

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDY

**ASSESSMENT ON THE LIFE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF
DEPORTED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DESSIE TOWN**

BY

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled the Challenges and Opportunity of Deported Women and Girls in Dessie Town, submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of MSW to Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) Addis Ababa is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to IGNOU or to any other institutions for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other program of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in partial is lifted or incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANRS: Amhara National Regional State.

DTIMPC: Dessie Town Illegal Migration Prevention Committees.

DTLSAO: Dessie Town Labor and Social Affairs Office.

DWAGDT: Deported Women and Girls in Dessie Town

EECNCEs-DASSC: Ethiopian Evangelical Church Development and Social Services
Commission of North Central Ethiopia Synod.

ETB: Ethiopian Birr.

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

FGD: Focus Group Discussion.

GOs: Government organizations

ILO: International Labor Organization.

IOM: International Organization for Migration.

Kms: Kilo Meters

KSA: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

MOLSA: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

NGOs: Non -governmental Organizations.

RMMS: Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

SNNPR: Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State

UN: United Nations.

Abstract

The legal and illegal ways of migration of women and girls from Ethiopia to Arab countries are not a recent phenomenon. As a result the illegal migrants might face deportation by the government of destination countries. This study was done for the purpose of understanding the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls in Dessie town who came mainly from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The participants of this research were 35 deported women and girls from the KSA through FGDs and in-depth interviews. Finding of this research indicate that financial problems, peer, family and broker influences, eagerness to get a lot of money and awareness problem are the main reasons of deported returnees to choose illegal way of migration. The finding also points out that the deported women faced those challenges during their journey to the KSA like rape and sexual abuses are the main one. In addition, the research also points out that poor working and living conditions, lack of access to health services, restricted freedom of movement, sexual, emotional and physical abuses, denial of salary, withholding salary, low payment, over work, isolation refusal to contact family, not giving enough food or denial of access food and no day off or no leisure time were the problems they faced in the destination country. The deported women and girls faced challenges and opportunities after they came to their country. The finding implies that government, NGOs, Dessie Town Anti-trafficking council, communities and religious institutions should be involved in assisting and rehabilitating deported returnees. They can play a vital role by offering loans and working place. In addition, in this research the reasons of choosing illegal way of migration, challenges they faced in their journey and the challenges they faced in the destination countries, challenges of deported returnees after they came should be well investigated. The negative impact of migration especially illegal migration should be included in the Ethiopian educational curriculum and awareness also given for the whole member of society. Furthermore, the study argues that enough efforts are being made, the prevention of illegal way of migration and the rehabilitation of deported returnees pose a significant challenge to Ethiopia, however the government's response is still inadequate compared to the scale of the problem.

Key Words: Trafficking, Deported returnees, Re-migration.

CHAPTER ONE

1.Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

ILO defined migration as the movement of people from one place to another within a country or from one country to another for different reasons (ILO, 2011). Ethiopia has experienced migratory flows throughout its history. The past Ethiopian migration flows were mainly generated by political instability, poverty, famine, economic hardship and limited opportunities and also the current migration patterns in Ethiopia are driven by the same factors (Fransen and Kuschminder, 2009, p.25).

Ethiopia has recorded a fast growing economy, maintaining a growth rate of over 11 percent per annum for the past five years (MOFED, 2008, p.13). However, there are a number of women and girls who are still legally and illegally migrate to Arab countries. The FDRE Constitution Article 32 guarantees the freedom of every Ethiopian to legally move and reside within the country, to leave the country whenever one wish and to return to the country. In light of this provision, illegal migration like human trafficking is absolutely prohibited under the FDRE constitution.

The majority of human trafficking horror occurs in Africa, South Asia and the Middle East (Brysk, 2012, p.78).Still programs excessively concentrate on women trafficked from Eastern Europe and South Asia to the United States and Western Europe (Brysk, 2012, p.78).Migrants used the services of both illegal and legal employment agents for the process of migration and the majority of Ethiopian migrants prefer the informal migration channels to the legal migration process (ICMPD, 2008). Thus, 60 percent used illegal agents, 20 percent used legal agents and 20 percent did not know the status of the agents they used (ICMPD, 2008).

The risks of migration are greatly increased when people move on an irregular basis and many migrants, particularly those who migrate through irregular channels, find themselves in vulnerable positions before, during and after their journey (DFID, 2007). From the Amhara National Regional State, the scope of trafficked women and girls are large in Dessie town when compared to other areas of the region (ILO, 2011).

Remittances play a large role in financial household dynamics in Ethiopia (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009, p.9&15). In Dessie town, it has become a common practice to send women and young girls to Arab countries and depend on their remittance. It seems that the parents only consider the money their women and young girls send back but they do not consider the problem their women and young girls suffer both during the process of migration and after their arrival (Dereje Abeje, 2015, p.8). In my implication, the violence on women start at their mother land by their mother and father and follows by other persons.

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), trafficking (despite increasing global attention and significant national response) still remains “a crime with low risks and high profit” (UNODC, 2008, p.1). Due to trafficking, many women and girls in Ethiopia faced the problem of sexual exploitation, forced labor, trafficking in organs, physical and physiological distress and even to death (Alamerew Gurmu, 2013, p.3). In addition many Ethiopian women working in domestic service in the Middle East face severe abuses, including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, withholding of passports, confinement and murder. Many are also driven to despair and experience psychological problems, with some committing suicide (United States Department of state, 2012, p.154).

As Selamawit citing Ministry Of Social and Labor Affaires(MOSLA) documents indicated that in every day Ethiopian women and girls migrate to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (Selamawit Bekele,2013,p.1). As Elias revealed in his research the three major causes of trafficking from Ethiopia to the Middle East countries are poverty, un employment and gender inequality (Elais Ashene, 2013, p.39). Especially at the end of 2013 and early 2014 destination countries have used different migration policy for the response of irregular migration. Among these, deportation is one of the illegal migration management. The campaign of detention and expulsions of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia that began on November 4/2013, after the amendments of 2007 labor law by the Saudi cabinet (Human Right Watch, 2015).The amendment empowered police and labor authorities to enforce labor code provisions against undocumented workers, including detention and deportation for those found to be working for a non-sponsor (Human RightWatch, 2015). At the end of 2013 and early 2014, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia carried out massive deportations of irregular migrants including some 160,000 Ethiopians for the response of irregular migration in the country (Regional Mixed

Migration Secretariat(RMMS), 2014). Ethiopians died in a crowded Saudi center for deporting illegal immigrants and in Jeddah thousands have been arrested and sent to deportation centers (Human Right Watch, 2015).

Ethiopians have continued to migrate to the Gulf States in large numbers in recent years. Even with the current returnee crisis and so many Ethiopians returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia without any saving and with stories of abuse, it is questionable whether this had impacted the intention to migrate (RMMS, 2014). Deported migrants are very vulnerable and have a high risk of being stranded and face huge challenges in re-establishing in to their countries of origin (Kleiste and Milliaar, 2013, p.9).

After the deportation of Ethiopians from Arab countries, the government of Ethiopia temporarily banned the migration of persons to Arab countries. Since October/2013 up to January/2016 it simultaneously promised to arrange different jobs and start-up capital for deported women and girls. This was mainly for the purpose of rehabilitation. Furthermore, the government of Ethiopia also established different councils for the prevention of migration to Arab countries, especially for illegal way of migration. Particularly, the Dessie town administration also established Anti-Human Trafficking Council. However, during the travel banning and after the lifting of travel banning ,I have seen and heard many deported women and girls still illegally migrate from Dessie town to Arab countries through the way to Afar Regional State and Metma border.

In addition, I got many women and girls who returned back from Arab countries who had gone illegally and had faced many challenges from their mother land up to the destination countries. However, they told me they were very eager to go back to Arab countries due to the absence of job opportunity in their country.

The purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported Dessie town women and girls who are living now in Dessie. It also assesses the factors that contribute for the re-migration of deported women and girls to Arab countries. It also explored the impact of deportation on community, government and returnees that faced as the result. Accordingly, the past situation of returnees in Dessie town is going to be explored based on their life experiences during their journey and in the destination country i.e. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I also assessed whether or not the New Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016 that deals about

the migration of people to foreign countries especially to Arab countries has contributed or not on the trafficking problem and for the rehabilitation of deported Dessie town women and girls. In addition, I also assessed whether the Dessie Town Anti-trafficking Council performs its duties and responsibilities to combat women and girls trafficking problem and work towards to solve the problem of deported women and girls in collaboration with the concerned bodies. Finally, I assessed whether or not the Dessie town administration, NGOs, religious institutions and Dessie town communities have been working for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls as to their promising statement.

Indeed, migration is now the focus of sensitive debates and growing media attention in a variety of contexts. Based on my exploration I have seen different literature on the issue of migration however, I haven't seen any literature that focus on the challenges and opportunities of deported women and girls in Dessie town. This study aims to give better understanding about the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls who returned from Saudi Arabia and now living in Dessie town.

The main motivating factor for me to focus on deportation of women and girls in Dessie town was mainly the interest of hearing about the life of returnees from Arab countries. And also those deported returnees told me different heart breaking and sad stories about their situation of deportation. I also have seen and heard about different NGOs, government offices, religious institutions and communities promised for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls when they came to Dessie town.

However, currently I have seen and heard about many deported women and girls who legally and illegally migrated to Arab countries. So, I developed a great interest to know about the reason of re-migration, how they experienced in their journey to Saudi Arabia, life in the destination country, causes of choosing illegal way of migration, opportunities and challenges after deported, and how they explain the support of government, NGOs, Dessie Town Anti-Trafficking council, religious institutions and communities after they came to their town as deportees.

My research focused on a particular place that is Dessie town which is a prominent area related to trafficking problem and living area of deported women and girls from Arab countries (Dereje

Abeje, 2015, p.5). My research is not only assessing the reasons of women and girls choosing illegal way of migration but also assesses its challenges during their journey. My research differs from other researches because it also assessed the New Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016 related to prevention of trafficking problem and rehabilitation of deported women and girls. It also differ because it assessed about the activities of Dessie Town Anti-Trafficking Council, NGOs, government offices, religious institution and communities for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The government of Ethiopia has temporarily banned its citizens from migrating to specific Arab countries since October/2013 up to January/2016 which aimed for their safety and for the rehabilitation of deported returnees. Currently, many Dessie town women and girls were trafficked to Arab countries through the way of Afar Regional State and Metema border which includes new migrants and deported returnees from Arab countries. In addition, currently potential migrants and deported returnees also registered in Dessie town Immigration Office to migrate legally to Arab countries from Dessie town.

As an observer, I had always a question why the women and girls choose illegal way of migration because in my view and in any circumstance legal way of migration is better than illegal way of migration for their safety. As we know, a female migrate to foreign country by leaving behind her loving family, friends, husband and country to get better earning and to improve her life and family, but the reward she gets might be the reverse.

Those trafficked women and girls starting from their place of origin up to the destination countries faced severe abuses including physical and sexual assault, denial of salary, sleep deprivation, confinement and murder. Many are driven to despair and mental illness, some commit suicide. Some women and girls are exploited in the sex trade after arriving at their destination (Alamerew Gurmu, 2013, p.3).

The above listed problems were expressed through Medias and from returnees in different awareness creation programs for the people of Ethiopia. Despite the fact, many women and girls are still trafficked to Arab countries. The illegal way of migration has brought deportation problem on those women and girls especially at the end of 2013 and early 2014.

According to ILO report despite their past experience, among the Somali and Ethiopian returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, not less than 50 percent have a plan to re-migrate again (CCRDA, 2014). Different writers wrote about migration from different perspectives. Selamawit Bekele(2013) conducted a research on pushing and pulling factors of trafficking, causes of Ethiopian female labor migration in Arab Countries and the result showed the returnee women on the discrimination and abuses against Ethiopian domestic workers in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and its solutions like arrange the recruitment procedure, pre-departure orientation and arrange jobs. Similarly, Mesfin Dessiye (2011) conducted a research on the challenges and prospects of Ethiopian female labor migration in the Arab Middle East, the result showed that the returnee women have less employment opportunities. Finally he identified poverty, unemployment and low social connections are the challenges of deported persons. Sanja Fransen and Katie Kuschminder (2009) conducted a research on the history, current trends and future prospects of Ethiopia's migration and the result showed migration flows from Ethiopia will continue to increase due to limited employment opportunities, poverty, over population, food scarcity and political instability. Meskerem Mulatu(2012) conducted a research on psychosocial and economic experience of Gulf States returnees and the finding showed the major pushing factors of migration is economic demand. To fulfill their economic demands, the number of women domestic workers who experience mental depression or stress. ILO (2011) conducted a research on trafficking in persons and showed the causes of trafficking like economic, socio-cultural, legal and political. It also revealed its impact on health, social interaction and economically.

The existing literature I have reviewed shows the pushing and pulling factors of migration with its impact. Those researches did not show the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls, causes of re-migration, role of different stake holders for the rehabilitation of deportee, impacts of deportation, and the advantages and disadvantages of the New Overseas Employment Proclamation no.923/2016 related to prevention of trafficking and the rehabilitation of deported women and girls. This research attempted to answer the above un-researched questions.

1.3 Research questions

The following questions will be address in the research:

1. What are the reasons for the women and girls to choose illegal way of migration?
2. What are the challenges during their journey that Dessie town women and girls experience as the result of trafficking to Arab countries?
3. What were the challenges of trafficked women and girls in the destination countries?
4. What are the opportunities and challenges that returnee girls and women face in their country after they returned back?
5. What impacts did the deported women and girls bring on families, the community and the government of Ethiopia?
6. What are the opinions' of the deported women and girls about re-migration?
7. What are the roles of Dessie town Anti-Trafficking Council, GOs, NGOs, religious institutions and communities for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls from Arab countries?
8. How could the new Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016 contribute for the minimization of trafficking of women and girls and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of this research is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls in Dessie town mainly after they returned back.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To identify the reasons for the women and girls to choose illegal way of migration to go Saudi Arabia.
2. To explore the major problems they experienced during the process of trafficking.
3. To explore the major problems they faced in Saudi Arabia.
4. To explore the opportunities of deported women and girls after they returned back in to their country of origin.
5. To explore the challenges of deported women and girls after they returned back in to their country of origin.

6. To explore the major impacts of the deportation on the family of the deported women and girls, community, and government of Ethiopia.
7. To identify whether or not the new Ethiopian Employment Overseas Proclamation no.923/2016 contribute for the minimization of women and girls trafficking problem and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls.
8. To explore the activities of Dessie Town Anti-Trafficking Council, NGOs, Dessie city Administration ,religious institutions and communities for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls.
9. To explore the intention of deported women and girls on re-migration to Arab countries with its rational reasons.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research has its own contribution for social values because pointing out about the challenges and opportunities of deported women and girls and its socio-economic impact can give awareness for returnees, new migrants, and families of illegal migrant, communities and for the government also. This contributes for the minimization or the elimination of trafficking problem and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls.

In addition, the study provides some policy suggestions that would help both the government and non- governmental organizations in the program implementation because it contains both theoretical and empirical issues. The research finding will further serve as a source of information for other researchers and policy makers; more importantly it fills the gaps of literature on the issue of deported returnees. Indirectly, the result may solve women and girls trafficking in particular and human trafficking in general. In addition, showing about the problems of government, NGOs, religious institutions which pave the way to review their activities and be ready to fully implement the rehabilitation program for deported women and girls. In addition, showing the gap of the New Overseas Employment Proclamation no.923/2016 will pave the way for policy makers to amend it.

1.6. Scope or Delimitation of the Study

Ethiopian women and girls migrate through legal and illegal channels to different Middle East countries. However, the scope of this study is limited to those women and girls who were trafficked to Saudi Arabia and deported at the end of 2013 and early 2014 and now living in

Dessie town. In addition, the scope of this study is narrowed to focusing on those who were deported from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, not other Arab countries. Furthermore, the study does not include legal migrants.

1.7. Limitation of the Research

This study used a qualitative research design, which allows the respondents to share information in their own words, thus enabling the researcher to investigate new phenomena in depth. Thus this method gives a great opportunity to look things from the perspective of the person who experiences the challenges of deported women and girls during their journey and in the destination country and after they came to their own country. However in qualitative research, sample of the research participants is selected purposively, the sample is small and it does not represent a large group of people. As a result, it is not possible to make generalization based on small sample size.

This study has a methodological limitation because, based on the findings of this study, we cannot make generalization. The findings of the study mainly represent not the whole migrant who lives in Arab countries, but only deported women returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The research data also gathered from those women and girls who lives now in Dessie town and deported at the end of 2013 and early in 2014 from the KSA.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Trafficking: shall me the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. This definition adopted from Palermo protocol under article 3(a) (United Nations, 2000, p.2).

Deported returnees: those who were deported spoke of being apprehended and detained by the police or other authorities while abroad because of their undocumented status (Kabria, 2004).

So, I used this phrase to refer to those women who returned from Saudi Arabia by the government of Saudi Arabia.

Re-migration: the movement of a person who after having returned to his or her country of departure again emigrates (IOM, 2004). I used the phrase for women and girls who were deported from KSA to Ethiopia and emigrate for a second time to the Middle East.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Relevant Literature Review

This chapter provides relevant research finding and other relevant related literature on trafficking and deportation. This chapter includes the following sections: scope of migration in Ethiopia, definition of deportation, cause of deportation, impact of deportation, challenges of deported women and girls discussed in line with different research findings and reports. This helped the researcher to identify the literature gap in relation with previously under taken researches and it gives information about the facts related with this research topic.

2.1 Scope of Migration in Ethiopia

Migrations have occurred throughout the past, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to current homes throughout the world and it occurs in a variety of ways: migration can occur between continents, within a continent, or within a single country. Migration can even occur when people move out of the city and into the country (Human Migration Guide, 2005). Migration is essentially a way of coping with conflict, an employment, natural or manmade disasters, a mechanism for people to try and improve their social standing, a mechanism for building up social insurance, or a combination of all of these (GTZ, 2006, p.9). Labor migration is one of the reasons that make people move from one place to another (IOM, 2003&2004). People in developing countries such as Ethiopia mainly consider migration as the only means of achieving better living opportunities which in many cases make them vulnerable to different kinds of exploitative conditions in the destination countries, such conditions include long working hours, unbearable work load, having to work in other households, denial of wage and the like (ILO, 2011).

The three major reasons that broaden the scope of migration in Ethiopia are the interrelated factors of poverty, gender inequality, unemployment and compounded by inter alia, inadequate legislations and weak law enforcement (GTZ, 2003; ILO, 2011). The economic deprivation from the sending countries is served as a push factor, economic development in the receiving countries that would result in high demand of cheap foreign labors play significant role in attracting migrant workers (Reda, 2012). As Elias cited the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs report the migration of hundreds of thousands of domestic workers annually is disguised by voluntarily

labor migration ,seeking a better job opportunities and livelihood, poverty which resulted in lack of access to education and employment opportunities the major driving force of this ever increasing labor migration. The availability of cheap labor in the country and the demand of this cheap labor by the Gulf region make the migrants vulnerable to various kinds of exploitation by creating fertile ground for traffickers mainly brokers at the source and destination countries that facilitate the illegal recruitment and labor migration (Elias, 2013). According to a research conducted by IOM (2006) however the official Ethiopian migration records indicate that the number of female migrants has been steadily increasing, the exact number and magnitude of trafficked women is not clearly recorded due to the extensive migration of women and children through unofficial and illegal channels (IOM,2006).According to US Department of state trafficking in person report(2012),Ethiopia is a source country for men ,women and children trafficked for forced labor and sexual exploitation within and outside the country. The report indicates that illegal migration is increasing at an alarming rate exposing victims to various kinds of exploitations and abuses. In the Middle East there is continued demand for cheap labor. From the supply side in poor countries such as Ethiopia where the population is alarmingly increasing and the country is unable to generate jobs, the migration option offers important safety value for many women and girls. Women in Ethiopia have less opportunity to receive an education than do men. As a result women also have less opportunity for employment. It is not surprising that the trend of migration among women is higher than that of men (Emebet Kebede, 2002, p.5).

