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association CCRDA on December 11th 2014 was attended by the researcher to make the work inclusive of the works done by all stakeholders in the employment and reintegration procedure for returnees.
- Meeting organized by the UNDP and Addia Ababa University on Human Capital Management in Ethiopia on December 20th 2014 was also attended.

³⁶Denzin & Lincon,2005, Handbook of Qualitative Research; P.3

- A Holyday (Christmas) bazaar launched by returnees at the compounds of WISE were several times visited by the researcher to see on how the returnees are blending and engaging themselves in the new livelihood opportunities.

1.10. Sampling Techniques

Because research is an incremental process this work have only made a small contribution on looking at the effectiveness of Human right norms being mainstreamed in the employment opportunity and reintegration process. It is only concerned on returnees in the repatriation and mass deportation that were deported on Nov 17th , 2013 – March 25th , 2014 and were able to get support in the then emergency action and extended programs by the following stakeholders.

- The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and the Inter-church Aid program and returnee Affairs Department. (Religion based charitable organizations)
- AGAR and WISE (NGO)
- The returnees under the program by the Addis Ababa Federal Ministry of labor and social Affairs office. (GO)
- The civil society

The selection was made on the meeting that was conducted by the CCRDA as it brought all stakeholders together and organizations that have closer and extended working programs were identified and selected. It has undertaken a purposive sampling dividing the returnees in careful choice of their enrolment feathers as follows.

1. Those who have by default reintegrated but no support allotted to them expect the emergency.
2. Those who have got the support but has not involved in any working stream so far.
3. Who are still under training
4. Who have started to work after the training with initial (raw material, loan, and shop) support
5. Those ready to leave or flee again to the Middle East not necessarily Saudi Arabia but any other place.

The work has also focused on forced female Middle East particularly in repatriation from Saudi Arabia. It also has selected 15 returnees who are struggling to resettle and stabilize in

Ethiopia. Those still under medical care after repatriation are also part of the work as they are existing in the reality of the country. At the same time some who are in preparation to undertake the remigration process both through legal and illegal means's are contained using the snowball technique.

1.11. Data gathering tools/ Instruments

Primary data

1. Key informant returnee that amount to 30 are interviewed and are selected and downsized to 15 for precise presentation in order to gather their first hand information from their own experience
2. Key informants from all stake holders the Government Organs 6 informants, Nongovernmental organizations 6 informants the UN agencies' 3 informants and civil society 4 informants
3. Focused group discussion held with returnees in plan to identify their present day problems after reintegration and creation of livelihood opportunities and human right awareness creation at minimal level 2 groups that contained 6 returnees at a time
4. Interview questions were designed to be structured and semi structured
5. Systematic observation by the researcher in identifying the problem on conducting interviews, group discussion and desk reviews
6. Meetings undertaken by the CCRDA ETHIOPIA Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association on Returnees from Saudi Arabia (Taking stock one year after the exodus on December 11th, 2014 was attended.
7. Meeting organized by the UNDP and Addis Ababa University on Human Capital Management in Ethiopia on December 20th 2014 was also attended.
8. A Holydays (Christmas) bazaar launched by returnees at the compounds of WISE were several times visited by the researcher to see on how the returnees are blending and engaging themselves in the employment opportunities provided.

Secondary Data

Desk review of the documentations, News, pilot projects, strategic designs and training materials, manuals, methods and rehabilitation guide lines of the stakeholders' institutions are

reviewed. Publications like journals and press release were also reviewed in order to find out the data entry and best effective work.

1.12. Document Analysis Procedure

All the raw data's that were collected from the interviewees', group discussions and meetings attended were used to draw the general sense of the paper. This lead to the organization and codification of the most important ideas in to themes thus the themes are presented in a narrative style, stories directly conveyed by the returnees themselves. The secondary documents, theoretical frameworks, International conventions along with national legal contents and feminist approach were used to triangulate the interviewees firsthand information in the analytical and finding part of the paper work.

1.13. Presentation

The presentation of the research has employed a narrative presentation. The narrative research is used to explore and describe the lived experiences of returnees and their stories narrated directly as told by the emigrants. Their experience of migration can be best exposed as they themselves narrate. A research that employs a narrative description, is also required to or calls for its analysis to be narrative analysis. Thus, the stories are told in a chronological sequential orders first comes the pre-departure stage followed by post-departure and lastly, the Mass deportation and return thus, ideas building one up on the other formulating a construction of team followed by thoughts and analytical descriptions keeping in consideration the time, place plot and scene.³⁷ Lastly, the stories are triangulated with the Literature review and the Legal contents of the research and Meaning full conclusions are drawn and exposing the reality faced by the returnees.

1.14. Validity and Trust Worthiness of the study

All the documents used under the study are attributed to their original Authors' either in quotations or paraphrased by the researcher. Stories are direct translation of the Amharic version told by the returnees and all dates' are collected along with contact numbers and addresses. It is purely empirical and done in bound of the mass deportee repatriates from November 2013-March 2014.

³⁷ Creswell, John. 2007. Qualitative Inquiry and Research designing: Choosing Among Five Approach London: SAGE publications, Inc.

1.15. Ethical Considerations

All the documents used under the study are attributed to their original sources' either in quotations or paraphrased by the researcher. Names of informants Returnees are not displayed because of confidentiality issues and thus coded for the uniformity of the work. Names of Government officials and different organizational department heads that work in relation to returnees are displayed as they are responsible representatives who are still working in relation of works related to migrants and returnees. Each informant was approached at least three times or even more to build cordiality and trust. At first sight self-introduction and the letter of cooperation by the AAU University center for Human Rights were handed over, information such as it is only an academic thesis that is under conduct is also passed and clear objective of the thesis explained in advance. Then next approach was home visit, business center visit or document reviews in respected organizations. Lastly, interview and focused group discussions. The interview guide lines also contain brief questions about the first departure of the emigrant and their stay in Saudi Arabia and working conditions faced there so as to get a general picture of the returnees before departure to Saudi Arabia, on their stay there, on the mass deportation and after their arrival in Ethiopia. Making the core interest of the research their one year stay in Ethiopia and what have been provided to them as livelihood opportunity and reintegration mechanisms by all stakeholders for the realizations of their human rights. And if there are talks or practices of capacitating the returnees so as they live the life they value and attainments of their self-worth in the current livelihood opportunity provisions.

1.16. Feminist research

The major characteristics of feminist research are

- Knowing the practical purpose for knowing the answer for “*a why*”
- Knowing a particular kind of issue, topic and question to address “*the what*”
- And having an identifiable method of knowing “*the how*”³⁸

It basis its matter on experiential or practical happenings, in understanding what “*is*” and what “*ought*” to be and has a tendency to explicitly dedicated to bring about change and improvement

³⁸YitayewAlemayehu and Wondemagen Tadesse; (2013), Human Right Research: A practical guidebook on Methodology and methods,center for Human Rights, Addis Ababa university pp 162-164

in situation as women; in the research female returnees. This notion can be looked at objective view. As feminist research indicated by its name it is done “for” and “by” women, to bring about deep understanding of the situations that subordinate women and oppressed them and change the actual fact to a more serving and women friendly environmental situation.

The major question they raise in the process is of examination on history or economic or politics or social structure is “Who” benefits out of it. And how the so long system in the world was operating to oppress some to the benefit of others. It kind of rises consciousness of others This operations are usually done by managerial decision making processes in male dominated knowledge in all dimensions, art, science, religion, architecture, literature, technology and so on altering oppressive dogma.

Participatory action that gives the direct kind of democratic participation is significantly seen in feminist researches. Which will result to invoking the women to speak for themselves and they themselves make the claims. Since the drive is practical and the move is participatory, it has a value driven nature.³⁹

Since the very basis of feminist theory is the experience of women, there will inevitably be tension between universal theories and local experiences in any feminist account of international law. Difference of class, race, wealth, nationality and sexual preference will lead to differing power relationships among women.⁴⁰ Therefore, no monolithic approach that gives one point of view can be assumed. It is also important to acknowledge communality across cultures. In the research, the African Women need be viewed in her own perspective she thus, should be viewed by her way of livelihood, house hold management as a wife and ability to access food and other related basic needs.⁴¹ Here in particular the Ethiopian women returnees.

1.17. Ethnographic research

This is a cultural research exploring phenomena the word is a Latin word ethno means people and graphic means writing. It so represents the cultural situation of group of people in writing. It mainly makes all the observed behaviors and describes all symbol-meaning relation using

³⁹ Ibid P- 162-164

⁴⁰ Human Rights of Women National and International Perspectives , edited by Rebecca J.cook university of Pennsylvania press, Philadelphia

⁴¹ Meskerem Mulatu. 2011. Psychosocial and economic experience of Gulf state Returnee Ethiopian women Domestic workers, social work library Akaki Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

concepts that avoid casual explanations. Participation could also be one way of getting information by being in the culture and sharing the day-to-day activities understanding can be built up. Ordinary activities of people can be carefully observed and information can be collected from a naturally occurring settings. Ethnography is useful for social research in order to understand local behaviors and thoughts the emic perspective views give deep knowledge of the social group under the study. International Organization for Migration (IOM) has recently suggested that there is a ‘*culture of migration*’ in Ethiopia where families expect their children to go abroad and provide remittances to assist the family back home.⁴² What brought to the development of this culture will be examined in the coming chapters.

1.18. Conceptual Framework

Bilateral Labor migration agreements: Formal mechanisms concluded between two States, which are essentially legally binding commitments concerned with inter-state cooperation on labor migration. The term is also used to describe less formal arrangements regulating the movement of workers between countries entered into by States as well as a range of other actors, including individual ministries, employer organizations, etc.⁴³

International Migration: A movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (e.g. rural to urban migration).⁴⁴

Involuntary Repatriation: The return of refugees, prisoners of war and civil detainees to the territory of their State of origin induced by the creation of circumstances which do not leave any other alternative. Repatriation is a personal right (unlike expulsion and deportation which are primarily within the domain of State sovereignty), as such, neither the State of nationality nor the State of temporary residence or detaining power is justified in enforcing repatriation against the will of an eligible person, whether refugee or prisoner of war or civil detainee.⁴⁵

⁴² Regional mixed Migration Secretariat RMMS

⁴³ International Migration Law Glossary and Migration.2011. International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland, 2011

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011. International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

Irregular migration: Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term “illegal migration” to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.⁴⁶

Rural- urban-migration: internal migrants who move from rural to urban areas, often in response to poverty, low agricultural incomes, low productivity, population growth, shortages, fragmentation and inequitable distribution of land, environmental degradation, and the relative lack of economic opportunities in rural areas.⁴⁷

Labor migration: Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labor migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.⁴⁸

Livelihood opportunity: Livelihood opportunity refers to means’s of securing basic necessities such as food, water, shelter and clothing for life. A person who works individually or in groups to securing water, food, medication, housing, clothing and capacity to acquire above necessity with the use of endowments (Both human and material) and leading to sustainable living condition with dignity. This is a redundantly conducted activity.⁴⁹

Mass/collective deportation: The sudden movement of large number of persons.⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Ibid

⁴⁹ Oxford Dictionary of English. 2010 Oxford University Press, Oxford Reference On line. Oxford University Press.

⁵⁰ International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011. International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

Multilateral agreements: In relation to treaties and negotiations, multilateral (or multipartite) connotes the involvement of more than two States in the process.⁵¹

Re-emigration: The movement of a person who, after having returned to his or her country of origin, again emigrates⁵²

Regular migration: Migration that occurs through recognized, authorized channels⁵³.

Reintegration: UNHCR 1998 gives the definition for reintegration as the process that enables former refugees and displaced persons to enjoy a progressively greater degree of physical, social, legal and material security so as on return the returnee or refugees are able to secure sustainability (in reasonable time) Their political, economical and social conditions need to maintain life, livelihood and dignity.⁵⁴ Taking a note on durable time is vital as returnee can take their past experience as option and decisions passed by them remigration specially when need are not satisfied and left in an insecure conditions.

Repatriation: The personal right of a refugee, prisoner of war or a civil detainee to return to his or her country of nationality under specific conditions laid down in various international instruments (*Geneva Conventions, 1949 and Protocols, 1977, the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, Annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, 1907*, human rights instruments as well as customary international law). The option of repatriation is bestowed upon the individual personally and not upon the detaining power. In the law of international armed conflict, repatriation also entails the obligation of the detaining power to release eligible persons (soldiers and civilians) and the duty of the country of origin to receive its own nationals at the end of hostilities. Even if treaty law does not contain a general rule on this point, it is today readily accepted that the repatriation of prisoners of war and civil detainees has been consented to implicitly by the interested parties. Repatriation as a term also applies to diplomatic envoys and international officials in time of international crisis as well as expatriates and migrants.⁵⁵

⁵¹ Ibid

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ UNHCR (1998) State of the World's Refugees 97/98: A Humanitarian Agenda. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

⁵⁵ International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011. International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

Voluntary repatriation: Return of eligible persons to the country of origin on the basis of freely expressed willingness to so return. Most often used in the context of refugees, prisoners of war, and civil detainees. Also, seen as one of the three durable solutions to address the plight of refugees.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ Ibid

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Definition of migration

Migrations in the world tend to have the rural to urban and to the International outlook which is also similar in the Ethiopian case. In order to have a general understanding of the word it is best to have its definition as given by the IOM Glossary of words, (2011, P.62) it is *the movement of a person or a group of persons, 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, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.*

2.1.1. Working definition

The operational definition of ‘Job seeking forced female migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia’ in the thesis is labor migrants who have migrated from Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia for the purpose of economic improvements through employment but expelled under the Nitaqat Law, in Saudi Arabia that bound a requirement for all foreign workers in the kingdom to have legalized their working licenses’ for the reason of the domains sovereignty purpose and thus deported back to their country Ethiopia in large number on faller to do so.

2.2. Theoretical developments Migration

2.2.1 The Neo-Classical Macro View

1. *The international migration of workers is caused by differences in wage rates between countries.*
2. *The elimination of wage differentials will end the movement of labor, and migration will not occur in the absence of such differentials.*
3. *International flows of human capital-that is, highly skilled workers- respond to differences in the rate of return to human capital, which may be different from the overall wage rate, yielding a distinct pattern of migration that may be opposite that of unskilled workers.*

4. *Labor markets are the primary mechanisms by which international flows of labor are induced; other kinds of markets do not have important effects on international migration.*

5. *The way for governments to control migration flows is to regulate or influence labor markets in sending and/or receiving countries.*⁵⁷

And **Neo-classical Micro** view Migration as individual rational act taken by migrants out of their free consent, that was incorporated with their prior knowledge and information that leads to decision making on the base of the cost benefit calculation. They calculate on the base that they think they will be more productive and make degree of difference on their wage. As a result, some attempts were made to improve the conditions in the rural area and keep migrants in their original stations.⁵⁸

2.2.2 Historical-structural Theory on the other hand says migration is the response of individuals to a certain social structure. According to them it is a passive response to economic, social and political situation, which is beyond the control of the individual. Such instances occur when a traditional economic structure falls apart and people are forced to move out of their country in order to provide for their economic needs at places where they can exchange cheap labor. Thus, the historical structural theory only views individuals as victims.⁵⁹

2.2.3. Migration system Theory explains migration to be a geographically structured phenomenon and it is a spatially clustered flow. It further explains the migration flow with counter flow of goods, remittances, information and decision making; it's only some specific area of the country or village and groups that specialize in it.⁶⁰

⁵⁷Massey et al .1993. 'Theories of International Migration,' Review and Appraisal Population and Development Review 19(3) pp:43-466

⁵⁸ Harris JR, Todaro MP.1970. Migration, unemployment and development: A two- sector analysis. American Economic Review 60: P:127-140

⁵⁹Massey et al. 1993. 'Theories of International Migration,' Review and Appraisal Population and Development Review 19(3) P:43-466

⁶⁰ ibid

2.2.4. The New Economic of Labor Migration which tried to minimize the gap between the above theories viewed migration as household unit of analysis going between the neo classical theories that viewed individuals as independent actors and also the government policies and human capital in the structural theory.⁶¹ Migration is not only the decision by an individual but also a family or household input. It is seen as way of diversifying, increasing and investment household income. *Migration decisions are not made by isolated individual actors but typically by families or households. Further, the decisions of migrants are influenced by a comprehensive set of factors which are shaped by conditions in the home country. As such, migrant decisions are not based purely on individual utility-maximizing calculations but are rather a household response to both income risk and to the failures of variety of markets – labor market, credit market, or insurance market*⁶²

2.2.5. The push and pull Model

Push factors are explained as low wage, high population pressure, environmental degradation, and resource degradation

Pull factors are explained as higher wage, higher demand of labor in industrialized countries, market demands but, of course, this is a cheap labor for the receiving country in reference to its potential and results to poor working conditions on migrants.

