

Addis Ababa University

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

School of Psychology

**Psychosocial and Economic Reintegration Challenges of
Female Forced Returnees from Saudi Arabia: The Case of
Returnees in Shewa Robit Town**

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October, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Forced Returnees from Saudi Arabia: The Case of Returnees in
Shewa Robit Town**

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**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Psychology of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Master of
Arts Degree in Social Psychology**

Addis Ababa University

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School of Psychology

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Amanuel Mathewos, entitled “Psychosocial and Economic Reintegration Challenges of Female Forced Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Shewa Robit” complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acknowledgment

First, I would like to thank the almighty God, without whose help nothing could be ever done and completed. I would then like to thank my advisor Dr. Yekoyealem Desie without whose kindly professional advice, this paper could not have been completed. I would also like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to Shewa Robit town Social and Labor Affair Office for the support and genuine collaboration provided in all the process of data collection. Last but not least, I would like to forward my deepest gratitude to all study participants.

Acronyms

DFEC – Department of Finance and Economic Cooperation

DLSA – Department of Labor and Social Affair

ETB – Ethiopian Birr

KII – Key Informant Interview

ILO - International Labor Organization

IOM - International Organization for Migration

LSAO – Labor and Social Affair Office

KSA - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Abstract

The purpose of this study was investigating psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges of female forced returnees from Saudi Arabia. The participants of the study were eight female forced returnees from Saudi Arabia and stakeholders involved in reintegration of returnees. The study employed qualitative approach particularly, case study to get in-depth insight of the subject matter. Data collected through purposive sampling. The data was collected through in-depth interview, key informant interview, and observation. The data was analyzed thematically. Finding of the study indicates that returnees face psychosocial and economic challenges which hinder them from reintegrating. Female forced returnees experienced the following psychosocial reintegration challenges: depression and stress due to previous and current situation, misconception from the community, pressure from community including family and friend, social isolation, loss of family care and support, and conflict among returnees. The returnees also face the following economic reintegration challenges: difficulty of generating sustainable challenges, insufficient of skill training, lack of market, lack of access to loan and exaggerated interest rate, and lack of feasible training course. Moreover the returnee's reintegration challenges were affected by lack of timeliness of reintegration support and decline of follow up and technical support. From the study it was understood that there was gap in providing comprehensive reintegration support for female forced returnees. The returnees are not happy with reintegration support being delivered by the town administration; it lacked understanding the real need of the returnees. The study showed that there is a need to establish system which deals with forced returnee's reintegration. The study also revealed that family and community involvement need to be required to ensure effective reintegration of female forced returnees.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Movement of people from one place to another is part and parcel of human being. The movement may be willingly or forcefully. Political, environmental, social and economic factors result the movement. Underemployment and high rate of unemployment, low wage, and low provision of service in home country trigger migration of labors (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2009). Among all factors the major causes of labor migration is economic (Michael, 2014).

Currently females constitute a large portion of international labor market. Although female participation in labor market increased, most of them are working in the informal sector (Assefa, 2017). This is because of gendered labor market that is sensitive to gender selective demand for labor. According to ILO 2018 report, two third of temporary and part time workers are females. It meant that females engaged in low paying and indecent jobs. The ILO report also indicates that this is more visible in Saudi Arabia where the majority of migrants work as domestic workers.

Females are more than 80% of people working as domestic worker and domestic work characterized by a large number of female migrants (Schewenken & Halmeshef, 2011). Saudi Arabia is the major destination of most African and Asian female domestic workers. Because of their cheap labor market Ethiopian, Eritrean, Sudan and Egyptian migrants' number is increasing in Middle East than Asians (Fernandez, 2011). Migrant's treatment is also different based on their countries economic strength (Yemisrach, 2015).

Ethiopia is a country from where many people migrate to relatively developed countries. This is mainly because of people suffer from continues poverty which is a result of social, economic, environmental and political factors (Assefa, 2017). They use both the legal and illegal channels. The reasons behind their migration are searching of better living condition, education and employment (Adamnesh & Admek, 2016).

As indicated in the above Ethiopia is unable to create sufficient livelihood opportunity for workers who join the labor market and thus youths migrate to another country. According to Carte and Rohwerder (2016) most of migrants in the Middle East are female, especially young girls. Females are obligated to join the informal sector or migrate as domestic worker due to absence of employment opportunity in the country and the division of gender role in labor force participation (Fernandez, 2011). This shows that females are being discriminated in the country and pushed to migrate.

Evidences show that majority of Ethiopian female migrants in Middle East migrated illegally, without fulfilling both the home and host country migration procedures, and due to this they experience abuse in one or more migration cycles and finally they face deportation (Fernandez, 2011).

Ethiopian migrants faced such deportation recently (in 2013 and 2017), especially from Saudi Arabia. Those returnees were forced to leave the country with short period of time and without sufficient preparation time. According to IOM (2013) report in November 2013 only 163000 Ethiopian illegal migrants forcibly deported. Many have been victim of trafficking and reported harsh treatment in the host countries, and lost their belongings. Some of the Ethiopian returnees stayed there for more than ten years and returned with little money and with confusion about their future (Meron, 2015). Some of the returnee returned having children and/or pregnant. Moreover, most of returnees are from rural areas and from poor family (Bethelhem, 2015). Many returnees suffered severe medical condition like physical and psychological trauma, psychiatric illness due to difficult condition in detention centers. As a result they returned with complex psychosocial and economic problems requiring integrated effective reintegration effort (IOM, 2014).

Reintegration of returnees is one of the issues of government, nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions. And government of Ethiopia and civil societies provided reintegration support for returnees. For instance IOM provided post arrival assistance (including provision of food, water...) to over 120000 returnees in 2013. Specialized medical assistance and psychosocial support has given returnees with severe health condition. Government of Ethiopia also provided emergency assistance through allocating budget.

Reintegration works being provided by both government and civil societies comprises psycho social support which includes counseling and medical service, shelter, food, and sanitary materials support for returnees having psycho social problems; awareness raising for local community to avoid stigma and discrimination towards returnees; economic reintegration involving entrepreneurship and vocational skill development, and provision of financial support to start their business with the skill got from training and experiences (ILO, 2019).

But evidences and researcher observation shows that forced female returnees have faced reintegration challenges (Bethelhem, 2015). This resulted crisis in returnees life and in turn many returnees are becoming additional load for the local community than accelerator of development.

Studies have been conducted so far on return migration stressing on returnees experience in host countries and reintegration process following problems attached with migration to Middle East (Kuschminder, 2013). Although evidences show existence of reintegration challenges for forced female returnees, the types of challenges were not identified through scientific studies. Thus, there is a need to study psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges female of forced returnees.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study focused on post return psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of female returnees from the Saudi Arabia in the case of migrants living in Shewa Robit town, North Shewa Zone, Amhara Region. The return might be voluntary, which is initiated by the migrant or forced/deportation - initiated by the host county. Forced return migrants are females who returned to their country without their goodwill and readiness. It might be due to declaration of new law or disobey of the existing law of the host country by the migrants.

Forced female migrants want to live in the home country permanently or temporarily since they have not chance to live there or re-migrate. If they are well reintegrated psycho socially and economically with the home country their living condition can improve and in turn help the home country development (Dawit, 2015).

Some studies were conducted so far on social cost and benefits of labor migration while others examined causes of labor migration. For instance Solomon (2005) studied causes of labor migration. Teshome (2010) also examined socio economic consequences of labor migration on the home country. Adams, Jr. Richard H., and John (2003) also assessed economic benefit of labor migration for home country development. However, return migration didn't get sufficient attention by the concerned bodies and stakeholders (Dawit, 2015).

There are two local studies on psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of female returnee migrants. Most studies conducted were focused on causes, prevalence, and consequences of migration. For instance, Animaw (2011) studied causes and consequences of human trafficking. Selamawit and Gudeta (2014) also studied push and pull factors of migrants and living condition in the destination countries. Other studies focused on challenges migrants face in the host countries and in the process of migration. Yemisrach (2015) and Sintayehu (2016) assessed the abuse of Ethiopian women migrant workers in Saudi Arabia. Elias (2016) also studied problems of irregular migrants in their way to Middle East.

Sufficient information on reintegration of returnees especially on forced female returnee's psycho social and economic reintegration challenges is essential to provide the needed support and to enable them reintegrated with the home community. Otherwise, it's difficult to identify challenges returnees faces and design policy and program which improve the lives of returnees in particular and the community in general. Also, reintegration interventions would be worthless.

Studies conducted related to the issue – reintegration challenges of return migrants – focused in Addis Ababa (Bethlehem, 2015; Yemisrach, 2015), Oromia (Assefa, 2017), very little in Northern part of Amhara (Mesfin, 2011; Dejen, 2017) and Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region/SNNPR/ (Dawit, 2015). On top of that, most of the studies focused on urban areas. Kushminder (2013) and Regt & Medareshaw (2015) studied the female return migration and reintegration strategies in Ethiopia. The context and challenges of urban cities and rural areas are different in terms of access to different institutions which help returnees reintegrate effectively. The studies also focused on voluntary returnees than forced returnees. Since forced returnee's return/deport by the host countries they lack sufficient preparation in terms of psychology and finance. Moreover the sending community/home country is not ready to receive. As a result they are more vulnerable and their challenges might be different.

The psycho-social challenge is not boldly studied yet. Rather it's slightly mentioned in studies (Ababaw, 2013; Bethelhem, 2015; Meron, 2016; Hilawit, 2017). Hence, it's essential to study psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of female forced returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia.

Therefore, the present study was intended to seek answer for the following questions:

1. How was the return process of female forced returnees?
2. What are the psychosocial reintegration challenges of forced female returnees, from Saudi Arabia, in Shewa Robit town?
3. What are the economic reintegration challenges of forced female returnees, from Saudi Arabia, in Shewa Robit town?

4. What are psychosocial and economic reintegration supports offered for female forced returnees, from Saudi Arabia, in Shewa Robit?
5. How do returnees perceive reintegration services being provided by government and other stakeholders?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to assess post return reintegration challenges of forced female returnees from Saudi Arabia in Shewa Robit town. Specifically the study was intended to:

- assess return process of female forced returnees
- identify the psychosocial re-integrative challenges of female forced returnees
- examine the economic re-integrative challenges of female forced returnees
- explore psychosocial and economic reintegration support offered for female forced returnees
- assess perception of returnees towards reintegration services being provided by government and other stakeholders

1.4 Significance of the study

The study will enable to better understand psycho-social and economic reintegration challenges of forced female returnee migrants in their home country through in-depth investigation of magnitude, causes and consequence of each.

Nature and extents of returnee's reintegration challenges can be known by studying forced female returnee's reintegration challenges. Otherwise, it's difficult to conclude about returnees' reintegration with their home community and it would be incomplete. The finding will serve as input to different concerned actors by creating better understanding of the reintegration challenges from returnee's and stakeholder's point of view.

