

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

An exploratory Study on:

The Return, Reunification and Reintegration of Returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

(2013/14)- the Family Network Perspectives

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STUDY OF RETURNEES...

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Melaku Takele, entitled: the Return, Reunification and Reintegration of returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from the family networks perspectives and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Degree of Master of Social Work complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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**Acronyms**

GIZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
SR	Saudi Riyal
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

### **Abstract**

Migration of Ethiopians to the Arab countries particularly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has become a common phenomenon. Research emphasizing on aspects of migration in Ethiopia has focused on causes of migration and migrants' situation in the host country. Little research has been conducted about Ethiopian return migration, and none on forced mass return. Thus, this cross-sectional research with the objective of revealing the experiences of forced returnees, paid attention to explore the return, reunification and reintegration of forced return migrants from the family network perspectives by applying case study design. The study participants of this research are eight forced returnees from the KSA, eight family members and one key informant from Addis Ababa Labor and Social Affairs Bureau. Findings of this research indicate that the returnees experienced maltreatment in the hands of the Saudi Arabian police and some Saudi Arabian youths and the abuse ranged from verbal to sexual abuse while waiting for their deportation. The finding reveals that financial problems since they were deported empty-handed, housing problems and unavailability of jobs were hindering them from reintegrating with their family and community. The finding also uncovers the roles of family networks in the reunification and reintegration process of these forced returnees, depending on the network the returnee had with family members while they were abroad. At the end, the study recommends that close cooperation between all parties, i.e. Addis Ababa Labour and Social Affairs Bureau and other governmental institutions, UN organizations like IOM, ILO and NGOs are needed for the better reintegration of these forced returnees.

*Key words: return migration, family networks, reintegration, forced return*

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## Chapter One

### 1.1. Background of the Study

#### ***Introduction:***

There are diverse social issues that are very complex and capture the interest of many scholars. One of these issues is the study of migration. The complexity of migration derives from the fact that migration directions, its causes and impact are not similar across time and regions or nations (Freward, 2007).

People have been moving from their place of origin for thousands of years in search of better living environment. Some of the migrants have started residing permanently in their destinations while others lived in their destinations for only a short period and go back home. Accordingly, it can be said that migration is a circular process; it implies not only leaving home but also return to home (return migration).

While discussing about international migration, Seferagic (1997) as cited in Adamnesh (2006), claims that the notion of migration can be divided in to three broad parts: 1) life before migration and the cause of migration; 2) migrants' situation in the host country; and 3) coming back to the country of origin including the reason of return.

Causes of migration and migrants' situation in the host country have been subjects of study by many migration scholars and others. The concept related to return migration, however, is not well studied in the world in general and Ethiopia in particular. Hence, it is this concept of return migration which was the main concern of this study.

Authors used different terms to describe return migration such as reflux migration, homeward migration, remigration, return flow, second-time migration and repatriation (Gmlech, 1980). According to the definition developed by the United Nations statistic Division for collecting data on International Migration, (recommendation for Statistics,...1998) returning

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migrants are “persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short term or long term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least for a year.” (P.66)

The reason for return migration is different; it may be economic or non-economic (e.g. family, cultural, social and political) factors. Migrants may be motivated to return because of encouraging and optimistic environment in their country of origin or they may also be obliged to return back home for other compulsory factors. In the later case, the failure to fulfill expectations of families and/or kin may pose a challenge on the part especially of these forced returnees.

Overall, studying the issue of returnees, especially the return, reunification, and reintegration process of forced returnees, the challenges they face while reunifying with their family and reintegrating in the community, and the effect of family networks on the reunification and reintegration process will have significance for policy makers in effectively formulating and implementing sustainable policies and programs for returnees, so that returnees can play their part in the country’s development. It will also fill the knowledge gap on return migration. In this view, the intention of this research was to study Ethiopian return migration.

### **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Ethiopia is a poor country that has struggled with drought, famines, overpopulation, poverty, and political instability. Because of this, people prefer migrating to developed countries as the major option to improve their livelihoods. Ethiopia has been experienced migratory flows throughout its history. However, the movement of civilians become considerably greater in the late 1960s and 1970s (Kassahun, Seid & Zekarias, 2004) due to different reasons.

The reason to migrate from one place to another may include: unemployment, economic hardships, political instabilities, famine, environmental degradation, religious and ethnic

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conflicts, and other situations that make people dissatisfied with their existing place of residence (Kuschminder & Fransen, 2009). In line with the above idea, Bariager (1997) mentioned political conflict, famine and prosecution as reasons for Ethiopians to migrate especially after the 1974 revolution. However, motives to flee have changed over time. Migrants initially fled for political reasons and to escape conflict. In later years the motives of Ethiopian migrants to flee their country shifted to more economic motives, in search of employment and better living conditions Bariager (1997).

Regarding the migration pattern of Ethiopian migrants, little information is available. In Ethiopia migration studies are much focused on internal migration while studies done in the area of international migration in general and return migration in particular are scant. Some of the studies available on international Ethiopian migration and particularly on returnees, include: Exploring the psychosocial and economic experiences of Gulf States returnees of Ethiopian women domestic workers by Meskerem Mulatu (2011), which focuses on investigating the root causes of psychosocial problems; The challenges and prospects of female labor migration to the Arab middle east: a case study of women returnees in the town of Girana, North Wollo by Mesfin Dessiye (2011), studies the reasons why returnee women migrated to the Arab world including the push and pull factors; Aspects of Ethiopian Return migration by Adamnesh Atnafu (2006), which assesses reasons of return migration and their situations regarding integration and contribution; and Experiences of trafficked Ethiopian domestic workers who returned from the Gulf States: Implications for intervention and policy development by Abebaw Menaye (2013) which studies the experiences of trafficked returnee women from the gulf states.

Congruently, exact statistical data on the number of Ethiopian migrants who migrate to other countries are not available. According to IOM (2010), the Middle East countries continues

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to be one of the fastest growing migrant receiving regions, with an annual average growth rate of the migrant stock equal to 3.8% between 2005 and 2010. In this regard, a report by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (2006) documented that from the Horn of Africa the number of domestic workers migrate to the Middle East and Gulf countries is growing. In line with the above two ideas, sources show that the number of Ethiopian migrants to the Middle East countries is high and most likely rising (Mesfin, 2011). For instance, in 2012, alone 70,721 Ethiopians travelled irregularly in to Yemen, and most of these Ethiopians arriving in Yemen are en route to the KSA (UNHCR, 2012). These migrants live there and are usually engaged in many of the '3Ds' - dirty, dangerous and difficult – jobs and works which are not preferred by the native workers of the host country like house maid and daily labor for desperately low pay (Stalker, 2008).

There are very few studies available on return migration in Ethiopia and those few existing studies are focused on the reasons of voluntary return migration, the situations regarding integration and contribution to development, and the psychosocial and economic experiences of return migration. And all of the above studies focused on voluntary return. Nonetheless, it is evident that the process of the migrant workers' forced return involves social and psychological adjustments. Therefore, it is vital to examine the cases of forced returnees in order to realize the situation of forced returnees' return, reunification, and reintegration process with their families and the community. Because, Sometimes, deportations are performed with a lack of sensitivity: (for instance, deportation of Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia in 2013), this kind of return is naturally accompanied by psychological and physical trauma, which should be taken into account in drafting rehabilitation programs.

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On the other hand, when large numbers of return migrants are added to the country where there is scarcity of land and high cost of living, hardly can Ethiopia afford to ignore the gravity of the potential problem of reintegration. Failure to achieve reintegration soon after return may lead to internal strife and political agitation with its predictable negative consequences on the economy and society at large.

Hence, to facilitate the reintegration of returnees so that returnees are able to cope successfully with the many problems they encounter upon return, and thereby their contribution for the development of the country, information is needed on the circumstances in which forced returnees are accepted by their families and the community, the problems and challenges they face as the result of their reunification and reintegration, and the effects of family networks on the reunification and reintegration process. Thus, this study attempted to fill this gap by generating information on the return, reunification, and reintegration of returnees and the effect of family networks on the reunification and reintegration process.

### **1.3. Research Objectives**

#### **1.3.1. General objective of the study**

This study mainly intended to explore the return, reunification, and reintegration of returnee Ethiopian migrants from family network perspectives. More specifically, the study is attempted to:

1. Document the migrants life experience on return
2. Identify the problems and challenges the returnees have encountered in the process of their reunification and reintegration
3. Assess the influence of family networks on the reunification and reintegration processes

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### **1.4. Research Questions**

The study was designed to answer the following main questions.

1. How returnees explain their experience of the process of return?
2. How do returnees explain the process of their reunification, and reintegration and associated problems and challenges they encountered in the process?
3. How family networks play important role for the reunification and reintegration of returnees?

### **1.5. Rationale**

The researcher first knew the news about the decision of Saudi Arabian Authorities to deport forcefully illegal migrants working in Saudi Arabia via different Medias and social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter in mid November, 2013. After some time, a wave of Ethiopian returnee migrants started to come home. In the mean time, the researcher was thinking of how he can help these returnees as a fellow citizen and as a professional social worker. To that end the investigator went to Bole International Airport where emergency service was given for returnee migrants and started working there as a volunteer for 45 days. For few days the researcher have been emotional hearing and seeing the misery and abuses encountered by our sisters and brothers who were victims of the Saudi Arabian police and some Saudi youths. Some of them have gone through terrifying physical and psychological abuse (tortured, beaten, and starved). Others faced mental problems.

The above mentioned problems initiated the researcher to conduct a research on returnees. Unless we devise a mechanism to help these returnees to reunify and then reintegrate with their families and the community at large for which researches like this are fundamental, they will face many problems, which in turn bring social disturbance and also impact negatively

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the development of the country.

### **1.6. Significance of the Study**

Return migration is becoming a critical social, economic and political issue. As this study was the first attempt to study the return, reunification, and reintegration process of forced returnees in Ethiopia, it will be an input for policy makers to consider the rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees when drafting policies and programs. It also shed more light on and creates awareness about the various problems the returnees are facing so that the different stakeholders become aware of the actions they are supposed to take. In addition, the study will contribute to the scientific knowledge in the area of migration. Specifically, it will fill the knowledge gap on return migration.

### **1.7. Limitation of the Study**

The lack of materials regarding return migration in general and forced returnees in particular became a hindering factor so as to support the research. Furthermore, as far as the knowledge of the researcher is concerned, there was no literature available concerning Ethiopian forced returnees that would help understand the pattern.

All the research participants were women. The rationale behind selecting this group was that, according to the Addis Ababa Labor and Social Affairs Bureau, among the registered 4890 returnees who were living in Addis Ababa, the majority (3721 were women) hence, the study does not address the experience of men who returned from KSA.

Having only 8 cases (research participants) does not allow the research to generalize and claim to be representative for all women who have returned after experiencing abuse while they were deported. The generalizations that could be gathered from here would only be true to the

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research participants. However, the data is useful to the extent that it highlighted the kind of problems confronting migrants who were returned from the KSA.