2.2 Defining Deportation

The term deportation as described by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) refers to “the act of a state in removing a non-citizen from its territory after refusal of admission or territory after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain” (IOM, 2009, p.14). According to this definition the act of deportation is referred to as “removal” and as such it refers to the views of the state rather than the impact on those being deported.

Deportation is the act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of leave to remain and in Ireland a deportation order is signed by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reforms. Its consequences are serious. It allows the deportee to be forcibly removed from the state and it

requires the deportee to remain outside the state for ever, irrespective of the circumstances giving rise to its making (Quinn, 2007, p.45).

Migrant workers return home either forced or return occurs when contracts are illegally terminated, house maids are abused or abandoned by their employers or when the employee's visas can't be renewed. Involuntary return can be considered one way of deportation, either in mass or individually, when migrant maids are reported as illegal or undocumented (Mesfin Dessiye,2011,p.25).

Deportation has long been a power claimed and exercised by states. Indeed, it is at least as old as border control itself, and its antecedents in the practice of exile in stretch back even further. Deportation is mandatory and state sponsored character or the explicit involvement of the receiving society government. It allows the deportee to be forcibly removed from the state and it requires the deportee to remain outside the state for ever irrespective of the circumstances giving rise to its making (Gibney and Hansen, 2003, p.56).

2.3 Causes of Deportation

Human trafficking in general and women and girls trafficking in particular is a universal human right violating crime and a contemporary concern of states, international organizations, local NGOs and individual scholars. One of the results of human trafficking is deportation. The problem initiates discourses and resulted in various kinds of literature: books, research articles, dissertation theses and different kinds of reports that are available on print and non print formats. Among these the works of Alamerw Gurmu (2013), Mesfin Dessiye (2011), Meskerm Mulatu (2011), Selamawit Bekele (2013), Sanja Fransen (2009), Emebet Kebede (2002),Elias Ashene (2013) and Human Right Watch (2015 report) are reviewed for this study.

As Selamawit cited the US department of state in its trafficking in persons report ,approximates that 600,000 to 800,000 persons are trafficked each year across international borders generating an estimated annual benefit of USD 5-7 billion and among the trafficked,80% are women and girls for the purpose of prostitution and other kinds of exploitation (Selamawit Bekele,2013,p.5).It has been estimated that women and girls together account for about 75 percent of all trafficking victims detected globally (UNODC,2012,p.6). When governments approach trafficking from the angle of smuggling they direct their policies and legislative frame-

work that aim at combating human trafficking towards restricting migration and criminalizing trafficked persons for being illegal or undocumented migrants (Olateru-olagbegi and Ikpeme,2006,p.5).

Defining what constitutes trafficking is one of the major problems faced by researchers, policy makers and legislators in combating the problem (Yoseph, Meberatu and Belete, 2006, p.9). This principally arises from the overlap and similarities of ‘trafficking’ with involuntary migration and human smuggling. After a survey of prostitution and domestic work in four countries, one research team concluded that, in the vast majority of cases, “trafficking is a corrupted mode of migration, that transforms very specific migratory projects ... [of willing migrants] ... in to night mares” (Anderson & Davidson, 2003, p.8).

However, a better definition of trafficking of person was given by the UN protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (2000), usually referred to as the Palermo Protocol, under article 3 it is defined as follows:

- a. “Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion of abduction, of fraud, of deception of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation, forced labor services slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.
- b. The consent of a victims of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in sub paragraph (a) have been used.
- c. The recruitment, transportation, transfer harboring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons even if not involve in sub paragraph (a).

The traffic in human beings is flourishing. The global business involving “human goods” has now reached dimensions comparable to those of the illicit trades in drugs and weapons. In terms of numbers, the major victims of human trafficking are women and children who are forced in to exploitative labor or prostitution. There are two main reasons why this business is thriving; first,

the harsh living conditions. Mostly characterized by poverty unemployment and a lack of perspectives in the countries of origin and secondly, the demand that exists in the Arab countries. Human right standards are trampled underfoot in the process. The trafficked themselves have too little about their rights or about the appropriate channels to take to assert them (Pearson, 2003, p.8). Trafficking in human is arising global phenomenon and concern that is considered as contemporary form of slavery and crime against humanity (Ebbe, 2008 p.13).

In Ethiopia there are different areas that serve as a source of human trafficking and place of destination before they went to Arab countries. The following table has shown the source and destination of human trafficking in Ethiopia.

Table 1: the source and destination of human trafficking in Ethiopia

| S/ No | Source of region | Source area | Exit area | Destination countries |
|-------|------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Amhara | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North and South Gonder • South Wollo, North Wollo, • West Gojam • Awi Zone and Bahirdar Town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Metema border ▲ Border of Eretria and Djibouti | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudan ▪ Djibouti |
| 2 | Oromiya | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East and South Western Shewa • East and West Arsi • South Western Hararege • Ilibabour • West and East Wolega | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Moyale ▲ Metma ▲ Jiggigiga ▲ Gelafi ▲ Ayesha ▲ Dewale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya ▪ Sudan ▪ Somali Land /Basoso/ ▪ Djibouti |
| 3 | Addis Ababa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form different parts of the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Addis Ababa airport ▲ Moyale ▲ Jiggigiga ▲ Gelafi ▲ Ayesha ▲ Dewale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudan ▪ Kenya ▪ Egypt ▪ South Africa ▪ Djibouti ▪ Somali Land /Baseso, puntland/ |
| 4 | SNNPR | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadiya • Gurage • Alaba | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Moyale | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya ▪ South Africa |
| 5 | Tigray | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North And West Tigray • Central and Eastern Tigray | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Humera ▲ Border of Eretria and Djibouti | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sudan ▪ Djibouti ▪ Yemen |
| 6 | Afar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the whole Afar Zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Harar ▲ Diredewa ▲ Jiggigiga ▲ Crossing red sea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Djibouti ▪ Somaliland ▪ Yemen |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|---|--|
| 7 | Harar and Direedwa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the whole Harar and Direedewa kebel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Jiggigiga ▲ Crossing Eretria and Djibouti border | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Djibouti ▪ Somaliland, Punt land ▪ Yemen |
|---|--------------------|--|---|--|

Source: Meselche Assefa (2015), pp. 45-46

Middle Eastern countries such as Bahrain, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates are the main destinations for young Ethiopian women. Those women are trafficked for the purpose of domestic labor and faced various kinds of exploitations and abuses. There is wide scale trafficking of female migrants especially from Ethiopia to Arab countries but the exact number and magnitude of trafficked women is not clearly recorded due to the extensive migration of women and children through un official and illegal channels (Selamawit Bekele,2013,p.7&14).

Women trafficked to the Gulf for domestic labors go via legal or illegal employment agencies. With illegal agencies, often women are introduced to agents via family or friends, they usually pay some of the agent’s fee in advance and the rest is deducted from their pay once they begin work. Migrant domestic workers become trafficked women when they are deceived as to the amount of money they will earn the working conditions and sometimes even as to the type of job they will do (e.g. promised work as nurses, nannies). In many cases, trafficked women are forced to work 18 hour in a day, have no rest day, under paid, or not paid at all, raped, beaten, threatened and locked in the house, forbidden from communicating with anyone, including their families, confiscation of document due to policies of destination country governments and agencies make it extremely difficult for workers to leave exploitative conditions (Pearson, 2003, pp.4-5). Labor exploitation, physical and emotional abuse, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation are the result of trafficking in the Middle East. The most recurrent forms of abuse are over work, confinement, denial of wages emotional abuse, beatings, sexual harassment, rape, removal of bodies, death, physical disability psychological and health problems as well as imprisonment are the prevalent documented effects of abuse and exploitation (Yoseph Endeshaw, Mebratu Gebeyehu, Belete Reta, 2006, p.6).

In general from the above review, we can conclude that due to economic disparity, feminization of international migration is becoming the global trend of present. Before sometime, the trafficking of Ethiopian women and girls are not considered but at present many researchers like Alamerew Gurmu(2013),Selamawit Bekele(2013),Yoseph Endeshaw,Mebratu Gebeyehu,Belete Reta(2006) worked on the problem of trafficking of women and girls in Arab countries.

The prevalence of women trafficking is not uniform in the country. In Addis Ababa, Adama, Jimma, Shashemen, and Dessie trafficking of women is very high, while it is relatively low in Mekele, Bahir Dar and Hawasa (ILO, 2011). A large proportion i.e. 53.6 percent of the migrant female Ethiopians are between 19 and 25 years of age, about 30.3 percent are between the age group of 15 up to 30 and fewer but a significant percentage 13.5 percent migrate relatively older age (ILO, 2011,viii). Even though awareness creation has been given every year for the people of ANRS, the trafficking number of people has greatly increasing through time.

Table 2: Number of people who got awareness creation in ANRS

| S/N | Year | No of awareness creation given | | |
|-------|------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 2011 | 6253 | 7760 | 14013 |
| 2 | 2012 | 61810 | 54955 | 116765 |
| 3 | 2013 | 6500 | 4800 | 11300 |
| 4 | 2014 | 2339829 | 1541270 | 3881099 |
| 5 | 2015 | 1264541 | 1013658 | 2278199 |
| Total | | | | 10825616 |

Source: Dereje Abeje, (2015, p. 46)

Table 3: Number of migrants who were caught by police and returned back to their residence area in ANRS from Metema border and Afar Regional State

| S/N | Year | No of returns who caught by police | | |
|-------|------|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 2011 | 389 | 32 | 421 |
| 2 | 2012 | 14481 | 14274 | 26755 |
| 3 | 2013 | 811 | 1674 | 2485 |
| 4 | 2014 | 1992 | 1072 | 3064 |
| 5 | 2015 | 2908 | 1207 | 3915 |
| Total | | | | 36640 |

Source: Dereje Abeje, (2015, p.47)

From table 3 we deduced that for the people of ANRS, the exit doors are through Metema and border of Eretria and Djibouti mainly in the Afar region. So that Dessie town traffickers went through Metema border and Afar region. Now, this practice also is going on before the travel ban and after the travel ban which was lifted by the Ethiopia government since January 2016. Similarly from table 3 and 4, we can concluded that even though awareness creation was provided for the people of ANRS, the number of migrants and trafficked persons have shown increasing number every year.

One of the results in human trafficking is deportation which is executed by the government of destination countries. All non-citizens, if convicted of a crime, are potential subjects for deportation. Administrative deportation is, however, far more common and targets individuals who are residing in another countries territory without permission. Such individuals are directly targeted by the removals branch of the home office. Under the normal deportation process, individuals receive a standard letter advising the individual that she/ he has no right to remain ,this letter might be followed by further correspondence and a formal deportation order. Once the latter has been served, the deportee has 14 days to appeal. If the individual does not leave voluntarily, the police and security services may be involved in the deportation (Pireira, 2011. p.33).

The campaign of detentions and expulsions of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia that began on November 4, 2013, followed the announcement in April 2013 of amendments by the Saudi cabinet to the 2007 labor law (Human Right Watch, 2015). The amendment empowered police and labor authorities to enforce labor code provisions against undocumented workers, including detention and deportation for those found to be working for a non –sponsor (Human Right Watch, 2015).

The Saudi government has legitimate authority to deport undocumented migrants but it must comply with international law which requires treating migrants with dignity at all times and not returning anyone who would face a real risk of serious abuse on return Saudi authorities announced a new round of detentions and deportations of undocumented foreigners during the first quarter of 2015, and said on March 23 that Saudi Arabia had deported 300,000 people over the previous five months, an average of nearly 2,000 a day (Human Right Watch,2015).

2.4 Impacts of Deportation

In November 2013, the government of Saudi Arabia began expelling large numbers of foreign nationals, including some 550,000 Yemenis, 180,000 Ethiopians, and 36,000 Somalis (Georges, 2014, p 26). While there have been little international attention or condemnation of these deportations, the returning individuals and their countries of origin have suffered many logistical, economic and social ramifications due to this decision and the decision to deport non-citizens has far reaching implications that not only affect the individual but families and entire communities (Georges,2014,p.26). The deportation experience makes an impact at the local, national and the international level demonstrating that deportation is not the end of a problem, but the start of a new and on-going dilemma for individuals, families and the wider community. So, deportation experience is often traumatic, for both the deportee and those family members left behind (Georges, 2014, p.27).

Many returnees arrive home having undergone emotional trauma before they were deported, in addition to the extortion and physical abuse suffered en route. Furthermore, many of the returnees face a great deal of shame once home, where relatives might view the return home as a failure to provide (Human Right Watch, 2015).

Migrants, especially irregular migrants who lack legal status and migrants who are victims of smuggling and trafficking are particularly vulnerable to detention, restriction on their freedom of movement or deprivation of their liberty, usually through enforced confinement, either in the receiving country or during transit by land or sea (Global Migration Group, 2008). Ill-health, unemployment and lack of income may therefore be more difficult issues for deportees to deal with if faced with limited social support network. Recidivism is a greater risk where this support is lacking, as alternatives for survival are limited (Pereira, 2011, p.25).

2.5 Challenges of Deported Returnees

Angelica Kokutona Wagwa,a psychologist with Doctors without Border(MSF) in Ethiopia, commented on the psychological state of Ethiopian upon return stating, “Most of the returnees that we are attending are suffering from major depression ,Post Traumatic Stress Disorder(PTSD),acute stress, generalized anxiety, dissociative and psychotic syndromes” (Human Right Watch, 2015,p.7).

The returnees of yesterday have ended up as victims of trafficking today because they have no job opportunities up on their return (Emebet Kebede, 2002). Today's returnees will be tomorrow's victim of trafficking if the problem of unemployment persists. If returnees are not assisted to get training and jobs upon their return, they will become a burden on their families and once again, seek employment again (Emebet Kebede, 2002).

Mesfin Dessiye (2011) study indicated that only five out of twelve women succeeded in improving their living standard when they returned home and the unsuccessful returnee women faced rejection by their families and the community as they failed to meet expectations to return with adequate material wealth. Moreover, the returnees experienced shame, felt unproductive and faced outright rejection by their own kin and the local people. Also, they had no access to the formal labor market as they lacked high literacy levels or skills-related training. Among the unsuccessful returnees, some had mental health problems and HIV/AIDS infection, but they had limited access to free medical services, social and economic support.

2.6 Summary of the Literature Review

Materials written on migration can be easily accessed but materials related with returnees specifically about deported returnees are limited. Quinn (2007) discussed deportation as removal of a non-citizen from the territory of the destination country or returning of the migrants to their country of origin.

In relation to deportation Mesfin Dissiye (2011) stated that when migrant maids are reported as illegal or undocumented they return to their country either in mass or individually thus, deportation considered one way of involuntary return.

Migrants' especially illegal migrants are exposed to detention, restriction on their freedom of movement or deprivation from liberty. (Global Migration Group, 2008) Emebet Kebede (2002), Mesfin Dessiye (2011), Human Right Watch (2015) have shown about the challenges of deported women and girls. Finally, I presented the data from participants of this study in line with the above literature.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Methods

3.1 Study Design

The research was conducted on deported or returnee women and girls who went illegally to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and now living in Dessie town of 6 sub-city administrations i.e. Ager gezat, Robet, Arada ,Banba wuha, Menafesha and Segu gebeya. The study used qualitative method. In qualitative research, only a sample that is a subset of a population is selected for any given study. The study's research objectives and the characteristics of the study population such as size and diversity determine which and how many people to select (Krueger&Neuman,2006).Qualitative research is lived, things as they happen and situations as they are constructed in the day to day ,moment to moment course of events. Qualitative researchers seek to discover the meanings that participants attach their behavior, how interpret situations and what their perspectives are on particular issues (Woods, 2006). Similarly, Castles notes that quantitative approach is crucial to describe macro-social changes linked to migration whereas qualitative approaches are needed to provide understanding both of individual and community level social action, and of the history and cultures of sending, transit and receiving societies (Castles, 2012, p.21).Qualitative research is deported returnees by investigating their experience, perspectives and histories from their view point. This is so important especially in Dessie town though the problem of trafficking and deportation problems on women and girls are mostly prevalent. This research was phenomenological research type because it focused on the lived experience of deported women and girls during their journey to KSA and in the destination country i.e. KSA and after as they comeback as deported returnees in Ethiopia. There are two types of phenomenological approach, among the two phenomenological technique, this research used interpretative phenomenology is an approach to qualitative research concerned with exploring and understanding the lived experience of a specified phenomenon(Smith,2004).Interpretative phenomenology is connected to the core principles of phenomenology through paying respectful attention to a person's direct experience and by encouraging research participants to tell their own story in their own word(Smith, Flowers and Larkin,2009). This research did not search for other explanations rather deported returns life experience.

Among the approaches in qualitative research design, I used interview guide and FGDs because my research focused on exploring the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls who are living in Dessie town. Interview guide is an instrument or tool to collect data; on the other hand FGD is method of data collection.

Accordingly, individual interview guide and focus group discussion prepared for deported returnees to get better information about the problem. In addition to deported returnees, individual interview guide for government workers, community members, NGOs employees, leaders of religious institutions and for members of Dessie Town Anti-Trafficking Council prepared to support the information for qualitative research. The listed organs have directly or indirectly roles for the minimization of human trafficking and for the rehabilitations of deported women and girls.

3.2 Study Area and Period

The data collection conducted within a period from February 19/2016 up to April20/2016 in the Amhara National Regional State South Wollo Zone capital in Dessie town.

Dessie town is far from Addis Ababa by 401kms. There are two accounts on the origin of the name of the city. According to the more widely cited Abyssinian account, Emperor Yohannes IV was camping in the highlands to the West of the Chefa valley in 1882 on a missionary expedition to convert the Muslim Wollo who lived in the region to Christianity. As they were looking for a place to centralize his power in the newly conquered region of Wollo, he stayed overnight in a pre-existing town that is now contained within Dessie. So, he impressed by the sight and say Dessie i.e. ‘my joy’ for the elation that the comet had made him fee (Eshetu Assefa, 2014, p.10).

Based on the 2007 National Census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA) the majority of the in habitants were Muslim with 58.62%, while 39.92% of population follows orthodox Christianity and 1.15% were Protestants. The two largest ethnic groups reported in this town were the Amhara 92.83% and the Tigrayan (4.49%) and other ethnic groups made up to 2.68% of the population. Dessie town has 10 sub-city administrations and 6 rural kebeles (Eshetu Assefa, 2014, p.12).

3.3 Study Participant Selection and Inclusion Criteria

I used purposive sampling and apply the snow ball technique. Purposive sampling was employed to draw samples from the study population which is non-probability sampling technique very often employed in qualitative research. Purposive sampling is one of the most common sampling strategies for group participants according to preselected criteria relevant to a particular research question (Woods & Namey, 2005). I used as a source of data for the purpose of this research are those women and girls who have been deported between the year end of 2013 and early 2014 from the KSA and now living in Dessie town, who are willing to express their challenges and opportunities after return, and those deported women and girls who lived for more than one year and above in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In order to get deported women and girls from the KSA, I used snowball sampling since the aim was to get all possible participants that fit the inclusion criteria. Accordingly I designed to have 35 deported women and girls to complete my study that serves for both interviews and FGDs. First I contacted Dessie town Arada sub city administration women and girls official mr.Eshetu and I told about the research issues and its importance, after he appreciated my research issues and he arranged to contact me with the concerned sub-city administrations officials who work in the office of women and children. In addition mr.Eshetu also contacted me with mr.Sheferaw who is a social worker in Arada sub-city administration. After we discussed about the importance of the research, he fully expressed his willingness to support me especially in the collection of data. As to his promising word, he contacted me with 17 deported returnees due to his active communication with deported returnees from each sub city administrations. Similarly mr. Eshetu also contacted me with Zeyneba who works in front of his office as a secretariat and then I discussed with her about the purpose of the study, and then she expressed her willingness to openly express and share her experiences of deportation, challenges and opportunities after she came in Dessie town. Then I asked them to help me identify other participants who might be willing to take part in the study. Then she contacted me with her 3 friends i.e Semira,Zerthun and Amira who had the same experience with her, and then the selection process continued until sufficient units have identified. In the next day I did in-depth interview with those 3 returnees including Zeyeba based on the structured interview. Those sub-city officials also arranged to contact with 2 or more returnees. In general, I did in-depth interview with 10 deported women and girls from the whole research areas whereas the rest participants participated in FGDs.