Studying reintegration challenges of returnees has also policy implication. It will provide information for policy makers and will take their attention to initiate policy that would improve the lives of returnees.

Examining reintegration challenges of forced female returnees contribute to the current knowledge of female return migration. The study will add on the limited literature available on forced returnees by providing data on forced return migration.

The study also enhances social psychology practice through identifying interventions at different level and suggests possible recommendations for other researchers and practitioners. Furthermore, it will serve as baseline for other researchers who might be interested to make investigation in the study area.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study assessed post return reintegration challenges of forced female returnees from Saudi Arabia in Shewa Robit town of Amhara region. Since massive deportations were conducted in 2013 and 2017 the study focused on forced female returnees who returned from 2013 to 2017 GC. Assuming female are more vulnerable than males I studied reintegration challenges of females returnees. The study didn't included female returnees who returned voluntary. The study was also limited with assessing psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges of female returnees.

1.6 Definitions of Terms

- **Female returnees:** are people who came back to their home country after staying abroad for more than one year.
- **Return migrants:** are persons returning to their home country after having been short or long term international migrants (IOM, 2004). This term refer to females who returned from Saudi Arabia in 2013 and 2017 to Ethiopia due to an order of Saudi Arabia to leave. The name return migrant is alternatively used by returnee.
- **Irregular migration:** illegal movement of people's from one place to another. It takes place outside regulatory rule of sending, transit and receiving. Migrants do not have the necessary authorization to enter, reside or work in a given country (IOM, 2004). In this study irregular migrants are females who reside in Saudi Arabia

without necessary authorization or without fulfilling the required documents to enter, reside or work.

- **Remigration:** movement of a person after returned to his/her home country (IOM, 2004). Here, in this study, remigrations connote females who returned from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia and emigrate again to Saudi Arabia.
- **Reintegration:** defined as a re-inclusion or the reincorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g. of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence (IOM 2011). For this study, it is the process through which returnees are participating again in social, cultural and economic life of home country community.
- **Forced returnees:** refer to Ethiopians who returned following the deportation law on 2013 and 2017.
- **Psychosocial reintegration:** positive relationship with other, emotion, feeling, ability to express identity, providing an individual with a place in society and establishing connection with that society. We say psychosocial reintegration successful when returnees able to create positive relationship with the community, develop positive emotion, and feeling.
- **Economic reintegration:** having access to financial resources such as sufficient income, opportunity to advancement and basic materials for long-term and self-sustaining with equal right for all citizens. We say economic reintegration is successful when the returnees become capable to generate income and lead their own live independently.
- **Challenges:** are limitations the returnees face while trying to reintegrate with the home country community.

1.7 Limitations of the study

It is obvious that this kind of research require sufficient time and budget in order to assess the detail and distinct experience of female forced return migrants. Limited number of reference books in relation to return migration in general and reintegration of returnees in particular in the case of Ethiopia also challenged the study.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Migration and Return Migration: Nature and Definition

Migration refers to movement from one place to another. It can be across city, regional state, international boundaries (Arsiol et al. 2003). It can be also temporary or permanent change in place of origin (Weeks, 1999). And it can be voluntary or forced. Voluntary migrants are those who change place of origin by their own decision while forced migrants are those who move as a result of uncontrollable factors (Ibrahim, 2014). Voluntarily migrants are mostly people seeking better social, economic or environmental conditions in other area. Moreover migrants are classified as settler, contract workers, professionals, unauthorized workers, and asylum seekers and refugees (Stalker, 2005). Migration can be seen in terms of time and space. In terms of time, migration could be seasonal or permanent, while spatially it can be classified as internal or international. The internal one could be classified into: rural–urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban (Weeks, 1999).

Return migrants are people returning to their country of origin after having been international migrants in another country and intending to stay in their own country for at least a year (MPI, 2010 and OECD, 2009). Return migration is also defined as the act of a person returning to his/her country of origin after having been international migrant in another country and who is intending to stay his/her country of origin for at least one year (UNSD, 1998 and IOM, 2004). King (1998) also defined return migration as the return of migrants to their country of origin after staying a significant period abroad. In this study return migrants or returnees refers to persons returning to Ethiopia after having been international migrant in Saudi Arabia countries.

According to Ammasseri and Black (2001) there are five categories of return migrants:

- A. Return of failure: These kinds of migrants are migrants who failed to overcome problems they encounter in their destination and could not be able to adapt to the new context. Such kinds of migrants are not significant in number and they have no

problem in reintegrating with the society in the home country because they return soon.

- B. Return of conservation: This includes those who have migrated to achieve a specific goal and usually save a significant portion of what they make both as remittance and to pursue their plan back to home country. In this type of return the returnees easily reintegrate with the community since they have psychological and economic readiness.
- C. Return of motivation: These kinds are migrants who adapt perfectly in their new destination and go by its value systems through staying long time. But they return back to country of origin with new ideas, values, skill and innovations to apply them in their home country. These types of returnee do not much challenged to reintegrate with the community since they have the motivation and passion to stay with the community.
- D. Return of retirement: These are migrants who have finished their lives and want to go back home to retire. For this types of migrant's reintegration may not be easy since they have departed with home community for long period and do not capable to be flexible and ready to adapt.
- E. Forced return: These are migrants who have returned back to their home unwillingly because of their illegality or passing of new law in destination country. In this case the return is unplanned and unsafe for both returnees and the home country.

In general return migration can be categorized in to vulnerable and involuntary/forced. The reason of return matters reintegration of returnee. For instance returnees easily reintegrate with the home community if they return voluntarily and planned. In this case returnees have sufficient psychological and economic readiness. But in the case of forced return reintegration to the community is very difficult due to lack of preparation by the returnees and the community as well.

So it needs to consider the reasons of return while conducting studies the issue, and designing and implementing reintegration interventions.

2.2 Meaning and Nature of Forced Return Migration

As indicated in the above section, forced return migration is a situation in which migrants return back to their home country unwillingly. The return is totally initiated by the host country or state. The returnees did not have the intention to return to their home country (Van Houte and Davies, 2008 as cited in Assefa, 2017).

Forced return result due to migrant's illegality in the host country. In most cases migrants forced to return because of lack of work or living permit in the host country. Migrant who migrated illegally to host country or those who lost their legal document by employers or others are victim of forced return migration.

In other cases, migrants forced to return due to passing of new law in destination country. Those who were legal at some point may lose their legality later. In most cases host countries force to declare new law with aim of solving their country socio economic and political problems, and thereby migrants return to their country of origin.

Forced return migration is unplanned by the returnees, their families and the home countries. Since it's not unplanned, returnees have not readiness psychosocially and economically as well. Thus it affects the returnees, families and the home countries. In most case forced return is quite quickly and do not give sufficient preparation time for returnees. As a result migrants return without sufficient money and even cloths to wear.

2.3 Theoretical Perspectives on Return Migration

There are theories having different point of views about the return migration occurrence. There difference emanate from multifaceted and heterogonous nature of the reason behind return migration (Casscrino, 2004). The most prominent theories are: neo classical theory of migration, new economic theory of labor migration, structural theory, social network, trans-nationalism and re-acculturation theory of migration: Sussman's cultural identify model. The following theories are selected to be discussed for they have believed to explain the reintegration challenges of returnees.

2.3.1 Neo Classical theory of migration

This theory explains a wage differences between countries as the major cause of migration. According to the theory return migration is a manifestation of a failed experience of migration in which the expected incomes have not acquired in the host country. It means migrant return when their income becomes lower than they expected (Cassarino, 2004). Its primary focus is on economic factors than other socio cultural factors and due to this it appears too narrow to explain the issue of migration.

2.3.2 The New Economic of Labor migration

This theory also explains migration and return migration from economic point of view. It views migration as a strategy to overcome family income risk and market challenges. Families send its member abroad to gain income aiming to minimize income risks and improve living conditions (Cassarino, 2004).

Return migration is assumed a result of successful experience gained abroad (Dawit, 2017). Return migrants are also successful in attaining their goals of having higher income, saving and skill. Their stay in the host country is temporary and shorter period; up to they have achieved their goals.

2.3.3 Structural Theory

The theory argues that the decision to return to their origin is derived by social and structural factors (Cassiarino, 2004). The theory differ from the above two theories in its assumption of return migration. It assumes that migrants don't return to their home country because of attaining their goal or expectation abroad. Rather they return if they assume their return is productive in their home country (Dejen, 2017). So the theory focus on social, economic and political conditions at migrants home country as driving factor and contributing for ability of return migrants to make use of the skill and resource they come up with (Diatta & Mbow, 1999 as sited in Dejen, 2017).

According to the theory if migrant's expectation in their home is unmet, they may re-migrate to the host country or spend their saving on unplanned and irrelevant investments (Cassarino, 2004).

2.3.4 Social Network Theory

The theory see returnees as an actors who have the resource needed and return to origin country by mobilizing those resource (Borjas, 1992 as sited in Dawit, 2015). These resources are gained by attributes of commonalities such as language, ethnicity, friendship, family and other common interest that are available at socio economic level (SIHMA, 2015 as sited in Assefa, 2017).

Returnees are successful and have higher income, better education, skill, foreign work experience and social capital in the form of network, values, and attitude (Cassarino, 2004). They deposited sufficient money to engage in business at home.

Migrant's social network enhance trust among migrants and also provide information which is relevant about socio economic and political conditions of home country (Willems, 2015).

2.3.5 Trans-nationalism

Compared to the above theories transnationalism provide better framework to explain return and reintegration. Trans-migrants are migrants who have multiple linkages with their home country and host country through family, religious, economic, and other kind of contact (Assefa, 2017). According to the theory returnees prepare their reintegration through visits to their origin country and sending remittances to their families. The linkage migrants create is not only through economic and social. But they also attach by their ethnic origin, kinship, and in-group solidarity (Kunuroglu et al, 2016).

The theory argues that migrants return as a result of their belonging to an ethnic community, migrant's self-identification and perception of the homeland (Assefa, 2017).

2.3.6 Re-Acculturation Theory of Migration: Sussman's Cultural Identify Model

Re-acculturation means re-adaption to one's own culture after staying in other culture for significant period of time (Kunuroglu et al, 2016). Since they construct new identity in the migration period, re-acculturation is difficult than their original acculturation in the host country. Hybrid culture will be formed by returnees who do not easily fit with the home

society. Returnees are obligated to combine the best of both culture and benefit from it. But the situation may create feeling of in-betweens (Davies & Van Houle, 2008).

The theory brings psychological perspective to the understanding of return migration (Sussman, 2005). Under cultural identity model return migration has the following four strategies: affirmative, subjective, additive, and global. They are with different identity shift and level of stress in remigration experience (Kunuruglu et al, 2016). Affirmative identity experience low adaptation to the host country and low repatriation distress upon their return to home. While returnees with subtraction identity experience high repatriation distress upon return to home, due to this they have low feeling towards the culture of their home country (Tamblah & Chng, 2006).