### **1.8. Organization of the Thesis**

This thesis contains six chapters. The first chapter is introductory and it outlines reasons for choosing the study group, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and research questions. It also presents significance, rationale and limitation of the study. In chapter two, the definition of key terms, theoretical frameworks of the thesis and review of related literatures were discussed. The third chapter describes the method and approaches which were used to conduct the study, including procedures of participant selection, data collection techniques and procedures, data analysis, ethical consideration and trustworthiness of the study. The fourth chapter incorporated the findings of the study. The fifth chapter has the discussion part and the last chapter, that is the conclusion and recommendation part, summarizes the findings of the study and proposed recommendations to be applied by concerned organizations.

### **1.9. Definition of key Terms**

*Migration:* migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a country, or from one country to another for a variety of reasons (IOM, 2011).

Return migration: refers to ‘the movement of a person returning to his/her county of origin of habitual residence after spending at least one year in another country. The return may or may not be voluntary’ (IOM, 2003).

*Return migrants:* According to the definition offered by the United Nations Statistics Division for collecting data on international migration (UNSD, 1998), returning migrants are “persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-

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term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.”(P. 66)

*Family network:* the concept Family network as defined by IOM is ‘a composite of interpersonal relations in which migrants interact with their family, relatives ... who stayed behind in their country of origin’ (IOM, 2003).

*Reunification:* it is a process in which people, after having been international migrants, return to and rejoins with their families and kin in the country of origin.

*Reintegration:* according to UNHCR,

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

*Forced returnees:* are those migrants who are expatriated involuntarily to their country of origin

### ***Operational Definitions of terms:***

*Migration:* even though, migration is defined by different scholars in different ways, for the purpose of this study the researcher would like to use the definition given by IOM. Accordingly, migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a country, or from one country to another for variety of reasons (IOM, 2011).

*Return migration:* refers to the coming back of international migrants to the country of origin after spending sometime abroad.

*Return migrants:* in this study return migrants are those Ethiopian migrants returning to their country after having been international migrants at the KSA.

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*Family network:* refers to ‘a composite of interpersonal relations in which migrants interact with their family, relatives ... who stayed behind in their country of origin’ (IOM, 2003). In this case Ethiopia.

*Reunification:* for this study reunification refers to the joining together of returnee Ethiopian migrants from KSA, with their families/ kin in Ethiopia.

*Reintegration:* in this study reintegration refers to “the ability of Ethiopian returnees from KSA to secure the political, economic and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity” (UNHCR, 2004).

*Forced returnees:* are those Ethiopian migrants who are expatriated involuntarily from KSA to Ethiopia.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Literature Review**

In this section, review of different literatures about international migration, especially of return migration and related concepts are presented.

#### **2.1. Migration**

Migration is a process of moving, either across international border, or within a state. "It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people and economic migrants" (IOM, 2004, p. 41).

As migration is a global trend in the lives of people, different scholars developed theories that are interrelated. Ernest Ravenstein is widely considered as the earliest migration theorist. Ernest Ravenstein used census data from England and Wales to develop his "Laws of Migration" (1889) and concludes that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process; that is, unfavorable conditions in one place (oppressive laws, heavy taxation, etc.) "Push" people out, and favorable conditions in an external location "pull" them out. The primary causes of migration are better external economic opportunities.

Based on these laws of migration, one can say that the common ground behind people's movement is unfavorable condition in the country of origin and attractive situations in the countries of destination. In studying migration, it is important to differentiate whether it is voluntary or forced.

## **2.2. Patterns of International Migration**

The 1950s witnessed the migration of Europeans to North America, and Jews to Israel while in the 1960s, people migrated highly to the other developed nations which also were in need of labor (Whitwell, 2002). These migrants moved looking for better living standards and work opportunities.

Family reunification, contract labor and intra-regional and refugee movements characterized the major trends in international migration in the 1970s and 1980s (Whitwell, 2002). Many of the migrants are known to be either skilled professionals or asylum seekers. However, the pattern has now become from less developed to the industrialized countries, while flows are also taking place between developing countries. Besides, more countries are senders or receivers of international migration than in the past. This may be attributed to the improvements in international communication resulting from globalization (Adamnesh, 2006). Thus, the level of international migration has grown being a significant part of social change globally.

There are far more international migrants in the world than ever previously recorded – 214 million according to UN DESA (2009) – and their number has increased rapidly over the last few decades, up from 191 million in 2005. If the migrant population continues to increase at the same pace as the last 20 years, the stock of international migrants worldwide by 2050 could be as high as 405 million (World Migration Report, 2010). At the same time, internal migrants account for 740 million migrants, bringing the total number of migrants to just under 1 billion worldwide today (UNDP, 2009).

International migration involves a wider diversity of ethnic and cultural groups than ever before. Considerably more women are migrating today on their own or as heads of households;

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the number of people living and working abroad with irregular status continues to rise; and there has been a significant growth in temporary and circular migration (IOM, 2010).

In 2010, the number of international migrants in Africa is estimated to be 19 million, representing less than 9% of the total global migrant stock (IOM, 2010).

According to ILO (2004) estimates, the number of labor migrants in Africa today constitutes one fifth of the global total. The existence of regional and sub-regional economic disparities, the increased facility of travel and communication resulting from globalization, natural disasters, conflict, and political instability are some of the reasons contributing to the growing rate of international migration (IOM, 2010).

### **2.3. How do people Migrate?**

People migrate in different means such as: through family ties, networks, labor brokers, smugglers and traffickers to mention few. Family ties are one of the influential factors in decisions of migration where close family members of already settled residents are given priority by most receiving countries (Yamauchi, 2003 as cited in Adamnesh, 2006).

Accessibility of organized networks on the other hand also has a significant impact on the choice of destination and return. Networks are important in economic life because they are sources for the acquisition of scarce means of livelihood, such as capital and information (Plaza & Henry, 2006). Migrants have to make a decision on their destination after having sufficient information about documentation and visas (or how to travel without them). Moreover, they have to be able to be employed fast. In this regard, the already settled ones have been very useful sources of information and can provide them with practical help including accommodation. Advising on employment is one of the most important advantages a network supplies. Pioneer migrants usually arrange the conditions with the employer for their family and friends to come to

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the same place. This will result in spatial concentration of certain nationalities in a particular place referred as employment niches (Plaza & Henry, 2006). With people moving around countries and connected by telephone and email, these networks become widened facilitating migration all the more.

Labor brokers also play a significant role for the growth of migration. Brokers are those on whom migrants who cannot take advantage of family contacts or migrant networks rely for jobs. Moreover, mostly they arrange transport and accommodation and take care of the problems of passports, visas and work permits for the migrants. They operate both in sending and receiving countries and make their money at both ends. Conversely, migrants may enter countries illegally using the help of smugglers. According to Stalker (2008), “smugglers act as extra-legal travel agents — hiding people in trucks for example, or supplying false passports, or bribing immigration officials. This is a dangerous, but usually very profitable, business” (p. 51)

Trafficking is also another way which is in some way related with but different from smuggling though there is often some overlap and the perpetrators may be the same people. The main distinction between the two activities is that smuggled people are traveling voluntarily while those being trafficked have in some way been coerced or deceived (Stalker, 2008)

### **2.4. Review of Migration Theories**

Causes and impacts of local/national and international migration and especially of return migration are diverse. This diversity is reflected in different theories and models of migration. At present, there is no single coherent theory of international migration, but rather a fragmented set of theories that were designed to explicate migration from different perspectives. These theories have been explaining return migration to a certain extent. However different these theories and

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concepts might be they are helpful to better understand return migration. Let me discuss some of the theories pertaining to return migration.

*The Neo-Classical economics and the new economics of labor:* As per to the proponents of the neoclassical approach, migration takes place only if supply or push and demand or pull of labor exists in the labor market. In other words migration occurs where situations push labor to where jobs, wages and other economic factors are most advantageous. Hence according to this theory, labor movement will come to an end when wage becomes equal between receiving and sending countries. The contribution of individual interest to migration has also become the later explanation under this theory. Migrants choose the destination where they can get the best benefits (IOM, 2003). In a neoclassical viewpoint, return migration seems to be viewed as the outcome of a failed migration experience which did not yield the expected benefits. In other words, return migration exclusively involves labor migrants who miscalculated the costs of migration and who did not reap the benefits of higher earnings (Cassarino, 2004). Therefore, return occurs as a consequence of the failed migration experience, in terms of expected earnings, employment and duration.

Conversely, the new economics of labor migration views return migration as the logical outcome of a “calculated strategy”, defined at the level of the migrant’s household, and resulting from the successful achievement of goals or target (Cassarino, 2004). Moreover, it views return as the natural outcome of a successful experience abroad during which migrants met their goals (higher income and accumulation of savings).

The neoclassical economics and new economics labor migration approaches differ as they posit contrasting sets of interpretations regarding return migration. When neoclassical economists argue that people move permanently to raise and maximize their wages in receiving countries,

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return migration is viewed as a failure. When new economics of labor migration argues that people move on a temporary basis to achieve their goals or targets in receiving countries as a prerequisite to returning home, return migration is viewed as a success story.

Despite their contrasting interpretation of return migration, both theoretical schemes give valuable insights regarding the reasons for which people move abroad and return home.

*The structural approach to return migration:* the structural approach to return migration argues that return is not only a personal issue but above all a social and contextual one, affected by situational and structural factors. This approach shows how crucial to the return decision and the reintegration of the migrant are the financial and economic resources brought back to origin countries. Returnees' success or failure is analyzed by correlating the "reality" of the home economy and society with the expectations of the returnee (Cassarino, 2004). In contrast to the neoclassical economics and the new economics of labor migration theoretical frameworks, the structural approach to return migration focuses on the extent to which returnees may or may not have an impact on their origin societies once return takes place.

*Transnationalism and return migration:* this theory helps us to have better understanding of the strong social and economic links between migrants' host and origin countries. According to this approach, return takes place once enough resources, whether financial or informational, have been gathered and when conditions at home are viewed as being favorable enough. In a transnational stance, return has been dealt with while referring to the ways in which returnees are successful in adapting themselves to their home environment, at all levels. Here, returnees are seen as actors who maintain strong linkages with their former places of settlement in other countries, and gather the resources needed to secure and prepare their return to the homeland by mobilizing resources stemming from the communality of attributes (e.g. religion and ethnicity).

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Despite the valuable insights of this approach, according to Cassirano, it is difficult to understand how the maintenance of strong linkages with their migrant communities allows the returnees to better cope with the traditional vested interests and social pressures that characterize their origin societies.

*Social Network Theory and return migration:* This theory explains migration in terms of network. Migrant networks are sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (IOM, 2003). They increase the likelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration (Massey, S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kaououci, A., (1993). The interaction includes information exchange, financial assistance or helping migrants to find jobs. As the network is complicated and diversified, it gives different opportunities to the migrants (Plaza & Henry, 2006).