3.4 Data Collection Tools, Methods and Techniques

3.4.1 Data Collection Tools

Data collection tools allow us to systematically collect information about our objects of study (people, objects and phenomena) and about the settings in which they occur. If data are collected haphazardly, it will be difficult to answer our research questions in a conclusive way (Elmusharaf, 2012). In qualitative research data are obtained from a relatively small group of respondents and are not analyzed with statistical techniques. It involved detailed verbal descriptions of characteristics, cases, and settings and it uses observation and interviewing as a source of data. It differs from traditional qualitative research through its use of less structured data gathering instruments and its use of open-ended questioning (Creswell, 2007). To achieve the overall objective of the research primary data were collected. This primary data were collected by using individual interview and focus group discussions. In this study, interview guide is prepared for the deported women and girls in line with the basic research questions of the study and the major contents of the tool were;

- *Personal background of the in-depth participants

- *The reason for choosing illegal way of migration

- *The challenges of illegal migrants during the journey and after destination in the KSA

- *The opportunities and challenges of returnees after return

- *The intention of re-migration

- *Assess the importance of the new overseas employment proclamation no.923/2016 and so on (see annex .1).

Based on the structured interview guide the above major research questions were asked for the research participants and by using probes. The questions first prepared in English and latter translated in Amharic to make them understandable by all interview participants.

3.4.1.1 In-depth Interviews

3.4.1.1.1 In-depth Interview with Deported Returnees and its Techniques

In this study in-depth interview were held based on the arranged interview guide. Initially, i contacted the research participants physically by the means of the sub-city officials and mr. sheferaw. They told for the participants about the purpose of the study and appointed them to come in their office. When they came to their office, I explained in detail about the purpose of the study and based on mutual consensus, arrangements were made to meet up for the actual interview. Following the confirmation of the participants to share their challenges and opportunities, interviews were held in place where respondents felt comfortable and safe. The in-depth interviews mostly conducted in the offices of each sub-cities women and children. In addition in the houses' of returnees' the in-depth interviews also conducted. The interview sessions with deported women and girls ranged from forty to one and half hour. Each interviewee recorded on tape recorder. In addition i used field notes during the interview section to support the information obtained from the in-depth interview. I did in-depth interview with 10 deported women and girls. For this research purpose i used girls for those females who are 18 years and below it, where as women for those female whose ages above 18 years. The in-depth interview related to deported returnees annexed at the end of this study.

3.4.1.1.2 In-depth Interviews with Key Informant Interviewers

The key informants interview conducted with 6 parents' of deported returnees, 5 government officials, 5 NGOs officials, 4 religious leaders, 5 Anti-trafficking committee members. The returnees' parents' interview section conducted in their houses. On the other hand governments and its stake holder's interviews conducted in their offices or institutions. The interview sessions ranged from 30 to 45 minutes. Each interview recorded on tape recorder.

3.4.2 Methods of Data Collection

3.4.2.1 Focus Group Discussions

Apart from individual interviews, 3 groups of focus group discussions which consisted of 8 up to 9 deported women and girls per group conducted. The focus group discussions recorded by tape for analysis. The two FGDs conducted within the offices of Dessie Town Labor and Social Affairs and Dessie Immigration without any payment whereas the one FGD held in Mentewab hall with hall rental fee. I arranged soft drinks for the whole participants during the FGDs.

3.5 Data Analysis

This study analyzed the study participants through qualitative data analysis methods. Data collection and analysis strategies are similar across qualitative methods but the way the findings are reported is diverse and it address the importance of creating a data display and suggest that narrative text has been the most frequent form of display for qualitative data. Therefore, the results are presented in descriptive narrative form (Krueger and Nueman, 2006). In this study the data collected from in-depth interview and FGDs were combining and synthesizing in meaningful pattern and analyzed. The data collected from the in-depth interview and FGDs were transcribed and translated. First the deported returnees data was transcribed (7-10 pages per interview). For other key informants' participants in the study the data was transcribed (5-6pages per interview). The transcribed data was carefully read, examined, verified, edited a number of times. After the translation was finished, every data related to the research questions was coded to generate issues and ideas by the participants (the code was 126). Next, codes that appeared more related to one another were placed, thus creating themes and clusters. These codes were presented under the 22 themes and 7 clusters for deported returnees, whereas for other key informants 6 themes and 2 clusters which is found in the finding section of this paper.

3.6 Assuring the Trustworthiness of the Data

Payne (2005) express social science researchers should avoid applying their personal beliefs and judgments and remain emotionally distant from what they are studying. In addition, I have a personal and professional interest in the topic because I have seen many deported returnees women and girls who led miserable after they come back to their origin town. During my interview session, I remembered the different terrible experiences of my families, friends and neighbors in Arab countries have the power to move my emotion negatively. I also experienced pain and distress during the interview and FGDs sessions with deported returnees. Despite all this subjective reality, I as much as possible tried to avoid biased and personal judgments regarding the study results and to assure the trust worthiness of the participants' information. In addition I controlled the biasness by thinking further about the contribution of the research for deported returnees.

3.7 Ethical considerations

The purpose of social science research through social enquiry is to generate knowledge and understanding of phenomena within society so that to benefit the wider community. To do social science research, the social researchers need to follow ethical guidelines in order to not to violate the social principles and obligations of the society. Social Research Association's Guideline for Social Scientists (2003) provides workable guideline on how to deal with the ethical matter in conducting a research as follow.

If social research is to remain of benefits to society and the group and individuals within it, then social researchers must conduct their work responsibly and in light of the moral and legal order of society in which they practice their research. They have a responsibility to maintain high scientific standards in the methods employed, in the collection and analysis of data and the impartial assessment and dissemination of findings (p.21).

In order to conduct a research, the researcher should consider and understand the way of life of the particular society. It is an ethical obligation of the research to keep the anonymity of informants regarding disclosed sensitive information asserted (Russel, 2011). In this particular research, the fact that the researcher conducted the study within society he belongs to the familiarity and clear understanding of the culture and social value of Dessie town society allows raise relevant social enquiry in accordance with the proposed ethical considerations.

In this research there are very sensitive issues especially regarding deported returnee issues that they wouldn't dare to be exposed to public. Rape and sexual abuse are the main sensitive issue that imposes a big psychological and physical impact on the victims. Subjects of this research were therefore informed of the objective of the research in the language they understand. They were also made aware that the knowledge obtained from this study will be of great value in contributing to the efforts to solve their problem on the study dealing with. The participants were also informed that whatever information gathered from them will be anonymously put in the research report and their names and any other indentifying details will never be revealed in any publication of the results of this study. The confidentiality and privacy of subjects was maintained by the researcher. Finally the research made clear for the informants that

participation in the study is voluntary and they are free to withdraw and discontinue their participation in the research at any time without prejudice.

The identity of the informants in this research has been kept anonymous for those participants who didn't want to disclose their identity and I used pseudo- names in the analysis of the interviews. However, 14 informants expressed their willingness to disclose their name on the study, but the rest were refused and asked me to use pseudonym. However the real name of each interviewee is replaced with pseudonym for their safety and protecting the participants' identity. During FGDS, 6 of deported women returnees at first agreed to participate, but later they declined after arrangement was set. Before the interview not only me but also other officials including mr. Sheferaw told about the purpose of research and almost all accepted the interview proposal. Their wish was their problem heard by government and its stake holders and these organs tries to solve their problem especially related to unemployment. I didn't give any incentives due to absence of money.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Findings

In this chapter, the findings of the study are presented. The findings are organized under 8 sections which are categorized based on the major research questions of this study. The sections are reasons for choosing illegal way of migration; the challenges of deported women and girls in their journey to KSA; experiences of deported returnees in the destination country, challenges and opportunities after return, impact of deportation on family and government; the deportees' opinion to re-migration, assess the support of government and its stakeholders in the views of deported returnees' ;evaluation of the support of government, NGOS, religious institutions, Dessie town Anti-Trafficking Council and communities; and finally evaluation on the New Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016 regarding for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls and for the minimization of human trafficking. In order to illustrate some points, direct quotations from the transcribed data are presented.

4.1 Description of participants of the study

The in- depth interview participants were between the ages of 21 up to 29 years whereas the FGDs participants were between the ages 20 to 36 years. Thus, the group was diverse in terms of age. In terms of religion, among the 35 participants, 11 of them are orthodox Christians, the rest 24 are Muslims. In terms of year of residence in Saudi Arabia, the deported returnee women and girls stay ranged from one to twelve years. From the following the table from number 1 up to number 10, participants were shared about their life experiences directly in depth interview whereas the rest participants were shared their life experience through FGDS that conducted for three times.

The following table shows the socio-demographic variables of the deported returnees' women.

Table 4: Socio demographic information of in-depth interviewees of deported women and girls

| Returned women and girls (pseudonym) | Age | Marital status | Religion | Educational level | Year of stay in Saudi Arabia |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Semira | 29 | Single | Muslim | 12 th completed | 12 years |
| Zeyneba | 21 | Widow | Muslim | 7 th grade | 2years and 5 months |
| Zerthun | 28 | Single | Muslim | 10+2 | 5 years |
| Nejat | 25 | Married | Muslim | No education | 2 years |

| | | | | | |
|---------|----|---------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Merema | 23 | Single | Muslim | 7 th grade | 2 years and 8 months |
| Zehara | 28 | Married | Muslim | 10 th grade | 6 years |
| Amira | 25 | Single | Muslim | 10 th completed | 5 years |
| Alemete | 27 | Married | Muslim | 10 education | 2 years and 6 months |
| Mehret | 28 | Single | Orthodox | 9 th grade | 2 years |
| Ekerem | 28 | Married | Muslim | 10 th completed | |

Table5:Socio-demographic information of FGDs participants

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Muluwork | 23 | Single | Orthodox | 10 th completed | 2 years |
| Lela | 25 | Married | Muslim | 10+1 | 5 years and 22 days |
| Nema | 24 | Single | Muslim | 4 th grade | 1 year and 6 months |
| Zebeba | 28 | Married | Muslim | 9 th grade | 1 year |
| Mentehab | 28 | Single | Muslim | No education | 2 years |
| Sable | 21 | Single | Orthodox | 10+3 | 2 years |
| Fozeya | 28 | Single | Muslim | 12 th completed | 1 years and 8 months |
| Tablet | 28 | Divorced | Orthodox | 10 th completed | 2 years |
| Yeshe | 29 | Window | Muslim | No education | 5 years |
| Burtukan | 36 | Married | Orthodox | 12 th completed | 5 years |
| Tigist | 23 | Single | Orthodox | 10 th completed | 2 years |
| Mulunesh | 22 | Single | Muslim | No education | 6 years and 3 months |
| Selwa | 32 | Married | Muslim | No education | 3 years |
| Meseret | 27 | Single | Orthodox | Diploma | 4 years |
| Zebura | 26 | Single | Muslim | 6 th grade | 2 years and 3 months |
| Hawlet | 28 | Window | Muslim | No education | 3 years |
| Soifiya | 27 | Single | Muslim | 8 th grade | 2 years |
| Kedija | 29 | Single | Muslim | Diploma | 4 years |
| Thehay | 28 | Single | Orthodox | No education | 3 years |
| Hyat | 25 | Single | Muslim | No education | 1 year and 8 months |
| Mekedes | 20 | Single | Orthodox | 9 th grade | 2 years and 4 months |
| Askale | 28 | Window | Orthodox | 8 th grade | 1 years and 10 months |
| Ansha | 21 | Single | Muslim | 7 th grade | 3 years and 4 months |
| Ager | 34 | Divorced | Orthodox | No education | 5 years |

Table 6: Profiles of key informants

| Name | Educational back ground | Status |
|------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Mr.Demeke | BA | Head of Dessie town Technical and vocational office |
| Mr.Dereje | BA | Head of Dessie town Trade and Transport office |
| Miss Mesaye | BA | Head of Dessie town Women and Children office |
| Commander Dereje | BA | Chief of Dessie town Police office |
| Mr.Assefaw | BA | Coordinator of Dessie town Labor and social Affairs office |
| Mr.Tesfaye | MA | Head of Hope Enterprise Dessie branch |
| Mr.Endeshaw | MA | Coordinator of EECNCES-DASSC |
| Mr.Mohamed | BA | Coordinator of Women And children in Amhara Development Association |
| Mr.Brehanu | BA | Coordinator of Engender Health Dessie branch |
| Mr.Awol | MA | Head of Organization of Social Services |
| Abot Tsege | | Priest in Dessie Orthodox church |
| Priest Belete | | Priest in Dessie Orthodox church |
| Shek Hussen | | Religious leader of Muslim religion |
| Shek Ahmed | | Religious leader of Muslim religion |
| Mr.Hailu | | Father of Seble |
| W/ro Semira | | Mother of Merema |
| W/ro Athede | | Mother of Mehret |
| Mr.Seid | | Father of Zebura |
| W/ro Zewde | | Mother of Hayat |
| W/ro Zenet | | Mother of Zebeba |

4.2 Reasons for Choosing Illegal Way of Migration

In this section the data collected through in depth interviews and FGDs are presented based on four themes. This includes financial problems; influence of family, brokers and peer who lives in Ethiopia and KSA; eagerness to get a lot of money or salary in the destination country and awareness problem about illegal and legal way of migration. These themes were repeatedly identified by the deported returnees as factors for their interest to choose illegal way of migration.

4.2.1 Financial Problems

Under this theme the research participants mentioned the following reasons for their choice to illegal way of migration like inadequate income of their families and deported returnees by themselves. In addition, the absence of income or resource also forced them to choose illegal way of migration.

Related to inadequate income of her families, Zebeba says:

My father and mother are daily labors. They have 5 children including me. Our life was very miserable. They could not feed the whole children. One day, during the dinner time, the whole families gathered and discussed how to change our hand- to- mouth life. Then, we decided to send one of the child. I expressed my willingness to go the KSA. At the moment we haven't any amount of money. In the next day my father borrowed 4000 ETB from his uncle. However, this amount of money was not enough to go legally. Then I decided to go illegally and to process my journey and contacted the brokers who send people to KSA. Then I delivered 4000ETB for the broker and hold 500ETB for myself .I arrived in the KSA by crossing the borders of Djibouti and Yemen through a hardship. If I had enough amount of money, I would have migrated legally. However, due to the absence of adequate amount of money, I chose illegal way of migration. After 1 year, I was deported to my country empty handed. However, I paid the debt that I borrowed.

In like manner, Nema indicated that due to her family's financial problem, she could not afford to migrate legally; as a result she chose illegal way of migration. To arrange for her journey, her families sold the only one cow they had and she gave the money for illegal broker.

Related to financial problem of those deported women and girls expressed their views as follow;

Selwa mentioned that,

I had 3 children before I went to the KSA and my husband died before 4 years. He was the source of income within the household. After he died, the income was completely stopped. As a result, I couldn't match the expense of my children. The money that I got from the café could not cover my children's daily costs so I decided to go the KSA...and left my country. Then I gave the guardianship of my children to my mother. At that time, I have only 5000 ETB and this amount of money was not enough to go legally, as a result I chose illegal way of migration and contact with the broker. Finally the broker arranged the journey.... and left my country. At that time, to migrate legally... the person should have at least 8000 ETB.

Similarly, Zeyeba also illegally migrated because her husband was a daily labor. She was also a daily labor especially making 'injera' around 3 homes and got 360 ETB per month. They also paid house rent 300ETB every month. Their income could not cover the whole costs. Then she discussed with her husband about her idea related to illegal migrant to the KSA and without any reservation; her husband expressed his willingness. Then she borrowed 5000 ETB from her aunt and she left the country illegally. To process her journey, she contacted a broker who was placed in Bati through mobile phone and the broker accepted her request. Then she paid 80 birr and went to Logia (a town in Afar region) through Isuzu car, when she reached in Logia with her relatives, the broker informed her about the 2nd broker's behavior and about the safe journey they will face.

The 2nd broker held 25 illegal migrants and passed the Afar desert for 6 days on their feet. He received 1300ETB birr for each person and placed them at Basaso in northern Somalia. After 3 days, the broker received 3000ETB birr from each illegal migrant and has shown them the road to KSA. After 3 days, day and night journey, they reached in KSA and lived as illegal migrant, however she returned after 2 years and 5 months by deportation. When she told her life story, her tears were falling from her eyes.

During FGDs Askale,Ager,Tsehay,Mekedes,Zebura and Mesert expressed the reason to chose illegal way of migration was due to their financial problem.

In general, the main factor that forced to chose illegal way of migration was financial problem when compared to other factors as expressed by most of the in-depth interviewees and FGDs research participants.

4.2.2 Peer, Family and Broker Influences

Reasons to migrate illegally under this theme are: peer influence, family influence and broker influence. All of the influence came from who lives in KSA and in Ethiopia. Related with the influence of peer; Muluwork expressed her opinion as follows:

Tigist and I are close friends. After we completed grade 10th our result was not enough to join preparatory school. Then we decided to left Ethiopia and work in the KSA as domestic workers. Even though Tigist has the opportunity to go legally, the influence of me forced her to migrate illegally because I convinced her how to reach KSA and the luxurious life that we led in the KSA. Finally, Tigist accepted my ideas without any reservation and we left the country as illegal migrant. However, we faced different problems during our journey and after we arrived in the destination country.

Tigist expressed positively by shaking her head about the narration related to the reason that they left their country to the KSA.

Similarly, the influence of family on children to go outside of Ethiopia has been expressed by Sofiya as follows:

I have a boy friend in the KSA... he left Ethiopia through illegal way. He expressed about his eagerness to live with me in the KSA. He always phoned and told the luxurious life that we will lead in the KSA. In deed I trusted him and became eager to live with him. After 1 month, he sent money for the purpose of my journey. Finally, I left my country by plane. According to the KSA law, I was illegal migrant and faced different abuses from my employer. Finally, I was deported empty handed because my employer withheld my salary due to unknown reason.

Tablet expressed her experience of peer and family influences as follows:

My best friend was living in the KSA, whereas I lived here with my child and my mother. Our income was generated from small land farm. The income that was generated from

the land was not enough to cover our daily costs. After she came from the KSA...she always come to our houses and saw our miserable life. Then she told about the salary, food situation... in general she expressed the way of life positively and proposed us the idea to work in the KSA before she left Ethiopia. Then I agreed because I saw she constructed a beautiful house for her families. In addition, I also wish to change our miserable life and construct a beautiful house for my mother. She also always phoned every 15th day and insisted me to come in to the KSA. My mother also forced me to go to the KSA and change their way life. Finally, I decided to go illegally because my best friend insisted me to come illegally by sharing her experience... I know she went to the KSA through illegal way. In addition, I have only some amount of money that could not afford to process the journey through legally way. Finally, I migrated illegally through Afar region.

Ansha also spoke about the peer influence as follows:

It is only me in the village; every girl went to Saudi Arabia and some of them are sending money for their families. My neighbor who comes from KSA brings, lots of clothes lots of jewelry and dolls for her children and families... her family even built a modern brick house with beautiful painting. When I saw all these conditions, even if my parents do not want me to go, I wanted to live in the KSA. After she came from the KSA we established best relationship. She always talks positively about her life in the KSA and encouraged me to go the KSA. She also insisted me to go illegally by sharing her life experience. Finally, I went to the KSA through illegal way to bring money and beautiful materials for my family. I paid 5000 ETB for the broker.

Merema express the influence of family as follows:

My sister is sixteen years old when she migrated to the KSA. It is me who want her to go because she is a very responsible and strong girl in the family. Within 2 years, she completely changed our life and bought a mill for herself in our kebele. She always was nagging me to come to the KSA by sharing her life experience. She also told me the broker's name and his mobile phone number. Based on her idea, I contacted the broker and he arranged my journey and I went to the KSA through illegal way of migration. The

payment for the broker has already been paid by my sister. As she told to me she has already sent 5000 ETB by his bank account from the KSA. However, I was not successful unlike my sister. I came to my country empty handed within 2 years and 8 months.