The same to subtractive identity returnees with additive identity experience high adaptation to the host country and high repatriation distress upon return to origin culture. But in the latter case the distress is a result of “embracing too many aspects of the host culture such as their values, customs, beliefs, and social rituals” (Tambyah & Chng, 2006). While in the former case the distress is a result of searching opportunities to interact with other return migrants.

Returnees with global/intercultural identity experience high adaptation to the host country and moderate/low repatriation distress.

In general Sussman’s cultural identity model contributes to the understanding of return migration, as it add psychological point of view for discussion of reintegration of returnees.

The purpose of discussing the theory is just to use them in describing the experience /challenges the returnees face not testing the theories. The theories have contributed to the discussion of the return migration and reintegration of returnees from the economic point of view by indicating success and failure history of returnees. The theories described the expectation of the returnees and their return motives which may relate with willingness and readiness to return.

2.4 Provisions/national initiatives on migration/return migration in Ethiopia

Government of Ethiopia signed different international conventions related to migration. For instance, UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2004) and African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) are ratified by government of Ethiopia. Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs also established to provide humanitarian and development responses to refugees and returnees.

Moreover, the government works with international organizations in the area of migration aiming to make migration safe both for the migrants and the country. For instance, UNHCR, ILO and IOM have offices in the country. They are also carrying out projects related to movement, emergency and post crisis migration management, regulating and facilitating migration and development (Solomon, 2012).

Especially the government cooperates with International Organization for Migration (IOM) and local nongovernmental organizations in reintegrating female returnee migrants. Accordingly returnees are receiving different services from these organizations. But the services are limited to addressing the need of female returnees. Due to this most of the returnees are not self-employed and could not have access to the local labor market (Mesfin, 2011).

The government also, by itself, taking initiatives to support returnee's psychosocial and economic reintegration and involve in different endeavor of the country through providing loan and vocational skill training. But trainings that are given should be according to their interest, previous experience and ability.

Although government is providing different kind of services returnees feel government of Ethiopia did not given sufficient attention and protection compared to other countries (Emebet, 2002). Nonetheless the initiatives are appreciable, still the obstacles need to be

removed to ensure effective reintegration and benefit both female returnees in particular and the country in general.

It is also very essential to focus on finding a sustainable solution for the root causes such as giving them trainings so that they can earn their own income. Government should work with different stakeholders including associations and CBOs. Awareness raising and preventing illegal migration need to be part of the rehabilitation and reintegration process.

2.5 Studies on Ethiopian female return migrants

Mesfin (2011) assessed challenges and prospects of women returnees in North Wollo of Amhara region. He disclosed that there is shortage of employment opportunity and thus returnees are susceptible to remigration.

Abereham (2014) assessed reintegration of Ethiopian female trafficked returnees from Saudi Arabia. In the study he tried to explore the experience of trafficked survivors in the process of being trafficked, their life and integration with Saudi society and returning process to Ethiopia, and their status after return. The study was consisted of 7 in-depth interviews with trafficking survivors and GOs key persons. The study found that none of the women were able to gain secure employment after their return from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia.

Yemisrach (2015) studied experience of eight deported women from KSA who live in Addis Ababa. She found that deportees suffer from shortage of food, improper sleeping condition, and sexual and emotional harassment in the deportation process.

Bethlehem (2015) studied the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of female returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia focusing on Addis Ababa. She used qualitative method – case study on seven female returnees and found that there is a gap in providing comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration programs.

Dawit (2015) studied business challenges of returnees from Republic of South Africa in the cases of Hossana town, SNNP region. Semi-structured questionnaires, focus group discussions and interview were administered to gather the necessary data. According to the study returnees face a lot of challenges including extended bureaucracy, exaggerated taxation system, lack of coordination among the main concerned governmental bodies and lack of facilities.

Meseret and Abebaw (2017) examined the mental health status of women returnees. The study was conducted in South Wollo, Amhara region, Ethiopia. The findings indicate that the prevalence of mental distress was elevated among returnees with variable such as age and religion had significant impact on mental distress.

Dejen (2017) examined social adjustment conditions of return migrants from KSA who reside in the District of Kobo, North Wollo. The study pursued a quantitative co relational research design; where two standardized tests (Social Adjustment Self Report Scale and APRICS acculturation scale) are employed to measure post return social adjustment conditions and acculturation experiences of return migrants respectively. Data was collected from 256 randomly selected returnees. The study showed that majority of study participants' dysfunction in social adjustment and indicators of social adjustment such as dysfunction in performing tasks at home and outside home, participating in social and leisure activities, and creating meaningful relationship with their immediate and extended family members.

Alemu (2018) explored Ethiopian female migrant's problem of adjustment and reintegration during return. Data was gathered from 87 returnees. According to the study employment and involvement in investments in the post-return period were limited, and most were leading lives lower level than prior to their departure.

In general, studies conducted so far uncovered that migrant returnees face different types of psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges. But from the literature we can understand that challenges are different among returnees based on the different factors.

2.6 Reintegration Challenges of Forced Return Migrants

2.6.1 Psychosocial challenges

Due to their work load and culture of the host country most of the returnees did not have access to communicate with their families, other relatives and friends. So it's very important to have group reintegration for ensuring successful psychosocial reintegration of returnees. It also contributes for economic empowerment of returnees and provides structure for psychosocial support (Meron, 2016). Because of their shared experience returnees networks are very important and need to integrate into the larger community.

Returnees may come back from countries whose norms, values, and social structures mismatch with the home country (Berhane, 2003). At this time they face psychological and social challenges when they try to reintegrate into their home society.

Migrant's returnees are not always perceived positively by the non-migrated home country community. Tension may develop among who took migration as a solution for their socio economic and political problems, and who stayed in the country with the problems. There may also be competition for social standards and roles. It's also difficult to coordinate stakeholders involved in psychosocial reintegration because of their diversity - they are government of the origin country, nongovernmental organizations and community of the return. Returnee's family and social networks often change in long period. Hence, rebuilding network, which contribute for social capital, information, safety net, and access to jobs is necessary.

This is especially essential for vulnerable migrants or migrants who have survived violence, for example, trafficking in persons (Ana Fonseca, Laurence Hart and Susanne Klink, 2015).

2.6.2 Economic reintegration challenges

Economic reintegration is the process by which a migrants is reinstated into the economic system of his/her own living (IOM, 2011). According to Surtees (2012)

within the context of reintegration, economic empowerment is about equipping returnees with the skill, resource and confidence to economically support themselves and their families and, in longer, contributing to the economic wellbeing of their communities. Vocational training, job placement, business training and provision of startup capital are included as component of economic empowerment (Surtees, 2012).

Reception, inland transportation and reintegration assistance are primary services being delivered to returnee during arrival. Moreover different interventions were carried out to ensure successful economic reintegration and even intending to address root causes of irregular migration.

Economic reintegration form basis for self sufficiency of the returnees (Meron, 2016). It may provide access to housing, health care, and other services. Project being implemented in different periods enabled returnees to have profitable business and got recognition back in their community.

Even though responses were being provided by different actors, economic reintegration was not realized in most of countries having returnees. For instance, depending on time spent in the host country, economic activities in the home country may be extremely different for them compared to the host country. It may be difficult for returnees to join private sectors as employee as a result of their network and also their skill may not well match to the economy in the home country. Furthermore structural changes in the country of origin may harm sustainable livelihood. Labor market may be underdeveloped and economic opportunities may be low for the whole population as well (Ana Fonseca, Laurence Hart and Susanne Klink, 2015).

Deportees and emergency returnees often return empty handed having lost their savings or belongings abroad or never having acquired an opportunity to earn and save money.

2.7 Summary and implication of the review

Migration is defined as movement from one place to another. It can be seasonal or permanent, voluntary or forced, and internal or international. Return migration is also defined as return of migrants to their country of origin after staying a significant period abroad. It was also indicated that there are five types of return migration – return of failure, return of conservation, return of motivation, return of retirement and forced return.

Forced return migration also defined as is a situation in which migrants return back to their home country unwillingly. The initiator of the return is the host country. Forced return result due to migrants illegality in the host country i.e. because of lack of working/living permit or declaration of new law by the host country with the aim of socio economic and political reason. By its nature forced return migration is quite quick and do not provide sufficient preparation time for the returnees. As a result the return affects the returnees, families of returnees and the home country.

Different theoretical perspectives on return migration were seen. All the theories discussed their respective view of return migration and reasons. New classical theory of migration sees return migration as manifestation of failed experience of migration in term of income. New economic theory of labor migration view return migration as the result of successful experience gained abroad. Structural theory argues that the decision to return is derived by social and structural factor in the home country. Social network theory sees the returnees as successful and has income, better education, skill, foreign work experience and social capital in of network, values and attitude. Transnationalism provide better framework to explain return and reintegration. Transnationalism argues the migrants return as a result of their belonging to an ethnic community, self-identification, and perception of homeland. Re-acculturation theory of migration brings psychological perspective to the understanding of return migration.

National initiatives on return migration also reviewed. Ethiopia ratified different international conventions related to migration. Government also works with international organizations in the area of migration with the aim of making migration safe. Different projects were implemented by partners and government in relation to migration in general and return

migration in particular. Moreover, in the reviewed document it's also discussed that returnees feel that government support is not sufficient.

Studies on Ethiopian female return migrants also reviewed. Most of the studies focused on status of returnees and challenges of returnees after return.

Finally reintegration challenges of forced return migrants also reviewed. Based on the review negative attitude towards returnees, lack of effective stakeholder's coordination and social network were the major psychosocial reintegration challenges. Difficulty of joining private sector, underdeveloped labor market, and lack of access to loan were economic reintegration challenges of returnees.

Generally, summary of the review indicated that reintegration to the home community is challenging for Ethiopian returnees who return from the Middle East. But most of the studies conducted so far did not examined particular case of forced female returnees rather most of studies were focused on the challenges of returnee in general. Moreover most studies focused on economic challenges of returnees (Dawit, 2015) and the psycho-social challenge is not boldly studied. Rather it's slightly mentioned in studies (Abebaw (2013), Bethelhem (2015), Meron (2016) and Hilawit (2017)). Therefore, as a remedy to the above gaps, the current study has examined the psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of female forced returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia, the case of returnees in Shewa Robit town.

Chapter Three

Methods

3.1 Research Design

The study employed qualitative approach. This is because of its suitability to explore the in-depth life experience of individuals (Creswell, 2007) and the researcher interest to unveil the detail stories of reintegration challenges of female forced returnees. The approach is preferable to acquire thorough and rich comprehension of the subject matter of the research (Royse, 2004). It also facilitates detail investigation of participants' situation.

To explore the challenges/situations, from qualitative technique, case study approach was applied.

3.2 The Research Setting

The study was conducted among female forced returnee migrants of Shewa Robit town. Shewa Robit town is located in North Shewa administrative zone of Amhara National Regional State. The town consists of 5 urban and 4 rural kebeles. Forced returnee migrants were the focus of the study. Shewa Robit is surrounded by Kewet district, one of the district of North Shewa administrative zone. It's located along the main road connecting Addis Ababa and Mekele, 225 km far from Addis Ababa. According to the town administration (2018) 28,199 males and 30,034 females, totally 58,233 people are living in the town. The major source of income of the residents is petty trade, followed by rain feed agriculture in general and vegetable production in particular.