In the social network theory, return migrants are seen as social actors who gather the resources needed to secure and prepare their return to the homeland by mobilizing resources stemming from the commonality of interests and available at the level of social and economic cross-border networks.

The social network theory analyses family/household, friendship and community ties which link sending and receiving countries as key ingredients in international migration (e.g., Boyd 1989, Massey et al. 2002, Brettell 2003). According to this approach, migrants and their friends and relatives are connected through social relations across time and space. These networks disclose the significance of interpersonal ties in determining mobility, but also for the direction of

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migration and return. As Monica Boyd (1989) explains “the study of personal networks in migration reveals the importance of social relations in migratory behaviour...and provides insight into the origins, composition, direction and persistence of migration flows” (661).

Migration studies have confirmed the important role of the family for emigration as well as for arrival and integration in the country of destination and return to the country of origin (e.g., Richey 1976, Boyd 1989, Koser 1997, Brettell 2003). For instance, Pre-existing social and financial resources, which are provided by the family, may shape the performance of return migrants. Hence, the successful reintegration of a returnee depends on the social network that individual has.

### **2.5. Consequences of Migration**

*Impact on the hosting country:* Immigrants allow an economy to work more smoothly by filling vacancies across the jobs spectrum, at both the top and bottom social strata. A common complaint is that immigrants move to richer countries to exploit public services. In fact, the vast majority of migrants only want to work as hard as possible. The situation is certainly typical for illegal immigrants since they want to conceal their presence and avoid contact with the authorities.

*Impact on the home country:* A possible benefit of migration for the sending countries might be easing of population unemployment pressures. The other idea is that migration might bring financial benefits to the sending communities but it can also be socially disruptive (Meskerem, 2011).

Emigration can also cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer will be lost as they take their skills abroad. On the other hand, the main advantage of emigration for the sending countries is

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that emigrants send much of their earnings home in the form of 'remittances'; providing much needed foreign exchange (Adamnesh, 2006).

### **2.6. Return Migration**

Return migration is the least researched topic in migration study. A possible reason for this may be the difficulty of getting adequate and reliable data on return migrants (McCormick & Wahba, 2004). Besides, as most migration researches have centered on three other major themes: studies of the initial migration decision; studies of migrant adaptation, assimilation, acculturation, integration; and consequences of migration, there was lesser room to also include the huge topic of return migration (Gmelch, 1980). Especially, in the Ethiopian context, as well, very few studies have been conducted on return migration and as far as the knowledge of the researcher, none on forced mass international return.

Return migrants can be categorized in multiple ways. The most evident categorization is based on notions of forced or voluntary migration and forced and voluntary return. It is important to note that return can be further distinguished as to if the return is decided- chosen on one's initiative without coercion or persuasion- or compelled- unfavorable circumstances interrupt the migrations cycle resulting in return (Cassario, 2008).

### **2.7. Motives for Return**

A topic that is characteristic for the study of return migration is the question of the motives for returning, and efforts (Plaza & Henry, 2006). More specifically to find out whether returnees are those who made a success out of their emigration or the failures, persons who could not make it and had to return with nothing to show for their efforts. The bulk of the return migration flow is voluntary. Yet some of those returning home have been forced out by a removal order, for having broken the laws on immigration or residency. It is the case that it is not

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the wish of the migrants themselves to return, but rather the decision made by the government to repatriate the immigrant minority (Bovenekerck, 1974). For these returnees, the question of success or failure is totally irrelevant.

When we come back to motives for return migration, though most attention is focused on out-migration, a significant proportion of emigrants do return. This is most obvious in the case of contract workers. On the other hand, many people who migrate with the aim of long-term settlement change their minds after a couple of years. Of the 30 million people admitted to the United States between 1900 and 1980, 10 million are believed to have returned eventually (Stalker, 2008).

Migrants look into conditions in the home country in order to decide to return. These may, among other things, include (Seferagic, 1977 as cited in Adamnesh, 2006):

1. Employment opportunities and the strength of the currency
2. Adjustment or integration with the society (old neighborhoods),
3. Children educational background in the native language, and
4. Government response in their country of origin

The aims to return are related to social, economic, family, and political reasons. Strong family ties and wish to join friends and family are important factors motivating migrants to return. In addition, unfavorable and unexpected condition in the host country and an aspiration to enjoy better social as well as economic status in the home county after accumulating sufficient capital are also important determinants of the decision to return (IOM, 2001).

But often most importantly the deciding factor for forced returnees is the situation in the host country.

## **2.8. Reintegration of Returnees**

After the process of return, the returnees begin the process of reintegration. There are numerous factors that impact the ability of return migrants to reintegrate, including both structural factors and individual factors. Structural factors include the policies of the government of the country of return toward returnees, the receptiveness of the local government, the attitude of the local community toward returnees, and the number of people returning simultaneously (Rogge, 1994). Although the government may have an official welcoming policy toward returnees, the implementation of reintegration assistance on the ground may be different (Stefansson, 2004) which may lead to feelings of resentment from returnees.

Individual factors that can impact the reintegration experience include the duration of the migration experience. Individual factors include the duration of the migration episode, the conditions in the country of migration, age, gender, the social networks of the individual in the country of return, and the conditions of the return (Rodger, 1994). This relates to the preparedness of the return migrant for reintegration, wherein, a decided returnee who has prepared for their return in terms of connecting with social networks, having finances, and planning for return will generally have a more successful reintegration experience while forced returnees not. According to Rodgers, social contact with homeland is important for all types of return.

## **Chapter 3: Method**

### **3.1. Brief Description of the Method Used**

The study is an exploratory research which tries to document the experiences of returnee's return, reunification, and reintegration process with their families and the community. "Exploratory research refers to broad-ranging, intentional, systematic data collection design to maximize discovery of generalizations based on description and direct understanding of an area of social or psychological life" (Stebbins, 2008, pp.327-328). This approach is selected when there is little or nothing known about the subject under study.

The qualitative research method and case study design were used to explore returnee's return, reunification, and reintegration experience with their families/kin and the community. Qualitative research method was employed to gain detailed and comprehensive understanding of the subject under study. The understanding about the subject matter acquired through direct association with the target by direct face to face communication... and listening to their life narratives in a way that fits to the objectives of the study (Creswell, 2007).

Case study design is a type of qualitative research used in this study. Case study is a qualitative approach which allows looking into the real life experiences of an individual or a group through in-depth interview and observation so as to present the subject matter (Creswell, 2007). Creswell (2007) further categorizes case study design into three different types based on the purpose of the analysis: the single instrumental case study, the collective or multiple case study, and the intrinsic case study. Single instrument case study according to Creswell, 2007, is used when the researcher wants to study an issue and selects one bounded case to study while the second type, collective or multiple case study is used when the researcher wants to study an issue but selects multiple cases to understand the issue. Thirdly, intrinsic case study is used when the

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focus is on the case itself and the case presents new strange issues. Among the above types, this research falls under the first type because the researcher have studied one case which is the return, reunification and reintegration experiences of forced Ethiopian returnees from the KSA from family network perspectives.

### **3.2. Participants of the Study**

Concerning sample size, Ritchie, Lewis and El am (2003) mentioned that “sample sizes should be ( reasonably) small for case study because qualitative research is highly intensive in terms of data and time it needs, otherwise, it would be difficult to manage the research process within the desired time frame” (p.84). To this end, for this study the researcher took eight participants those who met the inclusion criteria. Data saturation is also taken into consideration behind limiting the study participants to eight individuals. In doing so, the researcher maintained homogeneity among participants. Accordingly, the participants for this study were those returnees from KSA and reunified with their families.

### **3.3. Procedures of Participant Selection**

For qualitative researchers, it is their relevance to the research topic rather than their representativeness which determines the way in which the people to be studied are selected. Qualitative researchers tend to use non-probability or non-random samples. This means they rarely determine the sample size in advance and have limited knowledge about the larger group or population from which the sample is taken (Krueger & Neuman, 2006). Likewise, the objective of this research is not to generalize the result for the larger population; it is rather to have detail understanding of the deportation and reintegration experience of return migrants.

In order to get returnees from the KSA, the researcher have used purposive sampling method which is one type of non- probability sampling strategy and the aim was to get all

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possible cases that fit the pre-specified criteria. Purposive sampling depends on the judgment of the researcher in selecting cases. Purposive sampling is appropriate in situations where a researcher uses it to select unique cases that are especially informative. Another situation for purposive sampling occurs when a researcher wants to identify particular types of cases for in-depth investigation. The purpose is less to generalize to a larger population than it is to gain a deeper understanding of types. Due to the complex nature of the problem under study and the difficulty of easily accessing people who have returned from KSA through probability sampling, purposive sampling was used (Bloor & Wood, 2006).

Based on this, eight forced returnee are selected. One closer family member of each research participant is also interviewed based on the information provided from the returnee. The family members who have close connection with the migrant and who could provide detail information are found through the returnees themselves. Here I can say that snowball sampling is used to select the family members where without the support of these returnees it would be very difficult to identify family members. This means a total of seventeen individuals are interviewed including an officer of the Addis Ababa labor and social affairs bureau.

### **3.4. Data Collection Techniques**

Many authors advised the use of extensive data collection techniques while conducting case study rather than depending on a single source. In order to get an in-depth picture of the case at hand, the researcher has used different data collection techniques. Accordingly this study depends on primary data sources from observation, in-depth interview and document review. While the researcher use in-depth interview, he has used direct observation technique to get contextual information for the interviews conducted. The other data collection technique used to collect information from study participants is in-depth interviews. The in-depth interviews were

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held with returned migrant youth, family members and key informants. The researcher has reviewed documents written about returnees and compiled by Addis Ababa labor and social affairs bureau. It helped me to see registered returnees who recently came back from Saudi Arabia.

### **3.5. Data Collection Procedures**

To undertake interview, the procedures followed are; firstly, the researcher made a clear presentation on the purpose of the study, objective, and their level of engagement. Following that, the researcher secured the returnee's consent of participating in the study. Finally, the researcher conducted the interview in Amharic language at the place preferred by the participants and each interview was recorded using audio recorder. After each interview the information was transcribed and then translated into English.

### **3.6. Data Analysis Procedure**

The data analysis for qualitative research generally categorized into data collection, organizing data in some meaningful form, understanding and analyzing data, interpreting and presenting (Creswell, 2003). More specifically, the researcher pursued the following steps for the data analysis of this study.

Firstly, data which were collected through observation, in-depth interview and document review were arranged and organized into files, folders and other forms. This involved "transcribing interviews, optically scanning material, typing up notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information" (Creswell, 2003, p.191). The recorded data through in-depth interview were transcribed. Then transcripts in Amharic language were translated into English without losing their originality. Then, data analysis of this text was performed by using content analysis.

### **3.7. Ethical Considerations**

Concerning the ethical consideration of the study, the following procedures were employed to protect the informant's rights to privacy, confidentiality and freewill to participate in the research. Before the commencement of the study the research objectives and/or the detail of the study was presented to participants in Amharic language. Then, a written consent was concluded with participants which ensured their cordial willingness to participate in the study. According to Yin, (2010), "Researchers must carefully indicate and then implement ways of protecting the people participating in their research" (P.44). To this end, throughout the research process, the informants' rights and interests were maintained. Any information by the participants was kept confidential. Anonymity in participants' identity was also maintained. The names of participants used in this report were changed.