This model is criticized because it only focuses on external factors like wage and employment opportunities and fails to address psychosocial (internal motivation) or transformational process of migration.⁶³

⁶¹Bakewell. 2007. Keeping Ten In Their place: the Ambivalent relationship between Development and Migration in Africa, international migration institute

⁶²Supra note (57) 1993. pp. 43- 437

⁶³Mike Parnwell. 1992. Population movement, why people move; pp. 79 -93

2.2.6. Network effect migration also occurs as chain migration, this happens as a result of having prior information of the receiving country, a family member or a friend network makes the invitation. In occasions even if there is no invitation the economic change after the remittance sent back brings about development and arise interest to be part of the process.⁶⁴

2.2.7. The dual labor market theory, links migration to structural changes in the economy but explains migration dynamics with the demand side⁶⁵ dual labor market theory explains a ready occupational structure and a dual model of economic organization in advanced economies. Duality clarify along the lines of two types of organization in the economy, namely capital-intensive where both skilled and unskilled labor is utilized, and labor intensive where unskilled labor control. The theory argues that migration is driven by conditions of labor demand rather than supply: the character of the economy in advanced countries creates a demand for low-skilled jobs which domestic workers refuse to take up due to, for example, status. As immigration becomes desirable and necessary to fill the jobs, policy choices in the form of active recruitment efforts follow the needs of the market.

2.2.8. Aspiration the internal desire for change, development and to be fulfilled, it is a strong wish hope or ambition it is all in human nature to aspire and no limit to it. The famous writer Amartya Sen, on his book *Developments as Freedom* 1999. P3-10 keep clear

“if freedom is what development advances, then there is a major argument for concentrating on that Overarching objective, rather than on some particular means, or some specially chosen list of instruments. Viewing development in term of expanding substantive freedom direct attention to the end of means that inter alia, play a prominent part in the process. Development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom. Poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerances or over activity of repressive states.”

He further suggests creating an enabling environment, environment in which one can maximize his capability and live in pursuit of the maximum happiness as in the hearts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) declarations content producers. Additional, Sen further suggests that there is *strong connection between economic opportunity, political liberties, social powers, and the enabling conditions of good health, basic education and the encouragement and cultivation of initiatives. The institutional arrangements for these opportunities are also influenced by the exercise of people’s freedoms, through the liberty to participate in social*

⁶⁴Supra note (57)1993. pp. 43- 437

⁶⁵ibid

choice and in the making of public decisions that impel the progress of these opportunities and the peoples positive achievements.⁶⁶ Economic unfreedom can breed social unfreedom just as social or political un freedom can also foster economic unfreedom.⁶⁷

2.2.9. Application of theories

The most used theories in the analytical section of the thesis in line with the empirical findings are The New Economic of Labor Migration theory used to show that migrations are not made individually, rather are household decisions. The Push pull model used to show how the emigrant returnees are un skilled and factors like unemployment and poverty pushes them out of the country additionally, The dual Labor market theory and the concept of Aspiration along with transnational concepts are used to set the standards' of migration and maximize its benefit in both sending and receiving countries context. Theory like the network effect and historical structure are also found in the analytical arguments as they also has strong correlation to discuss and analyze the forced female migrant repatriates from Saudi Arabia and the governmental outlooks. The transnational concept is an overriding thought in this thesis as it is the process where people establish and maintain socio-cultural connections across geopolitical borders.

2.3. Trends of Global Returnees in the repatriation process an over view

The study on repatriation of returnees by IRIN 2005⁶⁸ show that it is best to revise the theoretical and practical ways of conducting return specially for the promotion of voluntary repatriation. Repatriation can be of two types when returnees are forced to return back without their own decision-making which is involuntary or voluntarily when they themselves make their own decisions. Repatriation when conducted with the consent of the returnees is found to be more preferable.⁶⁹ Other than providing other durable solutions for returnees voluntary repatriation is found to be best solution. Although humanitarian objectives have never guided the returnee polices rather focus on the legal, political and logistical approaches work as guiding principles

⁶⁶ Amartya Sen.1999. Development As freedom ALFRED A.KNOPF, INC; New York P.146-160

⁶⁷ Ibid

⁶⁸ IRIN (Integrated Regional Information Network)/ UNOCHA. (2005) The Long Journey Home: Refugee Return and Reintegration. Article: How Good is Home? February. www.irinnews.org/webspecial/rr/502040.asp

⁶⁹ Chimni, B.S. 1999, 'From Resettlement to Involuntary Repatriation: Towards a Critical History of Durable Solutions to Refugee Problems,' *UNHCR Working Paper No 2*. Geneva: UNHCR Centre for Documentation and Research

for many states.⁷⁰ The humanitarian objectives mostly keep the human a central role player and thus depend on further decisions upon the consent and experience of the returnee. Furthermore the exclusion or rejections of the experiences of the returnees create the problematic endings to the reintegration.⁷¹ It is observed that the voluntary repatriation is very important and most desirable but still its occurrence without problematic conditions is a mere myth.⁷² Returnees are faced or exposed to acculturation of the host country and as they come back to their native land it is common to face cultural shock and different feelings other than feeling comfortable and at home with in their countries of origin. Thus, the area needs more research and more need assessment studies to at least get the desirable gain out of return.⁷³ Expectation for challenges and tolerant resolution which are inclusive of ideas from the returnees themselves through process is never to be undermined.

*The most successful return and reintegration processes have been those where 'pull' factors have been created in areas of origin through upgrading of basic services, creation of livelihood opportunities and, most importantly, the establishment of law and order.*⁷⁴ Such conducive environments are always welcoming to the returnees as they tend to be connected to their country of origin despite such environments through helping left behind in their family or being informed about their country through the news and the like.

Returnees will not remain in their country of origin even after reintegration if they feel there are still remaining threats to their life, livelihood and dignity. Thus, the cycle of remigration reoccurrence, it really needs integrated effort of all stakeholders and mostly putting the Government effort central as Go's the primary duty bearers in the case. Comprehensive planning and long term projects in the area along with collaborated work with Transnational national agencies (TNS), United Nations (UN) agencies, Non Governmental Organs (NGO's), Local NGO's, the civil society and the returnees themselves are equally required.

⁷⁰ *ibid*

⁷¹ Ghanem, T. 2003. 'When Forced Migrants Return 'Home': The Psychosocial Difficulties Returnees Encounter in the Reintegration Process,' Refugee Studies Centre Working Paper No 16. Oxford: University of Oxford.

⁷² Rogge, J. and B. Lippman. 2004. "Making Reform and Reintegration Sustainable, Transparent and Participatory." Forced Migration Review 21: 4-5

⁷³ Schaffer, J. 1996. 'Repatriation and Reintegration: Durable Solutions?' Forced Migration Online. www.fmo.queh.ox.ac.uk/Repository/getPdf.asp

⁷⁴ Rogge, J. and B. Lippman. 2004. "Making Reform and Reintegration Sustainable, Transparent and Participatory." Forced Migration Review 21: 4-5

2.4. Gender and migration

The concept gender refers to social construction of femininity and masculinity and mostly referred as to the inequality in the power relation throughout culture and history but its effect is more glaring in the context of migration, displacement and conflict.⁷⁵ Gender is not only viewed as sex dichotomous value and unequal power relation rather gender cognizance which also involves both male and female in all life participatory aspects.⁷⁶ The root cause for displacement is directly linked to lack of economic and livelihood opportunity these pushes the women to naïve and vulnerable situations to servitude and exploitation in the private working sphere of domestic work. The initial sprouting quest by most women is decent life and supporting their own family but what they tend to experience is serious human rights violations and degrading condition both before and after migration. Women movement is directly linked to one of this

1. *Those who usually migrate through family reunification*
2. *Daughters and granddaughters the second and third generation migrants*
3. *Women arriving for employment purposes often not accompanied by other family members*⁷⁷

The 3rd is most relevant under this topic. Women previously mostly migrated for family reintegration purposes they joined their husbands along with their children⁷⁸ and were stereotyped and always seen under their spouse, but recently themselves bread winners. Women are no more victims of poverty but have turned aggressive protectors of their family and seek and aspire for better life in all means. Women depart from family in order to meet their own economic needs.⁷⁹ There is now change in family, household patterns, therefore, women no longer wait up on their husbands for household provisions.

⁷⁵Lammers, E. 1999. Refugees, Gender and Human Security: A Theoretical Introduction and Annotated Bibliography. AGIDS-INDRA International Books.

⁷⁶ Guday Emirie and Kiya Gezahegene, 2013, Ethiopian Journal of Development Research; Gender and Migration to the Gulf States: An Anthropological Insight in to Gendered Patterns of Migration in North Wollo Zone of Amhara Region, Collage of development studies, Addis Ababa university

⁷⁷International social science Journal, 2000. 165; International migration ,Blackwell publishers Ltd for UNESCO Vol LII NO 3

⁷⁸ Adeopoju, A. 2008. Migration in Sub-Saharan Africa: current African Issues Uppsala: The Nordic African Institute

⁷⁹ Ibid

There are over 52.6 million people engaged in domestic work world wide in the year 2010⁸⁰ and of whom women comprise 83%. Having such significant amount women domestic workers are excluded from policies on social and labor issues and no recognition of their social contribution to social reproduction.⁸¹ Still the work provides a significant source of paid employment for women and most of them working in poor working conditions without no legal rights or protections in the globalizing world which is facing growing privatization and withdrawal of state service⁸² provisions.

Although the International human rights norms promise women a formal equality rights under the contents, it has not been adequate to address the subordination of women worldwide. Apart from the limited promise of formal equality, discussed below the creation of the specialized branch human right law has allowed its marginalization. “Mainstream” human rights bodies have tended to ignore the application of human rights norms to women.⁸³ Women have missed power in the public, private world and international human right law. The powerlessness is actually by most economic, social, cultural and legal constructs.

- Subordination of women in use of the language of the content of international documents
- So far not even one abuse of women are treated in an international field
- Women not viewed in the private sphere on international documents rather public sphere and not mostly the domain of women in developing countries (Domain of women is kept to be household, family) specially in developing countries
- The Liberal notion highly echoed in the international documents as a result it identifies sexual equality with equal treatment lead to redreess is only about equal treatment but not development.
- Long hour work without remuneration in the private sphere (In their own household) very little or no leisure time for women.

⁸⁰Domestic workers across the world: 2013. Global and regional statistics and the extent of legal protection, international labor organization, <http://www.ilo.org>.

⁸¹ Sassen,s., 2008. Two stop in today's new global geography: shaping novel labor supplies and employment regimes. American behavioral scientist,52(3), pp.457-496

⁸² Fernandez Bina, 2011. Household Help? Ethiopian women domestic workers' labor migration to the Gulf countries. Asian and pacific migration Journal,20(3-4) pp.433-457

⁸³ Human Rights of Women National and International Perspectives , edited by Rebecca J.cook university of Pennsylvania press, Philadelphia

The African women domestic workers have replaced the Asian migrants who over flowed in 1980's for cheaper labor. The number rise by the African are results the Indonesian moratorium 2011, Sri Lanka's 2013 moratorium and the Saudi cessation after the demand made by the Philippine government with requirement on minimum wage and improved working conditions. Thus, to provide her national with expensive item of luxurious life, Saudi provided many bilateral agreements with African countries including Ethiopia.⁸⁴

The strong subordination of women kept many behind doors; women with only secondary education have fewer prospects for formal sector employment either in the public or private sector both in the Asian and the African women contexts.⁸⁵ In the global care chain, the migrant domestic worker enables her female employer to enter and remain in the workforce and pursue a professional career as she gives hand in looking after the later children and home. And, in turn, her own children, the domestic worker children are looked after by her own mother, other women nanny or non-migrant women domestic worker, who may be paid mainly from a poorer family. In times, old widow or who may not be paid grandmother or relative of the migrant women⁸⁶ do get involved. This has led to both positive and negative outcome on women. The positive outcome is personal employment and increased economic, political independence and power. Moreover, addition of women in labor force. The negative is seen as women vulnerability to labor and sexual exploitation with in both regular and irregular migration process⁸⁷

2.5. An overview of the Ethiopian female migrant returnees

Ethiopian female emigrants migrate for economic purposes and leading decent life after, they also intend to help family members and in times anticipate crossing other borders to make a way to other European countries again for a better livelihood in the nearby country all proceeding of the irregular border crossing aided by traffickers and attainment of visa through bribery.⁸⁸ But the Saudi clamp down of recruitment in July 2013 cancelling 40,000 visas and expelling thousands of Ethiopian domestic workers resulted to involuntary repatriation (mass deportation from Saudi

⁸⁴ 'Avoiding reform, 2313 GCC states alternative sources of labor', migrant rights, <http://WWW.migrants-rights.org>

⁸⁵ Fernandez bina, 2011. Household-help? Ethiopian women domestic workers' labor migration to the Gulf countries. Asian and pacific migration Journal, 20(3-4) pp.433-457

⁸⁶ ibid

⁸⁷ ibid

⁸⁸ Hailemichel Tesfahun. 2011. The Situation of female Labor Migrants to the Middle east at departure point (The case of America Gibbi) Addis Ababa university

Arabia) many Ethiopian migrants would prefer to hold back in the kingdom where they practice huge human degradation rather than coming back to their countries. As the livelihood opportunities are very minimal in their country. The female domestic workers lack competitive skill or training before and after deportation although this varies amongst individuals it relevantly applies for the vast majority. The domestic workers that had undergone the cultural change and abusive conditions and domestic violence were face with mass deportation from Saudi Arabia to their country of origin. (Traumatized and physically injured in cases) and in addition to that with loss of personal health and possessions' in the mass deportation and deprived of their labor compensations they were enormously in great shock and mental injury that needs gradual time of recovery. The recovery again also varies to amount of damage on their health and possessions', but again the individual difference also redeems it accordingly. After receiving the emergency serves on repatriation they were given high promise by government bodies and helping stakeholders which resulted to them create very high expectations from the government to be assisted or dependent feelings. Those healthy and in fit working conditions given trainings, organized in groups, given loans and shed to start small business but not many are functional they tend to be isolated and not properly reintegrated with the society. On the other hand, there are some who are exerting effort, solicit resource remittance to build a new livelihood in Ethiopia but not satisfied with the livelihood trainings and provisions given to them by the Ethiopian government and different stakeholders as empirical evidence supports are presented in the finding part of the thesis. The non-satisfaction or non-fulfillment is conveyed with many attempts of travelling back under the hands of traffickers despite the restrictions by the Ethiopian government causing many death and repeated deportations from the Saudi government. Plans and conspiracies to remigration are still ongoing in the minds of many migrants that are assisted and not assisted.

2.6. Migration and Development

The definitional version of development is important to see under this content before immersion to the subject as it gears our understanding.

Development is defined as: *Poverty reduction, better health outcome, wider access to education, greater gender equality and environmental sustainability as well as more effective global participation and partnership* according to the United Nations Millennium Declaration which was adopted in 2000. Moreover, the human development standard laid emphasis on the freedom

and capacity of people to achieve the kind of life that they themselves value and within the context migration can be seen as means to the realization of end or their rights.

The other important word that need to be defined is poverty as it is in the context of this research the major cause for migration: Poverty is: *suffering the injustice of the denial of basic human rights that should give them voice and citizenship*⁸⁹ according to the Action Aid which has mainstreamed human rights contents in it work to address the deep-rooted problems of the marginalized groups. Still there are many definitions of poverty which makes the angle of understanding the word by itself divers and attempt to overcome it in different dimensions. The researcher chose to use the Action Aid definition as it best fits the teams under the content.

Migration is seen in 3D aspect **demographic, democratic and developmental**

Demographic aging are referred the change of migration patterns. The already developed countries further experience a lesser speed of economic growth and thus patterns change. As a result, developing countries will grow to middle-income and will experience emigration than immigration⁹⁰. Countries that are to grow will utilize better working force but cheap labor. Democratic, which refers to as self-rule and one's own decision-making more, participator practices in conjunction with transparent and accountable service to the mass large.

The last livelihood strategies migration and remittances flow indicate that household that receive remittance are found to be better off than those that are not.⁹¹ Although remittances are used for short term plans like consumption and not direct investments, the households receiving remittance have shown improvement in betterment of food, health, and access to education. Households getting remittances are also found to invest in a long-term base on the human capital through (educating siblings, children and spouse) of remnant families back in sending country. Thus, huge accumulation of human capital there is high extortion on remittance because of the currency rate and its impact but the empirical evidences from below the study can illustrate more if it really has a greater impact on the livelihoods of the returnees and their household.