Alemete said:

My husband has been plowing other people's land for share ...our life was in terrible condition. He worked by travelling from Dessie town to Dessie Zuria woreda and worked much but gains less. We do not have our own land to plough. Our parents are poor and they do not have any spare land for us. It becomes difficult to feed ourselves and our two children. My husband insisted me to go to KSA and make money to change the family's life... at the beginning I refused...but later I accepted his ideas because I believed our life could not change unless I went to the KSA. Finally, I decided to go to the KSA and change my families' terrible life. Then I went to the KSA through illegally way and paid 5000 ETB for the broker by borrowing money from Amhara Credit and Saving Institution. The institution held our house as a mortgage.

Selwa spoke about the influence of broker as follows:

I know one broker who was my neighbor...he always said, "don't waste your time by drinking coffee...change your life and your family's life....I sent over 60 women and girls and they could be change their life...if you bring 4000 ETB I will arrange the journey...".Then I thought about it many times and finally I decided to migrate to change the life of my families...then I gave 4000 ETB for him and left my country through illegally.

To sum up, the influence of families is greater than peers' and brokers' influences that were expressed by most of the research participants.

4.2.3 Eagerness to get a lot of Money

This is also a theme which appears under the reason for choosing illegally migration.

Amira says:

My families were very poor and they have 5 children including me. All of us were dependant on the income of our father. My father works as a guard for one enterprise and earns a monthly salary around 600 ETB. Since our home is too far from the town my father incurred a cost around 150 birr for transport purpose. Then I planned to go the KSA and sent money for my families and change their life..... I have my best friend who led luxurious life in Ethiopia after she came the KSA. She has beautiful house and car in Dessie town. She went to the KSA illegally. She advised me “if you go to KSA illegally, you could get a lot of money because you can change the work place at any time and the employers also want illegal migrant not to be accountable when the employee left their home”, Based on her advice I went to the KSA illegally in order to get enough amount of money.... of course I got enough amount of money that could change my families’ life. However, you always lived by hiding yourself from police and lived with fear. In addition if you are illegal migrant, the employer didn’t consider that you are human beings.

Similarly, Seble expressed her opinion as follows:

I completed 10+3 in the field of construction. Even though I was graduated in the field of construction, I didn’t get any job and sat at home without any work. I was feeling ideal. I haven’t enough amount of money to process my journey legally because I was dependant on the income of my brother. In addition, I heard about illegal migrant could got a lot of money compared to legal migrant. Then I decided to go illegally and planned to collect enough amount of money within 2 years and returned back to my home. Then I went to the KSA through illegal way and lived as an illegal migrant. Even though, I got a lot of money, my female employer only gave the salary of 1 year....I didn’t sue her because I was illegal migrant.

Similarly, Meheret said:

My sister left her country through legal way and worked in the KSA for 2 years. She got only 700 Riyal per month. On the other hand, before 3 years my aunt left the country through illegally way and got a salary of 1500 Riyal per month. After understating, the big salary difference that exists between both ways of migration, I chose illegal way of migration and left my country through illegal way. At that moment my focus was only to collect enough amount of money in order to change my family's life,...I didn't see those challenges that will be faced by being an illegal migrant in the destination country.

Nejat discussed:

I worked in one restaurant in Dessie town and I was over loaded and work day and night. However, the payment that I got was only 700 ETB per month...this amount of money didn't cover my monthly costs. I was fed up due to the over loaded work. I was always thinking about my life, and it didn't make sense. Then I decided to go to the KSA in order to change my scary life..... I had information about mobile illegal domestic workers that they could get a lot of money when compared to legal migrant. By holding this information, I went to the KSA on my foot through Afar Regional State.... I experienced a scary and terrible life. I got 500 Riyal per month though I worked the whole chores within the house. Before I deported, I sent the whole amount of money for my families... and finally returned to my country empty-handed because of the deportation. When I came here, my families didn't deposit any amount of money..... I was carried.... my initial dream was not successful.

To sum up, most of the participants expressed good salary was paid especially to those mobile illegal domestic workers though they experienced many challenges.

4.2.4 Awareness Problem

In relation to awareness problem Semira expressed as follows:

My families were middle income. I was also coffee retailer before I left Ethiopia.... I got enough amount of profit from the sold coffee. I had along dream to visit Mecca through Hajji and at the same time to live in the KSA. To fulfill my dream, I moved to Mecca in

the name of religious pilgrimage by Hajji. In my view performing the journey through Hajji and living in the country was legal, however according to the KSA laws, I was an illegal migrant.

Mulunesh described about the awareness problem as follows:

My families were farmers and their life was hand to mouth. Where my mother passed away, I dropped out of school at grade 7 because my father alone could not feed his children including me. To be honest, for one month we didn't eat our breakfast. Consequently, I migrated to Kemese which is far 70 kms from Dessie town to support my poor family and I worked as a house maid with average salary for 2 years. Then I sent money to my father every month. To process my journey to the KSA, I placed 300 ETB from my salary. In my view, processing the journey through illegal way is faster than legal way of migration. Then I decided to go the KSA and I went to the KSA through Logia and paid 5000 ETB for the broker. However, my thought was wrong because I evaluated legal way of migration is faster than illegal way of migration.

Similarly Hayat express as follows:

I came from rural area in Wegede woreda which is found in South Wollo zone. I didn't get the chance of education because my families didn't know well about the importance of education rather they wished to brought money and change their lives. They forced me to go Dessie town and after 1 month I went to Dessie and worked as a housemaid in 3 houses. I worked day and night without any break... my salary was not attractive... life treats me always similarly. Then I decided to migrate to the KSA. At that time I haven't any idea about the difference between legal and illegal way of migration. In my view, all way of migration is legal... before I deported from the KSA, I thought I was regarded as a legal migrant sine my journey was conducted by plane.

In general, this reason was not raised by the research participants rather only 5 of them raised it from the whole participants. As the number shows that it is the least factor to choose illegal way of migration to the KSA that expressed by the research participants.

4.3 The Challenges of Deported Returnees in their Journey to the KSA

Illegal migrants faced different challenges during their journey until they reached in the KSA. Four themes are included under this cluster. Rape and sexual abuse, water food and shelter problems, sickness and health related problems, and emotional and physical abuse are expressed by the research participants as points of experience during their journey from Ethiopia to the KSA.

4.3.1 Rape and sexual abuse

The research participants described such experience in the following way:

Mehert described about the cause of her experience of being raped as follows:

My father died when I was a child and my father was the bread winner of the family. Then, I was supposed to work as a sexual commercial worker. The income that I got was divided for me and for my family.... that served to cover our daily expenses. Through time I was addicted to alcohol drinks and drugs including khat. Finally, I didn't cover my daily and family expense from my scary work. Then I decided to migrate. To process my journey, I contacted the brokers who send people to the KSA. The broker I met said that I had to stay in Yemen for 2 weeks and he will send me to the KSA afterwards. When I reached in Yemen, the broker kept all of us in a single small room... then, the broker asked me to have sex with him but I was reluctant. Then he holds my hands and pushed me to fall on the mattress... then he put off his trousers and fight with me to have sex...I was shouting, however no one comes to me. Finally, he put off my dress and raped me with full of his force....I was sick and wept all the night. I cursed myselfthanks to God, I was not pregnant.

Similarly, Hawlet expressed her experience as follows:

My husband died before 2 years. So it is becoming difficult for feeding my family and more; I only have two hector land which is not enough neither to build a house nor plowing to feed my family. In addition, the rainy season is not providing enough rain to cultivate crops. Both my children are waiting my hand which is becoming unable to up bring them. Then I had no optionand I decided to migrate to the KSA to upbringing my children and to support my families. In order to process my journey I contacted a broker who lives around our kebele... then he also contacted us with another broker and

he has taken me in the border of Afar and Djibouti. The second broker gave all the 32 illegal migrants for the third broker. During the journey the numbers of women were 7 in number. In every occasion, he looks at me in different ways and talked to me.... In the 2nd day of our journey, he raped me in the middle of the night... though I tried to defend myself not to be raped. I only wept and kept quiet and felt as a useless person.

In like manner Tsehay speaks about the rape and sexual abuse as follows;

I never got the chance to go to school as my brothers do. After I came to Dessie town, and got hired as a domestic worker, I met a man who promised to marry me. But when I get pregnant, he denied the fetus is not his and left me...then, I went back to my village and stayed for 2 years... people say lots of bad things when I am around, I made myself and my poor mother feel bad and looked down. Then I decided to go the KSA. I left my son with my mother and came back to Dessie town. I was working as a domestic worker until I finished the process to go. Then I decided to migrate to the KSA and to arrange the journey process I contacted a broker who lives around our house. He contracted me with the second broker in Bati. After we passed the Ethiopian border... the third broker kissed me without my consent.... after 3 days he took me in the jungle and raped me. He was sexually abusing me until I reached in the border of Yemen and KSA. Not only me, but also other 2 beautiful women also got raped by the broker.... I cursed myself, my country also.

4.3.2 Food, Water and Shelter Problems

The research participants described such experience during their journey. Menetewabe speaks:

I came to Dessie town from Jamma woreda to live with my aunt. My aunt convinced my mother promising that she would provide for my education. I stayed one year in her home as a house maid. She only provided food and sleeping place... Sometimes she gave 200 ETB ... but she did never considered sending me to school though my first plan was to get education. I was sad and returned back to my birth place i.e. Jamma woreda. I told everything to my mother... she proposed to go the KSA and I accepted her idea without any reservation... Then she sold her 1 cow and 4 sheep and gave 4500 ETB for the broker. I got a broker in our kebele and he arranged to go illegally. I paid 4000 ETB for the broker. I held only 500 ETB. I bought 6 breads and 2 highlands from Logia town.

Those breads and highlands water only served for 3 days.... I reached in Yemen without water and food. Sometimes the male illegal migrants gave bread and water when they got. I was hungry and thirsty... I become sick and exhausted... I reached in the KSA with a terrible journey I didn't remember that occasion...

Ager also expressed about the food and water problems as follows:

I get up early in the morning before my employer, usually when it is dark, may be around 5 a.m.... I prepared breakfast for my employer, her son and her husband. Throughout the day, I clean the house, wash kitchen utensils and cloths, prepare coffee and other chores around the house. I sleep when everybody in the family goes to bed which is usually around 12:00pm. This way of life makes me fed up with. Finally i decided to illegal migrant to the KSA. I contacted with a broker and paid for him. Then we went to Logia through Bati town. When we went to Basaso, I was hungry and thirsty. I also was tired because the journey was every day and night. There was extremely hot weather. During the journey one woman died due to hunger and thirsty... I wept until I reached in the KSA by remembering the dead woman. At the middle of our journey I wished to return back to my country, but I was afraid to do that.

Ekram mentioned the shelter problem as follows:

Even though I completed grade 10, I was out of work and was idle. Then I decided to migrate to the KSA and I moved from Ethiopia up to KSA by the means of brokers. The journey continued on foot without food and water, especially I suffered a lot between Djibouti and Yemen. Until we reached Yemen and after we left Yemen.... due to the absence of shelter.... sometimes we slept within the forest and desert .We slept only for 4 or 5 hours... sometimes we moved in the midnight. The bad whether makes our journey too extremely terrible.

To sum up, during their journey the whole participants indicated that they faced the problems of hunger, thirsty and shelter. These are the common challenges of illegal migrants during the journey to the KSA.

4.3.3 Sickness and Health Related Problems

During the long journey, those illegal migrants faced different sickness and health related problems.

Zebura expressed the health problem as follow:

My parents always insulted and beaten me without any good reason. Since my life was unhappy, I ran away from Dessie town to Addis Ababa. I was hired as housemaid. After 6 months, I came to Dessie town ... Life in Dessie also treats me similarly. Finally, I decided to migrate to the KSA. Then I borrowed money from my best friend who had a small shop around 5000 ETB. I paid money for those brokers. During our journey in Yemen one night the broker came to me in a single room in Yemen and driven out other 5 women and then locked the door.... he raped me. I was afraid to know my health condition in the KSA. After one year, I was deported to Ethiopia Then I checked myself in Dessie hospital and I found that I was infected with HIV/AIDS. I wept day and night after I know my health problem... one day I planned to commit suicide myself, however through time I changed my mind related to suicide ... I blame myself because I had enough information about the challenges of illegal migrants they faced during their journey... now I lived with my mother...still now my mother didn't known about my problem... I hold it for myself... but now I am ready to tell about my problem. I told my life story in order to teach other fellow men and women who want to go through illegal way of migration.

Similarly Zehara expressed her sickness during the journey as follow:

I have completed grade 10 but the result could not allow me to join college. I have many neighbors who worked in the KSA and they sent money and improved their families' life. To improve my families' life, I decided to migrate to the KSA through illegal route. During our journey I was very sick due to bad headache... and I couldn't move. However, the broker didn't show any empathy rather beaten me on my leg by belt... and my leg quite badly got hurt ... I cried a lot...I had no any other option and follow them even though I was very sick... other migrants encouraged me to walk too fast I reached in the KSA after many troubles...I always remembered that terrible journey.

To sum up, most of the participants faced illness directly and indirectly, however I only narrate the story of 2 deported returnees as a sample.

4.3.4 Emotional and Physical abuse

The research participants expressed their journey was full of stress, intimidation and threat.

Askale described her experience:

I went to the KSA illegally after an agreement was made with my father. He gave me 5000 ETB... I went to the KSA to fulfill my father's wishes though my plan was to complete my education level up to grade 10. During our journey, those brokers punished me without any good reason. They also punished when I was lag behind compared to other illegal migrant during our journey. The brokers wanted to run the whole migrants but I couldn't run in that hot weather. Sometime they slapped me... They also had beaten me with a stick. When they bit me, I cried and cursed my life.

Similarly, Nema expressed as follows:

I went illegally to the KSA due to my weak educational performance. All brokers during our journey insulted me by saying "stupid", "thief", "poor" and other similar words. Not only me but also other illegal migrants were also insulted by those brokers. As the result of their insulting words I was emotionally disturbed. Still now those three words always came to my mind. Indeed, I was not stupid and thief as to their expression, but I was still poor because I am deported to my country empty handed.

Zerthun speaks the physical abuse as follow:

My families were poor; in order to change their life I went to the KSA through illegal way. I cried during my journey. The brokers sometimes slapped me with belt ...at the moment my face completely changed.

In general, almost all of the participants' mentioned insulting was one of the common challenges during their journey. In addition they also expressed it was minor challenge compared with other challenges.

4.4 The Experience of Deported Returnees in the Destination Country

The experience presented under 5 themes. These are: poor working and living conditions, food problem, sexual, emotional and physical abuse, lack of freedom of movement, and deprivation of health services.

4.4.1 Poor Working and Living Conditions

Issues raised by the research participants are over loaded work, absence of connection with families, no day off or no leisure time, withholding of salary, and denial of salary. Except, Anger, Askale, Kedija and Zebura, the rest 31 participants described such experience negatively.

Tigist described about her Working and living condition and salary as follow:

I lived and worked in the KSA for 3 years and I was over loaded with work because I had to work in my employer's relatives also. I slept only 4 up to 5 hours in a day. Sometimes I can't even sleep because the whole families came at any time to my bed room and ordered me different tasks. I did at any time whatever they ordered... they didn't consider that I am human being. They order me to work even when I was too ill to do so. In addition, due to unknown reason, she [owner] always deducted 100 up to 200 Riyal from my salary in every month.

Similarly Zeyneba expressed the working condition as follow:

I wake up at five in the morning and work until 1pm and 2pm in the mid- night; sometimes I also work without any rest. I didn't sleep when different guests came to visit my employers and their children. Especially in the Romdan fasting season, I couldn't sleep because the type of food staff prepared was more than 10. No matter how late I work the previous night, I must begin work by five in the morning in the next day.

Zerthun similarly expressed:

I was hired first for cleaning purpose for my employer's home but later my female employer ordered me to clean her 2 relatives' houses. She received money from both and paid my salary every month.... this implies that I worked for her without any payment. Even though I was hired for cleaning purpose for 700 Riyal, I worked all household

chores like ironing, vacuuming, dusting, washing carpets, making beds, tidying, looking after children, shopping at the local store.... in general the whole house chores.

Similarly, we can look at what Mekedes said regarding working and living conditions and her salaries:

My employer forced me to work day and night and I did as to her request. I haven't any rest. I was working for 2 years. She gave only the salaries of 1 year and 2 months, but the remaining 8 months' salary was withheld by my female employer in order not to terminate my employment contract. Since I was tired, I left her home and get hired in another house. After 4 months the KSA government deported me to Ethiopia.

Like manner Merema expressed her working condition as follow:

...the broker has taken me by saying the number of families are 5. However, when I reached in their house and I counted them.... they are 9 in number. I didn't get any additional payment. Through time the work load was arduous when the number of families' interest also increase. Finally, I left the house and get hired another house whose family members were small in size.

Foziya stated her working condition:

I don't know the reason my female employer ordered me to wash a lot of cloths in my hand, though she had washing machine.... Then when she left to her work place, I reported it for the Ethiopian Embassy and the Embassy's officials came after 4 days... Then, they ordered to wash me cloths by using washing machine. Of course, she did as to their order, however, she always insulted and shouted at me. Finally, I was angry and left the house and lived in my friend's rented house.

Lela also speaks about the salary conditions:

I worked day and night with in the house of large family size. I worked with Bangladesh and Indian house maids for 2 years... when we compared other countries employees, the Ethiopian migrants are active and loyal.... however our salary are not greater than 700 Riyal whereas Indians, Bangladesh, Sirlankas house maids are paid 1500 Riyal. When you ask the employers' of the KSA, they wanted Ethiopian servants. However our salary

is too low. I think this is the problem of Ethiopian government and Ethiopian employment agencies. The Ethiopian government should work in the issue of salary.

Burtukan stated:

I went to the KSA through illegal way and got hired for 700 Riyal on monthly basis. I cleaned 8 rooms, preparing food, washing clothes for the whole 11 families. I slept only 3 hours a day... They considered me as an individual with absence of government or country Especially my female employer wake up me all the time while I was sleeping.

Alemete stated the working and salary condition as follow:

I was working day and night without any rest. I prepared food, cleaned house and other similar activities. I remember one day I was ironing my female employer's cloths... and I burnt one of her clothes. When she saw the burnt cloth, she insulted and beaten me. Finally, she gave me only 200 Riyal by calculating the price of burnt cloth and took 500 Riyal... to be honest I wanted to kill her but later I changed my mind.

Meseret speaks the living condition and salary as follows:

My female employer always suspect hesitate me that I have relation with her eldest child. Even though he always forced me to have sex with him, I was refusing. One day her eldest child came to my bed room... and forced me to have sex and I cried. His mother came to my bed room while hearing my scream When she came I tried to convince about the event ... however she didn't believe me. By holding my hands ...she has taken me to a class and locked the door with the aim of prohibiting me not to contact with other domestic workers and the rest of the families. Within a day she gave me one bread with a piece of rice for my launch time only, she isolated me for 6 days by locking the door... She also denied my salary. Finally, I escaped from my employer's house ... and I began to work as a house maid by renting a house with my sister.

Mehert speakers

I was working in the KSA for 2 years .My employer did not give me money for 6 months. When I asked her to give me my salary... she just ignored me without any good reason. Because I am an illegal migrant, I could not accuse her. I didn't want to remember what happened when she denied my 6 month salaries.

Tibelt express about the salary as follow:

I worked in my female employer's house for 2 years and she my salary for 2 years and when I asked her ... she replied that she will give me when I go to my country. From my salary she bought cloths which cost 500 Riyal and one day my female employer sent 1000 Riyal for my families. The rest money was kept in to her account. Before I got deported, I was told about the KSA government position towards illegal migrants and politely asked her to give me my salaries ... However she was reluctant to give my salaries.... and I came to my country empty handed.