The researcher also considered the risk versus benefit of the research on research participants; the researcher conducted the study only when the potential benefits out way any known risk. In addition, the researcher did not use procedures that could harm the participants physically or psychologically.

### **3.8. Trustworthiness of the Study**

The strategies which were used for ensuring the trustworthiness of the study are credibility, dependability/reliability and conformability/ internal validation. Credibility refers "methodological procedure used to keep synchrony between what study participants said and what researcher presents about them" (Jensen, 2008, p.138). The researcher made a clear presentation of the objective and purpose of the study; persistent engagement, and constant observation, iterative questioning, and review of the previous studies in the area are the methodological procedures to increase credibility.

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Clear presentation of objective, purpose of the study and persistent engagement has provided a ground to create conducive atmosphere and enhance trust with participants. During interview sessions, there was iterative question which is a tactic to check the accuracy of the obtained data from an informant by going back and raise earlier asked questions. Dependability, also termed as reliability, was maintained through clear and in-depth methodological description that allows the study to be repeated. Another strategy is internal validation or conformability which was used to keep trustworthiness of the study. With the need to triangulation data, the researcher used 9 key informants (8 of them were family member of the research participants and 1 government official) which had been offering reintegration assistance for returnees from the KSA. According to Creswell (2007), triangulation involves “corroborating evidence from different sources to shed light on a theme or perspective” (p. 208).

### Chapter 4: Data Presentation and Analysis

In this chapter participants demographics, reasons for migration, experiences of returnees while staying abroad, effects of migration on family and community and the role of family networks on the reunification and reintegration process and other issues related to the topic of the study are analyzed and presented.

#### 4.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants

The study participants consisted of eight women with the age range of 20 to 28 years. Six of the eight women had never been married while two were divorced. The educational level of these individuals varied: one woman had diploma, four women had a tenth grade education, two women had eighth grade education and another one woman had ninth grade education.

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic information of participants.

Code	Pseudonym	Sex	Age	Level of education	Marital Status
1	Atsede	Female	26	10	Single
2	Momina	Female	20	8	Single
3	Bethlehem	Female	22	10	Single
4	Lamrot	Female	27	Diploma	Single
5	Zemzem	Female	28	8	Divorced
6	Meseret	Female	28	9	Single
7	Rahel	Female	24	10	Divorced
8	Tigest	Female	25	10	Single

## **4.2. Travelling Abroad**

### **4.2.1. Reasons for Migration**

According to seven out of eight participants of the study, the major reasons given for migration decision were related to deprived socio-economic conditions in the country of origin (Ethiopia) and the perceived attractive opportunities of employment abroad (KSA), and the desire to improve their families as well as their own living condition. Seven out of eight study participants mentioned the above reasons as reasons for their migration. This tells us that, those migrants would have stayed in their homeland if the living standard and the socio-economic and political conditions in Ethiopia were suitable for them.

Rahel elucidated the reason why she had departed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as follows,

I decided to go to KSA to make money, when I failed the National Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. I did not want to work in my country because I was told that I can make as much money as I can within a month, which make in six months if I stay in Ethiopia

Zemzem added that,

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

In line with the above ideas Meseret also explained her reason for migrating as follows.

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

However, for Bethlehem the case is different. She had left to the KSA to get away from the squabble she had with her family, especially with her stepfather. As she narrated the reason for her departure to the KSA:

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

### **4.2.2. Travel and other Related Expenses**

Six out of eight study participants travel and related expenses to the KSA were covered by families and friends, and four of them had borrowed the money to finance their departure. In addition, every one of them intended to stay at the KSA at least for 2 years. This tells us that these people had no money of their own and at the same time, how much they were obsessed to make money and change their living by working abroad.

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Bethelem explained, “I went to Saudi Arabia in 2003 E.C. and the travel expenses were covered by my aunt. She herself had borrowed the money for my sake. I went to Saudi Arabia to stay for only two years.” Meseret added, “My travel expense to the KSA was covered by my elder sister and initially I was intended to stay and work for four years.”

Rahel also discussed, “I left Ethiopia in 2004 E.C. and the expenses for my travel were covered by my brother whom he had borrowed for my sake. I had the plan to stay for two years in Saudi Arabia ...”

### **4.3. Returnees Staying Abroad**

#### **4.3.1. Work Permits and the General working Environment**

According to the study participants, all of them had went with a visa and entered Saudi Arabia legally but became illegal after they flee from their employers' home and overstayed their visa. The reasons for migrants runaway from their employers who took them from Ethiopia through agencies in a two years contract basis was firstly to escape from the dreadful working environment they had faced; secondly they were better paid as illegal (they get two to three times pay than they would get as legal employees); thirdly to escape from domestic violence inflicted by their employers and lastly, to get their pay on time (in each month). According to the research participants, their employers did not give them their salary on time.

From the above paragraph one can infer that how much the Saudi Arabian citizens abuse the rights of their employees and at the same time the negligence of the government to protect the human rights of foreign domestic workers. In the first place, it is the Ethiopian government who is responsible for all these atrocities happened on its own citizen in the KSA because if there was favorable living environment economically and politically in the country, these returnees would have stayed in their homeland.

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Meseret Described:

I went to the KSA legally for two years contract to serve as a domestic worker. Nonetheless, the treatment I had received from my employers was totally dreadful. For instance, they prevented me to have contact with my families for six months; whenever they got out of home, they locked up the door letting me inside... even they refused to pay my six months' salary. That is why I run away from my employer's home and started to work illegally with other fellow Ethiopians who have faced the same problem and flee from their employers.

Concerning the work load Meseret further explained:

I do not have words to express how much I suffered; I had worked at least 20 hours a day with no rest. I did not think of taking rest once in a month leave alone in daily basis. Even when I got tired due to overburden, unless I hide myself in the kitchen for some minutes, they did not allow me to take rest. First of all, they did not consider me like a human being rather as a machine. For instance, when I finished all works I had to do in my employer's home, especially the woman employer used to take me to her son's home to work there... and when I refused to do so, she refused to give me food, and even threaten to cut my salary. My male employer usually used to threaten me and vowed to cut my salary unless I had sexual affair with him.

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In support of the above idea Rahel elucidated as follows:

I stayed in Saudi Arabia as a housemaid. ... The household I was working for was not conducive to me. So I left them and started living with fellow Ethiopians who left their employers and working illegally with other Arab households.

As to the working conditions in Saudi Arabia, I had workloads in the household I came to work in contract. I was paid only a meager amount. One of the reasons I left them was this pay. When you live with legal contract you would get 800 SR per month, if you however leave your employers you can make 1800-2500 SR per month. This is why many of our countrywomen leave their employers; after all we left our country so that we can make fairly good money and help our family.

### **4.3.2. Family Relationship**

All the study participants said that they had missed their family and friends while they were in the KSA, and according to them, this had influence (leading them to depression and stress) in their day to day living. This shows us that how much it is difficult to work faraway from once family and homeland.

Momina elucidated her feelings as follows:

Although I used to call my families once a month as I transfer to them my pay, I missed all my families and friends very much; they did miss me too. I worried a lot about my families, but I convinced myself that I had to work and change my life, so I kept working there.

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Meseret added:

When I was in the KSA, I usually missed my families, friends and relatives. Sometimes I thought it would have been better if I stayed home...taking into consideration the different problems I had faced. It was after I left my employer's home that I started to have contact with my family, friends and relatives. I used to be in contact with my families via telephone at least once in a month.

Bethlehem discussed,

When I was in Saudi Arabia I missed my family and friends very much. This had affected me a lot. I would sometimes wish I were never born when I feel missing my family. I used to cry on daily basis...there was not even an individual to whom I could pour my heart. Of course I could call my family, but I could not do that frequently because they would expect remittance with every call.

#### **4.4. Effect of Migration on Family and Community When the Returnee was Abroad**

Five of the study participants explicated their absence as having a negative influence on their families, mostly because they were not able to send money home, and because their families were worried about their future. Seven of the study participants were not able to send money home, especially in the first 6-12 months of their stay abroad because of the denial of their salary by their employers which had an impact on their families, as some families of the participants were heavily relied on the remittances. That is why some Ethiopian family pushed members of their family unit to go and work abroad so as to make them a source of income.

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Concerning remitting money, Tigest elucidated:

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

Lamrot explained her experience as follows:

My stay in Saudi Arabia had affected my family very much. My mother had no peace of mind since I had left, because during the first year of my working I was not allowed to talk on the phone to my family and did not able to remit money.

On the other hand, Bethlehem explained the impact of her stay abroad on her family as follows, "My going to Saudi Arabia has affected my family very much. My mother would regret it when she sees my peers going to the preparatory schools and then university. I do resent that too."

### **4.5. The Deportation Process**

The reason for returning home was the same for all research participants. All participants had intended to stay in the KSA longer, but had no choice as they were forced to leave (deported). And all of them witnessed maltreatment by the Saudi Arabia police and some Saudi Arabian youths called *Shebabs* while they were waiting for their deportation. The maltreatment ranged from verbal abuse to denial of food and rape while they were in prison. The above

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paragraph shows us that how much Ethiopian domestic workers in the KSA were inhumanly treated by the Saudis while waiting for their deportation, which is a clear violation of international laws.

In her own words Meseret explicated:

It was in the area where I was residing that the confrontation started between Saudi Arabian police and Ethiopian migrants...I used to phone call my families frequently as if they would come and save me...during the time of the disturbance, it was hard especially for women to move outside of home... if found outside, they end up being bitten, tortured, and raped by the Saudi Arabia youths called *shebabs*.

Having witnessed the disturbances, and after realizing that I would not have positive futurity in Saudi Arabia, I surrendered myself to the police where they took me to prison and jailed me for eleven days. When I was in prison, I had faced so many problems...the prison was overcrowded, there were up to 3000 prisoners. They did not give us food and water properly. For instance, we did not eat food for 3 days.

In the eleventh day while I was in prison, representatives from the Ethiopian embassy came and talked to us... then after a couple of days we set free and allowed to come back to Ethiopia, but with no belongings except the clothes we wore.

Rahel explained the problems she encountered before and during her deportation to Ethiopia as follows,

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...After the time limit for the state ultimatum that all illegal immigrants should leave went by, we were all ordered to surrender. I did not yet want to come after all these. The landlord demanded us to leave his house. The state had decreed that any citizen found harboring illegal immigrants would be fined 200,000 SR and would be liable to two years in prison. After this we had no option. We packed all we had and surrendered to the police. They took our fingerprints and sent us to prison. Till the day we boarded the plane to be deported to Ethiopia, I stayed 14 days in prison. There were no Ethiopians in the house, only Indonesians. For fourteen full days I had no chance to change my clothes as I went to the prison empty handed. The police considered us less than human. I could not even get proper food. Because I was imprisoned with Indonesians and I do not understand their language, there was no one to talk to me.