⁸⁹ www.actionaid.org/policyandresearch/policyandresearch.shtml

⁹⁰ Kathleen Newland. 2011. What we know about migration and development-migration policy institute (mpi) no-9

⁹¹ Dilip Ratha 2013 "The Impact of Remittances an Economic growth and poverty Reduction (Policy Brief no.8 Migration policy institute Washington, www.migrationpolicy.org/pub/remittances-poverty reduction.pdf.

Diaspora foreign direct investment is also correlated to immigration not only because diaspora members invest in their country, but also they encourage natives into investments. The influence not only achieved on individuals, but also companies in which they work.⁹²The chain leads to exchange of ideas, money and thus resulting development. But this is mostly confronted by thoughts of consumption of the diasporas themselves, Income earned by them consumed, sent back and saved for investment purpose and their time pass in the receiving countries. In addition the working conditions of migrants are in most instances poor. Migrants are exposed to works that the native workers are unable to do or unwilling to work.⁹³ Working conditions like garbage collection, street cleaning, construction mining, sex work, domestic work, etc and it is very unlikely for them to reach to company owners.

Circular migration which is mostly confronted by issues of stability and dual-citizenship or permanent residency permits are in most countries cases not applicable. But studies show that voluntary circular migrations where they are applicable are found to be most effective. Migrants with high capacity go back and forth between two countries and remittance flow is maintained, investment, trade facilitated and ties between two countries.⁹⁴ This is also criticized for that it doesn't have a stable nature, the country laws on dual citizenship and high human and economic capital to dwell into two or more countries.

Migrant recruitment fees if regulated and used by sending countries that also amounts to income considerable. But this are mostly of negative effects because recruitment fees stem from the excessive fees that recruitment agencies or middle-man charge.⁹⁵ Safe labor migration policy and strong regulation by government organs making only regular migration possible could lead to effect.

Governments also try to deploy bilateral agreement between countries but the out lattes of the many destinations make it difficult to maintain.

⁹² ibid

⁹³International social science Journal,2000– 165; International migration ,Blackwell publishers Ltd for UNESCO vol LII NO 3,

⁹⁴ Kathleen Newland, 2012. What we know about migration and development-migration policy institute (mpi) no-9

⁹⁵ ibid

Not only low skilled labor migrants flow out of the country but also high skilled professional such as medical experts, engineers and experts of the different collars. Taking away their skills to more developed worlds for higher labor wages. The very fact that the young working force and bit better informed, more enterprising people are leaving the country suggest that they are unable to find employment and other opportunities which enable them to utilize their skill and potential and their absence has significant effect too on the country.⁹⁶ Although this is not felt immediately after an individual migration but gradual effects follow the self pertaining process. In the short term it makes economic sense for them to exploit their skills in the cities where such opportunities abound. But the steady city ward drift of the changes and developments which are necessary to create the kind of opportunities which would prevent them from moving in the first place. This even makes the country people to shoulder more and unfair burden in terms of training, education and welfare of people who are ultimately joining the overseas workforce. In times the better off or better educated migrants tend to migrate back to their natal area with receptiveness' to new ideas and more innovative endeavors making their brain reserve and resulting brain gain. There are also times, migration flows also practiced for climatic conditions and better livelihoods.

2.6.1 The brain Waste, the brain drain, the brain gain and the Brain reserve

Although works that are allotted to migrants are low wage and in times poor working conditions developed countries would want more migrants if their economic is to grow and developing ones aspire to go. This is because the low wage and poor working conditions are usually compared to home countries employment opportunities and also low skilled workers with low wage of sending country that are very paralleled with far interception if there is at all. The work conditions like garbage collection, street cleaning, construction mining, sex work and domestic work etc in host countries are labeled to be not decent in the ILO standards and natives – unable or unwilling to accomplish them.⁹⁷ This work are usually taken by migrants and in most cases manual labor tends to be energy and time consuming that they cannot develop themselves.

⁹⁶Mike parnwell, 1992, Population movement; why people move

⁹⁷International Social Science Journal, 2000. 165; International migration ,Blackwell publishers Ltd for UNESCO Vol LII NO 3

The Brain Waste: Emigrants with whatever skill or human capital (which includes education accumulation of knowledge, experience, training, skills and motivation travel and find their skills not implemented or of use or regarded for reasons like lesser knowledge accumulation in third world, overlook, and ignorance⁹⁸Deskilling is also another complex phenomena which is interchangeably used with under employment in cases migrants might be camped for longer period of time without work so as to attain their migration or refuge statuses or meeting with their employers, hide in fear of being deported back for legality reasons and not involved in working conditions, or the technological gap keeps the emigrant astray and brain crush.

The Brain Drain: Emigration of trained and talented individuals from the country of origin to another country resulting in a depletion of skills resources in the former.⁹⁹ This occurs as high skilled migrants under take emigration process. Large benefit goes to the receiving country.

Brain Gain Immigration of trained and talented individuals into the destination country. The return of workers with working age group or investment potentials after learned and cumulated experience from host country.¹⁰⁰ (The Diaspora, circular migration and investment fall under these categories.

The Brain Reserve: This is of high benefit to the country of origin. They are referred as returning human capitals, education, accumulated knowledge, experience, tanning, skills and motivation.¹⁰¹

Donald Kerwin,cited in what we know about development, 2013 also notes the growing evidence that supports the assertion that migrants enjoyment of human and labor rights has instrumental as well as intrinsic value.¹⁰²

2.6.2. Development as Human Rights

It is only in the last decayed of the twentieth century that human rights became to be considered as development after the quest and debate as human rights was more considered to be a legal

⁹⁸ Crushing hopes, IOM

⁹⁹International Migration Law Glossary and Migration. 2011, International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland

¹⁰⁰ ibid

¹⁰¹ ibid

¹⁰² Donald M.kerwin, “Does Respect for migration Rights Contribute to Economic Development (Policy Brief no.1 Migration policy Institute.org/pubs/migrants Rights-Economic development.pdf

aspect and development economical. In 1972 KebaM'baye a Senegalese jurist was recognized and contained in the African Charter Article 22 of 1981. This was followed by the incorporation in the global human rights framework in the year 1986. Then the 1993 Vienna Declaration and program of Action, the 2000 Millennium Declaration, and the Durban human right. The right to development is defined as in article 1 of the declaration on the Right to development

“ an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized”.

There are strong objection on how moral rights can be made to claims according to the US United States aid cannot subject to binding rules and the right to development being a repetition of the ICCPR and ICESCR. Thus, human rights has failed to have stronger ground and recognized as soft law which is not legally binding.¹⁰³ But still human right issue is taken in the development parameter as the Human Right Based Approach depicts development being a human right.

2.6.3. The Human Right Based Approach and development (HRBAD)

A Right based approach calls for existing resources to be shared more equally amongst citizens of a country. It also explains assistance of the marginalized people to assert their rights to those denied resources.¹⁰⁴ Here, knowing the need that is directly related to Charity and Rights that have direct relation to legal grounds is vital and Peter Uvine on his book high moral grounds (2002) states that putting *Charity to claims can build strong accountability mechanisms*. He further suggests that development should be seen as a human right in order to provide a legal and moral authority to developing countries'. The request for international redistribution of resources to up - grade their level of development and transfer development from the realm of charity to the realm of rights.¹⁰⁵

Under international law the state is the principal duty- bearer with respect to the human rights of the people living within its jurisdiction. Despite the fact the international community at large also has responsibility to help realize universal human rights. Questions of monitoring and

¹⁰³ Development in practice, 2014. Simulating thoughts for action volume 24 issue 8

¹⁰⁴ Putting the “rights-based approach” to development into prespective,2004, Andrea Cornwall and Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, Third world Quarterly,vol.25, no.8 pp 1415-1437

¹⁰⁵ Development in practice, 2014. Simulating thoughts for action volume 24 issue 8

accountability are not only the states but of all the global actors which include the donor community, inter-governmental organizations, international NGO's and TNCs. But the accountability of international NGO's is often fractured between its dependence on the financial support of the rich countries and the NGO's beneficiaries' in developing countries. It is only a recent quest for NGO's that what genuine NGO accountability should look like. The sprouting issue is with quire for all stakeholders to have a demarcated boundary of responsibility. In prior times, rich funder countries do not view themselves as right bearers, rather point at the recipient countries state as right bearers only. Of course, recipient states have a duty as a state to its citizens but at the same time the international need not be disregarded typically in the global care chain.¹⁰⁶ Here one clear position of duty or obligations are seen on both national and international sides because of the large numbers of countries, many organizations with different interest and aspects of look on poverty and large human rights contents in the international documents. In times deliberate omission is seen as DFID Department for International Development reference implies.

*When a rights-based approach is deployed in the context of bilateral and multilateral assistance programs, where do the obligations lie? Obviously primarily with the recipient state to ensure that the aid is used in a manner that respects and fulfils its citizens' rights. What then is the position of the funding government: does it also invite upon itself obligations to monitor the recipient government's disbursement and use of its funds to ensure that it is consistent with human rights principles? Does it take responsibility for any negative human rights impact flowing from projects it has funded? None of these implications are explained clearly in any agency's policies.*¹⁰⁷

The human rights based Approach to development (HRBAD) strongly puts that the process of development is with equally important as the final result attained. The procedure that has the four approaches one that is already mentioned above accountability, participation, non-discrimination and empowerment are foundational. Participation which is means and goal towards the realization of rights need to be active, free and meaningfully practiced by the beneficiaries.¹⁰⁸ The nondiscrimination pointing in particular to the poor, disadvantaged, marginalized, and

¹⁰⁶ *ibid*

¹⁰⁷ Putting the "rights-based approach" to development into perspective. 2004. Andrea Cornwall and Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, *Third world Quarterly*, vol.25, no.8 pp 1415-1437

¹⁰⁸ *ibid*

excluded groups in the researches case the returnees. Rights are nowadays as reframing participation. An inclusive and democratic process of the popular involvement in decision-making over resources and institutions that affect their own lives therefore people in the research case returnees should be actively involved in the employment opportunity of their own provided to them by different stakeholders and their reintegration process. Need assessment of beneficiaries' returnees and customers' choice are vital here to emphasize on the bottom up approach¹⁰⁹. Creating an assertive citizen that claims of its rights and obligation holders to be accountable and responsible will be a step forward. Empowerment that refers to both right holders to claim the right and duty-bearers to meet their obligation is the major implication of the HRBAD. The capacity of having well empowered society leads to responsible and transparent implementation.

States responsibility to the core human rights approaches are to:

- Respect: it requires states to refrain from interference with enjoyments of rights
- Protect: human rights requires the states to prevent violations of human rights by third parties and even redress for their interference.
- Promote: to alter attitudes and behaviors of peoples' life style
- Fulfill: ensuring the full realization of human rights
- HRBAD also needs to be synchronized with National Human Rights Action Plan NHRAP in a matrix to be mainstreamed in the countries context along with the pillars of international universally declarations. The countries NHRAP needs to show its theoretical foundation so clear so it can be best understood and implemented exhaustively.¹¹⁰ Theoretical grounds show the directions towards the development and its ends right at the matrix even before implementation. Therefore a countries working plan and its way forward can be illicitly described and known even before implementation.

2.6.4. Domestic implementation of international human rights norms

By their very nature, international and regional human rights standards require implementation at the national level. They require states parties to take necessary measures of a legislative,

¹⁰⁹Petter Uvine. 2002. On high moral ground – Fletcher school of Law
Fletcher.turfts.edu/~media/Fletcher/microsites/paraxis/Xvii/uvine.pdf accessed on January 12, 2015

¹¹⁰ Development in practice, simulating thoughts for action volume 24 issue 8, November 2014

administrative or policy nature, and to provide appropriate remedies in case of violations, so as to ensure enjoyment of the established rights and freedoms. Thus, the human rights elements of the state should be sensed in every policy legislated and attribute in the attainment of a day to day enjoyment of the right contents by the nationals. Social and economic rights are less commonly reflected in national constitutions, or recognized by Courts, as fundamental human rights. Social and economic rights are often considered to be 'basic needs' which a Government is required to satisfy through appropriate socio-economic policies. They are sometimes incorporated in separate chapters dealing with a Constitution's 'directive principles (guidelines) of State Policy. Many of the norms of the UDHR and of other instruments, especially civil and political rights, are incorporated in national Constitutions, or in domestic legislation. Constitutional jurisprudence is thus, a vital source for clarifying the scope of international human rights standards.¹¹¹

The ILO has also continued its effort to define particular human rights standards relating to the rights of workers. Important amongst these efforts have been the ILO Conventions Concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value (100) (1951), on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (111) (1958), and on Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers: Workers with Family Responsibilities (156) (1981). In addition, human rights standards concerning education, including the 1960 Convention on Non-Discrimination in Education, have been concluded under the backing of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

2.6.5. The pit fall of the Human Rights Based Approach

Although the Human rights based approach can be considered as a conceptual framework for dealing with issues such as livelihood opportunity creation and reintegration as normative framework that has based on international human rights law standards and its operation leads to the promotion and protection of human rights; this can't be a sole effect to the realization of all rights of the returnees. The approach mainly focus on violations of rights and states obligation but other significant factors such as the returnee interest voluntary outlook and need for development and coherence of the national, regional and international answers for and from returnees are required.

¹¹¹Gooneskereavitri, A Right Based Approach to Realization of Gender equality

The major pitfalls are: -

- The Human Rights Based Approach is only an approach
- Weakness of enforcement mechanisms in international human rights regimes
- The Treaty monitoring body's being busy with case logs and backlog
- HRBA are not binding in nature
- No specific definition for the migrant returnees and the mass deportation occurrence is not a common experience
- No practicable approach so far in making multilateral participation active and clarification of where the accountability of multilateral organs lay.
- It needs strong comprehensive specialized hard law instrument to build in regulating standard at an international level¹¹²

Some scholars argue that the flaw seen in human rights regime and to come forth to fight impunity of the poor can be compensated by using other branches of international law such as ICL International criminal Law and TCL Transnational Criminal Law.¹¹³

¹¹² Gallagher, Anne T. 2010. The International Law of Human Trafficking (Cambridge: Cambridge university press) pp-20-37

¹¹³ Obokata, Tom, 2006. Trafficking of human beings from a human rights perspective: Towards a wholistic approach (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff publishers) pp- 25-40

CHAPTER THREE

HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS AND LEGAL FRAME WORK

3.1. THE UDHR

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) clearly states that the freedom of movement for any person is a fully-fledged right.

Article 13:

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country.

Article 23:

- 1. Everyone has the right to work to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and a protection against unemployment*
- 2. Everyone, without any discrimination has the right to equal pay to equal work*
- 3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and family an existence worthy of human dignity*

Article 25:

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family, including, food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services and the right to security in the events of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, or other lack of livelihood in circumstance beyond control.

3.2. The Banjul Charter

Regional instruments also clearly put contents of the worker's right accordingly and under the content the relevant regional instruments will be the African charter on human and people's right Banjul charter according to the proximity of the case Ethiopia sub region of Africa.

Article 12

1. Every individual shall have the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of a State provided he abides by the law.

2. Every individual shall have the right to leave any country including his own, and to return to his country. This right may only be subject to restrictions, provided for by law for the protection of national security, law and order, public health or morality.

Article 15:

Every individual shall have the right to work under equitable and satisfactory condition and shall receive equal pay for equal work.

Article 18:

The State shall ensure the elimination of every discrimination against women and also ensure the protection of the rights of the woman and the child as stipulated in international declarations and conventions.

Article 22:

1. All peoples shall have the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind.

2. States shall have the duty, individually or collectively, to ensure the exercise of the right to development.

3.3. The protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Right (on the Rights of Women in Africa (Women Protocol))

Article 2:

Eliminations of all forms of discrimination and harmful practices against women in Africa.

Gender based discrimination is the root cause of all women's right violations- poverty, illiteracy unemployment, HIV/AIDS are sighted too be the major cause for discrimination against women.

Therefore, all national constitutions contain the fundamental principles of equality and nondiscrimination based on sexuality.

Article: 2

- 1 (d) The provision also requires States to take affirmative action to ensure an equality of outcome
- a 1 (e) States are also required to cooperate and support the local, national and regional to eradicate discrimination against women
- 2 (2) States are also required to eliminate social and cultural stereotypes and practices which reinforce inequality and harmful practices, through education and awareness programmes.

Emigrant returnees under study are found to be regular and irregular migrants that have made their destination Saudi Arabia before the forceful mass deportation and would be important to note the relationship between being trafficked returnee and only returnee. The Palermo protocol sighted in the women's protocol will contribute to the issue as many are again ready to remigration.