On the other hand, Ager expressed about the working condition as follow:

My employers have shown me sympathy. I worked in the KSA similarly with my country. When I was in Ethiopia I was working until the middle of the night in one restaurant and similarly I worked in the KSA until the mid night. In the KSA I ate until my stomach gets full. The payment was too low in Ethiopia when compared to the KSA. In general the working condition was good for me.

Askale, Zebura and Kedja also expressed similarly with Ager's experiences or views.

To sum up, the presence of over work load is the major challenge in the KSA as expressed by most of the research participants during the in-depth interviews and FGDs. This challenge is common when compared to the challenges that are grouped under this theme.

4.4.2 Food situation

Regarding to food situation, except Ager, Zebura, Kedja, Askale, Ansha and Hawlet, the rest research participants expressed in one way or another that they were suffering from deprivation of food. We can say almost all those interviewees and those participants in the FGDs expressed the problem of food shortage and other food problems while they were working in the KSA.

In relation to food problem, Mluwork said:

In the KSA I stayed for 2 years and my employers have 6 children and I was the only house maid in the house ...I was working day and night. However, my employer gave me food only during dinner time.... sometimes if she has shown empathy.... gave me breakfast and launch. Due to the absence of enough amount of food, I faced health problems. Since I was hungry throughout the day, when I got food at the dinner time, I felt pain. Sometimes I renounced eating the food after I ate a little amount of food due to my pain.

Concerning the food situation, Zeyba expressed:

“The whole families ate different type of food and fruits; however my employer gave me some rice with a loaf of bread. I always eat rice; gradually I came to hate rice and finally I ate only a loaf of bread...it couldn't satisfy my hunger.”

Similarly Semira expressed as follow: “I worked as a cleaner in one house for 2 years in the KSA. Most of the time my employers gave me the leftovers of the foods... due to the this, I was sick many times but get cured by taking different medicines.”

Burtukan speaks:

My employers forced me to drink juices which were both expired and non- expired.... In order to survive my life I was forced to drink those justices... sometimes I was sick. Thanks to the Lord, I came to my country well and safe. Still now I dislike whatever types of juices.

Zebeba expressed about the food situation: “If my employer quarreled with me... she punished me by denying food... I didn't want to remember the life that I passed in the KSA.”

Fozya narrates her story related to food situation as follow:

I worked for an old woman for 3 months.... and she was nice to me. After she passed away, her daughter has taken me as a house maid and things become completely changed. I worked day and night; however, I didn't have anything to eat. The couple was I think eating in hotels and they did not bring any food to their home. I became weak through days and finally got sick. When I asked them to give me food, they gave expired food and

juice. I refused to eat and drink.... they always beaten me until my hand was broken. Finally, the KSA government deported me because I was an illegal migrant and returned back within 1 year and 8 months. I brought only 2000 Riyal to my families.

Ekram speaks about the food situation as follow:

My employer ordered me to work day and night, however she was always making me to be starved. She ordered me always in the afternoon to clean her mother-in-law who lives in the same building. I always clean the house to get something to eat for survival. Her mother-in-law gave always some rice after I cleaned her house....four months passed in this condition and finally managed to escape after working for more than a year without getting paid. Finally, the KSA government ordered us to leave the country and I beg her to give the money.... however she shouted at me and was reluctant to give my salary.... I was deported to my country empty handed.

Amira expressed the food situation as follows:

I worked as a domestic worker in the house whose family members were 8 in number. I worked day and night without any rest. I always wash dishes and plates after they ate. One day, I broke the plates while washing dishes and plates. As a result, of those broken plates, my female employer denied me food for 3 days as a punishment. I sustained my life by drinking water. I didn't forget that event.

To sum up, half of the research participants expressed that they faced directly and indirectly food problem in the KSA through denial of food, provision of expired food and juices, and also leftover food, and the fact that they have been given always one type of food. These problems finally brought health related problems on the deported women and girls.

4.4.3 Sexual, Emotional and Physical Abuse

Under this theme the research participants experienced rape, assault, insult and sexual harassment.

Hawlet describes her experience:

The employer's son was always nagging me ... one day all the family members went out for recreation purpose but he was at home and asked me to have sex with him, but I

refused.... finally he raped me... I cried a lot but no one helped me because there was no any person in the house. After he raped me, he forced me to go to the kitchen and pulled out a big knife and held it against my breast. He said “if you tell to any one, I will kill you...” I was scared... I hate myself since being an illegal migrant I didn't tell to any person....I was also raped during the journey to the KSA.

Similarly, Lela expressed the sexual abuse she experienced as follows:

My employer's husband was rude. He frequently said, “I will give you 50,000 riyal if you have sex with me” however, no matter what he said, I refused to have sex. Finally he forced me and raped me. I didn't tell to any one... I only went and kept quiet ...I cursed myself.

Yeshe expressed her physical abuse as follow:

My employer without any good reasons insulted me.... one day she came to my sleeping room and tried to kill me by holding my throat, however I forcefully pushed her and went to the main road and got Ethiopians who gave shelter. After one week I changed place of work.

Similarly Mentewab expressed as follow:

My male employer came to me to have sex with me, but his wife saw him and started to fight her husband ... and then she turned on me. Then she beat me with a big stick and threw a knife at me. I left the house empty handed.... and never went back.

Zerthun expressed the cause of her rape and physical abuse as follows:

I went illegally to the KSA ... my employer denied food and never allowed me to contact through phone to my family. One day without any good reason, she came to my bed room and knocked and I opened the door.... and I saw her hold boiling water and poured it on to my hand which resulted in severe wound. I think her intention was to disfigure my face and to discourage imagined or actual sexual attention of her husband I was not entitled to get medical treatment and finally I escaped from my employer. Then, the police caught me and arrested me... I spent approximately 3 months in prison which was horrific. I was psychologically traumatized. One day, one police officer called me to his office....., after 10 minutes, he took me one single room which was dark... then he raped

me and I cried.... nobody helped me. I hold it as a secret until now. Finally, I was deported from the prison office to Ethiopia.

Tigist speaks the physical abuse as follows:

My duty was a bit harder than the rest of the maids in the house. My duty was to wash cloths, cleaning the house and taking care of the kids. I didn't eat properly. At the end of the day, the woman got angry on me because her child has fallen on the floor. She has beaten me severely until my face is covered by blood. When she bits me, I was screaming. Then, I decided to escape before she killed me and then I run in the dark... I don't know where to go ... what I know is I have to run to save my life. Then I got hired in one restaurant and worked for 3 months. After 3 months KSA government deported me to Ethiopia without money and clothes.

Sofiya expressed the cause of her emotional abuse as follows:

Every day I started work at 4a.m in the morning and work until 12 pm or 1am in the mid night... I was always getting tried. I had to do a lot of house chores ... I cooked many types of foods within a day.... sometimes I had fallen on the floor due to my bad headache. She always insulted me. One day my female employer's insulted me in English language "you are poor! Dirty! Give this exploded food for your mother..." I cried a lot because she insulted not only my mother but also my country. I was emotionally disturbed still now with the phrase "you are poor! Dirty! Give it to your mother" always came to my mind and upset me.

Similarly, Bartukan expressed:

My female employer has been always suspicious of any sexual relation with her husband. She always insulted me for minor mistakes and ridicules me based on appearance or skin color. She shouted at me not to touch her television, refrigerator and other precious materials after she ordered me to do something from these materials. In addition she gave me food from their left over foods... she also set a aside cup, spoon and plate for me that I could use to have my meals.... which is kept separately in my bed room... her action was emotionally distributing me because I believe all of us are human beings and created equal.

Similarly, Meseret expressed the emotional abuses as follow:

My female employer always appreciated my physical appearance and beautifulness. When she wants to ridicule and belittle me... she said “you are prostitute”. I cried when she insulted me. To be honest, still now I haven’t done sex with anyone. Sometimes to punish me, she denied food.... when I was hungry, I bought bread with my own money...but she said “thief”. These hurtful words made me to be up-set and cursed myself.

Nema discussed about the cause of her disability as follows:

I worked day and night without any break... my female employer was always nagging and beating me without any good reason. Her children also insulted me that make me hurtful. She also punished me by denial of food and my salary. She always locked behind the outdoor. Finally, I was desperate; one day I planned to escape by using the back window.... when my female employer left the home, I was jumping from the building at the window ...When I fall, I couldn’t move, after one hour I stood up and went to Ethiopian Embassy even though they didn’t help me. I hide myself in the rented houses’ of my aunt and her friends. I couldn’t get medical treatment because I had no any residence or work permits. Due to the problem, I was partial disabled. Finally, I was deported empty handed and lose my body... After I came to Ethiopia, I got medical treatment by the help of my family, but I could not get cure.... now I moved by the help of big stick (crunch).

In general, the whole research participants one way or another faced either sexual abuse or physical abuse or emotional abuses, or they faced the whole problems. On the other hand, all of the participants mentioned that they faced emotional abuse because of hurtful insults from their employers.

4.4.4 Lack of the Freedom of Movement

Almost all of the participants expressed about the problems related with freedom of movement. To mentioned few; Ansha said that the only way she could get out of the house was if she went with her employers to care their children in recreation areas. In any other means she couldn’t move from the house.

Similarly, Tibelete said

I couldn't move anywhere from the house I worked day and night within a closed door... even my clothes were bought by the wishes of my female employer. Usually the cloths that she bought might be too small or two big ... and the cloths are useless for me. Then I put it in my suit case and sent it to my families.

In relation to the freedom of movement Zehara says:

Even though my employers liked me... they restricted my freedom of movement. The only chance that I had was for shopping purpose with my employer.... I couldn't move alone. They didn't allow me to take a rest every 15th day.

Similarly Muluwork, discussed as follows:

Before I left Ethiopia, I heard about the presence of rest time every 15th day by the good will of the employer. I came to the KSA by expecting the rest time or day off. However, my employer didn't permit me to leave from the house. In addition, I have no day offs at all... life treats me always the same. I worked for 2 years in one home and I couldn't get any leave permission.

Foziya speaks:

Before I left my country, I had the habit of moving from one house to another families' or neighbors house for working and recreation purpose.... on the other hand, when I came to the KSA, my employer did not allow me to leave the compound except when it is part of their household chores. To attend religious ceremony, my employer used to give permission for me. Except for these conditions, I was confined in the house.

To sum up, almost all of the deported returnee participants did not have the freedom of movement as they wished; their freedom of movement was highly restricted. Few of them moved with their employers for shopping and child caring purpose. Only 6 participants expressed about the presence of rest time or day off in every 15th day that is used for greeting time with their families or friends. In general we can say that there was the absence of freedom of movement in the KSA.

4.4.5 Health Service and Health Conditions

The research participants experienced health related problems in their work place. Lack of medication, delaying of treatment and stress are the main problems expressed by the research participants.

In relation to health condition, Tigist said:

I had a bad headache... and sometimes I fall down while I was working different types of job day and night. When I fall down, my employers' were not giving any medication or help but thanks to God... I stood up by myself. In my view, they considered me as animal, not as human being.

Similarly Lela said:

I had pain in my head and ears.... then my employer took me to a medical center... the doctor told to me that I was stressed and my ears were also injured... and he advised me to take rest. In my view my ear was injured due to my employer's repeated shouting at me and assaulted my ear.... still now I feel pain on my ear... to talk with me, you should have to be louder.

Foziya described her health condition in the following way:

I worked day and night without any rest. My employer always insulted, shouted and beaten me.... so that I was always stressed. One day I beg my employer to take me to hospital, but she refused.... then I decided to cure my life and went to my uncle's rented house. Then he took me to hospital ... and the medical examination has shown my health problem as related to mental problem and breast cancer. After hearing my health problem, I was shocked ... and then I decided to go my country. At the same time the government of KSA started to deport illegal migrants and I was also deported to my country within one week.... still now I have been taking different medicines and use holy water [tsebele] for the two health problems.

Similarly Amira speaks:

My female employer lived alone. I was afraid when I saw her. Not only her face but also her character seems like an addicted person. Sometimes she called me in her bed room and insisted me to use drug and to see sex films... however, I was always reluctant.

When I refused she insulted and had beaten me... I cried. Due to the bad smell of the drug, I was sick with headache.... sometimes I was vomiting. I have experienced a terrible life.

Likewise, Meseret expressed as follow:

Usually I feel pain on my stomach..... one day my employer gave me a medicine which was expired...after I read and threw it into toilet...she insulted me...I was surprised about Arabs and their thoughts towards Habeshas.

To sum up, in the KSA due to work overload and food problem, most of the participants expressed pain, and when they feel ill, they couldn't get immediate medication or completely refused them to take hospital. However, the most and common challenges expressed by the research participants under this them was absence of medication during illness.

4.5 The Challenges and Opportunities of Deported Women and Girls in the Life after Return

In this section, the research participants shared their experience about the challenges and opportunities they faced after return.

4.5.1 Challenges

Under this section, the challenges have to be presented thematically as listed below. The themes under this section included lack of support from government, NGOS, religious institutions and communities, unemployment, discrimination from the family and the community, poor health status, drug addiction, low monthly income and absence of suitable business area. Over half of the research participants expressed the main challenge after return was absence of job or being unemployment.

Meheret expressed her experience related to unemployment:

After I returned from the KSA, the Dessie City Administration promised to arrange jobs by providing working place and loan. However, I couldn't get any working place and loan as to their promising statement Due to un-known reason... only 3 friends of mine got working place. Now, I sit at home without job.

Similarly, Semira expressed related to income and tax as follow:

After I returned from the KSA, the Dessie City Administration arranged working place for photocopy service. Without any delay, I was offering photo copy service. However, the income that I got from the photocopy services couldn't cover my daily expenses. In addition, the government imposed a very high tax that was not proportional to my income.

During the FGDs Ekram, Foziya, Zerthun expressed their challenges as follows:

After we returned from the KSA... the government promised to arrange different types of jobs. Among these providing working place is one of them.. Within 2 months, the Dessie City Administration gave a place of work... then we opened a small cafe around Menber Thehay area... however, we didn't get any beneficiaries because it is far from the center of the town and it couldn't suitable for business purpose... after 3 months, we closed the cafe ... now we are out of job.

Sofiya speaks about her health problem as follow:

Before I deported from the KSA, I was very sick... when I returned, my father sold his cow and took me one private hospital.... I got medical treatment... after 7 months I was cured.... but the cost that he paid was around 6000 ETB.... I feel sad because instead of helping him, I was burden to my father.

Hawlet also said,

When we reached in our country, especially in Dessie town at the begging of deportation thousands of deported returnees came and move here and there within the town. Some people insulted us by saying 'they are crazy'. I couldn't express how much I was shocked ... I didn't expect this type of insult from my country's men and women.

Mulunesh expressed that the following:

I have 4 children... my husband worked as a guard in one private enterprise. When I came back to my country empty handed My husband was not happy. Through time his behavior was completely changed and he always insulted and beaten me without any good reason. Because of our conflict, our children also got disturbed... finally the court

ordered the divorce of our marriage In my view my husband married not me rather my money... he loves me when I have money.... I feel sad.

Burtukan expressed as follow:

Most of the kebele officials always thought if a person came from Arab countries had enough amount of money. They didn't recognize the actual problem that we faced in KSA. If we ask them any cooperation... most of the time they didn't accept our response ... they have negative attitude towards us ... I don't know their reasons.

Seble expressed the discrimination as follows:

I came without anything ... imagine without any piece of money ... it was so shameful for me ... I was afraid to look the eyes of my family because they sent me to the KSA by borrowing money from their friend ... but I didn't pay back the debt they borrowed. When I reached in my home from the KSA, they didn't talk to me ... rather cursed me. After 1 month, I rented a house and live alone. Now, I am working in one cafe, but the income couldn't cover my expenses.

Alemete expressed the unemployment problem as follows:

I came home empty handed ... I was upset and stressed. To relax me I used khat and shisha (a drug type). In addition, the absence of work makes me fed up with ... then to relax I used khat and shisha. Chewing khat and using shisha is always my habit ... I also added alcoholic drinks ... Finally I was addicted ... still now I have been addicted to alcohol, khat and shisha.

Hawlet expressed her experience as follows:

I had a boy friend before I left Ethiopia ... when I was in the KSA, I sent money, cloths and other similar materials for him. Our promise was to conclude our marriage when I come to my country ... unexpectedly the KSA deported me to my country. When I came to my country I asked my boyfriend to conclude our marriage ... however he refused ... I asked the reason on cell phone and he responded,' "my families dislike you, in addition they advised me that a woman who came from Arab countries are not good for marriage ... you can marry any person as you want ... starting from today I am not your boyfriend

...” I smiled at my boyfriend’s foolish response. Still now, I didn’t marry any person because I want to migrate to the KSA again when the government permits legal way of migration to the KSA.

To sum up, the main challenge that was expressed by most of the research participants was unemployment.

4.5.2 Opportunities

As the opportunity the research participants discussed the chance to work in micro and small enterprise as one of their opportunities. The whole research participants also mentioned that breathing the air of their country without any fear and living with the family by itself is considered as a great opportunity.

In regard to this Nema said:

When we returned from the KSA, the government welcomed us and I was very happy ... the family also too. Now, I can move without any fear and without identity card. ... Now I can share my stress with my families and friends but when I was there, I had no chance to talk with any person... thanks to God.

Lela, Nejat, and Zebura expressed that the chance of working in photocopy services within their town and the government supports them to work together by giving them loan and free working business area were their opportunities.

Seble expressed the conclusion of marriage was her best opportunities after she came to her country.

Similarly, Meseret says, “After I came to my home, I married my lovely boy friend and got a beautiful child. Both of them were my ever best opportunities... thanks to my Lord.”

Merema expressed about her opportunities after she came back as follows:

When I came from the KSA, my families received me warmly and positively though I came empty handed. Before I left Ethiopia, I lived with my grandmother in Worebabo woreda in South Wollo. Now, I am living with my mother and father in Dessie town and this gave me great satisfaction ... this is my ever best opportunity.

In general, all of the participants expressed their best opportunities is the presence of freedom of movement. In addition almost all of the research participants told to me their opportunities' are less than their challenges and this might forced them for re-migrate.

4.6 The Impact of Deportation

Deportation has its own impact especially on those deported returnees who came empty handed.

4.6.1. On Families

As I explained in the research methods, I have done deep interview about the impact of deportation with 6 persons who are the parents and families of deported returnees. 4 of them were daily labors and 2 of them were government employees. 5 of the participants were married, and 1 of them widow.

W/ro Semira speaks:

I am the mother of Sofiya I sent her to KSA by borrowing 6000 birr from my brother... I know the problems that illegal migrants face during their journey and in the destination country. For example, sexual and physical abuse, food problem, health problem and so on... However, our life was hand to mouth then we have no other option ...I forced her to migrate to the KSA and change our life ... she sent only 10,000ETB... I paid 6,000 ETB for my brother and the rest birr used for daily expense for me and my sons. She came empty handed. I was sad because I haven't any income to feed her ... government and other stakeholders including the community promised to rehabilitate them ...however no one help them ... now I couldn't feed my children ...she is also a burden for me... still now she didn't get any job. In addition, I didn't know about the New Overseas Employment Proclamation no. 923/2016.

Similarly, Mr. Hailu said;

I am the father of Sbele and I sent my child to change our life... but she came empty handed. Due to my age related sickness, I couldn't work any job. Her mother is also an old woman. The source of our income was the money that Seble was sending to us from the KSA... now due to her deportation, the income has been interrupted... now we are leading a miserable life. Currently, the whole families depend on the income of selling milk. The government, NGOs, different community members promised a lot during the

welcoming ceremony... no one helps her now.... my child passed her time only by watching television. I didn't know about the new Overseas Employment Proclamation.

W/ro Atsede mentioned:

I am the mother of Mehret; she went to the KSA by her consent. Her father and me are government employees ... we have enough amount of money to up bring our children. Indeed, she sent money while she was living in the KSA... but when she got deported.... she came by holding 4000ETB. Even though the government and its stakeholders including the communities promised to rehabilitate them... but they didn't get any help ... I am in anxiety because she always cries and gets upset by minor faults. Due to the absence of any job, she passed her time by watching TV and sleeping in her bed room ... I am always in anxiety due to her behavioral conditions. I didn't know the new overseas employment proclamation.