Bethlehem added,

There was a turmoil in Riyadh...I do not know the cause. Many people were taken to custody. I decided to surrender to the police when a friend of mine was killed by the police. ...They took us into a concentration camp called *Shimeshi*. It is there where you would surrender. The embassy staffs were taking 1500 SR as bribery to send us to Ethiopia. We were so upset to know that the embassy staffs were taking bribes in the midst of all these turmoil when people were being killed, raped and pillaged.

Fortunately I was deported to Ethiopia only 10 days after this. There are fellow migrants who were confined one/two months and over. There were many pregnant women; even some gave birth in these confinements. I remember a woman who lost her new baby in

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the stampede. I have gone through a great deal of ordeal in the confinements. There was a blistering heat. People were simply running for their lives. No priority was given to pregnant women. It was under these circumstances the mother lost her baby.

Fellow men deportees were striking when we were there. They were breaking police cars. We would be starving the whole day and in the night they would throw upon us some nauseating food. These strikes happened because the Arabs started sexually harassing us. Many of those who were striking against these harassments were the husbands and brothers of these women.

Tigest explained,

I came back home as a deportee. I heard there was chaos while I was working. Before the turmoil escalated the Arab youth (called *shabbab*) were bent on raping the Ethiopian women on the streets. To your surprise, I have seen an Ethiopian woman whose tongue was sliced on the street and her blood was spilled all over her body....it is the most horrible sight. After this our countrymen too started having their revenge. It was their sister, or their wives who were facing all the atrocities of the Arabs, and they clashed with the police. I have seen many youngsters who lost one or two parts of their bodies. There was a time when I walked over a dead body to save my life. A few hours after the starting of the turmoil the Ethiopian embassy started speaking in the loudspeaker that they have prepared a bus for us to have us return home in peace. We boarded the bus and would spend the whole day inside the bus. The Saudi Arabia youths were looming everywhere for us to alight, so that they would rape and slaughter us. They were bent on

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taking revenge. The embassy staff would tell us not to move in a less than ten group...some can at least cry for help while the other was being attacked.

We stayed in the bus for 15 whole days...we would sleep in the bus seats. Finally our limbs started swelling. We were then taken into the custodial out of the town and stayed there for 12 more days. We had no one to attend to our questions. There was a shortage of water and food and all we could stand on was sand. Most of all there was a shortage of water. Finally after we stayed for 27 days we were deported.

Lamrot elucidated her experience as follows.

I was forced to come back to Ethiopia when the turmoil erupted and the embassy prompted us to go back to our country, saying that they would not take responsibility about the matter. I have seen much hardship. Many of my friends have not been able to make it. Some have been amputated, raped. When I saw all these I resolved to return to my country. Well....to your surprise I saw my friends who were chopped of their breasts.

After we surrendered they threw us into prison. I spent the rest 28 days there before my deportation. There was a shortage of water in prison. The beds were not comfortable either. I was sick when I came to the prison. We were stacked together, a thousand of us in a prison that had only one latrine and no enough water. Diapers were everywhere and the place was stinking, and this made me sick.

Zemzem added:

I was deported. After the break I went out of my house to have a cup of coffee with friends. The police came broke into the house. They tied the men up, and ordered us (the

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women) to get inside. I went out in my pajamas like a mad woman. I had heard that some women were raped by the Arab men after their brothers and husbands had left. I did not even mind to pick up my mobile phone that was being charged. I told them that I had rather go and surrender to the police because some fellow countrywomen were raped by the Arabs after they were left alone. I even groveled in the ground to win their attention. They raised me from the ground and took me to prison on a car. To your surprise five of the girls who were with me had been raped by gangs and one of them had uterus infection and the other can barely control her urine. They were being raped while they were going about to pack.

The latrine in the custodial house was badly damaged and I got sick. We were 300 of us in one prison. There was a shortage of water in the prison. I had to wash my pants in the night to wear them again in the morning. They would treat us like stray dogs. We had no mattress in the prison and slept in the ground for about a month. I have seen the police raping women in the prison. One day I heard one of the women asking the police what he wants while we were sleeping. It was 10 PM. I saw three others dragging her to rape her. ... After few days, they came and took us to the airport. When we alighted from the airplane I was sick. I could not even talk, and take food.

I now appreciate the value of having a country of your own. You are forced to think about your country when you face hardships in another country. When we were in prison I prayed I would do anything in my country than win any bread abroad. When I returned from Saudi Arabia I was very sick and my family's house was almost turned into mourning.

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Atsede narrated her story as follows,

I was at work when I heard that there was turmoil. I wanted to stay and hopefully waited for the turmoil to abate for 15 days. But they would only be aggravated and on the 16<sup>th</sup> day I packed, boarded on the bus and surrendered to the police. I stayed in the custodial house for about 24 days. The house was stinking, and we were not provided with proper food and water. The overall situation was very bleak. The house was full of people and we had to sleep outside. There was only one latrine for all the prisoners. I have seen four policemen raping a woman. They would come in four or five, dragged one of us and make gang rape. And in the 24<sup>th</sup> day, I was deported from Saudi Arabia. When I reached the airport at Bole I alighted and kissed the ground.

### **4.6. The Welcoming Ceremony by the Government, People of Ethiopia and other NGOs**

All participants of the study expressed their happiness by the welcoming ceremony prepared by the people and government of Ethiopia and other NGOs at Bole International Airport.

Meseret explained her feeling as follows.

When I arrived to my country, I felt very happy because I realized that I have a very good country with very nice people... I cried and kissed the ground when I saw many Ethiopians who were there to welcome us at Bole international airport... they were supportive... I did not expect such welcoming ceremony in my country and I was surprised.

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Bethlehem added:

“The reception in the airport was wonderful, which I did not imagine. No matter how hard life may be there is no place like home.”

### **4.7. Challenges Encountered by Returnees in the Process of Reintegration**

As per the research participants, what hinders them from reintegrating with the community were; firstly, they have faced with financial problems since they were deported empty-handed, secondly, unfavorable housing condition (had no home of their own in which they dwell which makes them dependent on their family), and thirdly, unavailability of jobs. The above paragraph shows the difficulty the returnees were facing to reintegrate back to their community. This implied the need for support from family, community, government and Non Governmental Institutions for these returnees to successfully reintegrate and led a normal life.

Meseret explained:

As you may know, we [returnees] returned from Saudi Arabia with no belongings except the cloth we wore, so we need somebody to help us to reintegrate with the community and lead a normal life. For instance, I have financial problems, no job.... I used to help my family (I was the source of income) but now I am totally dependent on them. I do not realize how to live... I am just staying home, watching TV and sleeping. And this has an impact on my day to day life and worrying me since my return from Saudi Arabia.

In support of the above idea, Rahel added:

After my return to home I am not living like what I used to live. I was deported from Saudi Arabia empty-handed and am still demanding the expenses from my family. My

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stay in Saudi Arabia has somehow changed my relations with family. I resent my going to Saudi Arabia now because I get irritated with the slightest annoyance for reasons I have no clue.

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

Lamrot discussed the problems she encountered to reintegrate as follows

I need some support to re-integrate with the community. I have no home of my own. I need money to pay the rental fee. I am still taking the money for transport from my brothers. I need the financial support to live a self assured life.

Zemzem elucidated:

I need the support of the family, governmental and NGOs to have a shelter and alleviate my financial problems in order to lead a dignified life. As I told you earlier I came back to Ethiopia empty-handed. Even the clothes I wear are those of my sisters.

### **4.8. The Role of Family Networks on the Reunification and Reintegration Process**

According to the study participants, the contact they had with their families while they were in the KSA has helped them to maintain good relationship, which in turn contributed for the loving welcome by their families when they returned home and at the same time, helped them in

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their effort to reintegrate with the community. In other words, those research participants, who had had good contact with their families while they were abroad, reunify with their families in a good atmosphere which in turn helped them in their effort to reintegrate with the community.

Conversely, those who had not had contact with their families while abroad experienced difficulty when rejoined with their families, and at the same time it has impacted them negatively to reintegrate with the community. Here one can say that family networks can play positive or negative role in the reintegration process of returnees depending on the network the returnee had with family members while abroad.

In her own words Rahel explained her experience as follows:

When I was in Saudi Arabia, my family and friends were a great source of happiness to me. Hence I used to call them frequently. By the time of my return, my mother burst into tears when she saw me. They received me with great joy and I am glad to be reunited with them. The neighbors were happy I got back home well. Even after my return I have never lacked the family support. At least they have received me with great joy.

There are fellow deportees that I know who were careless about their family and are now having greater problems with their family.

Tigest elucidated:

I talked with my family regularly on the phone when I was in Saudi Arabia and this has helped me inform everything about the situation to my family. They in turn informed me about their conditions. I had a bleak image about what would befall on me after I return to my home country. But what I saw here is on the contrary very encouraging. My family were calling on the phone the whole night when I landed in Bole airport...they could not

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believe that I was home at last. When I returned home I found that my sister had already delivered and had baptized her child and named the child *Habtamu* to honor my returning home safely. My mother ululated when receiving me. My broken heart was renewed when I was surrounded by my family. Thanks to my mother...everything was readily prepared for my return. I was feeling bitter when I was deported. My mother had however had used the money I was remitting to buy house wares for me and surprised me on my return. She had bought and put them in the other room and after three days of my return she surprised me. I was anxious for fearing that I would be a dependant once again on my family. Thanks to my mother, she had already planned for things in advance. I wish others had a mother like mine....I consider myself very lucky to have such a mother. The family support is crucial for me and my fellow deportees to help us mingle with the society easily.

My neighbors themselves could not believe my homecoming. I had neighbors who came to pay homage to my homecoming till I could have no one. There were many who congratulated me for coming home safely out of all the turmoil. I was so happy with the reception I got.

Bethlehem discussed:

My stay in Saudi Arabia has affected my family positively. When I was in Saudi Arabia my mother would call and say that she loves me and she would rather have me returned safely and live in poverty. These were a great input into my morale.

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My family have done everything they can to help me associate normally with the circumstances. My mother encourages me to study and transform myself. My boyfriend has also helped me start taking hairdo training.

Unlike other participants of this study, for *Atsede*, the contact that she had with her family while she was abroad did not help her reintegrate with the community.

Atsede stated:

When I reached at Bole International Airport I kissed the ground. The reception we had was good and it was beyond my expectations...and I was happy. We had received water, and medical services. No one can expect a deportee to be normal. We had gone through a lot of ordeal...and I am not happy for all these.

My having contact on the phone had not changed the relations with the family. In the first week after my homecoming, the whole family member was happy to have me back.

However, things have changed through time. My family had wanted me to stay there and fund them. I am not blessed with a good family. They have affected my peace of mind.

My friends too have changed a lot.

