

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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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 Gurm, 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 focuses 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 will attempt 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 will limit 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 narrow to focusing on those who were deported from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, not other Arab countries. Furthermore, the study will not include legal migrants.

1.7. Limitation of the Research

This study will use 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 will have a methodological limitation because, so that the researcher 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, the researcher 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). The researcher will use 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
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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 will conduct 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 Sego gebeya. The study use 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, the researcher will use interview guide and FGDs because, the research focus 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 collections will be conduct 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

The researcher use 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). The researcher will use 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 will involve 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 will be 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 will be asked of the research participants and by using probes. The questions first prepared in English and later 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 will be held based on the arranged interview guide. Initially, I will contact the research participants physically by the means of the sub-city officials and Mr. Sheferaw. They will tell for the participants about the purpose of the study and appoint them to come in their office. When they came to their office, I will explain in detail about the purpose of the study and based on mutual consensus, arrangements will be made to meet up for the actual interview. Following the confirmation of the participants to share their challenges and opportunities, interviews will be held in place where respondents felt comfortable and safe. The in-depth interviews mostly will be conducted in the offices of each sub-city women and children. In addition in the houses of returnees the in-depth interviews will also be a place to conduct the discussion. The interview sessions with deported women and girls range from forty to one and half hour. Each interviewee will be recorded on a tape recorder. In addition I will use field notes during the interview section to support the information obtained from the in-depth interview. I will do in-depth interview with 10 deported women and girls. For this research purpose I use girls for those females who are 18 years and below it, whereas women for those female whose ages are above 18 years. The in-depth interview related to deported returnees is 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 is conducted in their houses. On the other hand governments and its stake holder's interviews will be conducted in their offices or institutions. The interview sessions ranged from 30 to 45 minutes. Each interview will be recorded on a 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 consist of 8 up to 9 deported women and girls per group are conducted. The focus group discussions will be recorded by tape for analysis. The two FGDs will be 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 will arrange soft drinks for the whole participants during the FGDs.

3.5 Data Analysis

This study will analyze 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 will be collect from in-depth interview and FGDs will combine and synthesize in meaningful pattern and analyzed. The data collect from the in-depth interview and FGDs will transcribe and translate. First the deported returnees' data will transcribe (7-10 pages per interview). For other key informants' participants in the study the data transcribe (5-6pages per interview). The transcribed data will carefully read, examined, verified, and edited a number of times. After the translation will finish, every data related to the research questions is coded to generate issues and ideas by the participants (the code was 126). Next, codes that appeared more related to one another will place, thus creating themes and clusters. These codes will present 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. Work Plan and Budget

4.1. 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 4.1: 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	Receiving comments from advisor	July20- October10/2016
14	Writing of report	October11- 21/2016
15	Submission of final paper	October29/2016

4.2. 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	

APPENDECES

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.

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