Mr.Seid expressed the impacts as follow:

I am the father of Zebura, she went to the KSA by the pressure of her best friend. She sent money for 2 years and 3 months...our life was completely changed due to the money that she sent from the KSA. We didn't deposit money for her...she deported empty handed ...currently she spent her life by chewing khat with her friends...I want to open shop for her but the absence sufficient amount of money preclude me...due to the life of my child I was always upset...God knows it.

W/ro Zewede said:

I am the mother of Hayat and she came from the KSA empty handed...after she came she was seriously ill ...through time she didn't know what she speaks and beaten the whole families without good reason...finally I have taken her to Addis Ababa in Amanuel hospital and she got medical treatment for 8 months...currently she cured but I incurred a lot of money. I led miserable life for one year.

W/ro Zenet expressedas follow:

I am the mother of Zebeba and she was deported at the end of 2013...she came empty handed. I was upset because her friends got government jobs but she left Ethiopia before 3 years by interrupting her education. Currently I couldn't feed her because I haven't any income... in general she is burden on me. Government should help us.

To sum up, due to deportation and the absence of enough employment opportunities within a city the parents and families of deported returnees' faced the problem of interruption of income, burden on the family and the source of anxiety. The rationale behind that i raised about the Overseas Employment proclamation for the parents of deported returnees' was to know about their awareness related to the proclamation.

4.6.2. On Government

Labor migration benefits the state at large through remittance if managed properly. On the other hand, deportation has impact on the national economy.

Mr. Demeke, who is the Head of Dessie town Technical and Vocational Enterprise Office, expressed the impact as follows:

As we know, the Ethiopian economy has shown growth for consecutive years... one of the means was the remittance that has been sent by migrants working abroad. It makes a significant contribution to the survival of migrants' families and other dependences. Currently the remittance money is reduced because thousands of illegal migrants came to the country through deportation and it implies that the money that has been sent to Ethiopia has stopped.

Similarly, Mr.Dereje, who is the Dessie town Trade and Transport Office head expressed the impact of deportation as follow:

The deported came to their country empty handed. To rehabilitate them, the government should give fund and working place. However, due to financial problem and limited resource of land preclude satisfying the whole deported returnees. Both conditions brought unemployment within the city. So that, the

increasing number of unemployed women and girls is one of the impact of deportation. In addition, the reduction of remittance income of the country is also the impact on the government due to deported returnees.

Miss Mesaye, who is the head of Dessie town Women and Children Office expressed the impact as follow:

Due to unemployment and awareness problem of deported women and girls ... currently we have information that shows most of them are addicted by drugs and are still migrating illegally to Arab countries through the way of Afar. Addiction by drugs and the non- interruption of illegal migrants are the impacts on the government.

To sum up, the impacts of deportation on the government are the reduction of remittance , increasing number of the unemployed , addiction to drugs and still now the non -interruption of illegal migrants are the major impacts of deportation.

4.7 The Deportees Opinion to Re- Migration

Most of the deported returnees whom I have done the in-depth interview with and the FGDs, participants expressed their opinion about re- migration to Arab countries despite the fact that they had experienced its bitterness and some of them still prefer to live in their country over other options.

Meheret, Zebeba, Fozya, Ager, Hayat have a plan to re-migrate:

Meherete expressed the following related to re-migration.

“Here, there is no work, if you got a job the salary is too low so I prefer to go instead of expecting the hands of my family and lead life with low salary.”

Similarly Zebeba said,

“In Dessie town, to be a successful business woman, I should have sufficient amount of money if not ... finally I would become bankrupt. I had no enough amount of money so that my successfulness in not much. So, I prefer to go there and choose to die by the hands of the Arabs”.

Like manner, Foziya speaks: “Now my families hate me because instead of helping them I am a burden to them, so instead of being burdens on them I prefer to re- migrate to the KSA.”

Ager Mentioned:

I was deported in 2013, however still now I didn't get any financial legal or other necessary supports from the government or other concerned bodies. Still now I was dependent on my families... this is really a shame for me, a dependant at the age of 34. This makes me stressed and upset. So, I want to re-migrate to any Arab countries.

Hayat speaks;

"I have 3 best friends that were deported together with me from the KSA. Due to absence of support from government and NGOs...2 of my friends migrated again illegally to United Arab Emirates...I missed a lot ...now I sit at home without any job and if I didn't get any job...I will also migrate. I haven't any other option".

On the other hand, Burtkan, Yeshe, Muluwork, Mekedes, Thehay, Tigist, Ekram do not have the intention to re-migrate.

Burtukan expressed as follows;

Now my age is around 36 and I had 3 children so I wish to live with my husband and children. I have a belief that a person could be changed if he/she is working hard in his own country.

Similarly Yeshe said,

"I will never think to go abroad even to the United States of America because I tasted about its bitterness and it is scary in my life... it retards my life by 5 years".

In addition, Muluwork speaks:

I wish I could die with poverty in my country instead of migrating ... I experienced it ... I know its bitterness. Let me tell you I do not sleep turning my face towards the Arab countries (ፊቴን ወደ አረብ አገር አዙሬ አልተኛም).

Similarly, Mekedes also mentioned:

Still now I haven't any plan to go to the KSA ... however if I couldn't get any type of food to eat for survival ... I will go to the KSA ... and die by the hands of the Arabs.

Thehay speaks as follows:

I went to the KSA dropping out of school from grade 9. I had always a wish to complete my education ... so I didn't want to go to the KSA again rather I will complete my education and had to care my 3 children.

Similarly, Tigist expressed as follows:

Now, I have been working as a cleaner and got a monthly salary around 600 ETB ... this amount of money could not be enough to cover my expenses, as a result I wanted to migrate when I saw about the lowest income that I got. On the other hand, I led miserable life in the KSA for 2 years even though I got 3000 ETB every month. Thus, I will go if the government opened legal way of migration to the KSA ... I will not have a plan to go illegally to the KSA.

Ekram expressed about the opinion related to re-migration:

When I came to Ethiopia, I cried because I came empty handed. However, my families welcomed me warmly and positively. I haven't any intention about re-migration rather I will care my child and continue my work as a daily labor. I have a dream to live a better life with full of respect within my country. If a government or any other concerned bodies can give any type of work ... I will do any type of work without any reservation.

To sum, from the whole 35 research participants, 28 participants expressed their intention to re-migrate whereas the rest 7 expressed they have not the intention to re-migrate. More or less, their views are similar and from the participants most of them have the intention to re-migrate due to the unemployment problem.

4.8 The Returnee's Assessment on the Support of Different Stakeholders

In this section the deported returnees explained the support of government and its stakeholders as follows:

4.8.1 Government

The research participants were selected randomly from 6 Dessie town sub city administration. Except 4 direct interviewees and 3 participants during FGDs expressed the support of government positively whereas the rest 28 participants responded negatively.

From those participants who supported the activities of government, Nema was one of them. As she expressed:

The reception of the Federal government, the Dessie Town City Administration and the South Wollo Zone Administration was good when we came to Ethiopia. The Federal government gave us 900 ETB for transport purpose ... when we came to Dessie town , the South Wollo Zone and Dessie Town Administration Officials prepared a welcoming ceremony and promised to rehabilitate us ... I was very happy since the government gives attention to us One of the beneficiaries of the loan and the working place was I myself. Now, I have 10000 ETB deposited in one of the Ethiopian banks. This is a lot of money for me...and it is a great success for me.

Similarly, Meseret expressed as follows:

After I came to my home country, I was hired in one government office as a secretariat because I have diploma in secretarial science before I left Ethiopia. This is done in favor of me because I am a deported returnee.

Merema speaks:

The government gave training for not less than 1 month for those deported women and girls in W/ro Shein Technical and Vocational College. I was trained in sewing cloths ... now my income depends on sewing cloths. Even though the government called all deported women, around 156 deposed women participated on the training ... we didn't blame the government.

Foziya mentioned the support of government as follows:

After I returned to my country, the government gave me the chance to work in micro and small enterprise. Through this small enterprise, I led my life.

On the other hand, Ekram said:

After I returned from the KSA, the Dessie town Technique and Vocational Office organized me with other deported returnees to open cafe service ... of course we opened the cafe; however, the place was not good for business purpose because it is far from the center of the town ... In addition, there was no any beneficiaries ... finally we closed the cafe since we were found bankrupt ... now we are out of work. Thus, the government has to support us by giving suitable working place for business purposes.

On the other hand Sofiya speaks:

I have been upset by the government of Ethiopia because the government didn't protect its people who lives in Arab countries ... the reality has shown the government ignored us while we were living a broad ... For example, one Indian servant is hired for 1500 Riyal whereas one Ethiopian servants is hired for 700 Riyal in the KSA. This is one example to show that the Ethiopian government didn't have any diplomatic effort to stand for our rights and freedoms. In addition the government was supposed to do a lot after we came here ... because we are the citizens of Ethiopia.

Bertukan mentioned:

I came to my country empty handed ... the government actually knows about it ... I asked to give loan ... however the officials asked me to bring a person who have a house as a guarantee or authenticate deeds of a house ... I didn't have a house. In addition, there is no any person who granted me ... due to the absence of any guarantee, I didn't get any loan ... now I am out of job due to the absence of money.

In summarize the research participants explained that the government had welcomed them and only 7 deported women (Meseret, Nema, Foziya, Zerthun, Ager, Merema and Muluwork) had got the chance to work under a small and micro finance enterprise and government office, the rest 28 didn't see any help from the government except the welcoming ceremony.

4.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The whole participants reported that during the welcoming program many NGOS had promised to arrange jobs and funds; but they didn't arrange any one of them.

Yeshe said,

“Two NGOs promised to give us money for 40 deported women including me ... they have appointed us for many times ... finally they responded that ‘they could not provide the fund due to budget deficiencies ... in addition now our intervention area is on children, not on women and girls’ ... I feel sad.”

Ager said as follows:

Based on their promising statement, I went to one NGO and shared my problem ... but the director told ... “currently we could not help anyone ... but for the future we will try to help the whole deported returnees.” However, they promised to rehabilitate us within 6 months but now it counts more than 2 years.

Alemete expressed as follows:

I lived around one NGOs compound ... I told my problem related to working place and politely requested the director to give free land who is important to tea selling service. However, he refused and advised me to ask government ... however they have free land at the back of their office which is near by the main road which is suitable for business purpose.

In sum up, the whole research participants explained that even though the NGOs’ officials promised to arrange working place and fund during the welcoming ceremony, they didn’t give any help for any deported returnees. In addition, the NGOs intervention areas should be on deported women and girls because now in Dessie town the main problem is illegal migration and the problem related to deported women and girls.

4.8.3 Religious Institutions

During the welcomed program the Orthodox Church, Muslim and protestant church representatives gave spiritual ideas for deported returnees to built their moral weakness and also promised to give financial help which expressed by the whole research participants during in-depth interview and FGDs.

Related to the support of religious institutions Seble expressed as follows:

I always go to a church on Sunday... those religious leaders gave spiritual support for those women and girls who were deported from the KSA ... however, they didn't help by any other means ... spiritual support was not enough for us ...

Zebiba also expressed:

The religious leaders promised a lot to help us during the welcoming ceremony ... but they didn't give any help ... simply talking doesn't solve any of our problems.

In sum, all the 35 participants expressed all religious institution didn't support any financial and working place as to their promising statements during the welcoming ceremony. They also explained that spiritual support was not enough to rehabilitate them.

4.8.4 Communities

The whole participants expressed during the welcoming program many investors, rich persons, government and private employees and other segments of the society were attending and they promised to give fund and to arrange employment for them.

Related to this, Lela said:

One investor who is well known within the city promised to arrange job for 80 deported returnees in his flour enterprise. However, he only arranged job for only 20 deported women ... the selection of those 20 deported women were still unknownOf course, I appreciated his effort even though he didn't fulfill his promising statement made during the welcoming ceremony.

Similarly, Zehara expressed:

One rich merchant promised to give fund for the returnees as to his wishes ... one day I went to his office and gave a letter about my identity that I am a deported person ... the letter wrote from Dessie town Women and Children Office ... however he didn't give the money ... he said "my business is cooling down and I am becoming bankrupt; I need also help" I felt sad. I don't think so that he was bankrupt.

In sum, all the 35 participants similarly expressed the communities did not give any help though they promised a lot.

4.8.5 Dessie Town Anti- Trafficking Council

From the whole participants only Yeshe, Zehara, Zertuhun, Selwa and Mulunish knew about the functions and address of the Dessie town Anti-Trafficking Council.

Ekram said,

I didn't know about the functions and address of Dessie Town Anti Trafficking Council ... still now many women and girls are migrating to Arab countries through Afar Regional State ... where the council prevents illegal way of migration? ... I think it is established for symbolic purpose.

Similarly, Semira expressed as follow:

I heard about Dessie Town Anti- Trafficking Council through Dessie FM radio ... however I didn't know about its functions and address ... they didn't give awareness about their functions for the society. They should be working hard because currently due to unemployment ... many women and girls went to Arab countries including to the KSA illegally through the way of Afar and Metma. They didn't work as to their establishment objectives.... and did not support to rehabilitate deported returnees.

On the other hand, Yesh speaks:

When we came to Dessie town from the KSA by deportation, 6 Dessie town institutions together established the Dessie Town Anti -Trafficking Council ... The council's function is to prevent illegal way of migration by using different methods and rehabilitate deported women and girls... however they didn't work to achieve their goals ... because still now people including deported women are illegally migrating to the KSA and other Arab countries.

To sum up, both groups who know the council and those who do not expressed that the council did not properly function as to its establishment goal because still now many women and girls illegally migrate to Arab countries. In addition, they expressed that the council did not properly support the deported women and girls for their rehabilitation though it is one of its goal.

4.9 Assessing the Roles and Views of Different Institution towards Deported Returnees

The study points out the government and its stakeholders didn't support the deported returnees as to the extent of the problem. During the interview most of the officials said, this research is the bell ring for them. They also mentioned that they will focus on the problem of deported returnees women and girls.

The government, non -governmental organizations, religious institutions and Dessie town Anti - Trafficking Council should make great efforts to assist returnee who are deported from the KSA. Restoring their wellbeing should be prioritized through the provision of physical and psychological medical treatments, protecting their rights through legal assistance and providing financial assistance to rehabilitate them and to re-integrate with their society. The whole participants mentioned that the government and its stakeholders welcomed them. Below, I present the assessment on the government and its stakeholder's roles and views towards deported women and girls.

4.9.1 Government Institutions

The government should take the lions shares for the rehabilitation and arrangement of employment for deported women and girls. I have deep interview with 5 higher officials in Dessie town. Those officials directly or indirectly work towards the protection of women's and girls' rights. The officials expressed their views and roles for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls as follows:

Mr. Demeke, who is the Head of Dessie town Technical and Vocational Enterprise Office stated as follows:

I know the problem of illegal migrants that they faced during their joinery and in the destination countries. For example, sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, denial of food, denial of salary, over workload and so on. After they are deported in their country, they faced unemployment problem and discrimination from the family and community. Their opportunities were freedom of movement and living with their families. Due to deportation, the government loses remittance income. Our office did not work as to the extent of the problem. The deported women and girls expected money (loan) and working place ... however we didn't give money, rather they have the duty to

bring money ... the Amhara Credit and Saving Institution give money if they brought a guarantee ... our duty was offering working place or 'shed' when they came organized being three in number. In addition providing technical and vocational training ... however they came below 3 in number ... almost all wanted money from the institution ... in addition they want 'shed' for non production purpose, but we want the 'shed' to serve for the production of goods and services ... of course we didn't work too much to rehabilitate them though deported women and girls also have their own weakness.

Similarly, Commander Dereje who is the chief officer of Dessie Town Police Office expressed as follows:

I know the problem of illegal migrants during their journey, in the destination country and after they came as deportees in their own country. Due to deportation, the government loses remittance and it increases the number of unemployed people within the town ... I also know about the new employment proclamation. Our office did not work much to prevent illegal way of migration ... as a member of Dessie town anti trafficking committee we tried to rehabilitate few of them ... we gave container or 'shed' ... however they used it for drug using purpose or (Shisha) ...but we gave the shed for production purpose. To be honest, we didn't work for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls ... though the problems of deported returnees were too numerous. Any way, we will try to solve their problem as to the capacity of the government.

Mr.Dereje who is the head of Dessie Town Trade and Transport Office mentioned that:

I had enough knowledge and awareness about the problems of illegal migrants that they faced during their joinery like rape, physical abuse, water and food problem ... whereas in the destination country over work load, food problem, physical and sexual abuse...whereas after they returned in their country like unemployment, insulting, discrimination, absence of income, drug addiction ... due to deported returnees the government loses remittance and the number of unemployment within a town also increased. Even though the presence of attitudinal problem on deported returnees, the government did not work well towards them. To get money and working place they faced different challenges from different institutions ... finally they became desperate and

renounce to continue their plan. We will try to solve their problems for the coming budget year ... I know about the new employment proclamation, but the society did not know about it. So awareness creation should be given by the concerned body.

Mr. Asfaw who works as a Coordinator within Dessie Town Labor and Social Affairs Office stated as follow:

I know about the challenges of illegal migrants during their journey to the destination country and similarly within the country after deported. Our office works with deported returnees. We have the duty to know about the impact of illegal migration ... In addition we gave training for the society and it is a means to known about it. Due to deportation the government loses remittance, increases unemployment and drug beneficiaries ... currently deported women and girls went to Arab countries illegally due to unemployment problem and their attitude problems. In deed currently women trafficking problem has been reduced. However, the government didn't do too much work for their rehabilitation though during the welcoming ceremony it promised a lot. I have enough knowledge and information related to the new Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016. In general to solve the problem of the deported returnees the government and its stakeholder including the community should be working together.

Finally, Miss Missaye who is the Head of Dessie town Women and Children Affairs Office expressed similar view with Mr. Asfaw.

To sum up, the government officials expressed that they didn't work much for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls though the problem of deported women and girls are too numerous

4.9.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

During the welcoming ceremony different NGOs promised for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls by providing fund, training and other similar activities.

The Hope Enterprise director Mr. Tesfaye expressed as follow:

We promised for the children of deported returnees to give free food and educational services ... To get the benefit they brought poverty document from their Kebele's ... however, only 5 children got the benefits by fulfilling their duties ... the rest did not get

any benefit ... this is not our fault rather themselves. In addition, we also promised to give money; however, due to different conditions, we couldn't give the money. We know their problem is too heavy but they didn't get any benefit as to our promising statement. In my view, migrants should be migrating through legal way, not illegal way. To rehabilitate the deported women and girls and to prevent trafficking of women and girls all the government, NGOS, communities, and other stakeholders need to collaborate as a group, I didn't know about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016.

Similarly, The Ethiopian Evangelical Church Development and Social Service Commission of North central Ethiopia Synod (EECNCEs-DASSC) community development program officer Mr. Endeshaw also mentioned as follows:

Even though we promised a lot, we didn't work related to deported women and girls since our funding countries did not give us fund related to deported women and men ... the problem of deported returnees is not new for them because many Syrian and Iraqi citizens entered in their own countries as a refugee ... without money we didn't do anything ... as a result we didn't respect our promise. If those countries donate money, our intervention primarily lies on the deported women and girls. To solve their problem not only NGOS but also government and communities need to work together.

The Amhara Development Association Women and Children Officer Mr. Mohammed expressed as follows:

We didn't help those deported returnees due to the absence of fund. However, many deported women and girls come to our office and requested fund...but we told about the absence of fund and absence of project that focuses on deported women and girls. If we get money, we will solve their problem related to fund. I don't know about the new Overseas Employment proclamation number 923/2016. In general, we didn't respect our promising statement.

Engender Health Desssie branch and Organization of Social Services [OSSA] directors expressed similar ideas with that of the official of Amhara Development Association.

To sum up, the listed NGOs promised to offer fund, working place and training, however they didn't fulfill any one of them. All of them didn't know about the new Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016.