Regarding migration, Shewa Robit town is known by prevalence of migration, especially the international one. The major destination of migrants from the area is Saudi Arabia. Many people migrate from the town (including ≤ 18 aged children). Most of the migrants use the irregular route/way. Due to this, many people also return to the town. According to the town administration (2017), in last four years, 1,803 people returned from Middle East countries specially Saudi Arabia, from which 52.5% or 947 were female's. This makes the area having

the highest number of returnee migrants, from North Shewa administrative zone (DLSA, 2017).

I was interested to conduct in the area because of my prior exposure and having some returnee contacts in the town and due to this my field engagement was easy.

3.3 Research Participants and Sampling

3.3.1 Target population

The primary target population of the study was female forced returnee from Saudi Arabia who returned from 2013 to 2017 and living in Shewa Robit town.

3.3.2 Sampling techniques

The study employed non probability sampling technique as a sampling method. Particularly, snowball sampling technique was used to get the study participants and this method applied by initially contacting a potential respondent and then by asking them whether they know of anybody with the same characteristics. This is due to the intention of better exploration of the magnitudes of reintegration challenges of forced female returnee migrant. Although the lists of returnees were available at the town Labor and Social Affairs Office, it lacks basic data of the returnees such as age, address, and reasons and the likes. The reintegration attempts also did not use systematic database in which list of returnees can easily accessed. Due to this the researcher obligated to use this technique for the study. It's also suitable for getting in-depth data about the situation of target population.

3.3.3 Inclusion criteria

Since people return to home country for different reasons the researcher identified the following inclusion criteria's for selecting sample respondent for the study:

- 18 and above age
- Live in any kebele of Shewa Robit town
- Stayed in the host country at least for 1 year
- Stayed in the home country at least for 2 years
- Returned from Saudi Arabia forcefully/unwillingly

3.3.4 Sample size

According to Ray (2008 cited in Ababaw, 2012) sample size is major issue of discussion in qualitative study as in quantitative study. Appropriate sample size is not clearly discussed in literatures in qualitative research methodologies. Qualitative research on migration used sample ranged from 5 – 25 (5 in Asefach, 2012 and 25 in Ababaw, 2012). Creswell (1998) also suggest 5-25 and Morse (1994) recommend at least six.

Kruger and Neuman (2006) suggested, in qualitative study, not to determine the sample size in advance and to focus on relevance and saturation of the data. In this study the sample size was decided not prior to the interview. Rather it was decided after all themes were identified and the data became saturated. Thus, every new participant was interviewed until saturation was achieved. Accordingly, I interviewed eight female forced returnees. The interview was stopped when the response of the respondents became similar and fewer surprises in the data and no more themes emerge from the data.

Individual respondent obtained via snow ball sampling i.e. first the researcher met potential respondent who meet the inclusion criteria and then requested the respondent to identify other with the same characteristics or who fulfill the criteria. Three individuals showed directions to potential participants.

3.3.5 Description of key informants

Different government offices, who are working in relation to returnee migrants, were also participated in the study. Mayor Office of the town, Labor and Social Affair Office, Micro and Small Enterprise Development Office, and Yifat TVET College were included in the study. Concerned experts and officials from the office were interviewed. They were included with the aim of collecting additional data. From each office one representative who involved in reintegration of female forced returnees migrants participated. Totally four key informants were interviewed.

3.4 Instrument of data collection

To get sufficient data on the topic, the study employed (a) in-depth interview, (b) key informant interview and (c) observation.

A. In-depth Interview

In-depth interview is technique of generating data in which the interviewee gives the needed information orally (Creswell, 1998). The tool provides the chance to get as much information as possible. This study employed the tool to identify psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of female forced migrants. Accordingly, in this study eight forced female returnees interviewed.

The researcher prepared an interview guide for conducting semi structured interview with the participants. The guiding questions were open-ended that helped to understand the participants experiences deeply. First, guide comprised of 45 items was prepared in English by the researcher and then for the purpose of interview the items were also translated in to Amharic (the study areas official language) by the researcher. Before conducting the interview the Amharic version was translated back to English by English language teacher in order to make the tool be understandable by participants easily to collect relevant data. The interview lasted from 40 to 60 minutes with each participant.

B. Key Informant Interview/KII/

To get additional data on psycho social and economic reintegration challenges of forced female returnees key informant interview was employed in the study. The interview conducted with representatives drawn from Shewa Robit municipality office, Labor and Social Affair office, Micro and Small Enterprise Development office and Yifat TVET College. It was conducted based on guiding questions developed by the researcher. The interview lasted from 30 to 60 minutes with each participant.

C. Observation

The researcher observed the situation of returnees in their home around, and working place through non participant observation. The physical condition, health status, motivation and

overall surrounding of the returnees also observed. Insights also obtained from the participant's nonverbal expressions (facial expressions, body movements) during the interview period. The researcher documented the observation data taking field note.

3.5. Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

3.5.1. Construction

First, terms which are unfamiliar and susceptible to misuse identified and presented to three experts who are working in relation to returnee migrants, to make them convenient. Then their feedbacks incorporated. Pilot study also conducted among two respondents. The aim of the piloting was to identify problems, concerns... etc in relation to the questions to be raised. Accordingly, the results confirmed the feasibility of the tools and finally using the information, instruments, procedures of administration and time were designed.

3.5.2. Administration

The researcher administered the interviews, and observations through the following steps: in the beginning the researcher met Shewa Robit town administration office and presented official letter requesting cooperation for data collection which was written from Addis Ababa University, School of Psychology. In addition to the letter, the researcher also further explained about the purpose, objectives and research participant's selection criteria's. Next, after permission secured, respondents identified with the help of Shewa Robit town Labor and Social Affairs office. Then the researcher informed respondents about the purpose of the research and get informed consent to participate in the research. One returnee was refused to participate. Returnees who were volunteers to participate signed consent form. The respondent also informed about the confidentiality of their response and its use, which is for the purpose of academic research alone. Returnees who gave their informed consent to participate in the study interviewed. The interview/data collection was conducted in Shewa Robit town from September 03/2019 to September 30/2019 by the researcher.

3.5.3. Data Analyses Techniques

The data from the in-depth interview, and key informant interview (KII) were transcribed and translated by the researcher. First the data was transcribed manually. Then it was translated and

all the data related to the research question were coded. Next, five themes were created through placing more related codes together. The data also transferred to a form that makes it easy to understand, summarize, interpret and finally make generalization. In line with the descriptive presentation of data, tool such as table was used. In the same way data collected through observation also analyzed through qualitative method.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

The data collection followed research ethical principles, including the following: full information and explanation was given to all research participants about the purpose of the study. Respondent's freedom to decline participation and confidentiality of the research data respected. Informed consent of each respondent secured prior to participating in the research. Name of respondent not mentioned in any part of the research.

Chapter Four

Findings

This chapter discusses findings of the study. The data was collected through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and observation. In general, the chapter provides data presentation that includes background information of respondents and description of major themes.

4.1 Description of the respondent's background

All in-depth interviews respondents were females as the study focuses on reintegration challenges of female forced returnees. While all key informant interview, who drawn from Shewa Robit town Municipality, Labor and Social Affair office, Micro and Small Enterprise Development office and Yifat TVET College, participants were males, it was not happened intentionally.

Current age of respondents ranges from twenty two years to forty years. While participant's age at migration ranges from fourteen to twenty two years. From this we can understand that all of the respondents migrated at their younger age. From those seven of the respondents/87.5%/ was underage for employment when they migrate.

Regarding to religion of respondents, five of the respondents were Orthodox Christians and one of the respondents were Muslims and two of the respondents were Protestant Christians. This indicates that respondent's religion didn't limit them from migration experience to Muslim dominated country.

Educational level of respondents' was low. Only one of the respondent completed 10th grade. Five of the respondents completed primary level education (8th grade) and even two of the respondents did not attend formal education.

Marital status before migration indicated that five participants were single, two participants were divorced and one participant was widowed. Currently, four of the

respondents are married; two of the respondents are single, one widowed and one of the respondents is divorced.

In relation to having children, two of the respondents have children. The number of children's range from one to three. All of study participants were unemployed before their migration. Currently, four of the participants are self-employed, and the rest are unemployed. The longest stay of the study participants in the host country was eleven years and the shortest stay was two years and eight months. Five of the respondents returned to the home country before seven years (in 2013) and the rest returned before three years (in early 2017).

Regarding the types of activities engaged, all of respondents of the study were worked as maid i.e. cleaning home and washing clothes, caring for children and old peoples, and cooking. All of the respondents stayed in Jida city of Saudi Arabia. This implies that migrants wish to migrate to the places where they can easily find home town friends to get support and affection.

Six of the study participants/respondents were traveled to the host countries without having legal documents. They traveled by illegal broker support through boats. While two of the respondents traveled by fulfilling legal requirements which can enable them to work in the host country. But they lost their legal document after quitting job with first employers. Employers usually hold their employees passports and refuse to give back when they request.

In relation to reasons for migration, economic problem took the leading position of the underlying causes for migration to Saudi Arabia. Four of the respondents mentioned search of better life caused their migration. Two of the respondents were influenced by their friends. Two of the respondents travelled following promises by brokers. Failure of school education also contributed for respondent's migration. For instance one of the respondents said that she traveled after failing grade eight for consecutive years since she had no additional opportunity to try.

Table 1: Socio Demographic profile of female forced return migrants from Saudi Arabia (N=8)

Variables	During migration		After migration/Currently	
	# F	%	# F	%
Age				
d ≤15	4	50	-	-
16-18	3	37.5	-	-
19-25	1	12.5	4	50
26-30	-	-	2	25
31 and above	-	-	2	25
Religion				
Muslim	1	12.5	1	12.5
Orthodox Christian	5	62.5	5	62.5
Protestant Christian	2	25	2	25
Educational status				
Illiterate/not attend formal education/	2	25	2	25
Primary (1-8)	5	62.5	5	62.5
Secondary (9-12)	1	12.5	1	12.5
Marital status				
Single	5	62.5	2	25
Married	-	-	4	50
Divorced	2	25	1	12.5
Widowed	1	12.5	1	12.5
Employment status				
Self employed	-	-	4	50
Employed	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	8	100	4	50

Note: #F = number of forced female returnees

4.2 The Return Process of Female Forced Returnees

Participants of the study mentioned that they returned immediately after the host country announced the deportation law. The deportation law was a law for illegal migrants who have not legal ground to live in the host country. Half of the study participants were returned in the first deportation law declaration (in 2013) and the rest returned on 2017. In both cases the law was the same and shocking for returnees. It had given very short grace period to get out. For instance, one of the study participants explained that if they were found in the country after such a short grace period the government would punish and a lot of suffer would happen on migrants. The government used all government and private Medias including televisions, magazines, and others tools to announce the law. As a result of the news they were "*terrified and incapable to prepare*".