Palermo Protocol (Which supplements the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes) defines trafficking:

Article 3 (a):

“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the treat 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 payment 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 labour or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal or organs.”

Economically disempowered women are vulnerable to violence as poverty limits their choices and makes them dependent on others like their parents, spouse or partner. Women in such conditions are forced to remain in violent situations and are unable to access legal mechanisms, for protection. Poverty, in itself, is a form of violence against women, particularly when perpetuated by discrimination and inequality whereby girls do not access education or women are denied equal access in the workplace. Hence, the protocol under article 13 recognizes Economic and Social Welfare rights, in which women's right to work, advance carrier and other economic opportunities are guaranteed. Thus, equality in the job market, equal rights of female employees and freedom to choose one's occupation is crucial to the reduction of discrimination and violence against women. An assessable job market and equal right at the workplace including, freedom from harassment, increased women's economic empowerment and provides them with freedom and choices.

Article: 20 Guarantees the rights of inheritance of daughters and widows.

In article 26 of the protocol provides a mechanism to monitor implementation through state reporting using the period report submitted in accordance with article 62 of the African Charter.(it obliges states to indicate in their report the measures taken to implement the women protocol)

3.4. National Law of Ethiopia

3.4.1. The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia(1995)

FDRE (1995) constitution also keeps in clear distinction and remark on the case.

Article 32: Freedom of movement

- 1. Any Ethiopian of foreign national lawfully in Ethiopia has, with in the national territory, the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence, as well as the freedom to leave the country at any time he wishes to.*
- 2. Any Ethiopian national has the right to return to his country.*

Article 35: Right of women

1. *Women shall, in the enjoyment of rights and protections provided for by this constitution, have equal rights with men.*
2. *Women have equal rights with men in marriage as prescribed by this constitution.*
3. *The historical legacy of inequality and discrimination suffered by women in Ethiopia taken into account women, in order to remedy this legacy, are entitled to affirmative measures. The purpose of such measure shall be to provide special attention to women so as to enable them compete and participate on the basis of equality with men in political, social and economic life as well as in public and private institutions.*
4. *The state shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influences of harmful custom. Laws, customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited.*
8. *Women shall have a right to equality in employment. Promotion, pay and the transfer of pension entitlements.*

Article 41: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

1. *Every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory.*
2. *Every Ethiopian has the right to choose his or her means of livelihood, occupation and profession.*
4. *The state has the obligation to allocate ever increasing resource to provide to the public health, education and other social services*
6. *The state shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for the unemployed and the poor and shall accordingly undertake programs and public works projects.*
7. *The state shall undertake all measures necessary to increase opportunities for citizens to find gainful employment.*

Article 42: Right of Labour

1 (d) *Women workers have the right to equal pay for equal work.*

Article 43: The Right to development

1. *The people of Ethiopia as a whole, and each Nations Nationality and People in Ethiopia in particular have the right to improved living standards and sustainable development.*
2. *Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community.*

Article 89: Economic objectives

1. *Government shall have the duty to formulate policies which ensures that all Ethiopians can benefit from the country's legacy of intellectual and material resources.*
2. *Government has the duty to ensure that all Ethiopians get equal opportunity to improve their economic conditions and to promote equitable distribution of wealth among them.*
3. *Government shall take measures to avert any natural and man-made disasters, and in the event of disasters to provide timely assistance to the victims.*
4. *Government shall provide special assistance to Nations, Nationalities, and People least advantaged in economic and social development.*
5. *Government has the duty to hold, on behalf of the people land and other natural resources and to deploy them for their common benefit and development.*
6. *Government shall at all-time promote the participation of the people in the formulation of national development policies and program; it shall also have the duty to support the initiatives of the people in their development endeavors.*
7. *Government shall ensure the participation of women in equality with men in all economic and social development endeavors.*
8. *Government shall Endeavour to protect and promote health, welfare and living standards of the working population of the country.*

It is also kept clear under the Ethiopian Constitution that the workers right and Womens rights should be of respect as stated above implicitly.

3.4.2. National Law Pertaining to Migration

- *Refugee Proclamation No. 409 of 2004*
- *Ratification proclamation for the Convention on Forced or Compulsory Labor. Proclamation No. 336/2003*
- *Bilateral agreements*
- *Memorandum of Understanding on human trafficking between Djibouti and Ethiopia, November 2009*
- *Kenya and Ethiopia have a bilateral open border policy allowing citizens to cross freely without visas.*
- *International legislation to which Ethiopia is a State Party*

3.4.3. Conventions by ILO and the Ethiopian Government in relation to labor law and domestic workers

Ethiopia has signed 22 conventions with the ILO and denounced only one all the others that are signed are enforced but for this research purpose only those in relation to migration are given emphasis and listed

- **Fundamental Co29-** Forced Labor convention 1930 (No 29)
 - **Fundamental Co100-** Equal Remuneration convention 1915(No low)
 - **Fundamental C(111)-** Discrimination (Employment and occupation convention,1958 (no111)
 - **Fundamental C138-** Minimum age convention,1973 (NO 138) Minimum age specified: 14 years
 - **Governance C144-** Tripartite consultation (International Labor standards) convention 1976 (No. 144)
 - **Technical convention C002-** unemployment convention 1919 No-2
- ❖ International Labor organization's Domestic Workers Convention concerning about decent work for domestic workers,2011 (No 189) which still to be ratified by Ethiopia. More over Ethiopia has also not ratified the convention on the protection of the right of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICMRW) which was adopted by the

General Assembly Resolution 45/158 of December 1990.¹¹⁴ The Migrant for employment convention that was revised, 1949 no.97, The convention on the promotion of Equality of opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers and the UN protocol to prevent Suppress, Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children.¹¹⁵

3.4.4. Policy and Legislative frame work

One of the major instruments addressing women's rights is the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.¹¹⁶ Women protects from all forms of exploitation including the trafficking of women. The National Policy of Ethiopian NPEW 1993 has included women and at several levels worked on the policy formulation to provide protection and promotion of women's right. The participation of women is also encouraged in the NPEW 1993 and formulation of women associations that lead to increased participation and enabled women to be able to solve their own problems and also take a share in their own national development thus benefit a great deal out of it.¹¹⁷ The attainment of empowered women and creation of enabled women that enjoy their rights to participation in socio-economic and political aspect are the main objectives of the renewed policy frameworks.

Enormous representation is also allotted to women in the Education and policy of Ethiopia also, special focus given for women in providing recruitment opportunity, training and assignments' on working arenas. Several provisions deployed for women by MOWCYA such as micro and small enterprises, loans, saving services and provisions of homes.¹¹⁸ The creation of opportunity for women is anticipated to enable women to actively participate in the affairs of the county.

But the existing Ethiopian policy frame work is criticized for not having a comprehensive and national policy on Labor and immigration of women and children. Policies that are directly

¹¹⁴ D'Orsi C.2013. Which Legal Protection for Migrants in Sub-Saharan Africa? HEINONLINE: 9 NZJPIL 83 2011

¹¹⁵ Yoseph, E. Mebratu G, and Belete R, 2006. Assesment of trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia Addis Ababa Ethiopia

¹¹⁶ The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1/1995, adopted August1995, Addis Ababa

¹¹⁷TGE. (1993). *National Policy on Ethiopian Women (NPEW) published on September 1993, Addis Ababa*. Addis Ababa: Transitional Government of Ethiopia, the Prime Minister's Office of the Women's Affairs Office.

¹¹⁸MOE. 1994. The Education and Training Policy. Addis Ababa: FDRE Ministry of Education

related to trafficking are also missing. Although the policy framework include national women policy, the national education and training policy, the development social welfare policy and the social policy have been explicitly listed there they don't directly address the problems in Labor and immigration also trafficking but their contribution to some aspects of the problem specially that are interrelated is insignificant. The establishment of the Federal High Court's 11 criminal Bench in 2007 marked the start in the control of the transnational employment trafficking and Narcotics transfer. The Ethiopian federal police also has taken the share of duty in the investigation and prosecution.¹¹⁹

The Ethiopian criminal code also in its Article (596) states maintaining human beings in condition of slavery will face a criminal punishment of 5-20 years and fine up to 50,000 ETB.

Article (597) which talks about Trafficking in person for forced labor and in giving assistance or rendering aid for the process.

Article (635) on the case of prosecution are also with improved penalty of punishment of 10 years and 25.000 ETB.

Article (598) Agencies that work under cover or those are not legally licensed can experience rigorous imprisonments 5-10 years and 25,000 ETB fine.¹²⁰

The private Employment agency proclamation 104/1998 which was amended by the government in August 2009 to the Employment Exchange service proclamation 632/2009 and again still under amendment after being banned and according to MOLSA the draft is almost over and will be presented to the parliament very soon.¹²¹

Up until the banning in late 2013, there were some or no employment contracts verifications and follow-ups conducted for the migrant's in the middle east; thus enormous human right violations on Ethiopian domestic workers. The Ethiopian Overseas Employment sub-unit established in MOLSA is only eight month old office established on May 2014. Previously, the work of the

¹¹⁹ www.state.gov/g/tip/ris/tiprpt/2009/index.htm

¹²⁰ Proclamation no. 737/ 2012 of the FDRE Government: A proclamation to ratify the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children

¹²¹ Proclamation no. 632/2009 of the FDRE Government: Employment and exchange service

new unit was undertaken by the Overall Employments unit undividedly at MOLSA but now divided into three sections. The first is Ethiopian in country Employment Unit, The research unit and the overseas Employment unit which is the major concern of the research as it also mobilizes and works with the returnees in the Saudi mass repatriation process. The MOFA also have a department entitled the Overseas Consular Monitoring and Support desk which mainly performed the work of monitoring and support for emigrants in the Middle East especially before the establishment of the MOLSA unit. The office undertook control and protection over the agents in the Middle Eastern countries and the emigrants protection.

3.4.5. MOLSA's efforts to support migrants and returnees

MOLSA provides a three hour pre departure orientation session on the risk of labor migration and conditions in the receiving countries (Input by the IOM). This orientation is aided by a film of the working situation of a domestic worker in one of the Middle Eastern country. A money management training also given to migrants so they can save and pass back remittance to their country of origin and can then make initial investment once they are back in their country. Information about destination country, obeying employers, personal hygiene, performing duties diligently, respecting the religion, observes of employers and caution about stealing, lying or exposing her body to the male members are also parts of orientations and also the film. Some agencies in collaboration with MOLSA also provide basic language and cleaning trainings. The establishment of the national taskforce in November 2004 and the National committee on trafficking in women and children in June 1998. The committee was chaired by the Ministry of foreign Affairs and members were the immigration and citizenship affairs directorate, the Federal Police Investigation coordination department, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Information and the Women's Affairs Department of the Prime Minister's office but this office stopped functioning after few years and thus the National task force organized with same members which has organized itself into legal, information, research and media committees but this also unfortunately got obstacle as it prepared a plan of action and presently the Anti-trafficking task force which is also responsible in cases of reintegration and employment opportunity creation in the country and much is expected from for work after this.

3.4.6. The good practice experience from the Philippines

The Philippines are known to be the leading signatory on migration related issues of the international instruments. The country has ratified the UN convention on the right of all migrant workers and their family in 2005, Anti-trafficking in person act 2003, Citizenship retention and reacquisition act 2003, an overseas Absentee voting act 2003. The Philippines have also developed a standard national policy on Labor and immigration law on overseas employment and employment procedure in which the citizens of Philippines are governed when travelled as migrant workers.¹²² The country is known to have the largest remittance income that is well regulated and used in the development arena. They have a regulated migration model. It is the market that takes care of the requirement procedures but the state has put it on procedure and standard so as to attain the maximum from the migration market and safeguard migrants in its province and at the same time minimize the trafficking issues. The work is mostly done by the private agencies 94% in the year 2007 and the remaining 6% are done by the government direct hire.¹²³ Previously, these practices were shared and used by the Ethiopian government to put protection and monitoring mechanisms on the overseas employment endeavors' as good practice experience as an official documents by MOLSA.

The Philippines minimum provisions on employment contract are:

- Skilled and certified workers are the recruits' (Household work and Technical skills developments scrutinized by the Authority of the government.
- Grunting regular working hours (8-9)
- Free transportation to the working place and from the working place
- Free food and accommodation or provision of offsetting benefits
- Minimum wage rate USD 400
- Minimum age 23
- A vacation with payment in the interval of a year 15 working days offs
- One rest day a week
- Free emergency medical service and Medication
- Insurance in case of accident on work
- No passport confiscation

¹²² www.poea.gov.ph/ Philippine overseas employment administration accessed on January 10, 2015

¹²³ ibid

- No salary reduction
- Free access to banking facilities and communication channels
- Authorized termination process of employment
- Free repatriation of corpse and possessions that are on the expenses of the employer

The Philippines Requirements on the Agencies who undertake the recruitments procedures are:

- Nationality requirement of the Agency owner (must be a Philippine)
- Derogatory and criminal record of owner must be presented and also renowned free
- A capital standard by the government legislated must be attained and bonding strategy(Agreement)
- The agency must show that it is in connection with new market at the new foreign country destination. The partner foreign hires must not have employed a Philippine for at least six month before the entry of the new contract.
- The foreign agency must show its capacity to at least employ 100 Philippines and the need of labor in that particular new sight of recruit.
- License will only be allotted for a year at first trial and thus if the Agency cannot hire 100 Philippines then no more working time will be given but if successful will be given a permit for three more years.
- Agencies can earn revenue by charging employment service payments and work placement payments, but this cannot be more than a one month fee of a worker.

The Philippines have also deployed an Overseas Working Welfare Administration (OWWA) which works in support of emigrants and their families. They provide reintegration program along with free skill and entrepreneurial training's, for those with interest to do business or investment of the attained remittance after return.¹²⁴ Returnees are provided with investment and business counseling and their focus of interest is identified and matched with the countries reality thus facilitated with necessary investment locations, like land, shops, trainings and market ties created for them. Philippines has also a dual citizenship permit which benefits circular migration. Returnees are enrolled in advisory role, mentoring, teaching, donating to philanthropic causes, and filling skill gaps even on temporary visits.

¹²⁴www.poea.gov.ph/ Philippine overseas employment administration; accessed on January 10, 2015

**CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

4.1. Data Analysis and Narratives of the Returnees

Table 4. a. Background of returnee Interviewees

Code Name	Age	Marital status	Stay in Saudi	Educational Level	Previous Livelihood Enrolment	Livelihood Enrolment After return	Monthly Earned Income Before departure	Monthly Earned Income After Departure	House Hold size	Future plan of stay or migration
Returnee 1 (MA) <i>No organizational support</i>	30	Married with one child	2 years	Diploma	Secretary	Secretary	1400ETB	9000-1200	8	Wants to work in Ethiopia
Returnee 2 (AT) <i>No organizational support</i>	19	Single	9 month's	9 th grade	Helped parents in the house	None	300ETB	NONE	7	Ready to flee back to Saudi

Code Name	Age	Marital status	Stay in Saudi	Educational Level	Previous Livelihood Enrolment	Livelihood Enrolment After return	Monthly Earned Income Before departure	Monthly Earned Income After Departure	House Hold size	Future plan of stay or migration
Returnee 3 (BW) <i>No organizational support</i>	18-25	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Not Known	Under mental treatment
Returnee 4(GM) <i>WISE</i>	33	Married / with two children	8 years	12 th grade	House maker	Owens small cafeteria in group of 9	Dependent on husband	600 ETB	6	Wants to work in Ethiopia
Returnee 5(MS) <i>WISE</i>	31	Married with one child	4 years	8 th grade	Laundry clothes (Domestic worker but not regular)	Owens small cafeteria in group of 9	500 ETB	600 ETB	4	Wants to work in Ethiopia
Returnee 6 (NA) <i>WISE</i>	41	Married	14 years	8 th grade	House maker	Owens shop given with go's support	Dependent on husband	500 ETB	Self only	Wants to flee back to Saudi

						(Shoe)				
Code Name	Age	Marital status	Stay in Saudi	Educational level	Previous Livelihood Enrolment	Livelihood Enrolment After return	Monthly Earned Income Before	Monthly Earned Income After	House Hold size	Future plan of stay or migration
Returnee 7(HA) <i>Ethiopian Orthodox</i>	32	Single	7 Years	10 th grade	None	None	Dependent on birth parents	None	7	Ready to flee back to Saudi
Returnee 8 (BA) <i>Ethiopian Orthodox</i>	25-30	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Under Mental treatment Not known
<i>Returnee 9 (FG)</i> <i>Ethiopian Orthodox</i>	31	Married	10 years	12 complete	Helps parents in the house	Owns a small traditional flour shop (<i>baltana</i>)	None	700 ETB	12	Wants to work in Ethiopia