4.9.3 Religious Institutions

As the participants mentioned, religious leaders promised to arrange fund during the welcoming ceremony that took place in w/ro Shein polytechnic collage in October 8/2014.

Abbot Tsege expressed as follows:

The church does not encourage migration in general. However, if they decided to go we advised them to chose legal way ... we didn't advise the illegal way of migration. Of course, as a church we promised to give fund for the deported women and girls ... our plan was for more than 100 deported returnees but we gave only for 15 deported returnees each 1000 ETB. However, still now we gave psychological support through spiritual way. Of course, we didn't work as to our promising statement and to the extent of the problem ... of course we know the returnees were mainly unemployed. Due to the absence of employment, the deported returnees might have the intention to re-migrate. To solve the problem the government, NGOs, religious institutions and the community as a whole should participate ... our future plan will be to rehabilitate the deported returnees as to our capacities. I didn't know about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016.

Similalry, Shek Husen who is the high clergy in Dessie twon Shewaber Mosque expressed:

During the deported returnees' welcome ceremony in Dessie town, I was the representative of Muslim communities...i promised to rehabilitate them with the Muslim communities...i also built their depressed moral through spiritual teaching in that occasion. I preached them to follow legal way of migration ... Currently; I know many returnees who went illegally to Arab countries through Afar regional state, on the other hand many women and girls also legally registered in Dessie Immigration Office to migrate Arab countries including the KSA. I think the absence of income is the factor that forced them to re-migrate. The government and its stakeholders including the communities should participate for the rehabilitation of deported returnees ... We didn't

work as to our promising statement ... for the future we will try to solve their problems as to our capacities. I didn't know about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016.

The other participants one from Christian and one from Muslim expressed similarly view as the above interviewees. To sum up, the leaders' of both religious institutions told to me they didn't works as to the extent of the problem related to deported women and girls but promised to solve those problems as to their capacities.

4.9.4 Dessie Town Anti -Trafficking Council

When the deported returnees came at the end of 2013 and at the beginning of 2014, the Dessie town administration established the anti trafficking council which consists of 5 institutions. These are Dessie town Women and Children Office, Dessie town police office, Dessie town technical and vocational enterprise office and Dessie town justice office. The committee included those institutions that are related to the rights of women and girls.

Commander Dereje who is the chief of Dessie town policies office and one of the members of the council stated:

My institution is one of the member in anti-trafficking council ... however we didn't work as to our establishment goal ... rather we focused for our security tasks. Indeed, we tried a little bit for their rehabilitation and awareness creation related to human trafficking ... we didn't work that much as to the sensitiveness and the wide extent of the problem related to human trafficking and deported returnees.

Miss Mesaye who is the Head of Dessie town Women and Children office also mentioned:

The anti -trafficking council did not work as to the establishment goals and objectives. During the year 2014 we tried a lot to prevent human trafficking and focused the problems of deported women ... currently we didn't focus on the problems of deported returnees ... in general we are not effective.

Similarly Asfaw who is a coordinator with in Dessie town Employee and Social Affairs stated:

Currently, the council did not perform its duty properly ... the stakeholders also did not work effectively to rehabilitate the deported returnees. I had known the

problem of illegal migrant that faced during their journey and in the destination countries like sexual, physical and emotional abuse, food problem, and denial of salary and so on. In my view to solve the problem of human trafficking and for the rehabilitation of deported returnees, the government and its stakeholders should work together. In my view, the rationales behind for illegal migration are financial problems and peer influences. I had enough knowledge about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016. In my view, the overseas proclamation couldn't prevent illegal way of migration and it has many gap holes because un educated and under grade 8 potential migrants are forced to migrate illegally to Arab countries because the proclamation preclude them to move legal way.

The other members of the council expressed similar opinions and experiences with miss. Messaye.

To sum up, even though the committee established with a big objectives and goals, they didn't work effectively for the rehabilitation of the deported women and girls and for the prevention of human trafficking.

4.10 The Significances of the New Overseas Employment Proclamation Number 923/2016

One of the mechanisms to prevent illegal way of migration is through enacting laws. After deportation the federal government enacted proclamations which say the New Overseas Employment Proclamation no.923/2016 and the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking In persons and Smuggling of Migrants Proclamation no.909/2015. Both proclamations mainly focused on the prevention of illegal migration. This research is differing from other similar researches because it assessed the New Overseas Ethiopian Employment Proclamation no.923/2016. Even though my research question is assessing the contribution of the new overseas employment proclamation for the prevention of illegal way of migration and for the rehabilitation of deported returns, in my view as lawyer showing its gap holes is important for law makers and future researchers on the proclamation.

Both proclamations were enacted after many Ethiopians have been deported from the KSA during the end of 2013 and at the begging of 2014. The Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation no. 923/2016 was enacted to create a favorable domestic condition for promoting employment opportunities for those who are able to work intact, to protect the rights, safety, and dignity of Ethiopians who are willing to take up overseas employment in pursuance of their qualifications and ability, the government to follow up and monitoring of overseas employment exchange services and to define the role of private sector in overseas employment exchange services and bi-lateral agreement with receiving countries my strengthen lawful overseas employment and could prevent human trafficking.

From the 35 research participants, only 7 of them knew about the new overseas employment proclamation no.923/2016 but the rest did not know about it.

Meseret said about the significance of proclamation as follow:

I read the overseas employment proclamation ... it tries to cover legal, economical and social solution for legal migrant's, human traffickers and deported returns. They also organized different committees and institutions. In my view the proclamation could not be fully prevent illegal way of migration and for the full rehabilitation of deported returnees but it minimize in some extent illegal way of migration

Similarly Zehara expressed:

I read the new overseas employment proclamation no.923/2016. The proclamation mentioned about the duties and rights of potential workers, the duties and rights of different institutions, the roles and duties of private sectors and different committees. In my view it didn't minimize illegal way of migrants because the law says a person who are not completed at least grade 8 and who doesn't possess certificate of occupational competency from authorized organ, could not migrate. In my view and as the reality has shown in our country there is high percent of unemployment especially those uneducated and not completed grade 8 ... due to unemployment a person who are under grade 8 or uneducated might illegally migrate because the proclamation preclude him or her to move legally. In my view the restriction forced them to move illegal way.

Sebele speaks:

I heard a little bit from radio and television about the new overseas employment proclamation. As we know most of the illegal migrants were uneducated or having low educational status unless the arrangement of employment opportunities with attractive salaries,... those uneducated or low educational status potential migrants might be migrate illegal way and wished to day in the hands of Arabs... in addition different institution and committees were established for the rehabilitation of deported returnees under the proclamation... however the established committees or institutions did not support us.

The other participant Tiblet expressed:

I read both proclamations those enacted after a deported returnees came to their country. Even though the laws are good, the task force did not work on us as to the intention of the law maker. However, I didn't accept the law that precludes potential migrants who are under grade 8. This prevention forced them to move illegally to any Arab countries'...they didn't consider the presence or absence of bi-lateral agreement with the Ethiopian government and Arab countries.

Zebura expressed: "I didn't hear about the new proclamation... I am illiterate... if the law preclude me to move legally, I will remigrate illegally because still now I didn't get any job after I came to my country."

Ager said:

I didn't read and hear about the new overseas employment proclamation no 923/2016 ... if the law prevents a person who could not reach grade 8, he or she might move illegal way. In my view to breeding camels, a man or a woman did not want complete grade 8 because it didn't want any further knowledge and skills.

Similarly Zeyeba expressed:

I haven't read but I heard about the proclamation. If a person did not have any income within a country even though he or she is illiterate, he or she might move illegally. In my view giving training for the whole migrants especially how to work in Arab countries is the best solution. In addition the contract of employment made based on the educational background of employee either literate or illiterate has its own contribution for the minimization of illegal migration.

First of all the New over Seas Employment Proclamation no. 923/2016 has created favorable conditions for the employers and employees and for sending and receiving countries. Since under the proclamation article 68 provides liability on the employee if the employee fails to discharge his/her obligation as agreed in the contract of employment and fails the duty's enshrined under article 53 of the proclamation. Likewise under article 42 the employers or the agencies are also liable if they fail to conclude the duty that is prescribed in the proclamation. When I review some of the points of the proclamation as follows: under article 42(2c) recruiting a worker not completed at list grade 8 and who does not possess certificate of occupational competence from an organized organ, article 2(F) failure to provide remade for applicants pirating to violation workers right ,and safety, and dignity, article 2(n) failure to provide pre-departure orientation and counseling services to worker destined for oversea employment, sub article 2 (i) withholding the workers wage or his remittance, sub article 3(d)recruitment and deployment of a worker who is the age of 18 years, 3(f) recruiting or deploying workers to a destination where there is no bi-lateral agreement between the Ethiopian and the receiving country or the destination where the ministry has put prohibition 3(k) sanding a worker a destination other than what is stipulated in his contract of employment and other reasons listed in the proclamation. As the result according to article 47 the license shall be suspended for 3 months up to 1 year and based on article 48 the measure also included the revocation of license.

In addition to protect the employee's wellbeing there proclamation included under article 74(1)(2) any person in prohibited to receive service charge from a worker for overseas employment exchange service and the ministry prohibit the overseas movement of citizen for employment where ever the country destination is believed to a war zoon, affected by natural climates or contagious diseases which in danger the safety of citizen, 63 (2) in agency shall have duty to cause the employer to respect obligation enshrine the contract of employment with

respect to a worker he has deployed overseas, article 62 the agency should buy life and disability insurance of the worker overseas ,64(1) the applicant for a workers claim presented for the ministry not only the worker but also a person how has concerned, article 8 offering awareness rising program before departure for the employee's, article 14 (1) assigning a labor attaché at the receiving country to ensure protection of rights , safety and dignity of workers employed overseas are few of them.

For the rehabilitation purpose the proclamation under article 64 (4) explain the ministry or the appropriate authority shall in cooperation with concerned body, facilitate reintegration support for Ethiopian overseas workers deployed and return, with proclamation article 15 the national coordinate committee and task force ensure proper provision of cooperation and support relevant to the objects of organs engaged in counseling and reintegration activities of returnees.

In general the proclamation no. 923/2016 holds basic articles to protect the right of deported returnees that puts duties on the government or the national coordinate committee however; they didn't perform as to their duties. This expressed by the research participants.

4.11. New Finding in This Study

As far as my exploration related to the challenges and opportunities of deported women and girls in Dessie town, I found some finding similar with previous researches and some new findings. Thus, this study has the following new finding.

4.11.1 Deported returnees faced many challenges and few opportunities

As the research participants indicated that their challenges were many when it compared to their opportunities after came back to their town. The main reason was absence of employment or absence of income since government and its stake holders did not provide sufficient job opportunities.

4.11.2 Most of the deported returnees have the intention to re-migrate

The deported returnees expected from government, NGOs, religious institutions and communities a lot related to their rehabilitation. However those government and its stakeholders did not work as to their expectation. Most of the research participants were un employed. This forced them to increase the interest to re-migrate to Arab countries. In addition deported

returnees were feeling shameful and upset because their families live in poverty, those women and girls migrated in order to change the life of their families and themselves. Likewise families were expecting money from the deported women and girls, but the returnees' came-back empty handed, so that they prefer to live apart and wish to migrate to any other Arab countries in order to have money and fulfill the wishes of their families. In the study, most of the deported returnees were having the plan to re-migrate to any Arab countries, in order to change their families' life.

4.11.3 Government and its stake holders did not give attention for the rehabilitation of deported returnees

The fourth finding is the government and other stakeholders are convinced that they didn't work for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls. They expressed this research is a bell-ring to them and they will made their intervention areas towards deported returnees.

4.11.4 The New overseas employment proclamation no .923/2016 increase illegal migration

As the research participants explained unless the government provide job opportunities with attractive salaries, those women and girls who are under grade 8 and have no certificate might be illegally migrate. Rather providing jobs that fits with the person's educational background and skills is a best solution. In addition bi-lateral agreement should be concluded to receive educated and un educated person between sending and receiving countries to keep the rights of citizens. If not the events of 2013 deportation might be happen.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Discussions and Conclusions

This section of the paper includes discussion of the findings and conclusion.

5.1 Discussion of the Findings

In this section, information obtained through in-depth interview and FGDs is discussed in light of the theoretical issues and research questions raised in the study. Therefore, the major points discussed are the cause of choosing illegal way of migration, the challenges of deported women and girls they faced during their journey and in the destination country, the challenges and opportunities of deported returnees in their country, the responses of government and stakeholders towards deported returnees' problems and the significance of the New Overseas Employment Proclamation Number 923/2016.

5.1.1 Deported returnees faced many challenges and few opportunities

In this study, I found that most of the deported returnees came to their country empty handed. Kleist and Milliar (2013) researched in Libya and Morocco, deported returnees having lost their savings and belongings a broad one never having acquired an opportunity to earn and save money, deportees and emergency returnees often return empty handed. A similar result has been obtained in this study. As the study pointed out most of the deported returnees went to the KSA to change the lives of their families and they experienced different challenges in the destination country. Furthermore, if they came to their country empty handed, the challenges will continue in their own country. As the research indicated that most of the participants did not get any opportunities after they came to their country. Among the challenges unemployment, drug addiction, discrimination from the families and communities, health problems, absence of any support from government and its stakeholders, absence of income, provision of working place that was not suitable for business purpose and increasing tax that was not proportional to their income. The government was supposed to do a lot for deported women and girls. I myself witnessed, during my interview session ,directly or indirectly, I got most of them are out of work and spent their time by chewing khat in their home or out of their home including in the place of FGDs.

The research also indicated that the opportunities of deported returnees are living with their families, conclusion of marriage, born a child and the presence of freedom of movement. From the whole participants 6 of them got job that benefit to lead their life. In general, deported returnees faced different challenges after they came to Dessie town. The study also revealed that due to the deported returnees, the government also loses remittance. In addition, the returnees also burden on their families.

5.1.2 Most of the deported returnees have the intention to re-migrate

The research participants of this study indicated that absence of income or unemployment is the major causes for deported returnees to choose re-migration though they faced different challenges during in their journey and within the KSA.

Fernandez (2010) in his research states that a large number of Ethiopian women and girls are migrating to Arab countries disguised by voluntary labor migration and better employment opportunities. As the research indicates that the main challenges of deported returnees was absence of job, thus they wished to get a better employment with attractive salaries and to achieved their wish they have the interest to re-migrate. The previous research has shown economic problem is the major factor to migrate to Arab countries. As Elias(2013) researched in his studies indicates that unemployment is one of the factor that forced migrants to migrate to Arab countries. The same result also has shown in my research due to unemployment problem, deported returnees also have the intention to re-migrate though they faced different challenges in the KSA.

5.1.3 Government and its stake holders did not give attention for the rehabilitation of deported returnees

The study pointed out that most of the participants didn't get any support from government, NGOS, religious institution, Dessie Town Anti -Trafficking Council and communities as a whole though they promised to give fund and working place during the welcomed ceremony. So that the absence of any help from government and its stake holders might have the effect of deported returnees to re-migrate to Arab countries. The research participants also mentioned one of the reasons to re-migrate was absence of any help from the government and its stake holders. However this research is a bell ring for government and its stakeholders to work for the rehabilitation of deported returnees. As Gorges (2014) indicates in his research the effect of

deportation is not only the families but also the governments. Similarly Emebet Kebede (2002) expressed in her research the returnees should get training and jobs, if not burden on the families and governments. My research also indicates the absence of arrangement of employment by the government and its stake holders brought deported returnees burden for the families and government. In general to prevent illegal way of migration and to minimize the migration of deported returnees the government and other stakeholders should be arrange job and loan.

5.1.4 The New Overseas Employment Proclamation no.923/2016 increases illegal way of migration

In my view preclude legal way of migration for those potential migrants who are under grade 8 which forced them to move illegally so that permitting for the whole migrating by offering training based on the contracts is the best solution. For those people who are uneducated give a job which didn't want knowledge and skills were as for those educated and above grade 8 give a job which need knowledge and skills otherwise citizens moved illegally and faced different challenges that I raised in chapter four of my research. To be honest to heard a camel a person did not need educational background. Similarly destination countries proclaimed deportation on those illegal migrants that happened in 2013 rather sent them as legal migrant and controlled them. Those participants indicated the proclamation didn't prevent illegal way of migration unless an arrangement of employment opportunities with attractive salaries. The government should give awareness about the proclamation for the whole segments the society. Human Rights Watches Report (2012) indicates pervasive abuses and labor exploitation including excessively long working hours, un paid wages from months or years, forced confinement in the work place, food deprivation, verbal physical and sexual abuse faced in the destination countries. The research participants also explained those challenges were in the destination country. As the same time those migrants are treated illegal migrants in the KSA. As a result they had not any legal assurance to live in the KSA and finally their fate is deportation. Similarly my research indicates to save citizens from the above listed abuses, the government should permit migration for educated and uneducated as legal migrants, however arranged contract based on migrants' educational background and skills. Fernandez (2010) in his research states that a large number of Ethiopian women and girls are migrating to Arab countries disguised by voluntary labor migration and better employment opportunities. My research also indicates not only educated but also uneducated deported returnees also have the intention to re-migrate for a better employment

even though the proclamation precludes them to move legally. To sum up, even though the proclamation has its own contribution for illegal migration the bases of migration related to educational background should be amended.

5.2 Conclusion and Implications

5.2.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted with a major objective of investigating the challenges and opportunities of deported women and girls in Dessie town. Accordingly nine research questions were proposed and addressed. Which are:

1. What are the reasons that women and girls to choose illegal way of migration?
2. What are the challenges during their journey that Dessie town women and girls experience as the result of trafficking to the KSA?
3. What were the challenges of trafficked women and girls from Dessie town tow in the destination country?
4. What are the opportunities and challenges that returnees' girls and women face in their country after they returnees back?
5. What impacts did the deported women and girls bring on families, and the government of Ethiopia?
6. What are the opinions of re -migration of deported women and girls?
7. What are the roles of Dessie Town Anti -Trafficking Council, GOs, NGOs, religious institutions, communities for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls from Arab Countries?
8. The returnees' assessment on the support of government and different stakeholder?
9. How would the New Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation Number 923/2016 contribute for the minimization of trafficking of women and girls and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?

In line with the above questions and findings, the life experiences of the research participants were assessed.

In response to the first research question, what major factors influence for women and girls choose illegal way of migration, I found out financial problems, presence of family, peer and

broker influence, earners to get a lot of money and awareness problem were the main reasons for choosing illegal way of migration. These factors happened due to the willingness and non willingness of illegal migrant.

With regard to the second research question sexual and physical abuse, emotional abuse, food, water and shelter problems, illness and other health related problems, bad weather conditions and being tired were reported by the research participants.

Related to the third research question the participants reported their experience as poor working condition ,no day off, sexual physical emotional abuse, food problem, restriction of movement, denial of salary, denial of food, withholding salary, lack of access to health services, low payment and isolation.

Answering the fourth research question, the participants indicated that challenges were so wide. To mention them un employment, discrimination from their families and communities, insulting, absence of support from government and its stakeholders, absence of income, low salary, increasing tax that are not proportional to their income, drug addiction, providing working place that was not suitable for business purpose and bankruptcy of business. On the other hand, their opportunities were the chance to live with their parents, freedom of movement, and the formation of marriage, born a child and to some extent the arrangement of jobs.

With regard to the fifth research question, the impacts of deportation on families are burden to family, interruption of income and causes of anxiety for the families of deported returnees. Similarly the impact of deportation on government includes the reduction or interruption of inflow remittance, the increasing number of un-employment and drug addicted within the town.

Answering the sixth research question, what are the opinions of the re-migration of deported women and girls, most of the participants expressed that they have the intention of re- migrate due to unemployment, absence of income, absence of any support from government and its stakeholders, discrimination from families and communities, absence of working place, increasing tax. Few of them did not have the intention to re-migrate because they didn't want to see again the terrible life in the KSA, and the formation of marriage and born a child and the presence of income are factors not to re-migrate.