Since the announcement was very serious and the grace period was very short all of the study participants didn't well prepared. The longest time used by the returnees for preparation was one week. As a result most of the returnees didn't able to collect their salary and belongings such as clothes...

They were experienced violence by their employers during the return process i.e. starting from the announcement of the law to their leaving. Martha, one of the respondents, explained that:

'my employer laughed on me when she hear the law for the first time. And she told me that she (the employer) do what she want on me. The next day she told me that I should go to Egypt with her to stay there for three years. I said no fearing her pervious tendency to harass me. Then she took my clothes and cell phone which I bought before one week. Moreover she didn't paid half month salary'.

Getenesh also described that she was obligated to work more than the agreed and had being working hours.

'I was worked the whole day and night. Types and numbers of activities also added to me. Previously my work was just cleaning house and washing clothes. In the days following the declaration and announcement of the law my employer obligated me to

prepare food and care for children. Prior to the announcement caring for children was her (the employer) responsibility”.

Brokers who facilitated their migration and hiring ignored their call for help. Rather they were asked excessive money for helping them to travel to another country. *“The broker called me and asked to pay 10000 riyal, Saudi Arabia currency, for sending me to Dubai”* Emeyeset, one of the respondent, insist. She added that:

“he (the broker) provide an alternative for the mode of payment and agreed to pay 1000 riyal at the time and to receive the remaining from the employer. Since I had not alternative I paid 1000 riyal and remained 250 riyal. But after receiving the money he switched off his phone number. Because of this I was abnormal during my return”.

Home country government embassy also did not provided sufficient help during the return process. As a result of these 2013 returnees were detained from ten to twenty days before returning to home country, Ethiopia. Returnees described that food, water and latrine access were very limited in the detention center. Moreover, they were detained in open field in uncomfortable situation which resulted get robbed by robbers. The exact return or flight was unknown and this affected negatively returnee’s psychological wellbeing.

2017 returnees came back to the home country by paying their transport cost and other related costs. They were not allowed to transport commodities more than twenty five kilogram. They were allowed for more than twenty five kilogram commodities. They didn’t not able to transport at least materials which can enable them start their business in their home countries such as stoves, fridges, and television.

Data from key informant interview also confirmed that forced female returnees were empty handed during their return. The amount of money they came up with range from eighty to six hundred Saudi Arabia riyal. Representative of Micro and Small Enterprise Development office explained that *“most of them lost their salary by their employer”.*

In addition to their economic situation Labor and Social Affair office representative described that *“most of the returnees had physical and mental problem resulted from the whole process of returning”.* He added that *“they were victim of verbal and physical violence by their*

employer and others who participate in the return process such as police officers. They were very aggressive and violent during discussion sessions”. Representative of Yifat TEVET college also described that *“the returnee’s hygiene was not good since some of them stayed in detention center and did not come up with their cloths”*. They had also communication barrier. They cry when they were asked to give data about their situation.

4.3 Female Forced Returnees Psychosocial and Economic Challenges

Although a lot of reintegration supports were provided for the female forced returnees, the returnees and key informant interviewees explored that they were *“not well reintegrated psychosocially and economically”*. According to the respondents there are challenges which hindered successful reintegration of the returnees. The challenges emanate from the returnee are themselves, family, the community and stakeholders/actors who are responsible to provide reintegration supports.

The followings are the identified reintegration challenges of forced female returnees.

4.3.1 Psychosocial Challenges

Some of the study participant returnees explained their psychosocial challenges emanating from the surrounding family, friends, community members and significant others. The following are the major psychosocial reintegration challenges of the returnees.

- **Depression:**

Participants of the study indicated depression as the challenges for their reintegration. 50% of the research participants experience the following indicators of mild depression: negative mood, hopelessness, difficulty in concentrating at work, sleep disturbance and lack of motivation. Getnesh explained that she is not motivated to engage in income generating activities due to previous experience and current situation. Other study participants also expressed that their dependence on other (either family or colleagues) exacerbated the situation and led to be pessimistic towards the reintegration efforts.

- **Misunderstanding:**

Community misconception was the other challenges indicated by the participants of the study. The participants indicated that some of the community members did not properly understand the returnees' real situation. For instance, Sintayehu expressed that the community members perceive that as they are in better financial position and expect they should do better business than they actually doing.

On the other side, the communities perceive returnees as mentally disordered, and unfit for marriage and relationship. Due to this some of the participants don't have strong relationship with others.

And, also they are seen as incapable for engaging in income generating activities. People don't trust them and as result don't want to give loan and work in partnership with them.

- **Pressure from friends:**

Pressure from the friends living in the Saudi Arabia was challenged reintegration efforts of participants. Continued call and motivation for remigration from friends of participant's returnees who are currently living in Saudi Arabia also affected them through getting them into confusion.

- **Pressure from family:**

Participants also described the pressure emanating from the family members which challenged reintegration endeavors. The pressure has different forms. Some family encourages remigration. For instance, one of the respondent families, Emeyeset, prefers the returnees remigration than engagement in income generating activities here in the home country.

Other families undermine reintegration effort of the returnees. "*My mother and brother ask me what and why I'm doing here with them; they see as child play when I try to engage in business to and give support*" said Martha.

- **Self-imposed social isolation:**

Since they have financial constraint and community perceived them incorrectly, most of the participant returnees decided to isolate themselves from social interactions. One of the participants (Mindaynesh) of the study told that she is not responding to friend's calls due to her financial problem. She added that *"they call by expecting I could cover their refreshment cost or I need to cover in other days if they cover in the called days"*.

- **Lose of family care and support:**

Participants expressed that family treatment was good at the time of return. But the good treatment did not last longer. One of the study participants, Emwedish, explained that *"as the time pass without showing any progress in my life and increase of dependences, my family stopped the best treatment they have given at the time of my return"*. Due to this their reintegration did not progressed rather it's declining from time to time.

- **Lack of timeliness of reintegration support, psychosocial one:**

Lateness of psychosocial reintegration supports such as counseling and psychosocial training was indicated as challenges for successful reintegration of forced female returnees. Participants having mental problems during return and those who experienced depression and stress did not received timely psychosocial counseling service and follow up.

- **'Over acting':**

Most of the returnees did not live the real life they can able to live. Rather they live a false life style which cannot fit with their real financial capacity. Due to this there life declined than progressing. One of the key informant interviewee, Samuel, Yifat TVET college dean, expressed the situation as follows: *"they want to eat and drink packed food and water which is very expensive and unrealistic for them. In most cases their living cost exceeds their income"*.

- **Conflict among returnees:**

The other challenge indicated by the study participants was conflict among returnees while working in business group. Even due to the conflict some of the returnees get out from the groups. Hopelessness was mentioned as the reason for the disagreement. The current living situation also led to the intolerance while handling issues.

4.3.2 Economic Challenges

In addition to psychosocial challenges, study participants raised economic challenges for their effective reintegration. The followings were the major economic reintegration challenges indicated by the study participants.

- **Difficulty to generate sustainable income**

It is indicated as the most challenges for successful reintegration and also considered as a cause for others challenges. Returnees who have been started business indicated that majority of the income they generate goes to loan repayment. It is because of the amount of income they gain. So that most of the respondents living is based on the financial support they get from family and friends. Martha told her experience as follow:

“I started my business after finishing basic business skill training. I have mini ‘butik’. But I pay 700 ETB to loan repayment from my weekly income of 1000 ETB. This result me not to progress. Rather I am seeing others hand for help to cover my living cost.”

- **Insufficiency of skill trainings:**

The longest duration taken for the skill training was 21 days and that did not make them capable to fully engage in the training sector. This resulted returnees not to be competent in doing business in the sector through self-employment and employing in companies.

Emeyeset explained her experience as follows:

“I have opened my restaurant after taking 10 days food preparation training. But since the training days were very short and we were forty in one room I did not familiarized with many important food types preparation techniques. Due to this I fear to prepare and lost customers who could be my customer.”

- **Market access problem/ infeasibility of sheds:**

Participant of the study indicated lack of market access also as one of challenge for their reintegration. They explained that allotted sheds have not market access. Rather they are far away from the business centers such as regular market place, bus stations... Etabeze described the situation as follow: *“the place I provided for selling clothes far from the regular market around one kilometer. No one want to cost for transport just to purchase cloths ignoring available ‘butics’ in the nearby”*.

- **Difficulty to access loan:**

This challenge affected returnee’s reintegration in different aspects. The first challenge was related to fulfilling preconditions for loan. Loan providing organization requires excessive collateral. The study participant indicated that they were required to provide unimaginable collateral. This added with their financial problem and lack of opportunity resulted half of the respondents to be dependent on their family.

- **Interest rate:**

The other challenge is related to loan interest rate. The returnees were in charge of paying 19% interest for the loan they have taken. The returnees expressed that the interest rate was very challenging and lagged their reintegration. In addition the loan has not sufficient grace period for repayment.

In addition respondent who received the loan explained that there was not any grace period for repaying the loan they have taken, at least up to generating sufficient income which can enable them to repay.

One of the study participants explained the situation as follow: *“I have taken 10000 ETB loan after fulfilling the entire requirement. But I was obligated to pay 1190 ETB per months immediately in month. At the time I did not my income was less 1500 per month”*.

- **Lack of feasible training course in the training college:**

The training types were not having many alternatives to be chosen by the trainees. The returnees selected their training course from the available training lists in the nearby training center. For instance one of the respondent told that she want to train hair

dressings. But it was not found in the list and she was obliged to select from the available list. This affected her passion and motivation toward the work she engaged in.

- **Lack of intensive follow up from the concerned actors:**

Lack of intensive follow up from the concerned actors also indicated as the major challenge for their reintegration. According to the returnees the actors feel that they did all the support and assume that the returnees are capable to do reintegrate themselves after providing reintegration support. And did not conducted regular and intensive follow up which can solve reintegration challenges of the returnees. But the returnees explained that they faced a lot of challenges and did not gained technical support. As a result some of the returnees stopped what they began and planning to engage in remigration.

4.4 Reintegration supports for female forced returnees

Starting from the federal level forced female returnees provided various rehabilitation and reintegration supports intended to ensure psychosocial and economic reintegration of returnees. The supports were provided by different actors, including governmental and non-governmental organizations. For instance, at federal level task force was established by government to manage the situation. The task force involved relevant ministries such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs, civil aviation, Prime Minister Office, and other international and national CSOs.

At regional and zonal level also taskforce established with the aim of conducting follow up, resource mobilization, and overall coordination of activities related to the forced returnees. Compositions of the members were drawn from line office of the federal taskforce.

At Shewa Robit level Labor and Social Affairs office was responsible for overall coordination and implementation of rehabilitation and reintegration support of returnees.

Accordingly types of the rehabilitation and reintegration supports delivered to returnees were discussed as follow.