### **4.9. Assistance Given by Governmental and Other Concerned Organizations for Returnees in Their Effort to Reintegrate With the Community**

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

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as there were lack of materials useful for the training in the centers and the training itself was given only 3 times per week which was not sufficient to prepare them with the proper know-how. This does change nothing but wasting the returnees time and the resource of the government because it should be prepared to enable returnees to get proper skill and knowledge.

In favor of the above idea Rahel explained her feelings as follows

We have got good reception by government officials in the airport at bole and now we are taking training in different fields for free I am being trained for example in the art of hairdo. I would rather wish the government give us some loans and a place where we can work. I do not think there is anyone who would take this responsibility. The training itself is only three times in a week and would not be sufficient to equip us with the proper skill. We are not also given some allowances for the transport and lunch expenses, even though they knew that we are deported empty-handed.

Still, those research participants who were taking the training had faced with another challenge, i.e. the distance from their home to the training center was far thus they need money for transportation. That is why they were forced to drop the training and sat in their home.

In agreement with the above idea Rahel explicated:

Some of our fellow deportees came from as far as *Lafto* and *Gotera* to *sidist kilo* (the training center). Although many people want this training, most are failing because of the transport expenditures. We have many problems that we keep for ourselves. We were 27 of us when we started the training, but now we are less than 10. Some have tried to get back to KSA by sea in despair and were caught.

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In support of this Bethlehem stated:

I have never had any support from any governmental or non governmental agencies. I need some support to integrate with the community. I want to pursue my education and join the university. I need the support from concerned bodies.

In support of Bethlehem's idea, Tigest explicated, "No support has been given to me from governmental or nongovernmental organizations."

## **Chapter 5: Discussion**

In this section, major findings of the study are discussed in line with relevant theoretical explanations provided and research questions raised in the previous sections.

### **5.1. Discussion of selected Findings**

#### **The Deportation Process**

It is evident that there is always suffering, anxiety, pain and trauma that are experienced as a consequence of deportation, especially when it is mass deportation like the deportation of tens of thousands of Ethiopians from the KSA in 2013/14.

The finding of this study revealed that, even though all of the research participants deported from the KSA had a desire to stay there to fulfill their planned dreams, i.e. to make money and help their families as well as themselves, they were forced to leave. Therefore, for those returnees there was no opportunity to stay at the KSA and fulfill their planned dreams as they were forced to leave by the Saudi Arabian government, and in the process of their deportation the returnees suffered a lot. In agreement with this finding, Bovenekerk (1974) stated that globally most migrant people returned to their homeland voluntarily whereas some of those returning home have been forced out by a removal order for having broken the laws on immigration or residency. In this case it is not the wish of the migrants themselves to return, but rather the decision made by the government to repatriate the immigrant minority, and the same is true for Ethiopian migrants returned from the KSA since they were deported without their will. Compared to those migrants who returned to their homeland voluntarily, for these returnee Ethiopians the question of achieving their dreams is totally irrelevant as some of the research participants did not pay the debts they borrowed to finance their travel because of their sudden deportation, let alone improving their livelihood and helping their families financially. Here, one

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can imagine the economic and other related problems these returnees might suffered from as a result of their sudden expulsion.

Another problem in relation with the deportation of Ethiopian returnees was that the Saudi Arabian police and some Saudi youths maltreated these returnees in the process of their forceful deportation. That means in addition to economic problems they encountered, the returnees had suffered from psychological problems emanated from the abuse by the Saudi Arabian police and some youths. Some of the participants were still struggling to forget the abuses that their friends suffered, (witnessed the slicing of their friend's tongue and breast) which has a devastating psychological problem in the part of the returnees. In other words, it seems that the returnees were suffering from post traumatic stress disorder as the result of the agony they witnessed. On the other hand, it also shows us how much Ethiopian domestic workers in the KSA were inhumanly treated by the Saudis while waiting for their deportation, which is a clear violation of international laws.

As per the findings of this study, the Ethiopian embassy staffs in Saudi Arabia were taking up to 1500 Saudi riyal from these returnees to give priority in sending them back home as they were many in number. This shows us how Ethiopian government officials are corrupt and they do not care about the suffering of their own citizens.

### **Challenges Encountered by Returnees in the Process of Reintegration.**

After return to their homeland, the returnee begins the process of reintegration and adjustment. There are numerous causes that impact the ability of return migrants to reintegrate, including age, gender, the social networks of the individual in the country of return, and the conditions of the return (Rogge, 1994). This relates to the preparedness of the return migrant for reintegration, wherein, a decided returnee who has prepared for their return in terms of

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connecting with social networks, having finances, and planning for return will generally have a more successful reintegration experience. On the other hand, forced returnees have a less successful reintegration experience as they are not prepared for their return. Hence, returnees from the KSA have faced many challenges in reintegrating with the community as they were forced to return to their homeland.

Return migrants especially deportees face many problems while they try to reintegrate in to the society compared to returnees who have willingly prepared for their return. In this regard, Gmelch discovered that the need to establish new friends, a slow pace of life, lack of social services, shortage of money and lack of employment opportunities were the major deterrents to full integration for the majority of forced returnees (Gmelch, 1980). In line with the above idea, as indicated in the findings of this study there were so many challenges returnees from the KSA encountered while they try to reintegrate in their community. For instance, the health of some participants was somewhat worse when they returned, mainly as a result of the abuse they encountered and stress from the failure of the stay abroad. An additional problem was the fact that they had not been able to earn enough money abroad and therefore could not pay debts they had borrowed to finance their departure. This sometimes resulted in strained relations with family members and their community, which in turn has an impact on the reintegration process. Participants of this research had faced with financial problems since they were deported empty-handed and most of them relied on their families to live. This is a serious setback which prevented the returnees from reintegrating with their community as they were once self reliant while abroad and even used to support their families. Unfavorable housing condition (had no home of their own in which they dwell which makes them dependent on their family) coupled with unavailability of jobs (as the unemployment rate is high in the country) were also other

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challenges which prevented returnee migrants from reintegrating with their community and start a settled life. Especially, migration did not have a positive influence on the professional advancement of returnees as these forced returnees were domestic workers and there are abundant unskilled labor forces in this country. These large numbers of unemployed returnees reflects the supply and demand gap on the labor market here in Ethiopia.

Another important issue that seems negatively affects the reintegration process of these returnees is the unavailability of government institutions particularly in the study area, Addis Ababa established for the reintegration of return migrants which made returnees dependent on their families for support and security mainly for those who are unemployed and have no other financial resources to rely on. According to the returnee affairs officer at the Addis Ababa labor and social affairs bureau, there was no even a department which was responsible for the reintegration of returnees from abroad before the office he is working now was established to tackle problems related with mass deportees from the KSA. In the first place, most of the returnees left their country for Saudi Arabia planning to get better pay, accumulate money and return back to their home country and lead a better life, since most of them were from poor families who were leading a deprived living situation. In this case the government might fail to provide sustainable and long term reintegration assistance for returnees in an organized manner.

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

### **The Role of Family Networks in the Reunification and Reintegration Process**

As it is revealed in the findings of this study, the contact the returnees had with their families while they were in the KSA helped them to maintain positive relationship which in turn

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contributed for the loving welcome by their families when they reunited (returned home) and at the same time, helped them in their effort to reintegrate with the community. In this case, Family networks play a crucial role in coping with resource shortages after return in which most of the returnees in this study received financial assistance and other forms of support from their family. The above finding is supported by the social network theory which views returnees as migrants who maintain strong linkages with their former places of settlement overseas which in turn provides a foundation for the dissemination of information as well as for support or assistance in the time of returning home (e.g., Boyd, 1989; Massey, et al. 2002' Brettell, 2003). This implies that social networks play a vital role in the reintegration efforts of return migrants back home. As per the finding of this study, up on their return, the majority of research participants received family support in the form of moral and psychological assistance, reestablishing contacts and networks, in addition to financial aid. These social and financial resources provided by the family may have partly facilitated the reintegration of returnees. At the same time, this research has also shown that returnee migrants who received financial assistance from family members and had no work are more likely to consider remigration. This indicates that family support particularly financial assistance upon return does not necessarily enable long term reintegration. On the other hand, those returnees who had weak or no contact faced difficulty in their effort of reintegration.

Overall, in the context of return migration, family networks play an important role for the reunification and reintegration of returnees especially if the returnee had good network with his/her family while abroad. On the contrary, those returnees who had had weak or no contact with their families while they were at the KSA experienced difficulty.

## **Chapter 6: Conclusion, Implications and Recommendations**

### **6.1. Conclusion**

This qualitative study is conducted with the main intension of exploring the return, reunification and reintegration experience of forced return Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from family networks perspective. Accordingly, three main research questions are posed and addressed. The research questions are: 1) How returnees explain their experience of the process of return? 2) How do returnees explain their experience on the reunification and reintegration process with their families and associated problems and challenges they encountered in the process? 3) How family networks play important role for the reunification and reintegration process of returnees? Based on the above questions the experience of returnee migrants while they return to their homeland, challenges they faced while they reunified and then reintegrated into the community and the role of family networks in the reunification and reintegration process of these forced returnee migrants are addressed.

With regard to the first research question, the result shows that all research participants were forced by the Saudi Arabian government to leave the country and in the process of their deportation they witnessed maltreatment by the Saudi Arabian police and some Saudi youths. The maltreatment ranged from verbal abuse to denial of food and rape while they were in prison. Here, one can conclude that these returnees were suffering from psychical as well as psychological problems in the process of their forceful repatriation from the KSA.

In response to the second research question, the researcher found out that, financial problems (since these returnees were deported empty-handed), unfavorable housing condition (had no home of their own in which they dwell which makes them dependent on their family), social maladjustment and joblessness hindered returnee migrants from reintegrating with their

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communities. Based on the above finding one can conclude that these forced returnees were faced with multifaceted problems and the reintegration of returnee migrants is more challenging because their return, was sudden and chaotic for the country in general and the individual returnee in particular.

The last research question was raised to explore whether family networks play important role for the reunification and reintegration process of these forced returnees. Under this research question, the researcher found out that family networks play a pivotal role in the reunification and reintegration process for those returnees who had had strong contact with their families while they were abroad, for instance, by giving financial support, helping them reestablish contacts. On the contrary, those returnees who had had no or weak contact with their families experienced difficulty in their effort to reintegrate with the community, in this case family networks did not play a major role in their reintegration process.

### **6.2. Implications**

Based on the major research findings, I come up with four implications which are implications for education, policy, intervention and future research.

#### **Implication for Education**

Informing and educating the public may be the most important policy tool, since managing migration also involves managing how migrants are perceived in society. Therefore, the Addis Ababa City Administration in particular and the federal government in general should work hard to educate the public about causes and consequences of migration and its related consequences by incorporating courses in the school curriculum.

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### **Implication for policy**

Ethiopia does not have comprehensive migration, emigration and return policy document that is why returnees from the KSA have faced all these problems. This implies the need for comprehensive migration policy.

### **Implication for intervention**

Reintegration with community can be difficult for returnees where push factors are not addressed as there is a possibility that significant number of returnees will emigrate again. This informs that the Addis Ababa city administration, the federal and regional governments need to work hard to put an end those factors which pushed people to leave their country.