Code Name	Age	Marital status	Stay in Saudi	Educational level	Previous livelihood Enrolment	Livelihood Enrolment After return	Monthly Earned Income Before	Monthly Earned Income After	House Hold size	Future plan of stay or migration
Returnee 10(AH) <i>AABOLSA</i>	22	Single	2 years and 8 th month	TVT graduate	Helped parents in the house	Owens shop given with Go's support (Vegetable and fruits)	Dependent on birth parents	None	7	Wants to flee back to Saudi
Returnee 11(NT) <i>AABOLSA</i>	26	Single	5 years	8 th grade	Helped parents in the house	Owens a small traditional flour shop (<i>baltana</i>)	Dependent on birth parents	None	9	Wants to flee to Saudi
Returnee 12 (MB) <i>AABOLSA</i>	28	Single	8- ½ years	9 th grade	Helped parents in the house	Owens small cloth selling shop	Dependent on birth parents	1700	Self only	Wants to flee back to Saudi

Code Name	Age	Marital status	Stay in Saudi	Educational Level	Previous Livelihood Enrolment	Livelihood Enrolment After return	Monthly Earned Income Before	Monthly Earned Income After	House Hold size	Future plan of stay or migration
Returnee 13 (CW) <i>Agar</i>	25-35	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	On the rehabilitation treatment	Not known	Under Mental treatment
Returnee 14 (ZS) <i>Agar</i>	23	Singles	2 years	6 th grade	Helped Relatives in the house	On training/ sheltered	Dependent on relatives	Not yet enrolled	5	Wants to work in Ethiopia
Returnee 15 (AZ) <i>Agar</i>	28	Married	Not willing to tell	Illiterate	Not willing to tell	On recover not physically competent yet	Worked as domestic worker	On the rehabilitation treatment	Not willing to tell	Not willing to tell

Pre departure stage

4.2. Women's vulnerability to Migration due the gender power nexus and poverty

Returnee (1 (MA)) *I went to Saudi Arabia through a legal process in the year 2011 GC. I preferred the legal way although it made me wait longer, I chose it in order to make my path safe. The main reason I went to Saudi is because I was married to my best friends' brother who was also my friend then and he ended up being my husband. We both had jobs then, I worked as a secretary as I was a graduate from Admass College and worked in the Ministry of Defense I was paid 1400 ETB. The payment I get along with my husband's earning was enough for survival especially till I delivered my son. The kind of life I wanted to give my son was a better one but I couldn't at all. In addition to this my families were not in support of my marriage at all. They never approved of him actually my mother disliked his drinking habit. He never drunk much before and I didn't mind so much at first but he became very alcoholic at the latest. He not only drinks but also harassed me, never shares his paternal responsibility. My parents are middle income generating normal Ethiopians and they both tried their very best to give all their children good education and see to it that we all live in better conditions. But my life was the most miserable of all my siblings so I decided to at least go to Saudi Arabia and work. I processed the whole thing to Saudi alone and told only my mother about it at the end. I told her because I couldn't afford to pay the transportation alone. She borrowed some money from her friend and provided me the money. Thus, I went to Saudi. What pleases me is that I was able to come back home healthy after the harsh two years spent there. I came back with 50 thousand ETB which I have used to rent this container (Arkabe) shop where I give my secretarial services and photocopy service. I didn't gain anything from the Arabs expect finishing my energy there. I make a 900 ETB-1300 ETB a day. Thank God I now have one employee in my shop, she works as a coffee boiling girl out in front of my shop. I even plan to expand my business more. I have received no help from the government. I didn't want to because I thought my coming back in health is enough and also with some asset so no need it is only a waste of time doing that I have a friend who does that she toils in the group in vain.*

Returnee (2(AT)) this interviewee was found at the immigrations office she was processing for her pass ports and intensely communicating with a man outside the compound. She rarely speaks Amharic and the researcher was forced to communicate to her with broken Amharic both in and outside the premise of immigration.

I am here to process for my passports; I plan to leave to the Middle East soon... I am doing it with the help of my father who is a farmer and also myself I sell out milk and milk products so I have some amount of money saved... I decided to go because in my birth place (Yergalem) there is a high rate of abduction. Not many girls can escape it even if the local Worada and Zonal people tried to stop it; it is a mere fact in my region. It is really difficult to live amongst male who always wait to take advantage... I have a neighbor who still lives in Saudi Arabia...she has helped and changed her family after going there she will be waiting for me there... I have never worked as a domestic worker in the town before but going to Saudi Arabia and working as domestic worker is rewarding they pay well, the country's weather is very hot and working is difficult there... although my father is a rich farmer he has enough to support me... he says it is better if I work there because their money is much valued than ours...our five birr is equal to their one Ryal... I was there for 9 months and managed to learn some cleaning...Now I am here because my madom didn't want to keep me when the mass deportation was announced in Saudi...she handed me over to the police...I want to go back and work and show my respect to my dad...when I came I was confiscated of my passport, so today I am here to get a new passport and travel in at least two weeks' time... the man I was talking to outside helped me the first time I went... he will help me to do it the same way again, he did it for me well then...I travelled through 'punt land' it took us over three weeks to reach...

From the two stories above, one could see why Returnee (1&2) were subjected to migration, the husband's alcoholic habit and no assistant given to her from the male soul mate and family interference in the marriage. Women have shouldered enormous responsibility of bread winning and child care. Factors such as women's need to escape unhappy social situations, including bad marriages, harassment, violence and idle husbands made these women a socially disadvantaged group which saw migration primarily as a quest for independence and a means of realizing self-

worth¹²⁵ the ILO convention concerning Equal Opportunity and Equal Treatment for Men and Women Workers in the Family Responsibilities being denied. And the fear of abduction, obedience to fathers intention and aspiration to change the family status in the second case are reasons for decision making, The New Economic of Labor Migration theory briefly observed in the real practice on the above returnees. The male domination leading to power quest and flee to escape the consequence not only this but also parental provisions adding fuel to remigration occurrence. Father deploying enormous amount of money for the second time to make his daughter step a foot in Middle Eastern country and creating a conducive trafficking environment and paving way to his household future development. Although there is a government restriction brokers and traffickers are still busy getting their job done. The network effect that is discussed in the literature section still impacting many. The prevalence of the Ethiopian legislative framework and policy and even penalties in the criminal codes (596) are not preventing them. The 1995 FDRE constitution keeps clear the protection of citizens from traffickers. The first section deals with the international treaties that Ethiopia has ratified to be an integral law of the land in its Article, 9(4). Secondly, it states that provision in the protection of women and children are specifically addressed in Article 35(4) and 36(1) (d). Thirdly, it restrains trafficking in humans for “whatever purpose”. But the actual fact is migration still even after being given enormous focus the effect is still prevailing. Migrants process their passports in a legal immigration but use them to be irregularly transported. According to the finding returnees are ready to migrate with all possible means’s and not yet properly reintegrated.

Post departure

4.3. Involuntary Repatriation

Returnees (5(MS)) *The news was very hot in Saudi all their TVs and Radios talk about irregular host people and the harsh measure that they are going to take on us. I remember a series transmitted on the Saudi television which showed an Ethiopian young man asked to remove a piece of scarf with the color of an Ethiopian flag from around his neck after being caught and he was also asked to say “Allah Akaber”. The young man refused to do so and then was beheaded on the streets of Saudi Arabia... When I saw that I knew that the*

¹²⁵Tasneemsiddiqui, migration as a livelihood strategy of the poor, refugee and migratory movement research unit ,Daka university Bangladesh

outside things were getting worst in Saudi and thought it would be better for me to at least renew my expired passport at the Ethiopian embassy and get prepared. Next morning I told my madam to let me go to the embassy so I can renew my passport. Her response was why? Was it because of the film viewed in the morning? I worked like a donkey so she liked me somewhat and I said yes it is at least better to stay prepared. The madam knew the situation at the embassy so she gave me all my money and asked me to collect all my staff packed. I told her no only renewal of my passport is what I need and today I am not planning to leave... She said we will keep your staff in the car for you so you don't have to carry it around and see if you can make it back... As I reached the embassy it is the Shorta Arab police men who received me and never went back. Rather I stayed for some ten days at the embassy waiting for my turn and was transported to Ethiopia. I am glad I could bring all my belongings the Arabs were nice people.

Returnee (10(AH)) *I was very afraid when I went to Saudi because I was only a TVET graduate and never had working experience and never as a domestic maid and I didn't speak Arabic. But the people were very nice to me they helped me learn the language and I only baby sited their baby boy. Many who came from Saudi complain of hard work and sleep deprivation but my employers were good. After working for six months I complained of having a mobile phone and they provided me one and I was able to meet an Ethiopian maid who worked in the neighborhood one day we talked and she told me about how much her salary amounts to 2000.00 Reid. Mine was only 800.00 because I went in a regular way. She told me I can run away and she can get me hired with even more than her and till then I can stay in the ijazza (Group home that are cheap and located at shanty areas of Saudi) so I run out and as she was looking for a job for me the shorta came to the ijazza and took us all out to the detention center. Had I stayed at my first employers' home I wouldn't have come back.*

Returnee (7(HA)) *I worked only during the day because I escaped and chose to work in shopping mall as a freelancer, I was caught on my way to our ijazza after work I regret about it now...if only I have delayed or gone a little early that day this wouldn't happen to me...you see the Arab people if you concentrate on your work and do it well they never*

care who you are but there are many Ethiopians who go for other purposes. They don't know their level they prostitute, sell drug and alcohols our people are not good at all...

Returnee (6(NA)) *The work I performed was very demanding, I only slept for two or three hours a day, I had to laundry, iron and clean the whole three floor house owned by the grandfather who lived in the first floor, the son on the second and the children the total number of the household members was eight, I served as a cleaner for all. They payed me 1800.00 Reid so it was good my payment at first was only 800... I escaped and then the progress, with that I supported my family back home. The mistress never liked me... she is the one who handed me to the police but gave me my payments for two month...she never had a disagreement with me but she had a former Ethiopian maid who she disliked a lot...*

From the above four Returnees we can see that they never had the intention or willingness to come back to their country. It was a completely involuntary repatriation they preferred staying in Saudi Arabia for better livelihood opportunity, and better earning. If repatriation tends to be involuntary then it would be good to anticipate and plan for a strategic approach by the country of origins Ethiopia as shown in the literature review of this thesis, resettlement with cautions and its content must be designed capturing enough to returnees. It is clearly stated by Chimni, B.S, (1999) repatriation done with the consent of the returnees is found to be preferable. If not challenging and not any reintegration is also smooth unless the process is accompanied with pull factors as sighted by (Rogge,J and b. Lippmam, 2004) In some instances, the Arab employers who are usually demonized are also proved to be good employers but in most cases would demand exploitative labor with sleep deprivation and denial of remuneration in the meantime. The ILO convention on Forced labor Convention, 1930 (29) and Equal remuneration convention 1951(100) is violated by the Arab employers as well as the Ethiopian recruitment agencies because of the missing wage range that is limited by a recruiting organ. The variation of remuneration ranges between being a regular or freelance domestic employee and an irregular illegal also found to be reasons for escape and preference of illegality in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Most migrant's context of resident permit the *Kafala* and working conditions leading them to individual subjective decision makings to run away from the employers to the *ijazza* leaving them unprotected in the Middle Eastern countries.

4.4. Effects of Mass-deportation

Returnee (14 (ZS)) *All I know is there were several attempts by my mistress to attack me. She turned rude to me after I asked her to start to send my salary to my guardians who lend me 10,000 ETB for transportation. She never wanted to see me assertive...I asked of my salary after working for 10 months of service. When she denied paying me after all those hard working months I felt betrayed... I keep on asking but one day after asking her she gave me some food and it made me really sick (I think she poisoned me or intentionally gave me a rotten food) that morning she came to my room early in the morning, she usually wakes only at 11.00 am only and checked on me all I remember is she pulled me down the stairs with my arms and the man took me to the hospital. Then the doctor said I am dehydrating and gave me glucose I prayed and cried out to Allah. This happened frequently whenever I had disagreements she poisoned my food at last I was like paralyzed... as this became a frequent act they stopped taking me to the doctor...I urinated on bed and everything worse you can imagine...when they find out that it was a serious sickness no more like the other days that I recover then... they left me at a rehabilitation center and I stayed for 10 months from there they took me to the Ethiopian Embassy. I didn't even have shoe on my foot I walked bare foot, I was with a gown that only covered my hip for many days. I couldn't talk and felt pain all over my body. I don't know why the embassy people never provided me clothes I don't think they have but an Ethiopian who joined the Ethiopian camp gave me clothes. When they transported me to Addis I had no shoe no nothing. I couldn't even speak I recovered in Agar shelter after getting intensive medical care there...they were nice to me...they showed me love...crying...I hope to reward them someday...Allah will reward them I know...*

Returnee (10(AH)) *My employers gave me my money but on travelling we were told not to wear jackets, have bags and so I put my money in the baggage. I only had little in my pocket and I lost everything there... had two bags and not one of them were found...it is all gone...thus all my hustle ended with nothing...just like that...in vain.*

Migrants are in times exposed to death and deprivation of life for reasons that are not sufficient and in the above case for that matter for being assertive enough to ask for service compensations. The right to life in the UDHR 1948 is illegitimately violated and her medication rights to Article 28 grants migrant workers and members of their families the

*right to receive any medical care that is urgently required for the preservation of their life or avoidance of irreparable harm to their health on the basis of equality of treatment with nationals of the State concerned. It is important to stress that such emergency medical care shall not be refused by reason of any irregularity with regard to their stay or employment.*¹²⁶

Forceful deportation and the rush at the airport effects of being camped for so long and mixing of material baggage leading to the loss of possessions and money that was earned in difficult situation leaves the deported returnees hopeless. They are logged in camps and busses like animals their staff taken to cargo and they can't put claims in finding it even after they are safely deported in their own original land.

4.5. Abuse and Summary of Challenges Faced by Emigrant at Saudi Arabia

Returnee (3 (BW)), Returnee (8 (BA)), Returnee (13 (CW)) Returnee (15 (AZ)) and *are the living witness of the abuse and violence faced in Saudi. The first three are mentally injured with trauma two under treatment at agar and gerbil hospital and one on merci of the community. Returnee (15 (AZ)) both with mental and physical damage treated with...mental sickness. Many also lose their life...and thus not included in this research but the researcher wishes to show the on ground situations in discussing them under this topic.*

Female domestic workers in Saudi faced with stigma and are stereotyped by their employers as the Arab culture views towards domestic workers are discriminatory like they consider them to have lower social status, cursed and not blessed and coining them with a name "harem"¹²⁷ They are considered less than any other human being (degrading treatment) in the household. Meanwhile their role is to relieve the housewife in handling the entire house hold chore in the domestic sphere. They are preserved as machines only working with order and obedience that has no personal identity, integrity and wish.

Domestic workers are also subject to use Muslim dresses' and do the Muslim religious rituals in spite of their former religion being Muslim or any other. (Showing respect to the religion reflects the tolerance and uniqueness and diversity but being forced to be Muslim, travel with a changed

¹²⁶ The International convention on Migrant Workers and its committee; 2005. Fact sheet 24 UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva

¹²⁷ MeskeremMulatu 2011 Psychosocial and economic experience of Gulf state Returnee Ethiopian women Domestic workers, social work library Akaki Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

name or practice the Islam rituals violate the inherent, inalienable and egalitarian human right norms.

Language is the base for communication and most domestic labor migrants lack the Arabic language skill. Due to language barrier receiving orders from employer and fulfilling the order accordingly is always challenging. Thus, barrier with communication with all household members and in particular children who only can look up on the workers physical development and cannot reason out why she is different or cannot understand the request by the child is hard to comprehend. This directly relates to what the Ethiopian MOLSA and private employments agencies ought to do in giving language training along the private agencies.

Female migrants forced with high labor exploitation they redundantly report about being transferred from employers home to relatives of employers and massive domestic chores and labor exploitation. They are subject to 18-22 working hour per day as reported by ILO and transfer from place to place with many duties to accomplish. The exploitation and slavery like working conditions must be stopped with enforcement of provisions on employment contracts learnt from the Philippines' grunting working hour, wage rang, vacation intervals etc.

Despite the harsh working condition and the labor exploitation food being served to them by owners (Selected food items are served to them and in times rotten food or starved) again as in the Philippines contents in their provisions of employment contract free and healthy food and accommodation offset benefits need to be secured.