4.4.1 Psychosocial Supports

Aiming to ensure psychosocial reintegration of returnees different psychosocial reintegration activities were delivered to returnees by different level governmental and non-governmental actors. The followings are psychosocial reintegration supports delivered to forced returnees presented by study participants.

- **Welcoming:** participants of the study revealed that federal level concerned actors well comed forced returnees during their arrival in Bole international airport, Addis Ababa. And provide a kind of ID card which can help them to get priority in social service from being provided by government.

They were also called by Shewa Robit town administration, and Labor and Social Affairs office and welcome ceremony was conducted after they reached in Shewa Robit. In both level welcome sessions, authorities expressed their "*happiness for seeing the returnee comes back*

safe” and promised that “*the government will support and ensure your reintegration with community through directly implementing reintegration activities and mobilizing others to engage in*”.

Moreover experts collected profile of returnee including their kebele, phone number, health condition types of activities they were engage in the host country, types of income generating activities they want to engage in, amount of money they come back with, and the likes.

Furthermore, during the training, there was a discussion between government officials and returnees on reintegration efforts to be conducted.

- **Shelter and food:** since most of the returnees returned empty hand the federal government was provided shelter and food service during arrival. Both the shelter and food were supplied once, during the arrival night.

-**Sanitary materials:** participants of the study explained that they were supported sanitary pads, under wears and soaps during their arrival. Each returnee received one packet sanitary pad, three pieces under wears and two pieces soap (one for cloths and one for body wash). They were also provided shower service in the temporary camps. The support was provided for 2013 returnees only i.e. 50% of the respondents received the support.

- **Transportation:** according to data gather from the study participants 50% of the returnees provided transport allowance which enabled them reach to their families. The returnees told that each female returnee provided nine hundred birr. The support was provided during their arrival by the federal government and its partner’s Ethiopian Red Cross society and IOM.

- **Counseling service:** counseling service delivered for those who had mental problem. Those who had simple mental problem received counseling service in temporary camps at Addis Ababa and at Shewa Robit town by professional psychologists. Returnees with series mental problem referred to metal health centers. One of the returnee who received the counseling services described the service as follow: “*the counselor asked my situation – what happened on me, my plan for next and related questions. Through that way I released from the tension and depression I had*”.

- **Psychosocial training:** Study participants received two days psychosocial training. It was delivered for 300 returnees (both sex) at the same time in the same training hall. During the training session topics which can enable to changes their life in the home country discussed. Life skill, coping up methods, searching opportunities and resource mobilization were the major topics covered. The training was facilitated by trained social worker of IOM.

4.4.2 Economic Supports

Aiming to ensure economic reintegration of returnees different economic reintegration activities were delivered to returnees by different level governmental and non-governmental actors. The followings are economic reintegration supports delivered to forced returnees listed by study participants.

- **Vocational skill training:** all of the study participants attended vocational skill training on the available course at the nearby TVET College, Yifat TVET College. The course they were trained on was: animal fattening, sewing, trading clothes, poultry and wood works. The training was delivered by the senior teachers of the colleges and ranged on average from 10 to 30 days. During the training labor and social affair and mayor office representatives conducted follow up on the progress of skill training. The representatives discussed with trainees on challenges faced and needed improvements and tried to improve in consultation with colleges. Returnees also had taken certification of competency/CoC/ exam and 25% of the study participants certified. Participants of the study uncovered that the training enabled them to acquire basic skills in the course they attended.

- **Entrepreneurship and basic business skill training:** forced female returnees provided entrepreneurship and basic business skill training prior to the vocational skill training. The training ranged two days and they took together at the same time and in the same training hall. The training incorporated the following topics: problem identification, changing problems in business, resource mobilization for business, business plan development, loan management, benefits of saving, book keeping, kicking off and expanding business, revising business plan, major challenges in doing business, proposed solutions for expected challenges in starting, doing and expanding business. The training was facilitated by Yifat TVET college teachers.

- **Startup capital:** after completion of entrepreneurship and vocational skill trainings, all trained returnees established one cooperative with the help of micro and small enterprise development office. And supported a total of 200000 ETB, according to the labor and social affair representative's the fund was received from IOM. It was deposited in the Amhara Credit and Saving Institute/ACSI/ and the returnees were allowed to take in terms loan from the cooperative but they were in charge of 19 % interest.

- **Shade or selling center:** 50% of the respondent provided selling center after they took training on business and vocational skills. The selling centers are located in market place and road sides which could be used for income generating.

4.5 Forced returnees perception towards reintegration supports

According to the study participants the service being provided by government and other service providers has strength and limitation/weakness. The main strength of service providers is welcoming, provision of skill training loan and working center arrangement. Arrangement of shelter while returning empty hand was the most valuable support. The returnees stated that government was committed to effectively reintegrate the returnees. Motivation and interest of service providers was also viewed as good by the respondents. Availability of government structures which can support returnees also indicated as good. One of the respondent's state support this way: *"as my observation government was tried to do all the possible support especially at federal level, during arrival at Addis Ababa. Government representatives were very passionate and motivated to facilitate the support."* In general the returnees viewed government and other service provider's effort as good and tried their best to support the returnees in all aspects.

Although government and other stakeholders' commitment and motivation to reintegrate returnees were good and appreciable, respondents indicated some gaps in actual service provision. Most of the service providers did not understand the current psycho social and economic situation of returnees. As indicated in the above pages most of the returnees return empty hand and need startup capital to generate income for their living costs. But due to not understanding their situation the service providers give loan without sufficient grace period. This resulted returnees not to reintegrate effectively economically. Returnees were not able to generate their own income. The returnees were not able to establish social networks as well. Lack of effective technical support and lack of meaningful participation of returnees in the process also mentioned as a gap of service providers. Lack of communication and coordinated effort by stakeholders was lagged returnees successful reintegration.

In general, it's found that female forced returnee's perception towards post return reintegration supports given by the government and other service providers is positive. The study participants appreciated the effort of service providers to deliver all the possible service. The motivated and passionate reintegration service delivery, especially

at the beginning, was helped them to reintegrate to the home country at least to current level of reintegration. But the study participant's indicated that the motivation and passion of service delivery was not continued. Rather currently no bodies observe status of the returnees and do not give technical support. The respondents are not happy with the current town level reintegration support and suggested to be improved and need to understand their situation.

Chapter Five

Discussion

This section demonstrates discussion of major results in line with review of literature and findings. The section includes discussion on supports delivered to female forced returnee's migrants.

5.1 Reintegration Challenges

One of the major objectives of this study was identifying reintegration challenges of female forced returnees from Saudi Arabia. Accordingly it's boldly observed that all of the returnees faced reintegration challenges and as a result they did not successfully reintegrate with their community. The reintegration efforts lack efficacy in skill training, accessing loan, and planned psychosocial supports. The challenges are psychological, social and economic in nature and emanated from their family, friends, service providers and the larger community. ILO (2013) in its study also unveiled that returnee migrants encounter challenges with their family and friends while trying to reintegrate to their home country. In addition, it is understood that all the three aspects of reintegration (the psychological, social and economic) aspects has equivalent effect in reintegration of returnees due to their interdependence among each other.

5.1.1 Psychosocial Challenges

In regards to psychological challenges, study participants highlighted that they are still suffering from stress and depression due to previous experience and current socioeconomic situation. Misunderstanding of the family and friends also forced returnee get into stress and depression. Supplementing this study finding, Michael (2014) pointed out that the community (friends and neighbors) with which migrants live posits inconceivable stress and shame on the return migrants with misleading information they have. This was also supported by Naami (2014) in that returnees remain and spent much of their time in the home, scaring to be gossiped by their neighbors and community members.

The study identified that there is continuous disagreement and conflict among business cooperative members. The hopelessness and depression feeling has a factor in the relationship and interaction with other group members. Continuous counseling support provision was

limited to forced female returnees who had severe mental illness. The two days psychosocial training provided by BoLSA can be regarded as a beginning of support but cannot be considered as adequate intervention as per IOM psychosocial schemes of rehabilitation and reintegration.

The last challenge assessed can be categorized as social reintegration problem. Participants pointed out that, overall, there are negative feedbacks from community towards returnees. Supplementing the current finding, Brunovskis & Surtees (2012) indicated that triggered by multitude of factors such as, high expectation from the returnees, the family structure becomes a hostile agent to return migrants and cause to plan remigration.

Contradicting with the current finding, Adamnesh (2006) pointed out that majority of the study participants did not experience reintegration problems in the home community. For instance, Adamnesh (2006) in her study of aspects of Ethiopian return migration, found that majority of the respondents, close to 76.5% were successfully reintegrated with the community, with small portions (23.5%) being challenged to successfully reintegrate in the homeland. The inconsistency observed between the current finding and the findings of Adamnesh could be due to the context in which the study is conducted. Adamnesh conducted her study among migrant returnees, who voluntarily came from the west hoping to invest in their home country. Therefore, return migrants from Middle East who have been returned forcefully and returned empty handed would not be the same with returnees from the west in reintegrating with their community.

Cultural and way of living difference also challenged the returnee's reintegration effort. The cultural difference existed between their countries of origin and destination country. In contrary to this study Assefa (2017) pointed out that the returnees didn't get challenged upon return for they had preserved homeland's culture during their stay abroad. Distance has also affected family cohesion and community relations. In addition, loss of family care and support, and community attitudes that illustrate female forced returnees with bad character aggravated the social reintegration challenges. Supplementing this study Assefa (2017) indicated that returnees have benefited hardly from their family after return.

5.1.2 Economic Challenges

The main economic reintegration challenges indicated by study participants were difficulty to generate sustainable income. As they came to Ethiopia empty handed and with urgent situation, it was very difficult to engage in decent income generating activity. Similar to this study, IOM (2013) stated that the main bottle neck for reintegration is lack of capital for getting involved in business.

Delay in service provision in particular to skill training, loan arrangement and shed/IGA center provision was a challenge. Lack of feasible income generating activities and markets problems were also problem faced by returnees. Therefore, some of the returnees were not able to start the business. Conflict also persists among returnees who organized in to group and engaged in income generating activities. Due to this, many returnees withdrew and stopped working. In addition, sheds provided outside market places poses a difficulty for good marketing. Hence, these challenges are an obstacle for effective implementation of economic reintegration scheme.

5.2 Reintegration support for female forced returnees

Reintegration schemes include psychological, social and economic supports. The national reintegration program includes vocational skill training, loan, IGA center, mental treatment and counseling, provision of shelter and food during arrival, and health care. In the study area, the reintegration of female forced returnees involves these supports except provision of food and shelter, and professional counseling services. The counseling was provided only for returnees who have savior mental illness. All of study participants returnees suffer from depression and stress due to their past experience and current situation. Lack of professional/strong psychological support negatively affected returnee's mental health and wellbeing. The psychosocial counseling is very important to effectively rehabilitate and reintegrate female forced returnees successfully to the community.