With regard to the roles of GOs, NGOs, religious institutions, Dessie town Anti Trafficking Council and the wider community for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls and deported returnees the deported returnees mentioned the absence of support from the government and its stakeholders for their rehabilitation and to prevent illegal way migration. They also added that still now many deported women and girls including new migrant are going illegally to Arab countries. Similarly, the government and its stakeholder's officials mentioned that they didn't work to solve the problem of deported returnees as to the wide extent of the problem. Finally, they promised to focus in this budget year for the rehabilitation of deported returnees.

With regard to the contribution of the new Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation no.923/2016 for the minimization of trafficking of women and girls and for the rehabilitation of deported returnees, the participants explained the new proclamation did not minimize illegal way of migration and rehabilitate deported returnees unless the government and its stakeholders provide employment opportunities with attractive salaries. In addition most of the research participants didn't know about the new overseas employment proclamation. In my view preclude legal way of migration for those potential migrants who are under grade 8 which forced them to move illegally so that permitting for the whole migrating by offering training based on the contracts is the best solution. For those people who are uneducated give a job which didn't want knowledge and skills were as for those educated and above grade 8 give a job which need knowledge and skills otherwise citizens moved illegally and faced different challenges I raised earlier in my research. To be honest to heard a camel a person did not need educational background. Similarly destination countries faced on those in legal migrants that happened in 2013 rather sent them as legal migrant and control them. Those participants indicated the proclamation didn't prevent illegal way of migration unless an arrangement is made for employment opportunities with attractive salaries. The government should give awareness about the proclamation for the whole segments the society.

5.2.2 Implications to Social Work

Based on the major research findings, I suggest the following implications: for policy, for social work education, for intervention purpose and for future research.

5.2.2.1 Implications for Policy

The first policy implication is that most Arab employers incline to hire Ethiopian domestic workers at a monthly salary of 700 Riyal whereas Indonesians, Indians, Sirlankas, Phillips get hired with 1500 Riyal. So as to ensure a fair and equal payment system, the government should draw the new policy that declares a standard payment for Ethiopian domestic workers in different Arab countries. This will obviously open the door for the signing of bilateral agreements between the Ethiopian government and the government of Arab countries.

The second implication of the finding is that the new overseas employment proclamation no. 923/2016 had different gap holes. For example, as the reality has shown those migrant to Arab countries were not only educated but also uneducated. Due to unemployment and awareness problem, uneducated women and girls might be migrating.

The proclamation precludes those women and men who were under grade 8. Definitely, this proclamation did not prevent illegal way of migration because those person who were uneducated or below grade 8 will go through illegal ways unless arrangement of employment opportunities with attractive salaries.

5.2.2.2 Implication for Social Work Education

The first implication for social work education is concerning the current curriculum of social work education should incorporate deportation in general as one subject matter. The basic role of social workers is helping the needy people. Deported women and girls are one of the vulnerable groups of people. The social worker should have the knowledge about the cause and the impact of deportation in general.

The second implication for social work education is social work department in IGNOU is supposed to develop, different articles, journals and research materials on the issue of migration specifically about deported returnees. Most of the research focused on human trafficking and migration in general, however, the research on deported returnees have not been researched so that on the issue of deported returnees through journals' articles should be done.

5.2.2.3 Implication for Intervention or Practice

In line with this research finding I, suggested the following intervention plans:

In the first instance, training should be given on the risk of illegal migration and its consequence for potential migrants. Social workers supposed to link with the training giving agencies like Women and Children Office, Labor and Social Affairs office, Police Office, Anti-trafficking Council and with NGOs who works especially on migration. It may reduce the number of illegal migrants.

In the second instance, deported returnees have to get empowerment training. The training helps the deported to build their capacity by empowering themselves and enables them to think about change. Different capacity building and awareness creation programs help the returnees' migrants to work on their country. To implement this intervention plan the social workers have to give empowerment training by focusing the strength of the returnees.

In the third instance, governmental and nongovernmental organizations should provide fund, creating employment, providing educational and vocational training, offering psychological support to the returnees and facilitate the chance of employment to reduce the number of potential migrants.

5.2.2.4 Implication for Research

Out of the finding the researcher identified points that require further assessment related to;

1. Whether the New Overseas Ethiopian Employment Proclamation no. 923/2016 really contributes for the prevention of illegal way of migration and to rehabilitate deported returnees and what are its gap holes?
2. What are the reasons the salaries of skilled Ethiopian domestic workers are less than other countries?
3. The consequence of deportation on both destination and receiving countries?

The three points should be further investigated by future researchers.

5.3 The Challenges and Problems in the Research Process

First, I found it very challenging to interview the deported women and girls returnees because most of the participants in the research requested me to arrange employment for them though I told them the purpose of the research. In order to solve this problem, I told them the purpose of the research and I didn't arrange any jobs, but I told them that I will contact different institutions. Finally, they share their experience without any reservation.

The second challenge was at the begging most of their participants expressed their willingness. But when I used a tape recorder, few of them refused to share their life experience. For the rest participants I convinced them by using different methods like I didn't use their real name rather the pseudonym name, I used tape recorder to save time and by expressing the importance of the research. Finally, I was able to win their willingness to cooperate with me, and thus they share their experience.

The third challenge was very challenging and stressful to manage the situation of participants who cried and who were emotionally disturbed during the interview. When the participants cried and felt depressed, I stopped tape recording and instead I engaged to comfort the participants. Sometimes we stopped our interviews for more than 1 hour until she calm down. When the participants talked about their experience related to physical, sexual and emotional abuse, food problem, with holding and denial of their salary, they were very emotional and looked stressed. The condition was difficult and challenging to handle for me.

The fourth challenge was that the officials, who appointed me to share their views, most of the time, were found being engaged in meetings and other similar activities. As a result I returned back to my home without any work. I faced this problem many times.

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Work Plan and Budget

Work plan

The grant chart will be used as a tentative planning tool which shows graphically the various tasks that will be implemented and its duration for each activity.

Table 7: Work Plan

| S/N | Task to be implemented | Time required |
|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Identification of problem | December3-17/2015 |
| 2 | Review of literature | December18-29/2015 |
| 3 | Identification objectives | Jaunary2-8/2016 |
| 4 | Selection of research design | January9-14/2016 |
| 5 | Selection of sample | Jaunary15-19/2016 |
| 6 | Selection or construction of data collection | January22-30/2016 |
| 7 | Pre-testing of tools of data collection | Febraury3-17/2016 |
| 8 | Data collection | Febraury19-April20/2016 |
| 9 | Preparation of code book | April23-May8/2016 |
| 10 | Preparation of master chart | May12-24/2016 |
| 11 | Processing of data | May29-June22/2016 |
| 12 | Producing the first draft | June24-July15/2016 |
| 13 | | July20- |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Receiving comments from advisor | October10/2016 |
| 14 | Writing of report | October11- 21/2016 |
| 15 | Submission of final paper | October29/2016 |

Budget

Based on the study area, sample size, and the method of data collection, the budget estimate is shown in the following table. The costs will covers by me.

Table 8: Budget

| S/N | Description | Subtotal in Ethiopia birr | Remark |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Stationary material | 5215.60 | |
| 2 | Transport service | 1560.00 | |
| 3 | Soft drink for participants | 780.00 | |
| 4 | Miscellaneous expenses | 1150.00 | |
| 5 | For hall rental | 1500.00 | |
| | Grand total | 10,205.60 | |

Appendix 1

Interview Guide for the Deported Returnees

The major purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls in Dessie town and the major problems they experience during their journey and after arrival.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that face the problem concerns and experienced the problem. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded of the following points.

1. Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to with draw from the research processes any time without any reservations.
2. You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
3. You can ask any questions about the study at any time.

Part 1: Background information

A) Personal background(Socio-demographic information research participants

1. Age.....
2. Marital status
 1. Married
 2. Single
 3. Widowed
 4. Divorced
3. Religion
 1. Orthodox Christianity
 2. Muslim
 3. Protestant
 4. Catholic
 5. Other mention if any _____

4. Ethnicity

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1. Amhara | 7. Kafa |
| 2. Oromo | 8. Hadiya |
| 3. Tigre | 9. Sidama |
| 4. Gurale | 10. Weliyta |
| 5. Afar | 11. Mention other_____ |
| 6. Sumale | |

5. Level of education

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I have not learnt | 4. I completed secondary level |
| 2. I can read and write | 5. I graduated first degree |
| 3. I completed primary level | 6. I graduated second degree & above |

6. Occupation

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Farmer | 5. Bar lady |
| 2. Government employee | 6. Merchant |
| 3. Students | 7. House maid |
| 4. Day laborer | 8. Mention if other_____ |

B) Parental background

7. Tell me about your parental situation and family size?

8. Tell me about your family source of income?

Part 2 .Your life experience from the beginning till deportation

9. What were the reasons that you chose illegal way of migration?

10. Tell me your experience during your journey to Arab countries?

11. Tell me about the general work condition (probe: kind of work, salary, working hours, freedom to move ,food situation and permission to communicate with friends)

12. How do you compare your living status before and after you left Ethiopia (probe: - you may see it in terms of economic, social, and psychological satisfactions?)

13. Have you faced any sexual, physical or emotional harassment or abuse? If so, please describe and who were the perpetrators?

14. What does it mean to you to have all these experiences? How do you understand all that happened to you? How has that affected your life in general positively or negatively? How do you feel about all these experience?

15. How long did you work there?
16. When did you return?
17. Tell me about the deportation? (Cause)
18. How you were deported?
19. How you reacted to the situation?
20. What does deportation mean for you?
21. Have you faced any sexual, physical or emotional harassment or abuse in the deportation period, can you tell me about this in detail?

Part 3. Life after return

22. What legal, social and economic support have you got in the destination or after return?
23. After all that experience how do you feel now?
24. How are you adjusting to family and life in Ethiopia after your return? Have you faced discrimination?
25. What are the opportunities and challenges you faced after you return?
26. Tell me if there is any intention of re-migration to Arab countries?
27. How do you see the initiative of the Ethiopian government in the deportation action towards returnees?
28. Tell me about the support of the different stake holders to address your problem (probe government, NGOS, religious institution, communities and others)?
29. Have you read or heard about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking of women and girls in Dessie town and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
30. Currently do you have any job? If no, why?

Appendix 2

Interview Guide for the Concerned Government Officials

The major purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls and its impact.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that the problem concerns and heard about the problem. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded the following points.

- 1) Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to with draw from the research processes any time without any reservations.
- 2) You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
- 3) You can ask any questions about the study at any time.

Part1: Back ground information

A) Personal Back ground

1) Age.....

2) Marital status

1. Married
2. Single

3) Religions

1. Orthodox Christianity
2. Muslim
3. Protestant
4. Catholic
5. Other mention if any

4) Ethnicity

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Amhara | 7. Kafa |
| 2. Oromo | 8. Hadiya |
| 3. Tigre | 9. Sidama |
| 4. Gurage | 10. Weliyta |
| 5. Afar | 11. Mention other |
| 6. Sumale | |

5 Level of education

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I can read and write | 3. I completed secondary level |
| 2. I completed primary level | 4. I graduated first degree |
| 5. I graduated second degree & above | |

5. Tell me your authority in your office?

Part 2: Government officials' views and tasks related to deported women and girls

- 6) Do you know the major problems women face during trip and after arrival in Arab countries?
- 7) What are the support of your office to address deported women and girls?
- 8).What are the tasks of families, communities, governments and women are to alleviate the problem of women and girls migrants who faced in Arab countries? 9).What are the opportunities of deported women and girls in Dessie town?
- 10) What are the challenges of deported women and girls in Dessie town?
- 11) What impacts have you seen on communities due to the deportation of the women and the girls from Saudi Arabia?
- 12) What impacts of the government of Ethiopia faces as the result of the women's deportation who had suffered in Saudi Arabia?
- 13) Do you think currently women trafficking problem has been showing high reduction in Dessie town? Describe what you observe and think?
- 14) Have you read or heard about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 3

Interview Guide for the Community Members

The major purpose to this study is to explore the challenges and opportunities of deported women and girls and its impact.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that the problem concerns and present the solution. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded of the following.

1. Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to with draw from the research process any time without any reservation.
2. You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
3. You can ask any questions about the study at anytime.

Part 1. Background information

A) Personal back ground

- 1) Age.....
- 2) Marital status
 1. Married
 2. Single
- 3) Religion
 1. Orthodox Christianity
 2. Muslim
 3. Protestant
 4. Catholic
 5. Other mention if any
- 4) Ethnicity
 1. Oromo
 2. Amahara
 3. Tigire
 4. Gurage
 5. Afar
 6. Sumale
 7. Sidama
 8. Weliyta
 9. Kafa
 10. Hadiya
 11. Mention others

- 5) Level of education
 1. I have not learnt
 2. I can read and write
 3. I completed primary level
 4. I completed secondary level
 5. I graduate first degree
 6. I graduate secondary degree and above
- 6) Occupation

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Farmer | 5. Bar lady |
| 2. Government employee | 6. Merchant |
| 3. Student | 7. Mention if other |
| 4. Day laborer | |

Part 2: Questions related to deported women and girls

- 7) Do you have a family or relative who are deported women or girls? Tell me about them?
- 8) Do you know the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls? If yes, tell me in detail?
- 9) Have you heard the problem that the Ethiopian women have faced in Arab countries? If yes, would you share with me some experience you heard from your family members?
- 10) What was your role or promising statement for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls when they came in Dessie town from Arab countries?
- 11) What do you comment on the effort of the community to solve women's and girls' trafficking problem and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
- 12) Have you read or heard about the new Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2015? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking and for the rehabilitation of women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 4

Interview Guide for Members of Anti-Human Trafficking Council in Dessie Town

The major purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and deportation impacts.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that the problem concerns and the main agent of Dessie town to combat trafficking problem. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded the following points:

1. Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to withdraw from the research process at any time without any reservation.
2. You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
3. You can ask any questions about the study at anytime.

Part 1: Back ground information

A) Personal back ground

1. Age.....
2. Marital status
 1. Married
 2. Single
3. Religion
 1. Orthodox Christianity
 2. Muslim
 3. Protestant
 4. Catholic
 5. Other mention if any
4. Ethnicity

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Oromo | 6. Sumale |
| 2. Amahara | 7. Sidama |
| 3. Tigire | 8. Woliyta |
| 4. Gurage | 9. Kafa |
| 5. Afar | 10. Mention other |

5. Level of education

1. I have not learnt
2. I can't read and write
3. I completed primary level
4. I completed secondary level
5. I graduate first degree
6. I graduate secondary degree and above

6. Occupation

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Farmer | 4. Day laborer |
| 2. Government employee | 5. Merchant |
| 3. Students | 6. Mention if other |

Part 2) Questions Related to Deported Women and Girls

7. Would you please share with me the main reasons that women and girls chose illegal way of migration?
8. Do you have trafficked women relative in Arab country? If yes, how she is living there?
9. What was the rationale behind that you participated in anti-trafficking committee?
10. Have you heard the problem that the Ethiopian women's face in their journey and the destination countries? If yes, would you share with me some experience you heard from her?
11. Do you believe that currently women trafficking problem has been reducing in Dessie town? If yes, why?

12. Do you believe currently the council properly carries its responsibilities? If yes, what major activities that you are doing? If no, why?
13. Do you think the stake holders fully work for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls? If your response is no, why? Describe?
14. If yes, what are those activities that as a member of committee you performed or as a committee especially for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
15. What are your views the families, government and communities will do to solve the problem of women illegal migrant and to fully rehabilitate deported women and girls?
16. Have you read or heard about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking problem and deportation of women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 5

Interview Guide with NGO's Officials

The major purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and deportation impacts.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that the problem concerns and the main agent of Dessie town to combat trafficking problem. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded the following points:

1. Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to withdraw from the research process at any time without any reservation.
2. You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
3. You can ask any questions about the study at anytime.

Part 1: Back ground information

A) Personal back ground

1. Age.....
2. Marital status
 1. Married
 2. Single
3. Religion
 1. Orthodox Christianity
 2. Muslim
 3. Protestant
 4. Catholic
 5. Other mention if any

4. Level of education

1. I have not learnt
2. I can't read and write
3. I completed primary level
4. I completed secondary level
5. I graduated with first degree
6. I graduated with masters degree and above

5. Tell me about your authority in your office?

Part 2 Questions Related to Deported women and Girls

6. What was your view towards illegal way of migration?
7. What was your role for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
8. Have you performed fully as to your promising statement for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls? If not, why?
9. What is the solution to prevent women and girls trafficking problem and for the full rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
10. What will be your future plan related to the prevention of trafficking and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls in Dessie town?
11. Have you read or heard about the New Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking problem and deportation of women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 6

Interview Guide with Religious Leaders

The major purpose of this study is to explore the opportunities and challenges of deported women and girls and deportation impacts.

You are invited to participate in this research because you are the one that the problem concerns and the main agent of Dessie town to combat trafficking problem. Although I kindly request you to participate in this study, please be reminded the following points:

1. Participation in this research is voluntary you are also free to withdraw from the research process at any time without any reservation.
2. You will not be asked to provide any identifiable information about yourself.
3. You can ask any questions about the study at anytime.

Part 1: Back ground Information

A) Personal back ground

1. Age.....

2. Marital status

1. Married
2. Single

3. Religion

1. Orthodox Christianity
2. Muslim
3. Protestant
4. Catholic
5. Other mention if any

4. Level of education

1. I have not learnt

2. I can't read and write
3. I completed primary level
4. I completed secondary level
5. I graduate first degree
6. I graduate secondary degree and above

5. Ethnicity

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Oromo | 6. Sumale |
| 2. Amahara | 7. Sidama |
| 3. Tigire | 8. Woliyta |
| 4. Gurage | 9. Kafa |
| 5. Afar | 10. Mention other |

6. Tell me about your authority in your religious institution?

Part 2: Questions Related With Deported Women and Girls

7. What was your view towards illegal way of migration?
8. Do you know the opportunities and challenges of deported women in Dessie town?
9. Do you know the reasons why deported women and girls currently go to Arab Countries?
10. What was your role for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
11. Have you performed fully as to your promising statement for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls? If not, why?
12. What is the solution to prevent women and girls trafficking problem and for the full rehabilitation of deported women and girls?
13. What will be your future plan related to the prevention of trafficking and for the rehabilitation of deported women and girls in Dessie town?
14. Have you read or heard about the New Overseas Employment Proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you believe that this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking problem and deportation of women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 7

Focus Group Discussion Guide for Returnees

1. What are the reasons you chose illegal way of migration?
2. What are the challenges during your journey to Arab countries?
3. How was the living condition in Arab countries as illegal migrant? What is your experience?
4. What are those opportunities and challenges that you faced after return back in your countries?
5. Tell me if there is any intention of re-migration to Arab countries? If yes, why?
6. Tell me about the support of the different stake holders to address your problem(government ,NGOs, religious institutions, communities and others)
7. Have you read or heard about the new overseas employment proclamation number 923/2016? If your answer is yes, do you think this law contributes for the minimization of trafficking problem and for the rehabilitation of women and girls in Dessie town?

Appendix 8

Indira Gandhi National Open University

Graduate School Of Social Work

Informed Consent Form for Participate in a study

My name is Tamrat Geto who is second year social work masters student at Indra Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). I am expected to work on a thesis as partial fulfillment of Masters Degree in social work. To this end, I have chosen to study the opportunities and challenges of deported returnees women and girls in Dessie town. I strongly believe that your story is so important to understand the issue of deported women and girls returnees. I will be gathering information through interviews and FGD so that the participation is voluntary. Once you consent to participate, you can skip questions you do not want to answer, end the interview session or you may withdraw from the study at any time. In addition feel free when you share what you think is relevant since there is no right or wrong answer. In addition ask any question that is not clear. Furthermore, the participation in the study conduct in face-to-face and takes time average sixty minutes and will conduct by me .Finally, the researcher will respect your privacy and only collect information for the purpose of the study. If you face any discomfort by your participation in the study, you can contact me by telephone or email.

Cell phone: +251 9 11773092

E-mail: tamratgetu2005@gmail.com

Informant.....Researcher

Name.....Name

Signature.....Signature

Date.....Date.