### **Implication for future research**

Lack of research and information regarding forced return migration in the world in general and Ethiopia in particular is an important reason for the less emphasis given to the issue. This implied that migration scholars and academicians have a responsibility to study such issues and identify possible means of intervention.

## **6.3. Recommendation**

- The Addis Ababa City administration should plan ahead and work hard to ensure the long term reintegration of returnee migrants so as to benefit from the potential contribution of these returnees might give to their country.
- The federal government in collaboration with Addis Ababa city administration, Regional governments and other NGOs working on migration have to prepare awareness raising programs to the public to minimize the number of people who are migrating to abroad so as to alleviate the problems associated with return migration.

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- Cooperation between all stakeholders should be facilitated and encouraged. Considering that a variety of different stakeholders (e.g. the Addis Ababa city administration, governmental organizations, UN organizations like IOM and ILO, NGOs, and civil society organizations) with potentially different important viewpoints are involved in the reintegration of forced return migrants, close cooperation between all parties has been seen as crucial to be successful. There is evidence that different perspectives in a difficult area ultimately lead to improved outcomes. Hence it is important to ensure that any barriers to effective and respectful cooperation on the ground between these organizations are removed for the better reintegration of these forced returnees.
- The government should encourage professional researchers who are conducting research on migration so as to use the results of the research as an input in its policy making process.

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**Appendices**

**Appendix I-Letter of Introduction**

**Addis Ababa University, Graduate School of Social Work**

**Study Title: ‘The Return, Reunification, and Reintegration of Returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2013/14) - the Family Network Perspectives’**

Dear participant,

My name is Melaku Takele. I am studying Master of Social Work in Addis Ababa University School of Social Work. This is to conduct a study on “the return, reunification, and reintegration of returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: the kinship network perspectives”. The study has been approved by Addis Ababa University School of Social Work to be conducted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Arts in Social Work. The genuine information you will provide to me is very essential for this study. All the information you will provide will be kept private and confidential. If you will not be willing to participate in the study you have the right to stop. Confidentiality and privacy will be maintained by ensuring that your answers put on a separate place where no one can see them. Therefore, I really need your honest and genuine response to my questions so as to attain the objectives of the study.

If you have any question after the interview, be free to contact me via +251-912-276-092.

Email: tmelaku26@gmail.com

Addis Ababa University School of Social Work.

Thank you!!

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

**Appendix II -Informed Consent Form**

I the undersigned have been informed that this study is going to be conducted for the purpose of exploring the return, reunification and reintegration of returnees' from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (2013/14) - the kinship network perspectives. I am also informed that the information I give will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of this study. The researcher have made clear to me that I have the right not to respond to any question without my interest and also withdraw from the interview at any stage if I like to do so. Hence I agree to participate in the research voluntarily with the hope of contributing to the effort of exploring the influence of family networks on the reunification and reintegration of forced returnees.

Signature of the participant\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

**Name of the Interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## STUDY OF RETURNEES...

### **Appendix III- In-depth interview guide for Returnees**

My name is Melaku Takele and I am a master's student at Addis Ababa University School of social work. Today I am here to explore with you how you have returned, reunified and reintegrated back home from Saudi Arabia and what help, if there is any, you have received in that process.

- ✓ This interview and the answers you provide will be treated in an absolutely confidential manner and will not be passed to any third party
- ✓ The interview will last 1 hour

Date of interview

Interviewee

File number

#### **Part I- introductory questions**

Would you tell me your name, age and marital status?

What is your educational status?

#### **Part II – Travel Abroad**

Why did you decide to migrate to Saudi Arabia and when did you Leave Ethiopia?

Who covered the expenses of your travel and employment?

How long did you originally intend to stay in Saudi Arabia?

## STUDY OF RETURNEES...

### **Part III – stay Abroad**

What kind of job did you have in Saudi Arabia?

Did you have a legal work permit?

Did you miss your family, friends and acquaintances while you were in Saudi Arabia? And how did it affect your everyday dealings during the time that you were abroad?

Did you stay in touch with your family while you were in Saudi Arabia?

What was the general working environment during your stay in Saudi Arabia?

What were your expectations before you went to the KSA?

### **Part IV – effect of migration on family and community back home (covering the period when the participant was abroad)**

Were you able to send money home when you stayed abroad? To what extent the money was useful to your family?

### **Part V – Return from abroad and first experience back home**

How long have you stayed abroad?

Please describe the deportation process in full detail; reason of detention, treatment by police, events during deportation, and upon arrival

Please describe your experiences with your family and the community upon return.

## STUDY OF RETURNEES...

### **Part VI – Impact of return and reintegration**

Have you been able to get back to normal, everyday life after you return to Ethiopia? If no, why?

Have your stay abroad and your return made any changes to the relationship with your family?

How?

Do you think your relationship with your family and friends while you were abroad affect your relationship upon return?

Does your family assist you in reintegrating back to the community?

How is your relationship to the community, (friends, neighbors, colleagues) since your return?

Have your community assisted you in reintegrating back? What kind of help and its importance

Overall, do you feel you need help in reintegrating in the society?

Do you have anything to discuss which you think is relevant?

Thank you for your time and cooperation!!

## STUDY OF RETURNEES...

### **Appendix IV- In-depth interview guide for the family members of Returnees**

#### **Introductory questions**

Would you please tell me your name?

What is your relationship with the returnee?

#### **Major interview questions**

Why did the returnee decided to migrate to Saudi Arabia?

Who covered the expense of her travel?

Did the returnee stayed in touch with you and the rest family members while she was in Saudi Arabia?

Was the returnee able to send money to the family when she stayed abroad? To what extent the money was useful to the family?

Would you please describe the relation of the returnee with the rest of family members upon return?

Do you think the contact with you and other family members the returnee had while he/she was abroad affect the relationship upon return?

Is there any observed behavioral change on the part of the returnee? If so,what do you think is the reason?

Have you and your family members helped the returnee to reintegrate into the community?

Do you have anything to discuss, which you think is relevant?

Thank You!!

## STUDY OF RETURNEES...

### **Appendix V- interview guide for Key Informants**

#### Introductory Questions

Would you please tell me your name, and your profession?

What is your position in the institution you work in?

For how long you are working in activities that are related to migration?

#### **Major Interview Questions**

What kind of assistance/services or provisions that your institution is providing for returnees?

Did those services/ provisions are sustainable/ long term? To what extent you are going to provide those assistances/ services?

Did the returnees express their feelings towards the services you are providing to them? What was their attitude?

Do you have anything to discuss which you think is relevant?

Appendix VI- Amharic Version of Letter of Introduction

**አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣ የሶሻል ወርክ የድህረ ምረቃ ት/ቤት**

ስሜ መላኩ ታክለ ሲሆን በአሁኑ ወቅት የማስተርስ ትምህርቴን በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ፣ በሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ክፍል ውስጥ እየተከታተልኩ እገኛለሁ። የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ቤት፣ የማስተርስ ተማሪዎች ከመመረቃቸው በፊት ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ እንዲያቀርቡ ይጠይቃል። እኔም በዚህ ምክንያት ከሳዊዲ አረቢያ ስደት ተመላሾችን በተመለከተ ጥናት ለመስራት መርጫለሁ። የምትሰጡን ትክክለኛ መረጃ ለዚህ ጥናት ጠቃሚ ነው። የምትሰጡኝ ማንኛውም መረጃ በሚስጥር ይያዛል። በቃለመጠይቁ ያለመሳተፍ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው። ስለሆነም የጥናቴን አላማ ለማሳካት የእርስዎ ትክክለኛ መልስ ወሳኝ ነው።

ከቃለመጠይቁ በኋላ ጥያቄ ካለዎት በሚከተለው ስልክ ቁጥር ሊያገኙኝ ይችላሉ

0912 276092

ኢሜል [tmelaku26@gmail.com](mailto:tmelaku26@gmail.com)

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ትምህርት ቤት

አመሰግናለሁ።

የተሳታፊው ስም : \_\_\_\_\_

የተሳታፊው ፊርማ: \_\_\_\_\_

ቀን: \_\_\_\_\_

Appendix VII- Amharic Version of Informed Consent Form

**ለጥናቱ ተሳታፊዎች**

እኔ ከዚህ በታች ፊርማዎን ያስቀመጥኩ ግለሰብ የዚህ ጥናት አጥኚ የጥናቱን አላማ፣ ሂደት እንዲሁም እዚህ ጥናት ላይ ብሳተፍ የሚገጥሙኝ ችግሮች በሚገባ አሳውቆኛል። ከላይ ያለውን ሀሳብ እራሴ አንብቤ (ወይም ሌላ ሰው አንብቦልኝ) መረጃዎችን ያገኘሁኝ ሲሆን ያልገቡኝ ነገሮች ለመረዳትም ጥያቄ የመጠየቅ ዕድልም አግኝቻለሁ። በተጨማሪም በቃለ መጠይቁ ወቅት ማቋረጥ ከፈለኩ እንደምችል እና ይህም እኔ ላይ ምንም ችግር እንደማያስከትል ተረድቻለሁ። ስለዚህ ከዚህ በታች እዚህ ጥናት ላይ የመሳተፉ ፍላጎት እንዳለኝ እና የጥናቱ አጥኚ የተመላሾችን ወደ ሃገር መመለስ፣ እና ወደቤተሰብና ማህበረሰቡ መልሶ መቀላቀል በተመለከተ በጥልቅ እንዲረዳ ትክክለኛ መረጃ ለመስጠት ያለኝን ፈቃደኝነት በፊርማዬ አረጋግጣለሁ።

**Appendix VIII- Amharic Version of In-depth Interview Guide for Returnees**

የተሳታፊው ስም : \_\_\_\_\_

የተሳታፊው ፊርማ: \_\_\_\_\_

ቀን: \_\_\_\_\_

**የጥናቱ ርዕስ፣**

ከ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ተመላሾች፣ ቤተሰቦቻቸው እና ከሚመለከታቸው አካላት ጋር የሚደረግ ቃለ መጠይቅ

**ለተመላሾች የሚቀርብ ቃለ መጠይቅ**

- ቃለ መጠይቁ የሚካሄድበት ቀን
- የተመላሻ ስም

**የፋይል ቁጥር**

**ክፍል አንድ :- የመግቢያ ጥያቄዎች**

ስምሽን እና ስለጋብቻ ሁኔታ ልትነግሪኝ ትችያለሽ

የትምህርት ሁኔታሽ ምን ይመስላል

**ክፍል ሁለት:- ከሀገር ውጭ ስለመውጣት**

ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ለመሄድ የወሰንሽው ለምን ነበር ከኢትዮጵያስ መቼ ወጣሽ

የጉዞሽን ወጪ የሸፈነው ማን ነበር

ሳውዲ አረቢያ ውስጥ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ለመቆየት ነበር አቀደሽ የሄድሽው