The social aspect is also the major part of the reintegration schemes. As indicated in review of related literature section, the national social reintegration programs are implemented as psychological supports. National social reintegration program which was implemented by government and stakeholders such as IOM, included group reintegration projects and building

returnee's networks. Female forced returnees in Shewa Robit town there was not specific activity in regards to social reintegration. The only social reintegration support offered to returnees was psychosocial training. But this did not protected returnees from social isolation and exclusion. Misconceptions about returnees also persist among community and this affected returnee effective reintegration to the community. In general, female forced returnees did not get sufficient social reintegration assistance up on return and during reintegrating to the community.

Regarding the economic aspects of reintegration the national support include skill training, loan arrangement and shade/IGA center. And the implementation of economic aspect included the major elements of international economic reintegration schemes. In the study area, female forced returnees supported with skill training, shade/IGA center, and loan arrangement. But they did not exempted from tax for a period. Rather they start to pay tax from the very beginning of the business. They also lack grace period to start repayment of loan. Thus, they had difficulty in actively engaging in income generating activity.

Chapter Six

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

6.1 Summary

The major objective of the study was to examine the reintegration challenges of female forced return migrants from Saudi Arabia to Shewa Robit town. Specifically, the study strived to describe psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges, assess the return process of female forced returnees, explore psychosocial and economic reintegration supports offered to returnees, and assess perception of returnees about the reintegration support offered by government and other stakeholders. The study also aimed to provide recommendation for researchers, policy makers, and other stakeholders.

In order to achieve objective of the study qualitative research design was employed. Semi structured in-depth interview was used to assess the return process, identify the challenges, explore reintegration supports offered by actors, and returnees' perception about the supports. Key informant interview was also conducted among relevant sector office representatives to assess the return process, identify the challenges, and explore reintegration supports offered by actors.

The study employed non probability sampling technique as a sampling method. Particularly, snowball sampling technique was used to get the study participants and this method applied by initially contacting a potential respondent and then by asking them whether they know of anybody with the same characteristics.

The result of the study indicated that the process of the return was not safe i.e. the returnees did not well informed about their return, and they stayed at detention center with limited services. Due to this most of the returnees returned empty hand and faced violence in the process.

It was found that government and other stakeholders offered psychosocial and economic reintegration support for female forced returnees. But it's also found that returnees are not successfully reintegrated with the community. It is found the returnees were challenged by psychosocial and economic challenges while trying to reintegrate with the home community. The major psychosocial challenges include depression, community misconception, family and friends' pressure, and lack of continuous and planned psychosocial support. And it's also indicated that returnees face the following economic reintegration challenges: difficulty to generate sustainable income, insufficiency of skill training, difficulty to access loan, lack of feasible skill training course, and lack of technical support.

The result of the study indicated that female forced returnee's perception towards post return reintegration supports given by the government and other service providers is positive. The service providers were motivated and passionate at the beginning. But the study also indicated that indicated that the motivation and passion of service delivery was not continued.

6.2 Conclusion

Based on the finding of the study, the researcher draws the following conclusion regarding return process, reintegration challenges, support offered and returnee's perception about the reintegration supports offered based on the data gathered from the returnees and government concerned bodies.

Female forced returnees returned to Ethiopia without sufficient psychological and economic preparation. Rather, during the return most of the returnees were empty hand and did not have readiness to live. The returnees also faced different types of violence by their employers and brokers during the return process.

Forced return of migrants took the attention of many stakeholders including governmental and non-governmental institutions. As a result, the government and non-governmental organizations tried to mobilize resources from internal and global community and supported the returnees. The support ranged from upon arrival assistance to reintegration to family and

community. The reintegration supports delivered for the returnees were psychosocial and economic in nature.

The study also revealed that even though the returnees were provided with all packages of reintegration supports, the continuation of the returnees business is questionable as it requires appropriate shed, strong technical follow up and support. The feasibility of the skill training to the local context and returnee's prior experience also an issue.

It was also found the psychosocial reintegration aspect didn't get adequate attention of service providers. It lack timeliness, and did not encompassed activities related to the families and communities. Rather it focused on the returnees alone. As a result returnees challenged by family and peer pressure and misunderstanding.

According to the study, lack of coordination and integration among stakeholders and low commitment from different stakeholders at later stage also created significant challenge in reintegration of female forced returnees.

The result also revealed that female forced returnee's perception towards post return reintegration supports given by the government and other service providers is positive. The study also indicated that the service providers were motivated and passionate at the beginning but the study also found that the motivation and passion of service delivery was not continued.

In general, according to the study, the sustainability of reintegration of forced returnees depends on the effectiveness of psychological, social, and economic efforts on returnees' life and the community, including families. Hence, well planned and coordinated efforts from all stakeholders required.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Implication for Practice

A. Government level

- Female forced return migrant's reintegration challenges to be addressed within particular framework dealing with rehabilitation and reintegration. There should be a

clear national policy and guideline on reintegration of returnees which incorporate strategies and programs for addressing the needs of returnees. Involvement of all stakeholders including returnees and community members need to be ensured in the formulation of the policy and guidelines. The role and responsibilities of stakeholders should be outlined to establish effective coordination.

- Intensive technical support should be given for returnees engaged in income generating activities. Strong follow-up and support to effectively address returnees' concerns and to monitor the progress of the business should be offered.
- Strengthening the Business Development Services (BDS) support and micro-credit provision with a package that will help returnees' start their businesses and sufficient time until they are ready to be included in the ordinary MSE development framework of the country. It will help in avoiding the requirements for collateral by Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) and high interest rate.
- Should design targeted packages to economically empower female forced returnees' especially female family heads.
- Decisions in relation to reintegration assistances should made through involving returnees, community and other relevant stakeholders. By doing this the real interest and need of returnees can be understood. Or there should be flexible requirements to provide credit.
- Consecutive counseling service should be given for the forced returnees. On top of that follow up of the psychological condition of the returnees and provision of assistance is important.
- Families of the returnees and other significant others should be part of psychosocial reintegration scheme so that they can be supportive to the reintegration of the returnees.

B. Stakeholders level

- The involvement of stakeholders such as colleges/universities, micro finance institutions, private companies, and NGOs should be ensured so that psychological, social, and economic reintegration schemes bring positive impact on female returnees who face difficulties in social and cultural adjustments and suffer from stress and depression.

- Design supports for the returnees in the form of counseling so that female returnees who face difficulty social and cultural adjustment and suffer from stress and depression relive.
- It's better to strengthen the technical and material capacity of service providers so that they can plan and implement effective reintegration program.
- It's better to collaborate with community based organizations such as 'idir', youth associations.... This will enable the services/interventions to be sustainable.

C. Family and Community level

- Family and community involvement need to be ensure in all phases of reintegration programs.
- Family and community knowledge, attitude and practice of irregular migration should be improved. This may help them to understand the challenges and to be partner for the migrants.
- It's better to strengthen families' economic capacity through income diversification and business skill improvement.

6.3.2 Implication for future research

Future research in return migration and reintegration of migrants, and related issues need to look and consider the limitations of the current study and should consider (stick) to the following important points which the current study was unable to see and investigate. Future studies in the field of return migration and reintegration of migrants need to include migrants families and significant others so that challenges and causes of reintegration challenges and overall situation of migrants, rather than collecting data from migrants and government service providers alone.

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Appendices

Appendix A: English version of in-depth interview guide

The overall objective of this research is to assess psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges of female forced returnee migrants in Shewa Robit. Accordingly, this guiding question was designed to collect data from female forced returnees from Saudi Arabia.

I. Background Information

1. Name (pseudonym): -----
2. Age: -----
3. Place of birth: -----
4. Religion: -----
5. Age at the time of migration: -----
6. Educational status while migrating: -----
7. Current educational level: -----
8. Marital status before migration: -----
9. Marital status after return: -----
10. Number of children, if any: -----
11. Employment status before migration: -----
12. Employment status after return: -----
13. Duration after return: -----
14. Number of years stay abroad: -----
15. Type of work engaged during migration/ in the host country: -----
16. How did you migrate (Legally or illegally, through sea or air or other...)? -----
17. What was the main reason for your migration? -----

II. The return process

1. How did you hear the ‘deportation law’?
2. What makes you illegal or be forced returnee migrant?
3. How did you prepare yourself for the return?
4. How your preparation and not preparing affected your return process?

5. Did you experience any violence after the law was out? How that experience affected you?
6. Would you share with me your experience of returning i.e. the deportation, transportation...?

III. Returnee's psychosocial reintegration and its challenges

1. How your family reacted/welcomed you when you return?
2. Did you get psychosocial reintegration programs/support in the home country? If so, what are they and from whom you got those services? Is the support different for you because of your gender or being female?
3. When and where did you get those reintegration supports?
4. How is your social life now? How is your relationship with the community? Do you participate in communal life such as 'Idir'...?
5. What are the strengths of the psychosocial reintegration support, in your view?
6. What are the limitations of those program or support, in your view?
7. Did you face psychosocial challenges after returnee while reintegrating with the home country community? If yes, what are those challenges and how they affected your reintegration? Are the challenges different for you because of your gender (being a female)?
8. What are the sources of those challenges, in your opinion?
9. What is your suggestion to ensure psychosocial reintegration of forced female returnee migrants sustainably?

IV. Returnee's Economic Reintegration and its challenges

1. Did you get economic reintegration programs/support in the home country? If so, what are they and from whom you got the support? Is the support different for you because of your gender or being female?
2. When and where did you get such reintegration support?
3. Are you currently employed? If so what is your current occupation? How do see your current job?
4. How is your economic status?

5. What are the strengths of economic reintegration program or support, in your view?
6. What are the limitations of economic reintegration program or support, in your view?
7. Did you face economic challenges after returnee while reintegrating with the home country community? If yes, what are those challenges and how they affected your reintegration? Are the challenges different for you because of your gender (being a female)?
8. What are the sources of those challenges, in your opinion?
9. What is your suggestion to ensure economic reintegration of forced female returnee migrants sustainably?

V. Perception of reintegration services

1. How do you see the overall reintegration programs for returnee migrants, especially for forced female returnees?
2. What should be done to overcome challenges of returnee (female forced) and effectively reintegrate them to the community, other than being implemented by government and other actors?
3. Is there issue you want to add in relation to your experience and purpose of the study?

Appendix B: English version of key informant interview guide

The overall objective of this research is to assess psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges of forced female returnee migrants in Shewa Robit. Accordingly, this interview guide designed to collect data from government organizations working in relation to returnee reintegration.

I. Background of respondent

1. Name of the respondent: Telephone No.:
2. Organization:
3. Position:
4. Work experience in the position/organization:

II. Guiding questions

1. How was situation of female forced returnee when they return?
2. What type of reintegration activities were provided for forced female returnees by your organization and other?
3. What are the roles of different actors in reintegrating forced female returnees?
4. Do you have plan for reintegrating returnees? If yes, what kind of activities?
5. Did forced female returnees face psychosocial challenges after returnee while reintegrating with the home country community? If yes, what are those challenges and how they affected their reintegration? What are sources of those challenges?
6. How is psychosocial status of returnees? How do you see the returnee's relation with the community?
7. Do forced female returnees face economic challenges after returnee while reintegrating with the home country community? If yes, what are those challenges and how they affected their reintegration? What are sources of those challenges?
8. How do you see the economic status of forced female returnees?
9. What are strengths and limitations of reintegration work?