As they have low skill training they fail to work in accordance to the standards of the Saudi house maker and also fail to use simple appliances used in domestic households like vacuum cleaners, washing machines', oven, etc which result to equipment damage and household conflict leading to verbal, and physical abuse in times being thrown from buildings paralysis, blindness and death reported. The skill certification on recruitment after training is important this also exist in Philippines overseas employment agencies manuals (POEA)

Deprivation of telephone usage and their passports result in the endurance of all the Mental, Physical and Sexual harassment for extended period of time they cannot allege and make reports to the respected legal organs as they cannot be found in streets of Saudi Arabia without their identification markers *Egama* that usually are confiscated by employers. Challenging the *Kafala*

system with multilateral or bilateral agreements are important. Embassies need to provide extensive protection in times of getting information of such kind if not it indirectly entails that the protection of nationals outside their country are weekend.

All these resulting to maladjustment, stress, depression, trauma, leading to self-indulgence, mental illness, anger towards employers and disobedience, vengeance in times suicide.¹²⁸ There are also times when they get attacked by the employers in reversal beaten, burnet with oil/hot water, thrown from windows, partly paralyzed and at the worst point killed. Not only this, the trauma also contributes in making them develop criminal minds and many have involved running away, alcohol and drug distribution and even in the killing of their mistresses and their children.

4.6. The Inefficiency of Ethiopian Embassy in providing protection and Assistance to Returnees

Returnee (1 (MA)) *It is no wonder if the Arab people undermined us and not dignify us...it is our embassies fault the people there are not competent they cannot protect us in any way...let me tell you what happened as I was at the embassy to renew my passport there was an Ethiopian girl who would be 16-18 of age and she cries and says that the man is to rape her...I don't know how she got in there though...soon the Arab man came screaming in Arabic...the Ethiopian working in the embassy I don't know what his entitlement is but works in the office... he forced the girl to go back with her employer... he never listened to her or cared about her...God knows what happened to that girl...*

Returnee (15(ZS)) *There are too many Ethiopian domestic workers at the Embassy, it is like a camp. They provide food but much of the help you get is from the domestic workers at the camp no one comes and visits they do not care at all. They even assault us 'why did you come if you don't work hard...' People sheltered in the camp give you help and clothes not the embassy...*

Returnee (12(MD)) *I had a crazy employer, she was rich and always couldn't sleep and always wanted me to watch up on her because she was sleep deprived I also had to stay awake and look after her...finally of the hard work and also many sleepless nights and days I also contracted her sickness. I finally decided to run away and come back to my country after she gave me my salary*

¹²⁸ Dr. Tefera Report from Gabriel hospital

one morning I run out and headed to the embassy... after few days rest I found myself helping others in worst situations...there are many in worst situation than myself...The embassy people...better to keep quiet about them...I don't think they can even protect themselves let alone us...they fear to talk to the Arab ordinary man let alone officials...May be because the Arabs are rich...I don't know but the embassy is only a symbol...

Returnee (9 (FG)) *I have been in Saudi for few years and came back to Ethiopia and has gone back and forth three times. You see I know the agency 'Hajiman', the embassy also very well usually if you have disagreement with your agency Hajiman they don't want to associate you with themselves so they only leave you at the embassy door and wouldn't want to be identified. Then if the security guard let you in you can enter and in times the embassy workers will also place you in some Arab house again if you are lucky and willing to work...mostly people who go to the embassy are those who want to go back to their country out of the hardship there and have lost hope with no money or they are health affected in many case...I once was drooped at the embassy door by the Hajiman and it was very late around 7.00 pm and you know the weather there...it was too hot...it is really hot I can't describe it...I begged and begged the door man to let me in and they placed me back to work...*

The representation and protection for the Ethiopian national domestic workers by their Embassy are very minimal. The Ethiopian Embassy there in Saudi can't protect the workers moreover; indulge itself in recruitment of rescued workers. The camp provisions are also very poor that it only provides food and other than that the domestic workers try to rescue themselves helping each other till they are transported back to their country. No single representative who handles the domestic workers case at the embassy despite of the domestic workers presence with huge numbers in the Middle Eastern countries. There are many runaway freelancer Ethiopian domestic workers and those delinquent imprisoned for being involved in prostitution and selling alcoholic drinks under the harsh religious dogma of the Muslim in Saudi Arabia but these are under looked by the Ethiopian consulates for breaking the contract of employment and not willing to follow the rules and order of the receiving country. The human rights of the workers overlooked by the receiving country nationals seem not to have place to consideration by the embassy. It receives fired recruits', sick ones, and dead ones then transport them. Many await for the prosecution based on vague allegation for disregard in Islam or impeachment for bypassing the countries

rules and regulations. Since minimal protection given to Migrant workers they can easily be found and accused of crimes then are left for a very long time in prisons'. They are also brought before judges who do not understand their language without a translator or legal counselor.¹²⁹ The penalty goes far as life time imprisonment to death penalty. Article 13 of the universal declaration which is repeatedly hold up under the international covenant. The protection capacity a country of its national are all challenged under this. Not only this the calls from Ethiopian emigrants 'formal treatment, exploitative conditions, abuse and the like are silently ignored and very minimal legal protection by the conciliates.

After Return

4.7. Returnees under Pressure after Return

Returnee (6 (NA)) *I used to send all my money to my family when I worked there and on arrival I had only little... my four month salary which was not paid to me on time salary. When I got home I found that there was nothing they used it all and still they expect me to give them more...I get no support from my family so I preferred living alone and rented a house...I have no job now...and when the restriction is over I hope to go back there...it is much better there...I got trained by AABOLSA...and is given small shop to work...my earning cannot cover my house rent...I plan to stop that and get hired as domestic maid for the time being...crying...and plan to go when it gets opened...*

Returnee (4(GM)) *If it was about my one sole then it couldn't have been a problem... in the first place, I wouldn't go out of my country...I have two children...I have to feed them... send them to school...dress them... all this I do all this without my husband's support...I thank God my family own a small Kebele house and its house rent is fair and they are willing to keep us all...but truly I can say I only wasted the little money I brought actually I myself is wasted for going there...I learnt nothing except pouring out my energy in the huge cleaning there in Saudi...I did training for three at Kokeb hall, then food catering then took the COC and again by the WISE about developing business skills, life skill...but honestly I have nothing left now...let alone for my children even myself...I finished all my money...I am organized in group of nine and run a small*

¹²⁹Yoseph, E mabratu, G&Belete,R. 2006. Assessment of trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia. AddisAbaba, Ethiopia IOM Liaison office

restaurant but it is with no profit...working in groups is so difficult...some not committed to the work some are...the organizers never look back and see that we really don't get along...I know if it was profit making we could even kill each other...it would have been better to work alone...

Returnee (7(HA)) *You people come and ask, and ask I told all of you that it is better there in Saudi, I was trafficked and had suffered 16 days and nights at the wilderness of the bosaso, I know what the red sea cold is, I worked there for 7 years degraded...look at me now I am here and I ate up all that I have brought from Saudi...one year passed...I do nothing or earn nothing... I don't mind even if I do the 16 day journey again. It is better there you work hard and get money. I got trained I tried to invest here with whatever I have but no change...it is only subsistent living (KeEje wede Af) no change at all... I only wanted to please my parents my mom raised me selling 'Tela' (Local Ethiopian beer)...I want my mother to laugh and die...I hate to see her suffer in poverty...I will go whichever way never mind...*

Returnee (1(MA)) *on my return to Ethiopia I came with a two way ticket from my employers...I also had my Egama with me...My employers were not so good but I respected my work very much the Mistress wanted me back...they were not either rich...they paid me my salary but often borrowed it back and tend to tell me they had returned it back and thus I lost lots of money. I told them I don't need no money now because I knew they were to finish it all up borrowing from me again and again... that increased my loyalty to them...I came back for leave but soon after the deportation of many Ethiopians... I hate the Arabs because they looked down up on Ethiopians...with the money I brought which mounted fifty thousand I started a business without any support from any organization... it went well so I decided not to go...but the major problem here is the shop owners...they keep increasing the rent money for the shop every six month...how can you grow like that...and people when they know you were in Saudi they think you are rich...I know how hard I earned my capital money and I have no intention of wasting it....*

Returnee (11 (NT)) *Few days after my return I was contacted on my brothers mobile and invited to the Kokeb Building training for three days. There I got trained about how one work and change in one's own country. Then was transferred to Winget for further training...there I took a 3 month training and was provided with a shop...was asked to have work license and tin number. Thus, started working but you know my shop is located on the second floor of the building at Bethel area...I am only allowed to sale products of the country...I decided town a*

“baltena” shop and sale food flour...no market at all...I mixed my item with shoe products of local factories...no market again...I almost finished my money by making partitions of the shop and purchasing the selling products... no income at all, I don’t even sell a kilo of ‘shiro’ in one day... you can imagine ... it costs me to get to the shop 12 birr each day...my parents help me but... I am afraid the license is to charge me more...

Returnee (12 (MD)) *I took all trainings given and also the COC exam...I was asked to prepare a license and tin number but for very long I was not allocated with a place...I kept going to the offices nonstop...they are always on meetings...I wanted to work and change my future I sometimes pleaded...lastly I went with my brother thinking they might at least listen to him...he was about to fight one day...and they gave me a place at the end sight of Gotera condominium...it is the end part of the condo...when I went to receive it there were others whom I know on training they asked, “for what purpose I was to receive the place” production or shop, I said shop and they said we are using it for the same purpose and no transaction here (Sew Nafekonal)I even guessed that...I told the officials that it doesn’t fit my business idea...they ignored me...They told me I am not here to make choices...I did not receive it...my license I will return it back I cannot be bankrupt while I cannot support myself...*

Returnee (10(AH)) *I was (TVET) graduate from Tegebraed college in textile before I left Ethiopia. I always dreamed of working but I couldn’t get hired and my parents supported my brothers so I felt burdening them and left to Saudi. I came with nothing here because I lost my baggage at the airport. I was contacted by my Keble to get a training and thus first at Kokeb whole and the Tegebraed again... I chose to train on vending and processed a license and tin number from the Ministry and also organized in micro income generating group of 3 (IGA). Our license is for fruits and vegetable vending...they allocated us on the first floor...we made our complaints...saying our type of business would work better on ground...no response...we tried working in the shop for the first time and filled it with fruits’ and vegetables’...no one purchased... we ate what we can but most of it got rotten... we still are facing difficulty...*

Returnee (9 (FG)) *we were given training and rushed to have a license and tin number, I didn’t want to do it...For that matter we were only given the training but never given the COC exam. We went and asked and asked at the sub city office so they examine us but nothing...Now again I am contacted to be trained again by WISE...they plan also to organize us...is there a way you*

can help me not be organized I rather work alone...laughter...being organized just because you come from Saudi doesn't work...I know none of them on training I tried to associate myself with one and when she explained her status from Saudi she said she was imprisoned for selling alcohol...who knows what else...how can I get organized with her... it is not easy...I don't trust anyone...

From the above stories we can see how returnees get betrayed by family members after the use of their small remittances brought back. How they get separated from the society and start to live their lives all alone and isolated. The brain waist in Saudi or better calling it energy waist in Saudi because manual laborers are not skilled when leaving their country in the first place. The redundant trainings given to them by different stakeholders not answering their quick needs of being employed and self sufficiency rather wasting their time, energy and money, In times the service also not allotted to them in a coordinated manner. Some get exam, some don't, 'some have license some don't, some given place to work, some left behind some organized in groups, some not. The work lacks uniformity and also coordination amongst all stakeholders. Those that have started working independently not supported by GO's or stake holders leading to change of business place frequently to cope with increasing house rent. Limitations of selling products in the allocated shops by government body and mismatch of locations and business ideas (Vegetable shops on first floor etc) and miss much of training and business plan and business place. The grouping effect and trust issues with group members and last but not least the training packages 2 years in TVET training and no work so flee to Saudi Arabia and 3 months training in TVET anticipated to bring change are only efforts in vain, in cases some migrants can hardly read or write. The education quality need to be reviewed and working environments harnessed in a best effective manner. The trainees need to be considered central to the issue rather than being imposed to do this and that as per the package available. Their interest and concern needs to be shared rather than pouring out limited resource as a quick fix that doesn't last longer. The fundamental principles of any new policy should be designed in a way that puts the workers central to the problem and that it protects their human rights both in receiving and specially sending countries. The FDRE constitution Article 43: under the sub title development,*1, The Right to development, The people of Ethiopia as a whole, and each nations Nationality and people in Ethiopia in particular have the right to improved living standards and sustainable*

development. 2 Nationals have the right to participate in national development and in particular to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community.

4.8. Returnees with high Expectation but not fulfilled

Returnee (4 (GM)) *After the kokeb hall introductory orientation training we were given vocational training with the choice of our interest 1,Food preparation 2,Hair dressing 3,construction and 4, poultry (Micro agriculture) My decision was to go for food preparation I finished the training...took the food preparation... got organized in to 10 groups and we were provided with business shop and also a loan service from Addis loan and saving bank... it is all good you see there is nothing like working in one's own country...it is really challenging though... None of our training providers' visit us now... no any follow up so far...we only toiled to cover our loan...no profit at all...not all of us work equally...no market chain created for us...no link to them expect paying the loan for the time being...I really wonder if we reach the state of not being able to pay...*

Returnee (12 (MB))*They do the work only for the sake of they have helped but they never care about us...they are busy with meetings...they don't even talk to us as we go to their office...I finally decided to go with my brother thinking they will respond to him because he is a man...I didn't know that going to Saudi will give me a special notation...I went there to work...not in hatred to my country...the people at the office think the returnees are notorious and not even willing to see our case... we are not notorious, we are people who have tried to work in even harsh conditions like Saudi... we are now accustomed to working...one can imagine that a place so far or high on their condo is not convenient for market but they force us to take that...I will not receive the place because I don't intend to be bankrupt while I am in such problem...*

Returnee (7 (HA)) *The only reason I am here at WISE again is to see what they will say now...oh I am fed up of them...I want to go back as it gets opened...they just finish your energy...they don't even organize you by asking your interests or what you have they only want to settle after doing their work...people in the offices sometimes disrespect and mock on us...*

Returnee (9 (FG)) *They are not organized at all...I went for training but no COC for me and my fellow group...I several times went to the sub city but nothing so far... will two three trainings be for conception...they called me for another training at WISE...the time pass have almost made me finish my money and I don't want to be organized and work in groups...I think I will find something alone after I finish this one...the training at wise is good, it makes you understand who you are, what you have and how to best invest it...on our graduation day the officials were called a wise and we were told to forward our questions...we did but nothing so far...*

Although a warm welcome and redemptive recovery procedures under waggged by the government and all stakeholders and the civil society the above illustrations on the ground show that returnees are not meet with their ends. If the reintegration process that enables former refugees and displaced persons to enjoy a progressively greater degree of physical, social, legal and material security (UNHCR, 1998), is not *sustainable* when returning groups are not able to secure their needs in reasonable time, the migration reoccurrence is inevitable. Thus, a need assessment study, conducive working opportunity and market chain should be harnessed and also open and safe migration policy need be designed because many attempts to cross borders and falling prey to traffickers is a common occurrence in the present day Ethiopia. The states obligation under the FDRE constitution Article 41: Economic and Social and cultural Rights states

1. *Every Ethiopian has the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory.*
2. *Everyone has the right to choose his or her means of livelihood, occupation and profession.*
6. *The state shall pursue policies which aim to expand job opportunities for employed and poor and shall accordingly undertake programs and public work projects and*
7. *The state shall undertake all measures necessary to increase opportunities for citizens to find gainful employments.*

4.9. Measures taken to help the returnees to be Reintegrate and the Livelihood Opportunities

4.9.1 Provisions by Governmental Organs

According to interview with the overseas employment Training Approval and Contractual Agreement Team Leader from MOLSA W/Z Messelech Assefa, the returnee issues are given a wide range of attention and the problem is being addressed by the Massive effort of the government. The Ad hoc national committee lead by State Minister Solomon Tesfaye, The Anti-Human trafficking prevention division, The Regional government president Bureaus, Bureaus of Labor and Social Affairs AABOLSA, The Media, Police from Anti trafficking unit, The Demarcation out let pass control, The regional Woreda, Kebele and community are all working in collaboration to overcome the problem.

The Government have banned the Overseas Employment because it has found many loopholes on the proclamation 632, Embassy at the middle eastern countries, Operational procedures' with Private Agencies, Developing employment manuals and pre departure manuals, the training package for the domestic employees, demarcation out let control points and massive awareness creation programs predisposed regions in Ethiopia such as Kemise, Kobo, Jima, Arsi, Hadya, Shashemene, Diredawa and Harrar. Therefore, it needs time and serious study and scrutiny in creating a new law, Delegating representatives to each Middle Eastern countries with a labor attachés responsible to courses of labor migrants, formulate operational law between government and private agency, standardize and qualify domestic workers by preparing new training packages on

1. House keeping
2. Child care giving
3. Cooking (Arab recipe)

Strengthen the demarcation out lets with strict control in order to prevent the workers from falling prey of the human traffickers'. Study chains of traffickers and slacken off their network are given priority by the government and massive awareness creation programs are launched after preparing a community conversation manual in collaboration with IOM. The Awareness creation is launched by trained teachers at schools, by local elders, and religious leaders.

Returnees are also given supports by providing them with 46 types of trainings which took 1 to 3month time, the work is done in broad spectrum at all regions. The Overseas Employment Sub process owner of Addis Ababa federal state of Addis Ababa Ato Kumneger Addisu remarked *“Returnees made their preferences on what to undertake specially in Addis Ababa. There were 3500 Returnees in Addis and all were contacted to benefit out of the training package. The Number of Returnees is grave from the Addis Ketema and Kolefe sub city so due focus allotted to the two sub cities. The bureau also have conducted a counts to statically know how many unemployed youths are there in Addis Ababa only and it is now known that there are 2,5800. This is done as of control and reduction mechanism by providing prior employment opportunities.”*

Although the repatriation of the Saudi returnee was un expected and emergency with large number of migrants at a time the government along with other stakeholders have tried to accommodate the returnees with immediate, transportation, shelter, food, sanitary materials, psychosocial supports, and medication at the spot. Then has designed an out of budget plan from funds found from IOM, ILO, UN Women and has undertaken their long-term funding plan in order to capacitate them and establish them in their Country. The government has also allocated budget in the immediate year after return 2013/14 GC or 2007 Ethiopian calendar for the returnees.

Before conducting training of trainees’ TOT and Training of facilitator TOF was conducted. After training of returnees. On conducting the training, the city Administration have tried to create national feeling, illustrate the possibility of working in one’s own country and being part of development in Ethiopia. The labor power can be exhaustively used in the country and slow growth can be attained as there are perpetuated working environments.

According to W/Z and Meselech Assefa who worked for 4 years and Ato Kumneger Addisu who worked for 5 month on the work related to returnees; Said that returnees are faced with culture shock that occurred two times as they leave their country and return back to their own and Miss behavior occurrences’ respectively. They are found to be worshipers of countries that are not theirs (*Wechi Amlaki*) they always look outside of the country and never appreciate what is theirs. His Excellency State Minister Solomon Tesfaye also noted on the Consortium of Christian Relief and development Association (CCRDA) Returnees from Saudi Arabia- Taking stock one

year after exodus; *that migrants are like the faithful following their religion* and passing it on to generation coming after. They completely believe that going out is the only solution this is not only in the cities but also in the rural areas. (*yemaheldar sedate and ye rukdar sedate*) The migration trend is covering all the area of the country. He also remarked his reports are only institutional reports from the Ad hock committee what is being done is informal and stressed that the work needs continuity. Community conversation manuals need be produced in all different languages at list Amharic, Tigrinan and Oromifa. Gos and Ngo's need to focus in teaching and awareness creation rather than water well digging, building houses and work places are also good possibilities for NGO's to work on. Our collaborative work changes all. The government is working to make the legal way better and open and massive work is being done on the endeavor it will be disclosed in near future. Furthermore, W/Z Meselech underlined it is not the Ethiopian governments stand to make remittance the national income, yes; it is in countries like Philippines, India, Nigeria, but not ours. The victims/Returnees not only victims of poverty but also political bodies are lobbying them to move out of their country to weaken the countries development plan. The MOFA representative Ato, Tafa Tulu who works under the entitlement Consular Monitoring and supervision Director, we have *received over 167,000 returnees and there is no political connotation to migration in Ethiopia. Migrants are only flowing out of the country in search of better livelihood. This happens because there is strong network effect in the trafficking chain and awareness problems people do not really understand the meanings of migration being trafficked and working under exploitative conditions. I have visited the migrants many times in Saudi, camps, border points, and even the detentions, I do not understand how one can leave a country with such golden climate and prefer to live in the wilderness, it is not as easy but people there sleep under hug cars and even dig holes to escape from the heat. They eat rice half mixed with sand can you imagine. Our government never encourages migration rather we have a closed door policy on migration that is why we don't have the labor migration law for that matter but only the labor proclamation which is almost Drafted and will be presented at the parliament for review and approval. The proclamation 631/01 is improved I can say changed and it keeps clear the administrative role, structural role and requirements of both the MOLSA and Agencies are kept soundly clear. The agency issue to mention one, many clam to have agents there in the destination but they don't have any the proclamation under 406 not followed intensely but will be more strengthened and regulated after these. We are all ready to sign*

bilateral agreements with Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar, Jordan, Oman, Yemen and Bahrain.

4.9.2 Provisions by Non-Governmental Agencies

ILO Representative, Aida Awel, who is Chief technical Advisor on cases of migration and Returnees both from Ethiopia and Somalia pointed out that they are working in line with the government. The government is taking the lead and ILO working under the frame work of government in the cases of the returnees because the society is at the immediate proximity and strict credence of governments responsibility. Aida added the financial support given to the government came from the European Union. This is done to reintegrate, provide skills and entrepreneurial capacity to the returnees. Because of budget shortage out of the 167,000 returnees only 20,000 are to be included in the project and this will not be done separately for the returnees because excluding the other community has shown an aggravation of migration thoughts in the locals. Locals assume that they need to go elsewhere and come back to their country in order to be assisted in the training package. Thus, no clear cut support is made for the returnees and unemployment is a major issue in the country so addressing it in line is vital the advisor added at the CCRDA stock, the ILO presented a need assessment survey on how well the returnees have managed so far and what should further be done to upgrade their capacity, a need assessment is also conducted with anticipation to hold back the migration flow in Ethiopia. But the survey research show that more than half of the returnees are still interested to flee back again and in search of livelihood and better job Opportunity

IOM, that works mainly with migrants and refugees, has also put its own contribution on our country's repatriated domestic workers. According to interview with Ato Abraham Tamrat IOM support to returnees were registry conducted to repatriated domestic workers at the airport and keeping records of them, Aid like facilitation and on spot psychosocial support which is followed by a free handout transportation money and the shelter provisions. Next to the repatriation process, massive works by the IOM in the protection of border demarcation lines and provision of relief and aid at border spots because many migrants are found in the harsh conditions of the desert transported by their traffickers. Not only these but also community conversation manual is designed by IOM and intense training given to the society in area susceptible for migration. Huge focus is also made on schools for training by IOM as majority of the young population is

being influenced to out flow. Ato Abraham, on his presentation also noted that the migrants out flow because now they are fearless and they are graduated in the migrating skills, they know the way outs where to go what to do, the Arabic language is now mastered by them and are well aware of the livelihood there and can even make an earning out of getting hired others. He added the ratio assisted verses returned is very low but still many are out flowing and not assisted. He noted that on the interview the challenges in the reintegration not only come from the returnees but also their own family members such as siblings in the working age groups who consider them waist full and also require the government community workers and IOM representatives boldly to migrate so as to get supports and getting the communities into support to help was rather challenging. He further added that the work in creating awareness amongst the community needs to be done intensely otherwise the tendency of no ceasing.

4.10. Provisions by Local Originations under study The Orthodox Tewahido church development and the inter-church Aid and returnee Affairs Department, WISE, and AGAR

4.10.1. Orthodox Tewahido Church Development and the Inter-Church Aid and Returnee Affairs Department

The religion based charitable program run by the orthodox church have bestowed its effort both at the emergency and the rehabilitation and reintegration combats along with other stake holders. Ato Yelakal Fekadu stressed that Ethiopian migrants have no political agenda but are faced with livelihood economical difficulties'. Their main underlined reason on gathered empirical are subsistence questions. *I didn't have much when I was in my country and I hoped to earn better there so I left my country they articulate themselves.* Ato Yelakal said "*they are poor*" that is it nothing more nothing less. The supports provided by the Orthodox Church were assisted by the UN Women Fund. They provided the Returnees with

1. Thematic identification and provision of shelters,
2. Provision of short-term and long-term psychosocial support, counseling, medical support and gradual local reintegration.
3. Provision of market and skill trainings such as hair dressing, and catering, and
4. They also have provided with an informative survey research of which regions are of concentrated migrants and why and what should be done.

4.10.2. The WISE Women in Self Employment

WISE is another organization that has a wide experience ranging to two decades on working with women has also dropped its share to elevate the recurrent problem. The director Tsigieh Haile, on her presentation was accompanied by a former middle east returnee who is self-reliant now after the help from WISE a live success witness that one can transform if working conditions in the country are conducive enough. The director stated that the returnees are the core subjects of the case and they should be listened and whatever support needs to be given to them after they themselves putting their interests and thoughts in it. She further said that WISE gives Training for women categorized the poorest of the poor and in the present case the returnees who repatriated in the mass deportation. The type of trainings are asset based, business management skills, life skills and strong follow up mechanisms such as business counseling and business development services in making them save and associate in groups. The training manuals were reformulated in a manner they fit the returnees context and participatory training that is accompanied by role play, group work, human content case stories and adult literatures are used in the training presentation. The training by itself is participatory and engaging. The training rooms can only accommodate 1-30 trainees so all can roll take and roll play; literates, illiterates are able to understand the package, it doesn't involve compulsory writing and reading skills in learning. It takes within 15-20 days and any one on need of help can come any time to the organization with any query concerning the Work. The organization also provides for loan using a revolving fund and an association of cooperative union with 3-5 people with first hand saving are allowed to use for the market study and decisions of business types are all made by the trainees themselves after training. They also attend a graduation ceremony on which government officials are invited to have open conversation on practical reality and minimization of obstacles.

4.10.3. The AGAR Charitable Society

The Agar Charitable Society is also one of the major stakeholders who have long stood in supporting Middle Eastern returnees. It has an experience for over 4 years in receiving returnees and hosting them in its shelter which can accommodate 60 mentally injured or physically impaired or lightly harassed and exploited returnees. The injury and damage vary it is usually caused by harsh treatment and degrading outlooks by the Arabs not only these returnees are

thrown out of windows, rapped by one man or groups, their body parts like kidney are been stolen, sleep and salary deprived and so on and so forth. The Agar Ethiopia Fund raising officer, Ato Negussi Mekonnen disclosed before *the Saudi repatriation the returnees came one by one or in a dispersed manner but now when the emergency occurred they all flowed in mass and up until today we receive many in times even above the capacity of our organization. You see it is only the Emanuel hospital that has the capacity to host the mentally sick returnees and the Emanuel hospital has only 60 beds for female patients. We also have the same number of beds and one health officers and 2 nurses who are permanently found in the compound both at day and night shift. We also have doctors who examine our patients we take them to the Emmanuel Hospital.* The services given by Agar are:

1. Rehabilitation that includes food, clothing, medication counseling and shelter provision.
2. Reintegration which is known as the recovery time, it takes 3 to one months in cases that the damage is easy but in severe cases 1 to 2 years. This is followed by skill trainings and equipping the returnees. The skill trainings are of four types, cooking, hairdressing, basic computer skills and baby waiter. The options and preferences are only given amongst the four other than that the organization does not have a capacity therefore certain limitation.
3. Reunification is the mixing or handing over of the returnees to their family and community members after recovery and skill trainings. They are provided with household materials and working instruments'. They also look for job opportunity in different already established organizations, their own organized group that has trained ahead or create new groups and mobilize the returnees in the community. This is followed by yearly supervision on how the returnees have coped in the society.

The organizations fund raising officer also stated that the organization works with different media thus time purchased and transmissions on awareness are conducted. Community conversation done in all the sub city. The Agar representative made a clear not on the limits the country is having on collaborative work with all stakeholders, he emphasized we should work along the international rehabilitation standards, with un agencies, the government and the civil society otherwise the segregated efforts are not of great benefit rather a hug lose for the country. He further stated with his training with IOM on a seminar launched in Nazareth the presenter presented that the demarcation areas are loosely controlled and school teachers and police officers found in the chains of the network of recruiting migrants'. Ones a

problem is identified then mitigating the solution and working to it end is vitally expected from all stakeholders that are responsible to their leverages rather than always accommodating the loophole. The absence of safe migration policy and lack of understanding the transnational change could still cause recurrent migrations.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUDING REMARKS

5.1. Summary of findings and concluding remarks

The research explored in the study the following important points

1. Migration decisions are not made individually rather are household decisions and strategies' of household members are also needy and poor thus to have subsistent and sustainable life they consider migration as an option.
2. It is mostly the working age group between 20-45 that undertake migration.
3. Male dominance in the power relation of gender is one of the contributing factors for migration decision making of female
4. Legislative frame works need to be looked at again and designing of migration policy frame work manual, recruitment procedures', private agency control mechanisms and strengthening the Ethiopian embassy in Saudi Arabia is essential.
5. Signing agreements mostly multilateral ones is proposed in the study but agreements tend to have bilateral nature in the finding of the migration issues in present day Ethiopia. Ratification of important ILO migration documents in the protection of the migrant female domestic workers is also suggested.
6. To upgrade the living conditions of Ethiopian female returnees a massive work is done so far by the government, nongovernmental organizations and stakeholders in the provision of livelihood opportunities and reintegration programs but its maximization to best effect practice is not yet attained. Human rights realizations and capacity building programs when evaluated with the Human Rights Based Approach they fail to reach to the standards as they lack making migrants central focus of the issue, need assessments, participatory practice, prior research on what and how the whole migratory process operates thus, returnees are found to be not satisfied and intentions to remigration reoccurrence.
7. The circular nature of migration is not still hindered even if there is a restriction by the government and the development of migration as a culture is magnifying factor so more attention is given and combat continued.

Thus the paper calls for further research on the area and thus shows tendency of being definitive and representative sort of approach and in this approach we find the way forward to the research questions not implicitly the answers. Of 15 informants 3 were mentally injured thus their status not known and one with both mental and physical injury 6 were found to be married and of the 6 married 2 wanted to go back to Saudi in spite of their parental responsibility. Of all the interviewees not including those three with mental cases 6 want to go back and 6 intend to work in their country and 12 are provided with support from the above stakeholders.

5.2. Government organs

Although a massive work is done by the government organs so far by creating employment opportunity, the work is still minimal and not all migrants have benefited as was anticipated. It should make the interest of the returnees central in the NAP so as to harness the Human rights based approach by employing need assessment and categorizing those with asset and creative entrepreneurial potentials. Formulation of labor law on migrant workers and signing labor agreements with destination countries which have multilateral effects will lead to safe migration policy design as multilateralism abides with high accountability leading to scrutiny by un member states and enforceability of binding agreements by both receiving and sending states. Multilateral agreements are preferable than the bilateral ones for enforceability. Ratification of the 189 domestic workers convention which revolves on core human right provisions. Deploy good Recruitment practice that includes basic reforms, related to minimum age of workers, trainings before departure, appliance use, minimum wage, regular payment, and fixed working hour weekly rest, paid annual leave and social security. The status of domestic workers as only contract workers in the receiving middle eastern workers keep them in a dilemma along the Kafala system (employer sponsor) thus it raises the question who will be clamed of the rights the sending or receiving country. To deploy labor attaches in areas of concentrated domestic workers and better handling of compliances. Continue with the Awareness raising programs with different media mechanisms along with continuous developmental packaged programs for the marginalized groups. Addressing the human capital needs with quality education followed by employment opportunity and provisions of land, revolving fund and working shad. Selection of

susceptible areas where major migration occurs and intensive offer of trainings to combat its reoccurrence.

5.3. International Agencies:-

Create awareness on what international migration is. Keep clear stance of its Advantage or disadvantage to both receiving and sending country; provide a fully flagged scope of information and educate responsible organs. To come forth to the responsible body in getting the ratifications ratified here in particular the 189 domestic workers convention. Awareness creation and community based trainings on effect of unemployment and migration. Solicit Aid to works in relation to migration and monitor the implementation process. Develop cooperative strategies of capacity building mechanisms and mainstream human right norms in both receiving and sending countries.

5.4. Nongovernmental organization:-

Work in a coordinated manner with all stake holders so redundant support can be mishandling the limited resource joint work along all stake holders. The returnees' interest must be kept central in the development procedure so as to attain the end result on the meantime of the process. Strict eradication of poverty and unemployment programs need be designed with continuity to mitigate the prevalent problem. Technical and financial support on migrant related issues.

5.5. The returnees themselves

Should see the efforts made by all stake holders positively and provisions of employment opportunity to harness their development. They should not look for quick fix or instant prosperity keeping the countries level of development in consideration. They should not aspire for degrading situation than working opportunity that leads to fast solution finitely but not compensable with regards to their human dignity. They should tolerate the procedural frictions on ground of implementation rather not quick frustration and looking out for overseas employment. They also have to develop the ability to bring asertive compliant to responsible bodies in times of miss conducts by service providers.

Bibliography

1. Addis standard vol 3. Issue NO- 34December 2013 WWW addisstandard.com
2. Adeopoju,A. 2008. Migration in Sub- Sharan Africa: current African Issues Uppsala: The Nordic African Institute
3. Amartya Sen.1999. Development As freedom ALFRED A.KNOPE, INC; New York P.146-160
4. 'Avoiding reform, 2313 GCC states alternative sources of labor', migrant rights, <http://WWW.migrants-rights.org>
5. Bakewell 2007,keeping Ten place: The Ambivalent relationship between Development and migration in Africa, International Migration institute
6. Chamberlain,G.2013, 'Saudi Arabia treatment of foreign workers under fire after beheading of sir Lankan maid,' The observer, <http://WWW.theguardian.com>.
7. Chimni, B.S. (1999), 'From Resettlement to Involuntary Repatriation: Towards a Critical History of Durable Solutions to Refugee Problems,' *UNHCR Working Paper No 2*. Geneva: UNHCR Centre for Documentation and Research
8. Denzin and Lincon,2005,handbook of qualitative research, p-3
9. Development in practice, 2014,simulating thoughts for action volume 24 issue 8
10. Dilip ratha,2013 The Impact of remittances an economic growth and poverty Reduction(Policy Brief no.8 Migration policy institute Washington,DC sepetember 2013.
11. Domestic workers across the world: Global and regional statistics and the extent of legal protection,' 2013, international labor organization, <http://WWW.ilo.org>
12. D'Orsi C.2013. Which Legal Protection for Migrants in Sub-Saharan Africa? HEINONLINE: 9 NZJPIL 83 2011
13. WWW.migrationpolicy.org/pup/remittance-povertyreduction.pdf.
14. Donald M.kerwin,"Does Respect for migration Rights contribute to Economic Development (Policy Brief no.1 Migration policy Institute.org/pubs/migrations Rights-economic development.pdf
15. DOUGLAS S. MASSEY, JOAQUIN ARANGO, GRAEME HUGO , ALI KOUAOUCI, ADELA PELLEGRINO J. EDWARD TAYLOR 1993 Theories of International Migration: A review and Appraisal: Population and development Review 19. NO 3

16. Felegebirhan Belesti, Ethiopian Journal of development Research,2013, Migration on the Move: The Multifaceted Violation of Human Rights in the process of Migration, collage of development studies Addis Ababa university
17. En.alalamir/news/1536182Fernandez bina,2011. House hold help? Ethiopian women domestic workers' labour migration to the gulf countries. Asian and pacific migration journal,20(3-40pp-433-457
18. Gallagher, Anne T, 2010, The International Law of Human Trafficking (Cambridge: Cambridge university press) p-20-37
19. Ghanem, T. (2003) 'When Forced Migrants Return 'Home': The Psychosocial Difficulties Returnees Encounter in the Reintegration Process,' Refugee Studies Centre Working Paper No 16. Oxford: University of Oxford.
20. Gooneskere savitri, A Right Based Approach to Realization of Gender equality
21. Harris JR,Todaro MP 1970, Migration, unemployment and development: a two –sector analysis. American Economic Review 60:127-140
22. Human Rights of Women National and International perspectives, edited by Rebecca J.cook University of Pennsylvaina press, Philadelphia
23. Jobson,E.,2013; Saudi Arabia migrants expelssion: 'they beat us. I want to warn others not to go,' The guardian <http://WWW.thegurdian.com>.
24. Kathleen Newland, 2013 What we know about migration and development; MPI Migration Policy Institution Brif No.9
25. ILO (2010): Trafficking in person overseas forlabor purpose:the case of Ethiopian Domestic Workers, ILO country office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
26. International Migration Law Glossery and Migration 2nd Edition, International organization for migrants 17 route des Morilloas 1211 Geneva 19 Switzerland
27. International social science Journal 2000 – 165; International migration ,Blackwell publishers Ltd for UNESCO vol LII NO 3,2000
28. **IRIN** (Integrated Regional Information Network)/ UNOCHA. (2005) The Long Journey Home: Refugee Return and Reintegration. Article: How Good is Home? February. www.irinnews.org/webspecial/rr/502040.asp
29. Lammers, E., (1999) Refugees, Gender and Human Security: A Theoretical Introduction and Annotated Bibliography. AGIDS-INDRA International Books.

30. Levitt Peggy and Schiller Nina Glick 2004 Conceptualizing simultaneity: A transnational social Field perspective on society; Wellesley college and Harvard University: University of New Hampshir and Max Plank Institute of social Anthropology. New York. USA
31. Mike Parnwell,1992, Population movement, why people move; P.P 79 -93
32. MOE. (1994). The Education and Training Policy. Addis Ababa: FDRE Ministry of Education
33. Obokata, Tom,2006, Trafficking of human beings from a human rights perspective: Towards a holistic approach (Leiden: Martinus Nigh off publishers) p- 25-40 Oxford Dictionary of English. 2010
34. Oxford University Press, Oxford Reference Online. Oxford university press.
35. Person Elaine study on Trafficking women in East Africa A situational analysis including current NGO and Governmental activities, as well as further opportunities to address trafficking in women and girls in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Nigeria. Eschbon: Deutsche Gasellschaft FUR Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GMBH
36. Petter Uvine,2002 On high moral ground
37. www.poea.gov.ph/ Philippine overseas employment administration
38. Proclamation no. 737/ 2012 of the FDRE Government: A proclamation to ratify the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children
39. Proclamation no. 632/2009 of the FDRE Government: Employment and exchange service
40. Putting the “rights-based approach” to development into prespective,2004, Andrea Cornwall and Celestine Nyamu-Musembi, Third world Quarterly,vol.25, no.8 pp 1415-1437
41. RMMS (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat)April,2013
42. Rogge, J. and B. Lippman (2004) “Making Reform and Reintegration sustainable, transparent and participatory.” Forced Migration Review 21: 4-5
43. The human rights watch (2010) slow reform-protection on migrant domestic workers in Asia and Middle east
44. The International convention on migrant workers and its committee 2005-fact sheet 24 UNITED NATION, New YORK and Geneva

45. The risk of Ethiopian maids worry Saudi families after repeated bloody crime,' Arar news,29 July 2013, <http://ararnews.net>.
46. Trafficking in person report- Ethiopia.' United state,19 June 2012, <http://WWW.refworld.org>
47. The UDHR universal Declaration of Human Rights
48. The Banjul charter
49. The African women Protocol
50. The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Proclamation No. 1/1995, adopted August1995, Addis Ababa
51. Sassen,s.,2008. Two stop in today's new global geography: shaping novel labor supplies and employment regimes. American behavioral scientist,52(3),pp.457-496
52. Schaffer, J. (1996) 'Repatriation and Reintegration: Durable Solutions?' Forced Migration Online. www.fmo.qeh.ox.ac.uk/Repository/getPdf.asp
53. Steven castles, Global Trends and subsequent issues on migration,165
54. Tasneem Siddiqui, migration as a livelihood strategy of the poor, refugee and migratory movement research unit ,Daka university Bangladesh
55. TGE. (1993). *National Policy on Ethiopian Women (NPEW) published on September 1993, Addis Ababa.* Addis Ababa: Transitional Government of Ethiopia, the Prime Minister's Office of the Women's Affairs Office
56. Thomas reuters 2014;reported by Mohammed Gobri, Written by Sami Aboudi WWW.reutersreprints.com.
57. UNHCR (1998) State of the World's Refugees 97/98: A Humanitarian Agenda. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
58. UNESCO 1955 The Positive Contribution By Immigrants UNESCO serious population and culture paris UNESCO
59. UNESCO 1982 Living in two cultures, The socio cultural situation of Migrant workers and their families. Paris, Gower/The UNESCO PRESS
60. UNESCO MOST 1999 International migration and Africa: Trends and prospects for the 21st century Network on migration Research in Africa (NOMRA): Final Report of Regional meeting of Experts (Gaborone, Botswana, 2-5 June 1998) Paris, UNESCO
61. www.actionaid.org/policyandresearch/policyandresearch.shtml

62. WWW.voanews.com/content/ethiopian-workers-struggled-after-return-from-saudi-arabia/24773000.html. accessed December 1st 2014
63. www.state.gov/g/tip/ris/tiprpt/2009/index.htm
64. Yitayew Alemayehu and Wondemagen Tadesse;2013, Human Rights research: A practical guide book on Methodology and methods, center for Human Rights, Addis Ababa university

Research Papers / MA Thesis

1. Guday Emirie and Kiya Gezahegene, 2013, Ethiopian Journal of development, Gender and Migration to the Gulf States: An Anthropological Insight in to Gendered Patterns of Migration in North Wollo Zone of Amhara Region, Collage o development studies Addis Ababa university, Ethiopia
2. Gudetu Wekgari; A study on Transnational Labor Migration situations in Ethiopia with particular Reference to Trafficking of women to the Middle east.
3. Hailemichael Tesfahun, The situation of Female Labor migration to Middle East at departure points The Case of America Gibbi. Addis Ababa 2011
4. Meskerem Mulatu Psychosocial and economic experience of Gulf state Returnee Ethiopian women Domestic workers.
5. Yoseph, E mabratu, G& Belete,R (2006) Assesment of trafficking in women and children in and from Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia IOM Liaison officer

ANNEX 1:

Interview Guide line for migrant returnee

General introduction:

Honored, respondents this is an interview guide to collect your opinion and perspectives on a research paper entitled ‘A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Migrant Returnees and Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from Human Rights Perspective (The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees) The information obtained will be used in no other ways other than fulfilling the data required for this purely academic study. And the responses will only be used in the research and any information provided with pre-request of confidentiality will be held confidential. Your honest and genuine responses will be encouraged to make this study real and applicable.

1. May I ask your Name?
2. And your age?
3. Where do you live? Are you from Addis or other place in Ethiopia originally?
4. Are you married? If so How many children do you have?
5. Are you still living with your husband? What does he do?
6. Did you get to go to school as a young girl?
7. Where you working as a domestic made in the city or town before you left to Saudi?
8. Why did you choose to leave?
9. Who informed you about the work there?
10. How did you process for the travel was it a legal agency or illegal one?
11. Where did you get the transportation money from? Where you able to cover it all?

12. What were your expectations of the Middle Eastern countries? Did you find that true?
13. How did they received you up n arrival who came to collect you?
14. Have you stayed in the same house hold (Work place) and same country? Why?
15. How long did you stay at one place?
16. Who helped you in finding new job? Was it a better one?
17. Did you face hardship or discriminatory condition for being female?
18. Why did you leave Ethiopia? What are the main reasons?
19. Can you tell me your best experiences in your stay?
20. How about the worse one?
21. How did you cope in the harsh condition?
22. How did you react to the ultimatum by the Saudi kingdom?
23. How did your Employers react to the Ultimatum by their government and was there any pressure on you?
24. Who deported you where you detained?
25. Where you able to get all your salary and possession?
26. Where there any attempts keeping you in contact with the Ethiopian Embassy?

27. How was the transportation and arrival at the air port?
28. Who received you from this end? Where did you directly go?
29. How did your family/relatives/guardians react to your return?
30. Where you taken to the shelter/ camp of the returnees? What did the treatment look like in the camps?
31. What was provided to you as job opportunity? Any other help?
32. Was it inclusive of your consent/ choice/ Interest or was it imposed?
33. Did you find it helping for your life after?
34. What do you want to say or pass to the society, government in line with your own case?
35. What are your expectations from all stake holders?
36. What do you really need?
37. What do you do now for living?
38. How much money do you earn in a month?
39. Does it satisfy your needs is it enough for living and what do you plan to do in the future stay or leave?

ANNEX 2:

Interview Guide line for governmental agencies

General introduction

Honored, respondents this is an interview guide to collect your opinion and perspectives on a research paper entitled ‘A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Migrant Returnees and Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from Human Rights Perspective (The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees) The information obtained will be used in no other ways other than fulfilling the data required for this purely academic study. And the responses will only be used in the research and any information provided with pre-request of confidentiality will be held confidential. Your honest and genuine responses will be encouraged to make this study real and applicable.

1. May I ask your name?
2. What is your job entitlement?
3. How long have you worked in this position? And on works related to migration?
4. How did your organization respond to the emergency situation?
5. Where there projects that followed the emergency long and short term plans aiming at improving the reintegration and employment opportunity provision process?
6. How do you conduct the work is it your own direct implementation or indirect one?
7. Are there other organizations GO/NGO/UN agencies/Business firms who jointly work with you?
8. What is their roll and how do they link with you?

9. Are the working environments harnessed for your organizations to work to its capacity?
10. Anything new and mere given to facilitate their resettlement Loan/ Land/Working shade or material for work?
11. How are the returnees viewed by you organization, objects (Victim) or subjects (Actors)?
12. What are you short comings on work?
13. How many returnees off the 167,000 were beneficiaries of your support?
14. Do you think the support is sufficient and best effective within a year time now?
15. Media out lattes show that returnees are again out flowing from their country despite the ban why does this occur while your organization is working on it?
16. Are there follow ups to the returnees after the service from your organizations?
17. What do you suggest in improving their condition so as to hinder irregular migration and it reoccurrences?

ANNEX 3:

Interview guide line for Non- governmental agencies

General Introduction

Honored, respondents this is an interview guide to collect your opinion and perspectives on a research paper entitled ‘A Study on ‘Job Seeking Saudi Arabia Forced Migrant Returnees and Their Current Livelihood Opportunities in Ethiopia’ from Human Rights Perspective (The Case of Fifteen Saudi Arabia Returnees) The information obtained will be used in no other ways other than fulfilling the data required for this purely academic study. And the responses will only be used in the research and any information provided with pre-request of confidentiality will be held confidential. Your honest and genuine responses will be encouraged to make this study real and applicable.

1. May I ask your name?
2. What is your Job entitlement?
3. How long have you worked in this position? And on works related to migration?
4. How did your organization respond to the emergency situation on the spot of repatriation?
5. Did you organization launch a project extension that followed the emergency of returnees from Saudi Arabia? Where the projects long or short term?
6. How were the projects designed? Where they planned and monitored?

7. Did your project conduct a research or a need assessment in understanding the real problems of the returnees?
8. Do you work in collaboration with the government are the working environments harnessed for you by the government or not? If yes, how and did it have impact in the human right realization in the reintegration mechanisms for the female migrants?
9. What are the supports you give under the reintegration and livelihood opportunity creations programs?
10. Does your project have a participatory level to what extent very small, average, fully participatory, none.
11. What are your short comings on the wok?
12. How many beneficiaries benefited out of your program so far?
13. Do you think the support is sufficient and the returnees are reintegrated and are leading the lives that they value?
14. Media out lattes show that returnees are again out flowing from their country despite the ban why does this occur while your organization is working on it?
15. Are there follow ups to the returnees after the service from your organizations?
16. What do you suggest in improving their condition so as to hinder irregular migration and it reoccurrences?

ANNEX 4:

Lists of Informants:

All the list of informants who are sighted below are selected as they have positional entitlements and work in closure with the returnees from Saudi Arabia.

SNo	Name	Organization Name	Positional entitlement	Place of interview
1	Abera Abeda	(Agar)	Director	Agar
2.	Abraham Tamrat	(IOM)	Returnee Affairs Department Head	IOM
3.	Aida Awel	(ILO)	Chief Technical Advisor	ILO
4.	Askale	(DRMFSS)	Director	DRMFSS
5.	Emebet	(MOLSA)	Publication and Communication Assistant Director.	MOLSA
6.	Endashaw	MOLSA)	IOM Data Entry clerk.	
7.	Eyerusalem G/Selam	(WISE)	Training Coordinator.	WISE
8.	Kefelemariam Gebrewold	(CCRDA)	Chief Advisor.	CCRDA
9.	Kumneger Addisu	(AA BOLSA)	Sub process owner	AABOLSA
10.	Meselech Assfa	(MOLSA)	Training Approval and Contractual Agreement Team Leader	MOLSA
11.	Negussi Mekonnen	(AGAR)	Fund Raising Officer	AGAR
12.	Tafa Tulu Dandi	(MOFA)	Consular Monitoring and Support Director	MOFA
13.	Tefera (Dr.	Emmanuel/Gebriel Hospital	Neurologist	Emmanuel Gebriel hospital
14.	Tsige Haile	(WISE)	Director	WISE
15.	Yehualawork Fithawok	(WISE)	Planning Monitoring and Education Officer	WISE
16.	Yelakal Fekadu	(EOC-DICAC)	Director	Eoc-DICAC

ANNEX 5:

Picture from the Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association