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

ሳውዲያር ወስጥ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆየሽ

**ክፍል ሶስት: ከሀገር ውጭ ስለመቆየት**

በሳውዲያር ጊዜ ወስጥ ምን ዓይነት ስራ ስትስራ ነበር

ስትስራው የነበረው ስራ ለጤንነት ያስከተለው /ያስ----- ነው ስትስራ/ሪ

የነበረው ወይስ ሌላ ሌላ ከሆኑ ምክንያት ምንድን ነው

ህጋዊ የመስሪያ ፈቃድ ነበረህ/ሽ

ሳውዲያር ወስጥ በነበረሽ ጊዜ ቤተሰቦችሽ እንዲሁም ጓደኞችሽ ይናፍቁሽ ነበር ይህስ በቀን ተቀን ስራሽ ተጽእኖ ነበረው

ሳውዲያር በነበረበት ጊዜ ከቤተሰቦችሽ ጋር ግንኙነት ነበረሽ ወይ ከሆነስ ምን ዓይነት የመገናኛ ዘዴ ነበር የምትጠቀሟል ለምን

ሳውዲያር በነበርክበት/ሽበት ጊዜ አጠቃላይ የሥራሽ ሁኔታ ምን ይመስል ነበር ለምሳሌ የክፍያ ሁኔታ ፣ የሥራው ጫና ፣ የጤና እና የሥነ ልቦና ሁኔታ ምን ይመስል ነበር

ሳውዲያር ከመሄድሽ በፊት ከስራ ሁኔታ እና ከገቢ አንጻር ምን ትጠብቁ ነበር ከሄድሽ በኋላ የጠበቅሽውን ነበር ወይ ያገኘሽው ካልሆነስ የጠበቅሽውን ላለማግኘት አስተዋጽኦ ያደርጉ ምክንያቶች ምን ነበር።

**ክፍል አራት**

በቤተሰቡ እና በማህበረሰቡ ላይ ከድኑ ያስከተለው ተጽእኖ (መላሹ/ሻ) ውጭ የነበረበትን /ችበትን ጊዜ የሚያጠቃልል

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

ሳውዲረቢያ በነበርክበት/አበት ጊዜ ወደሀገር ቤት ብር ትልክ/ኪ ነበር ስትመልከው/ከው  
የነበረው ገንዘብ ለቤተሰብ/ሽ ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ነበር  
የአንተ /የአንቺ የሳውዲ አረብ ቆይታ በጎረቤቶችህን /ኩኝ ፣ በጓደኛችህን /አች  
እንዲሁም በዘመዶችህ/ሽ ያሳደረው ተጽእኖ ነበር ወይ

**ክፍል አምስት**

**ወደ ሀገር ስለመመለስ እና በመጡበት ስዓት የነበረው የአቀባበል ሁኔታ**

ሳውዲረቢያ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ነበር የቆየሽው/ሽው  
ወደሀገር የተመለከተው/ሽው ዑልህን/ሽን አጠናቅቀህ/ሽ ነው ወይስ ተገደህ/ሽ ነው  
የተመለከተው /ሽው  
ተገደህ /ሽ የተመለከተው/ሽ ከሆነ ስለ አጠቃላይ ሂደቱ ብትገልጽልኝ ለምሳሌ ለምን  
እንደታሰርክ የፓሊሶች አያያዝ ምን ይመስል ነበር ወደዚህ ለመምጣት ስትገደድ /ጂ  
የነበረውን ሁኔታ እንዲሁም ወደ ሀገር ቤት እንደደረሰክ /ሽ የነበረው ሁኔታ ምን  
ይመስላል  
ወዲያው እንዲታመለስክ/ሽ የቤተሰቦችህ /ሽ እና የማህበረሰቡ አቀባበል ምን ይመስል  
ነበር

**ክፍል ስድስት : ከስደት የመመለስ እና ወደማህበረሰቡ የመቀላቀል ስኬተለው ተጽእኖ**

ከስደት ከተመለስክ/ሽ በኋላ እንደማንኛውም ሰው ጤናማ ኑሮን እየመራህ/ሽ ነው  
ወይ ካልሆነ ለምን  
የሳውዲረቢያ በመቆየትህ/ሽ ከቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት ለውጦታል እንዴት  
(በምን መልኩን)

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

ሳውዲዲያ በነበረበት /ሽበት ጊዜ ከቤተሰቦች እና ከጓደኞች ጋር የነበረሽ ግንኙነት  
 አሁን በለው ግንኙነትህ/ሽ ተጽእኖ አስደኛል ብለህ/ሽ ታስባለህን ሊያስሽ እንዴት  
 ወደ ማህበረሰቡ በድጋሚ እንዲቀላቀል ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ እንዴት አድርገውልህል/ሻል  
 ያደረጉልህሽ እንዛ ምን ዓይነት ነበር  
 ከተመለስክ/ክበበት ጊዜ ጀምሮ ከማህበረሰቡ አባላት /ጓደኛ፣ ጎረቤት ጋር ያለህን /ሽን  
 ግንኙነት እንዴት ትገልጽለህ /ዋለት እንዛ አድርገውልህል/ሽው ወይ  
 ማህበረሰቡ ወደ መደበኒ ህይወትህ ምን ዓይነት እንዛ አድርገውልህል/ሽል ይህን ምን  
 ያህል ጠቅሞህል/ሽል  
 ወደ ማህበረሰቡ ለመቀላቀል አሁንም እንዛ ያስፈልገኛል ብልህ ታስባለህ/ታስቢያለሽ  
 እስካሁን ከተጠየቅን ጥያቄዎች ውጪ ለዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊ ነው የምትለው /  
 የምትይው መረጃ ካለ ብትገልጽልኝ / ብትገልጫልኝ መላሽ በመስጠት ጊዜህን  
 ሰውተህ ስለተባበርክኝ/ሽኝ አመሰግናለሁ።

Appendix IX- Amharic Version of In-depth Interview Guide for Family Members

እባክዎ ስምዎትን ቢነግሩኝ

ከተመለሱ ጋር ያለዎት ዝምድና ምንድን ነው

ዋና የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች

ተመላሹ/ሻ ወደ ሳውዲረቢያ ለመሄድ የወሰነችው በምን ነበር

በሄደችበት ጊዜ የጉዞውን ውጫ የሸፈነው ማን ነበር

ተመላሹ/ተመላሺ ሳውዲረቢያ በነበረችበት ጊዜ ከቤተሰብ ጋር ግንኙነት ነበራት ወይ መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ የግንኙነታችሁ ሁኔታ በቁ ነበር ወይ ካልሆነስ ምክንያትን ልታብራራልኝ /ሪልኝ ትችላለህ /ያለሽ ወይ

ተመላሹ/ሻ ሳውዲረቢያ በነበረበት/ችበት ጊዜ ቤተሰብ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ይጠብቅ ነበር

ተመላሹ/ሻ ሳውዲረቢያ እያለ/ች ለቤተሰቡ ገንዘብ ትልክ ነበር ወይ ይህ ከሆነስ ለቤተሰብ ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ነበር

የተመላሹ/ሻ ያለጊዜ መመለስ ለቤተሰብ ያልተጠበቀ ነበር ወይ በድንገት በመምጣቱ/መምጣቷ የተስማህን ስሜ በትገልጽልን

እንደተመለስ/ች ከቤተሰብ አባላት ጋር የነበረው/ራት ግንኙነት (ተረክቦ) ምን ይመስል እንደነበር ብትገልጽልን /ጫልኝ

ተመላሻ/ሳውዲረቢያ በነበረበት/ችበት ጊዜ ከቤተሰብ/ቡ ጋር የነበረው/ራት ግንኙነት /ተረክቦ ከተመለስ/ች በኋላ ባላ ግንኙነት ተጽእኖ አስደረገ ወይ

በተመላሹ /ሻ ላይ ከዚህ ቀደም ከነበረው/ከነበራት ባህርይ የተለየ የባህሪ ለውጥ አስተውለህል/ሻል ወይ መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ የባህሪው ለውጥ ምክንያት ምን ይመስላህል/ሻል

STUDY OF RETURNEES...

አንተ /አንቺ እና ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ ተመላሹ/ሻ ወደማህበረሰቡ መልሶ እንዲቀላቀል  
እገዛ አድርገህል/ሻል ወይ

ተመላሹ/ሻ ወደ ሀገር ቤት በድንገት በመምጣቱ/ቷ የጎረቤቶች የንደኞች እንዲሁም  
የዘመደና አመላካት (አቀባበል)ምን እንደሚመስል ብትገልፅልኝ /ጫልኝ

ከተጠየቁት ጥያቄዎች ውጪ ለዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊ ነው የምትለው /ትይው መረጃ  
ብሉብትልጽልኝ /ጫልኝ

አመሰግናለሁ፡

Appendix X- Amharic Version of Interview Guide for Key Informants

ስምህንና የሥራ ድርሻህን /ሸን ብትገልጽልኝ

በድርጅቱ ውስጥ በጊዜያዊነት ነው ወይስ በቋሚነት እየሰራህ ያለኸው

ከስደተኞች ጋር በተያያዘ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ሰርተሃል

**ዋና የቃለ መጠይቅ ጥያቄዎች**

ድርጅትዎ ከሳወዱ አረቢያ የተመለሱ ወገኖችን ለመርዳት በቦሌ አየር ማረፊያም

ሆነ እነርሱን ለመርዳት የተለያዩ ማእከሎች ውስጥ ጊዜያዊ አገልግሎት ይሰጥ

ነበር ወይ መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ምን አይነት ጊዜያዊ አገልግሎት ነበር የሰጠችሁት

ይህ አገልግሎት (እገዛ) ለመተላለፍ ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ነበር

ድርጅትዎ ለተመላሾች የሚሰጠውን አገልግሎት አሁንም እየሰጠ ነው ወይ ምን

አይነት አገልግሎት ነው እየሰጣችሁ ያላችሁት

የምትሰጧቸው አገልግሎት የረጅም ጊዜ እቅድን ማእከል ያደረጉ ናቸው ወይ

እነዚህንስ አገልግሎቶች የምትሰጡት እስከምን ድረስ ነው።

የምትሰጡት አገልግሎት ተመላሾች ቀድሞ ከነበሩት ማህበረሰብ ጋር ተቀላቅለውና

ራሳቸውን አኮሮሚ ፣ በሞራል እንዲሁም ማህበራዊ ኑሮ እንዲኖሩ በማድረግ

በኩል ምን ያህል ጠቃሚ ነው።

ለተመላሾች የምትሰጡት ድጋፍ ከሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር የተቀናጀ ነው

ከተጠየቁት ጥያቄዎች ወይም ለዚህ ጥናት አስፈላጊ ሊሆን ይችላል የሚሉትን

መረጃ ቢገልጹልኝ

አመሰግናለሁ።

**Appendix XI- Letter of Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of materials used for the thesis has been duly acknowledged.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Submission: \_\_\_\_\_

This thesis have been submitted for examination with my approval as the Thesis advisor

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_