10. What do you suggest for ensuring effective reintegration of forced female returnees?
11. Do you have any issue to add in relation to the female forced returnee reintegration and purpose of the study?

Appendix C: Observation checklist

The overall objective of this research is to assess psychosocial and economic reintegration challenges of forced female returnee migrants in Shewa Robit. Accordingly, this observation checklist designed to assist the researcher conduct observation of living and working condition of respondents.

1. Observation of housing, physical condition of returnees and the surrounding environment.
2. Observation of confidence, feelings, doubt and frustration of returnees.
3. Observation of the social relationship between the returnees and the community (Is it healthy).
4. Observation of whether the returnees engaged in income generating activities or not. Observation of the types of activity they engaged (including working condition, and financial capacity).

Annex D: Amharic version of in-depth interview guide

የጥናቱ ዓላማ ከሳውድ አረቢያ በግድ የተመለሱ ሴቶች እንደገና ለመቋቋም በሚያደርጉት ሂደት የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች ማጥናት ነው። በዚህም መሰረት ይህ መጠይቅ ከሴት ተመላሾች መረጃ ለማሰባሰብ የተዘጋጀ ነው።

I. የተመለሹት መረጃ

1. ስም (የተቀየረ):
2. ዕድሜ:
3. የትውልድ ስፍራ:
4. ሃይማኖት:
5. ወደ ሳውድ አረቢያ ስትሄጁ ዕድሜ ስንት ነበር?:
6. ወደ ሳውድ አረቢያ ስትሄጁ የት/ት ደረጃ ስንት ነበር?(ስንተኛ ክፍል ነበር?:
7. አሁን የት/ት ደረጃ ምን ይመስላል (ስንተኛ ክፍል ነሽ?):
8. ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ከመሄድ በፊት የትዳር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል? አግብተሽ ነበር?:
.....
9. አሁን የትዳር ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል? አግብተሻል?:
10. ልጅ አለሽ? ካለሽ ስንት ናቸው?:
11. ወደ ሳውድ አረቢያ ከመሄድ በፊት ስራ ነበረሽ?:
12. አሁን ስራ ይዘሻል?:
13. ከሳውድ አረቢያ ከተመለስሽ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ሆነሽ?:
14. ሳውድ አረቢያ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆየሽ?:
15. ሳውድ አረቢያ ምን አይነት ስራ ነበር የምትሰራው?:
16. እንዴት ነበር ወደ ሳውድ አረቢያ የሄድሽው (በሀገር ወይስ በህገ ወጥ መንገድ?):
.....
17. ከሀገር የተሰደድሽበት ዋናው ምክንያት ምንድነው??:

II. ከሳውድ አረቢያ የመመለስ ሂደት

1. ከሳውድ አረቢያ ውጤት የሚለውን አዋጅ እንዴት ሰማሽ?:
2. ሳውድ አረቢያ እየኖርሽ ህገወጥ የተባልሽበት ምክንያት ምንድነው?:

3. አዋጁን ከሰማሽ በኋላ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ለመመለስ እንዴት ነበር የተዘጋጀው?:
.....
4. ለመመለስ ያደረግሽው መዘጋጀት እና አለመዘጋጀት የመመለስ ሂደት ላይ ተጽዕኖ ነበረው? እንዴት?:
5. አዋጁ ከወጣ በኋላ የደረሰብሽ ጥቃት ነበር? ተጽዕኖውን እንዴት ትገልጫለሽ?:
.....
6. አጠቃላይ የመመለስ ሂደቱን ምን እንደሚመስል ልታስረጁኝ ትችላለሽ?:

III. የተመለሹ በስነልቦናና ማህበራዊ ህይወት እንደገና መቋቋም እና ተግዳሮቶች

1. ከሳውድ አረቢያ ስትመለሽ የቤተሰቦችሽ አቀባባይ ምን ይመስል ነበር?:
2. ከተመለስሽ በኋላ በስነልቦና እና ማህበራዊ ህይወት እንደገና እንድትቋቋሙ የሚያስችል ድጋፍ አግኝተሻል? ካገኘሽ ምን ዓይነት ድጋፍ ከማን አገኘሽ? ድጋፉ ሴት በመሆንሽ የተለየ ነበር?:
.....
3. ድጋፉን መቼና የት አገኘሽ?:
4. ማህበራዊ ህይወትሽ ምን ይመስላል? ከማ/ሰቡ ጋር ያለሽ ግንኙነት ምን ይመስላል?:
.....
5. የተደረገልሽ ስነልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ድጋፍ ምን ጠንካራ ጎን አለው?:
6. የተደረገልሽ ስነልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ድጋፍ ምን ደካማ ጎን/ውስንነት አለው?:
.....
7. ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር እንደገና ለመዋሃድ በምታደርገው ጥረት/ሂደት የገጠመሽ ስነልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ? ካሉ ምን ዓይነት ተግዳሮቶች አጋጠሙሽ? ተጽዕኖአቸውስ ምን ይመስላል? ተግዳሮቶቹ ሴት በመሆንሽ የተለዩ ናቸው?:
8. የተግዳሮቶቹ ምክንያት ምን ይመስልሻል?:
9. ሴት ተመለሹ በዘላቂነት በስነልቦናና ማህበራዊ ህይወት እንደገና እንዲቋቋሙ ምን ቢደረግ ጥሩ ነው?:

IV. የተመለሹ በኢኮኖሚ እንደገና መቋቋም እና ተግዳሮቶች

1. ከተመለስሽ በኋላ በኢኮኖሚ እንደገና እንድትቋቋሙ የሚያስችል ድጋፍ አግኝተሻል? ካገኘሽ ምን ዓይነት ድጋፍ ከማን አገኘሽ? ድጋፉ ሴት በመሆንሽ የተለየ ነበር?:

2. ድጋፍን መቼና የት አገኘሽ?:
3. አሁን ስራ ይዘሻል? ስራ ከያዝሽ ምንድነው እየሰራሽ ያለሽው? ስራሽንስ እንዴት ታይዋለሽ?:
.....
4. የተደረገልሽ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ድጋፍ ምን ጠንካራ ጎን አለው?:
5. የተደረገልሽ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ድጋፍ ምን ደካማ ጎን/ውስንነት አለው?:
6. ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር እንደገና ለመዋሃድ በምታደርገው ጥረት/ሂደት የገጠመሽ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ? ካሉ ምን አይነት ተግዳሮቶች አጋጠሙሽ? ተጽዕኖአቸውስ ምን ይመስላል? ተግዳሮቶቹ ሴት በመሆንሽ የተለዩ ናቸው?:
7. የተግዳሮቶቹ ምክንያት ምን ይመስልሻል?:
8. ሴት ተመላሾች በዘላቂነት በኢኮኖሚ እንደገና እንዲቋቋሙ ምን ቢደረግ ጥሩ ነው?:

V. እንደገና የማቋቋም አገልግሎት ግንዛቤ

1. ለተመላሾች በተለይም በግዳጅ ለተመለሱ ሴቶች የሚደረገውን የማቋቋም አገልግሎት/ድጋፍ እንዴት ትመለከቱታለሽ?
2. በመንግስትና ሌሎች አካላት እየተደረገ ካለው ድጋፍ በተለየ ተመላሾችን ውጤታማ በሆነ መልኩ እንደገና ለማቋቋም ምን ቢደረግ ብለሽ ትመክሪያለሽ?:
3. ከዚህ ጉዳይ ጋር በተያያዘ መጨመር የምትፈልገው ሃሳብ ካለ?

ስለትብብርሽ በጣም አመሰግናለሁ::

Annex E: Amharic version of key informant interview guide

የጥናቱ ዓላማ ከሳውድ አረቢያ በግድ የተመለሱ ሴቶች እንደገና ለመቋቋም በሚያደርጉት ሂደት የሚያጋጥሟቸውን ስነልቦናዊ፣ ማህበራዊ እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች ማጥናት ነው። በዚህም መሰረት ይህ መጠይቅ ከሴት ተመላሾች መረጃ ለማሰባሰብ የተዘጋጀ ነው።

I. የተመላሾች መረጃ

1. ስም (የተቀየረ)..... ስልክ:
2. የተቋሙ ስም:
3. የስራ ድርሻ:
4. በስራ መደቡ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰርተዋል:

II. መጠይቆች

1. ከሳውድ አረቢያ ተገደው የሚመለሱ ሴቶች በሚመለሱበት ወቅት አጠቃላይ ሁኔታቸው ምን ይመስላል:
2. ከሳውድ አረቢያ ወደ ሃገራቸው እንዲመለሱ ለተደረጉ ሴት ተመላሾች የእርስ ተቋም ምን ዓይነት ድጋፍ እያደረገ ይገኛል:
3. ሴት ተመላሾችን እንደገና ለመቋቋም የባለድርሻ አካላት ሚና ምንድነው:
4. ሴት ተመላሾችን የማቋቋም ዕቅድ አላችሁ? ካላችሁ ምንምን ተግባራትን አቅዳችኋል:
5. ሴት ተመላሾች ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር እንደገና ለመዋሃድ በሚያደርጉት ጥረት/ሂደት የሚገጥማቸው ስነልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ? ካሉ ምን ዓይነት ናቸው? ተጽዕኖአቸውስ ምን ይመስላል?:
6. የተመላሾች ስልቦናዊና ማህበራዊ ሁኔታ ምን ይመስላል? ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር ያላቸው ግንኙነትንስ እንዴት ይመለከቱታል:
7. ሴት ተመላሾች ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር እንደገና ለመዋሃድ በሚያደርጉት ጥረት/ሂደት የሚገጥማቸው ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተግዳሮቶች አሉ? ካሉ ምን ዓይነት ናቸው? ተጽዕኖአቸውስ ምን ይመስላል?:
8. የተመላሾችን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ሁኔታ እንዴት ይመለከቱታል:
9. የእንደገና/መልሶ ማቋቋም ስራዎች ጠንካራና ደካማ ጎን ምን ይመስላል:

10. ሴት ተመላሾች በዘላቂነት በኢኮኖሚ እንደገና እንዲቋቋሙ ምን ቢደረግ ጥሩ ነው?
.....
11. ከዚህ ጉዳይ ጋር በተያያዘ መጨመር የምትፈልገው ሃሳብ ካለ?

ስለትብብርዎ አመሰግናለሁ::

Annex F: Consent form

I consent to serve as subject in research investigation entitled psychosocial reintegration challenges of female forced returnees from Saudi Arabia. The purposes of the research have been explained to me. Moreover, I have been informed that I have the right to withdraw any time from participation, and the right to ask further clarification.

I herewith, confirmed all this through my signature below.

Participant signature:

Date: