



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**CHALLENGES OF ETHIOPIAN MALE MIGRANT
RETURNEES FROM THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA: THE
CASE OF GURD SHOLA TRANSITION CENTER, ADDIS
ABABA**

**BY
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**JUNE, 2023
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**



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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Psychology, College of Education and Behavioral Studies, Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Psychology.

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June, 2023

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Acknowledgment

I sincerely wish to thank the following people for their encouragement and help in the research. First, I would especially wish to thank my advisor Dr. Seleshi for his patience, professional advice, and his faith in me to complete this thesis. And special thanks to my good friends Mr. Leul Abraham for their unwavering support and continual encouragement. I also thank the participant migrant returnees who were willing to spend their precious time to take part in the study. I thank them and sincerely appreciate their openness and willingness to participate. Finally, I wish to thank my family for their unending love and support.

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Acronyms

ECHO	European civil protection and humanitarian aid operation
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KSA	The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
UNDP	United Nation Development Program

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the challenges of Ethiopian male migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who were temporarily placed at Gurd Shola Transition center, in Addis Ababa. A descriptive cross-sectional design was used in this study. Participants were identified using purposive sampling. 159 migrant returnees were chosen to participate in the study. They provided data for the study through a questionnaire which was administered and recorded by data collectors. The data were analyzed mainly using descriptive statistics. The findings indicated that most participants had experienced challenging living conditions both in Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In particular, physical and psychological problems were major challenges of the migrant returnees in both work and prison environments. One may conclude from the findings that the migrant returnees faced different challenges starting from the time they initiated the migration process, during the time they were working in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, during their stay in the prison in Saudi Arabia, and after their return to their home country. Implications of the findings for the migrant returnees' reintegration and the need for sound reintegration program that especially includes job opportunities are drawn.

Keyword: Migration, saudialization, returnee migrant, reintegration

Chapter One

1.1. Background

Migration refers to the movement of an individual or group of individuals inside a state or across an international border. Since the beginning of human history, individuals have moved from one area to another (Bhugra, et al., 2011). Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education, and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factor of less opportunity in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas (Crow, 2010).

In 2020, the number of international migrant's worldwide people residing in a country other than their country of birth reached almost 281 million (from 272 million in 2019). Male migrants constituted 52 percent of international migrants. There were an estimated 38 million migrant children, three out of four international migrants were of working age, meaning between 20 and 64 years old. 164 million were migrant workers. Approximately 31% of the international migrants worldwide resided in Asia, 30% in Europe, 26% in the Americas, 10% in Africa, and 3% in Oceania (McAuliffe, & Triandafyllidou, 2022).

Ethiopia has recently developed into the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa as well as a significant sender of migrant domestic workers to the Middle East, primarily Saudi Arabia. The lack of employment possibilities and the desire for a better life are the two main push and pull factors influencing migration in and out of Ethiopia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs believes that approximately two million Ethiopian migrants are living overseas, while specific numbers are unknown (Mebratu, & Yoseph, 2018).

Many emigrants from Ethiopia have made the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia one of their primary destinations. Due to the significant need for domestic labour in the Gulf nations, particularly Saudi Arabia, migration from Ethiopia is heavily skewed towards one gender over the other. According to estimates, there are currently 750,000 Ethiopians living in the Kingdom, of whom 450,000 are thought to have entered the nation illegally (McAuliffe, & Triandafyllidou, 2022).

The Saudi government launched a national strategy to reform its labour market and its hiring practices for foreign workers in 2013. The adoption of Saudi Arabia's Nitaqat system, which aims to better manage foreign labour in the nation and to decrease the number of unauthorized employees in the Kingdom, is in line with these improvements. Since 2013 and up until the time this thesis was being written, Saudi Arabia has returned huge numbers of unauthorized migrant workers, including Ethiopians, as a result of these policy changes. Due to their lack of legitimate residency credentials, hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians have been arbitrarily detained and returned before being forcibly repatriated (Cook, & Newson, 2017).

Ethiopian migrants encounter a wide range of difficulties and stressors during their difficult journeys, including labour exploitation, sleep deprivation, refusals to pay their salary, and other types of emotional, sexual, and physical assault. Many of the migrants experienced significant medical ailments during their return, including physical and psychological trauma, psychiatric illness, overcrowding, and abusive conditions for extended periods of time. Therefore, this study evaluates the difficulties faced by male Ethiopian migrants returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia who are temporarily housed at the Gurd Shola Transition center in Addis Ababa (ECHO, 2022).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The truth is that there aren't many possibilities or legal paths open to migrants. Many Ethiopian migrants rely on brokers, who are primarily located in Addis Ababa, to facilitate their transit, while others, mostly women, use private employment agencies in the capital (Animaw, 2011). There are several and non-exclusive reasons why men leave Ethiopia. Male outmigration is primarily due to the desire for a better life overseas due to unhappiness with the career opportunities, pay, and poverty at "home" (Abebaw, 2013).

Ethiopian migrants have increasingly been detained and sent back to their home country by Saudi Arabia since 2017 as part of a campaign against unregistered migrant workers there. Undocumented migrant workers frequently lack a method to regularize their residency under Saudi Arabia's oppressive "kafala" system, and even documented workers run the risk of losing their legal residency if they quit abusive employers. (Animaw, 2011). The Ethiopian government declared in March 2022 that it will assist with the return of more than 100,000 of its citizens held in Saudi Arabia before the end of 2022. At least 30,000 Ethiopian migrants are still incarcerated

in Saudi Arabia today purely due to their lack of a valid residency permit, and they continue to endure hardship in packed detention facilities, Facing arbitrary prolonged incarceration in terrible conditions without any recourse. A qualitative study involving female Ethiopian migrants who were employed in the Middle East found themes of exploitation, enforced cultural isolation, undermining of cultural identity, and thwarted expectations (Anbesse, et al., 2009).

Migration to the Middle East generally differs for men and women. Women perform practically all domestic work, but men frequently work as guards, daily labourers, and on (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016). A variety of abuses, such as overwork, forced detention, nonpayment of wages, food deprivation, psychological, physical, and sexual abuse, can occur to domestic workers in private settings. A higher percentage of returnees have been male since male migrants are less likely to have had the opportunity to migrate legally (Anbesse, et al., 2009).

Since Saudi Arabia began to implement strong measures to engineer the "Saudization" of the labor market, a total of 163,018 Ethiopians were returned from Saudi Arabia between November 2013 and March 2014. There was violence against migrants by authorities and private citizens, inadequate detention facilities and returnees had belongings confiscated or were not allowed to bring home their belongings (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016). Following the immediate period of arrival, support for the reintegration of returnees was coordinated by the ILO in partnership with government agencies, religious organizations, and NGOs. This assistance included the provision of shelter, food, sanitary products, and medical and counseling services (ILO, 2014).

Between November 2013 and March 2014, 163,018 Ethiopians were expelled from Saudi Arabia as a result of Saudi Arabia's aggressive steps to engineer the "Saudization" of the labour market. Authorities and everyday people have abused migrants, there are insufficient detention facilities, and returnees have had their possessions seized or are not permitted to carry them home (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016). After the initial period of arrival, the ILO coordinated assistance for the reintegration of returnees in collaboration with government agencies, religious institutions, and NGOs. This help came in the form of housing, food, sanitary supplies, healthcare, and counseling (ILO, 2014).

A study by Meron (2016) examined the socioeconomic reintegration of returnees from Saudi Arabia in Addis Ababa's Addis Ketema Sub City in order to identify their needs and investigate

the socioeconomic challenges faced during the reintegration process. There have been few other studies on returnee migrants. Major issues like ineffective coordination, duplication of effort, and unclear mandate were discovered during the investigation. Zewdneh (2022) conducted yet another investigation. Using the example of Ethiopian female migrants to the Middle East, this study examines these gaps by looking at migrant women's choices on their migration routes. The study specifically looks at how women use illegal or unofficial migration routes, which are described as the transfer of Ethiopian women employed as domestic workers to Middle Eastern nations without meeting the conditions outlined by the Overseas Employment Proclamations. As a result, prior research has primarily focused on female migrant returnees, ignoring male migrant returnees and their challenges. This has resulted in a lack of discussion of the difficulties migrants face while they are detained in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their potential future difficulties. The researcher believes that this is a good justification for conducting more research in this area. Thus, the goal of this study is to determine the difficulties faced by male Ethiopian migrants who have returned to Ethiopia from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and have been temporarily housed in the Gurd Shola Transition center in Addis Ababa.

1.3. Research Question

- 1) What are the challenges male migrant returnees faced while migrating from Ethiopia?
- 2) What are the experiences of male migrant returnees while they were living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
- 3) What are the challenges faced by male migrant returnees while they were in prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?
- 4) What factors, if any, affect the short-term reintegration of male migrant returnees with their families?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this particular study is to identify the challenges of Ethiopian male migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. More specifically, the study was intended to achieve the following objectives.

1. To explore the challenges male migrant returnees faced while migrating from Ethiopia.
2. To understand the experiences of male migrant returnees while they were living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
3. To identify the challenges faced by male migrant returnees while they were in prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
4. To examine the factors which influence the short-term reintegration of male migrant returnees with their families.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This paper can contribute useful information to the reintegration program by highlighting problems that should be addressed and types of support that can benefit male migrant returnees. In addition, it could serve as a source of inspiration for those interested in examining this issue in greater detail going forward.

This paper can also contribute some inputs to the reintegration program by providing information about the problems the reintegration program should prioritize and the kinds of support provided to male migrant returnees. In addition, this paper can be useful as a springboard for those who would like to conduct further research in the area.

1.6. Delimitation of the Study

The study assesses the challenges of male migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Migrants who returned to Ethiopia have been returned and placed to different migrant camps which are located in Addis Ababa. Despite that, the study investigated only migrant returnees who were placed Gurd Shola Transition center in Addis Ababa, because a male Camp for migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia is found in the Gurd Shola Transition center. Therefore, male migrant returnees who are found in the Gurd Shola Transition center are taken as a sample and the Transition center is a study area for the researcher in this study.

1.7. Operational Definition

Migration: The movement of a person or people from one country, locality and place of residence, to settle in another

Saudialization/Nitaqat system: is a program of Saudization, to increase employment of Saudi nationals in the private sector. Nitaqat uses a rating system, by classifying companies into four zones; platinum, green, yellow, and red. Nitaqat requires employers in the private sector with over 9 employees to hire a certain percentage of Saudi nationals, depending on the company's industry and the number of employees in the company.

kafala system; is a legal framework that has for decades defined the relationship between migrant workers and their employers.

Return migration: may refer to repatriation, removal, deportation, assisted return, as well as return on an individual's own initiative to his or her country

Migrants Reintegration program; a program that includes reintegration assistance into the home country.to help and to overcome problems that migrants may encounter on their return, whilst also enabling social workers to offer concrete solutions: development of a micro business, renovation or rental of housing, search for employment, and medical costs.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.1. Understanding Migration

Global migration is a complicated phenomenon that has been crucial to the development of human civilizations, cultures, and histories. It has held a key position in the discussion of economic and social development in many nations around the world (Castles & Miller, 2009). According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), migration can be defined as the crossing or relocation of a person across an international border or within a State from his or her usual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status, the action's voluntariness or involuntary nature, the specific reasons behind the movement, or even the length of the stay. Simply said, a person becomes a migrant for whatever reason when they are not at their place of origin or destination (Castles & Miller, 2009).

Migration has always been a common endeavor throughout human history. It is one of the key forces that molds and reforms economies, civilizations, and cultures. Future migration is anticipated to grow based on current trends (ILO, 2014). The International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2022) estimates that there were 281 million international migrants in the world in 2020, which equates to 3.6% of the world's population living outside of their country of birth. In spite of extensive travel and foreign restrictions on mobility during the early phases of the coronavirus pandemic, the increase occurred (Anusha et al., 2022).

Relocating from one geographic place to another temporarily or permanently for a variety of reasons, such as improved employment prospects or persecution, is known as migration. International labor migration, often known as migration for work, has become a means of livelihood for both men and women. As the place of origin, destination, or transit, numerous nations are participating in global labour mobility (ILO, 2014). International labour migration has the potential to be a catalyst for economic growth and development for all parties involved if it is managed well. The skills acquired by migrant workers during their migratory experience are advantageous, and the countries of origin gain significantly from remittances and the decline in their unemployment rate (ILO, 2014).

Ethiopians are not exempt from this widespread, ancient phenomenon. Many Ethiopians have relocated to South Africa, numerous Gulf States, and Middle Eastern nations. Following the change in government in 1991, Ethiopia has emerged as one of the major exporters of labour to the Middle East and Gulf region. An extraordinary increase in migration, especially to Middle Eastern and Gulf state countries, is caused by geographic proximity, the availability of inexpensive labour locally, and labour need in the host countries. Unfortunately, accurate figures on the number of Ethiopians who have travelled to and are employed in the Gulf and Middle Eastern nations are not readily available. However, hundreds of Ethiopians continued to immigrate to Middle Eastern countries every year, particularly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Deregt, & Tafesse, 2016).

International labour migration has the potential to be a catalyst for economic growth and development in both the country of origin and the host nation when it is effectively managed. The skills acquired by migrant workers during their migratory experience are advantageous, and the countries of origin gain significantly from remittances and the decline in their unemployment rate (ILO, 2014). However, some of them risk being returned and being compelled to leave the host nation and return to their country of origin. They experience pain, including violations of their human rights, during the returning process. Studies on migration and return migration currently play a significant role in social science research. Researchers and decision-makers have recently focused on migration and return migration (ILO, 2014).

2.2. Return Migration

Migration is not one-way, i.e., it involves return migration to the country of origin as well as outbound migration to nations of destination. People who migrate may return to their original locations in the future. Recently, governments at all levels, policymakers, and the academic community have all given return migration more attention. Return migration is a crucial and important component of the global migration cycle; the phases of migration include pre-migration, transition across state lines, and post-migration in the new nation, which is influenced by the events of the first three stages (Ruben, et al., 2009).

In the study of migration and return migration, the definitions of the terms return migration and returnees are crucial. For instance, return migration was described by the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018) as the process of a person going back to their country of

origin or usual residence. It is the process through which immigrants leave their host country and travel back to it after residing and earning a living there for a while. According to ILO (2014), all present citizens of the nation who were formerly international migrant workers in another country or countries are considered return international migrant workers. Return migrants are people who have lived abroad as international migrants (whether temporarily or permanently) and are returning to their country of citizenship with the intention of remaining there for at least one year. The minimal amount of time one must spend overseas to qualify as a return migrant is up for discussion. Any person who has lived abroad (for a minimum of one year) and then returns to their place of origin is a return migrant (ILO, 2014).

Either voluntarily or involuntarily, as a result of expulsion or deportation, migrants return home. Involuntary return is the term used to describe when migrants are forcibly ejected and forced to return to their country of origin (Ruben et al., 2009). A decision to return home is imposed under unfavorable circumstances in order to break the migration cycles, which is known as an involuntary or forced return (Cassarino, 2008). This could involve the abrupt ejection of unregistered or irregular migrants without prior notification or the deportation of such people (Zelalem, 2017). The decision to repatriate is not based on a free and informed choice because migrants are required to return to their country of origin and do so without being forcibly ejected (Dimitrijevic, Todorovic & Grkovic, 2004).

"Going home" is not always the process of return migration. Returnees face numerous challenges, especially when their return is not totally voluntary. a return can only be sustained if the returnees are given opportunities to reintegrate on the economic, social network, and psychosocial levels The motivations behind people's migration and their reasons for returning are likely to significantly impact the opportunities and limitations for creating livelihoods after returning (Ruben et al., 2009). Additionally, it has extremely detrimental effects when a big number of migrant workers return to their home countries in a short amount of time. The major breadwinner role of these returning migrants swiftly changes into one of dependency (ILO, 2014). This is especially true for migrants who are returning involuntarily since they did not intend to do so in the first place and cannot be expected to stay in a place where they do not want to be (De Haas, 2005).

ILO (2014), reports that social exclusion and marginalization are two additional issues that returnees or those who were forced to return to their home country regularly highlight. It's possible for migrant returns that have lived overseas for a long time to have few social connections and outdated information about how things are done locally. Most returnees find it nearly painful to be empty-handed, and some of them decide to withdraw from society. Additionally, a lot of returnee's experience health challenges, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, or other mental health problems.

2.3. Neoclassical Economics Theory

Neoclassical economic theory is founded on and focuses on wage and employment conditions that differ between migrant-receiving and sending nations, as well as on migrant workers' expectations for greater earnings that they can acquire from their host countries (Cassarino, 2008). According to (Massey, et al., 1993), it views migration as a process driven by individual choices intended to maximize income.

2.3.1. Neoclassical Economics in Macro Level

This was the earliest theoretical framework developed to explain labor migration. It sees migration as the result of geographical differences between labor supply and labor demand. These differences can exist at the international level or at the internal (or national) level. International migration is caused by the differences in wage levels between countries and labor markets. If wage differences were eliminated, labor migration would stop according to this theory (Massey et al. 1993).

This theory suggests that the bulk of labor migration moves from capital-poor/labor force-rich countries to capital-rich/labor force-poor countries, while by contrast capital moves in the opposite direction, expecting a higher return on investment made in capital-poor countries. This theory also suggests that high-skilled workers move from capital-rich to capital-poor countries to reap higher returns on their skills. Labor markets are the main mechanisms that influence international migration. Other markets have little role. Thus, governments can regulate migration through labor market policies (e.g., through wage increases in sending countries) (Cassarino, 2008).

2.3.2. Neoclassical Economics in Micro Level

This variety of neoclassical economics theory refines the arguments at the micro level by suggesting that international labor migration is caused by differences in wage and employment rates and that migrant expect their wages to be higher in the destination country. This theory argues that potential migrants estimate the costs and benefits of moving to alternative locations. In theory, they migrate where they expect greatest returns over a specific period of time. The human capital of each migrant may increase her/his probability of employment in the destination country as well as her/his expected earnings, and therefore affects the probability of each individual to move. So, this theory not only includes wage differentials in the analysis but also individual features that determine employment and wages, as well as general social conditions and technologies that lower the cost of migration. All these elements can raise the probability of a person migrating (Massey et al. 1993).

Migration is anticipated to continue to occur until expected earnings (wages plus probability of employment) have been equalized internationally. In short, migration decisions according to this theory are taken by the individual and stem from differences in labor markets. Costs of migration include also social and emotional costs. Governments can influence immigration primarily through policies that affect expected earnings in origin and destination countries (Cassarino, 2008)

2.4. Migrant Determinants

Migration has historically been a source of human survival, livelihood, and protection and is influenced by various reasons. Social, political, and economic causes influence the rising human migration. People move across boundaries either domestically or globally for comparable reasons, albeit they may be impacted differently. The world system is becoming more integrated as a result of the shift in how rich and developing nations relate to one another. Globalization, poverty, unemployment in the country of origin, shifting roles within households, and the Middle East's growing demand for domestic labor, among other factors, all contribute to the large share of women who migrate for domestic work (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016).

The government's choice to promote "state welfare systems" since the 1970s in response to the rise in oil profits was a contributing factor to the growing demand in the Middle East, particularly in the last two decades. Domestic labour was therefore in higher demand since locals

preferred not to perform what they viewed as "dirty work". In order to solve family issues and pursue personal goals, women are forced to consider migrating due to poverty and a lack of viable livelihood options in the sending nations. The choices, decisions, and experiences of migrants are influenced by sociocultural factors such as gender norms and expectations, power dynamics, and inequality (Frouws, 2014).

Research has traditionally been segmented based on how voluntary the movement is. The focus of so-called voluntary migration has been on those who relocate in order to maximize their potential economically, for as by benefiting from income differences or job opportunities. Studies on forced migration, on the other hand, have looked into migration in response to violence or war. Additionally, theories like the push (from the origin)-pull (towards the destination) models and the neoclassical labour migration theory are only able to explain one of the dichotomous facts. This is troubling because, rather than reflecting social categories; the divide reflects legal-bureaucratic ones. It obscures the empirical finding that a wide range of variables and their interactions have an impact on migration processes (De Haas, 2005)

2.5. Empirical Studies on Migrants

Based on a study by the ILO (2014), Ethiopian migrant returnee from KSA a total of 2,039 returnees were interviewed, and 1,152 (56.4%) of them were men and 887 (43.6%) of them were women. 79.8% of the returnees were in the 18 to 30 age group, 1,112 (54.9%) of the returnees who were interviewed were married, in addition, 77% of the returnees had between one and fourteen dependents to care for, making up a total of 34.4% of the returnees. Regarding literacy, 7.8% of the returnees were found to be literate despite having no formal schooling, and 15.4% of the respondents who were illiterate. This demonstrates that the majority of KSA returnees only have a minimal education. About 32% of the returnees had professional and/or technical abilities that might be used to generate revenue, while 4% said they had taken training to improve their skills.

Finding work was reported to be the top reason Ethiopian migrants left their nation (64.3%), followed by looking for a better life and/or greater pay (32%). Family members of the returnees claim that economic factors accounted for 94.8% of migration, while peer pressure accounted for 2.7% of departures. Participants in the survey provided explanations of the primary causes of migration, which included poverty, unemployment, and inflationary pressure, limited access to

working-related resources like workspace, land, and loans, as well as an inability to create money. Other factors for migrating include peer and family pressure, inadequate education, misleading information, and rumors from illegal human traffickers. These were made worse by the migrant workers' and their families' lack of awareness (ILO 2014).

Saudi Arabia was the third-largest recipient of international migrants in 2019 and the third-largest sender of remittances at the start of 2017. Regarding migratory fluxes, Saudi Arabia's net migration rate at the beginning of 2020 was 4.7 migrants for every 1,000 residents. Saudi Arabia's economy continues to depend mainly on a foreign labor force despite the country's aggressive nationalization plans and growing opposition to immigrant integration in recent years (Erdal & Oeppen, 2020). Migrants made up about 38.4% of Saudi Arabia's population in 2020. Although many of these migrants stay for years, and in some cases decades, they were all largely seen as transient employees or guests. Almost exclusively, migrant workers are hired through the kafala system. This "sponsorship system" is intended to keep an eye on migrant workers, who are mostly employed in Saudi Arabia's domestic and construction industries. However, these changes do not apply to Saudi Arabia's about 3.7 million domestic workers, who continue to be among the least protected of all the country's migrant employees. (Khosravi, 2016)

The population of Saudi Arabia was projected to be over 34,173,500 people in July 2020. International migrants comprised about 13,122,300 of this total population in 2019 or about 38.4% of the population. Between 1995 and 2019, the number of migrants in Saudi Arabia increased by 12.8%. As much as 90% of migrants who traveled this route to Saudi Arabia in 2019 are from Ethiopia, while Yemeni refugees are more likely to stay in Saudi Arabia. Only 30% of Ethiopian migrants willing to cross the Gulf of Aden for Saudi Arabia know that the Yemen conflict has been going on for six years. Only 50% of people are aware that boats can capsize at sea (UNDP, 2023).

Along with African immigrants, there are 1.8 million Yemeni migrant labourers in Saudi Arabia who are susceptible to low pay and high costs. The three largest immigrant groups are from India (2.4 million), Indonesia (1.7 million), and Pakistan (1.4 million), together with Ethiopians and Yemenis. But in recent years, labour reforms have been put into place, and some job markets are now only open to citizens. Between January 2017 and September 2018, at least 1.1 million migrant workers left the country due to nationalization initiatives. As of September 2019, it was

estimated that 1.6 million workers had left Saudi Arabia. According to the government, implementing the policy had resulted in over 3.8 million arrests, of which about half were detained, including more than 3 million violations of the residency law and more than 595,000 violations of the labor law. According to the administration, 962,000 people have been designated for return. There were reportedly at least 10 jails and detention facilities in the nation as of 2019. There were about 500,000 Ethiopians living in Saudi Arabia at the beginning of the campaign. However, between May 2017 and March 2019, an average of 10,000 Ethiopians was returned from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia, according to the IOM. Between April and September 2020, 4,000 more Ethiopians were reportedly returned from Saudi Arabia. Other sources claim that undocumented Ethiopian migrants in Saudi Arabia are experiencing physical and mental health issues as a result of plans, announced in March 2022 by Ethiopian and Saudi authorities to return at least 100,000 Ethiopian men to Ethiopia by the end of 2022 (McAuliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022).

Migration is one of the few possibilities available to boys in rural communities after schooling. Many people migrate to become more independent and put off getting married young. According to surveys done in 2011, between 46 and 40 percent of flows from Ethiopia to the Middle East were made up of men (Frouws, 2014).

The "Saudization" of the labor market was engineered by Saudi Arabia beginning in November 2013. As of December 2013, 100,000 people had arrived at Bole International Airport in Addis Ababa, exceeding the 30,000 returnees that the Ethiopian government had officially anticipated. Between November 2013 and March 2014, Saudi Arabia returned 163,018 Ethiopians (McAuliffe & Triandafyllidou, 2022).

Similar research shows that migrants made up 56.3% of the population. The majority of male migrants (54.8%), who live in rural areas (58.2%), are married, and (65.7%) do not have children. A little over 38% of survey participants either lacked basic literacy skills or had only completed grades 1-4. Most students (58%) finished either the second cycle of instruction (grades 5-8) or all of secondary school (grades 9-10). Only a very tiny fraction (about 4%) continued their education past the tenth grade. Ten percent of them spent between eight and 26 years in Saudi Arabia, even though the average amount of time spent overseas is just about three years and three months (Ogahara, & Kuschminder, 2019).

Exploitation and abuse have increased due to Ethiopians' growing migration to the Middle East. Many Ethiopian women and men are caught, have their travel documents seized, and are subjected to rape and abuse while traveling or once they get to their destination. Male migrants are compelled to work in low-skilled professions including garbage collection, camel and goat herding, and construction while they look for work. Most migrants suffer lengthy work hours and have little to no touch with their families. They may also be unpaid, frequently prohibited movement, and denied rest periods. (Animaw, 2011).

According to comparable studies, the socioeconomic standings before and during the migratory experience seem to have opposed influences on how well the return is perceived. Only 38.2% of respondents who rated their socioeconomic situation prior to migrating as "good/very good" did so after returning home. On the other hand, just over half of those who said their socioeconomic situation was "bad/worse" (53.9%) said their return was good. This would imply that people who were in poorer economic situations before migration would have a more favorable opinion on their return. A "bad/worse" socioeconomic position abroad was evaluated favorably by one-third of respondents, whereas a "good/very good" socioeconomic position abroad was positively rated by about half of the respondents. This suggests that there is an opposite trend in the evaluation of return for a socioeconomic position abroad. Overall, a substantially higher percentage than before migrating (27%) thought their socioeconomic standing was "good/very good" abroad (61.1%). The acquisition of a professional or technical skill by many responders (40%) is also evident (Zewdneh, 2022).

However, there are no significant disparities in how groups of people who learned a skill, made friends abroad, or overcame problems rate their returns. Language difficulties (71%), verbal violence (52%), incompetence (52%), giving up wages (40%), discrimination (38%), culture shock (33%), physical assault (23%), theft (22%), rape (4%) and other (1%), in that order, were the difficulties encountered abroad. According to this poll, there were no appreciable disparities between the abuses reported by male and female respondents (Zewdneh, 2022).

Another research shows that nearly half of the people who encountered a broad difficulty have a favorable assessment of the return. Regarding the factors about the post-return environment, it is startling to note that 66% of the returnees studied were jobless about six months following their return. About 5% of people (a very small minority) are formally employed. Only one-third of

self-employed respondents answered positively, compared to about half of those who were unemployed. Most unexpectedly, according to (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016), individuals who rated their return negatively had a mean asset index score that was much higher than those who did so.

Rapidly sending huge numbers of migrant workers back to their home countries in a short amount of time has extremely detrimental effects. These returning immigrants soon go from being the family's main providers to dependence. Both the individual and family members frequently find this adjustment to be unpleasant and challenging. A returnee's family may wind up supporting them until they reintegrate and establish a livelihood, adding to the strain on their already limited economic and financial resources (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016).

Another issue that returnees or people who were forced to return to their home country regularly address is social exclusion and marginalization. It's possible for migrant returns that have lived overseas for a long time to have few social connections and outdated information about how things are done locally. Most returnees find it nearly painful to be empty-handed, and some of them decide to withdraw from society. Additionally, a lot of returnee's experience health challenges, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, or other mental health problems. In situations where there is a shortage of treatment, when there is a social shame and isolation, or when their relatives and local community don't comprehend their experiences, the issues that returnees experience may become serious (Frouws, 2014).

Frows (2014) carried out a study to determine the socioeconomic challenges of reintegrating returned migrants in Georgia. According to the study's author, among other factors affecting returnees' chances of successfully reintegrating were the economic and social difficulties they faced in their home country, where many of them struggled to find work or were subjected to unfavorable working conditions. The researcher also found that there is a higher chance of seeing returnees who had trouble reintegrating migrate again.

The IOM (2022) claimed that if vocational training is tailored to the needs identified in the returnee's initial reintegration plan and relevant to the current local context or job market condition, it increases the likelihood that returnees will secure gainful employment opportunities (p. 98). The main driver of vulnerability and irregular migration was the lack of employment prospects in the country of origin (p. 99). Most trafficked individuals seriously consider income-

generating ventures such as micro and small businesses, which are thought to widen the scope of economic prospects in the immediate aftermath of the situation and in the long-term effort to reintegrate (McAuliffe, M. & A. Triandafyllidou,, 2022).

The results show that job remains a major obstacle for the returnees in terms of short-term reintegration experiences. Only 5% of respondents reported having a job. Self-employed people (29%) appear to be doing so out of need, and the majority was returned people who returned. In contrast, 66 percent of respondents said their family, friends, or community helped them, and 28 percent said they joined an association after returning (Deregt & Tafesse, 2016).

Chapter Three

Research Method

This chapter presents a description of the research process. It provides information concerning the method that was used in undertaking this research as well as a justification for the use of this method. It also describes the various stages of the research, which include the research design, selection of participants, research instrument, the data collection process and the process of data analysis, research validity and reliability, and ethical consideration.

3.1. Research Design

This study used a descriptive cross-sectional survey approach to examine the difficulties faced by male Ethiopian migrants who had left the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and returned. In a cross-sectional study, information from a population of interest at one particular time point is gathered and analyzed. However, often, the researcher is interested in characterizing the features of the population or in explaining the relationship between a specific outcome and some other variable or variables of interest. The participants in this study are chosen based on specific variables of interest (Creswell, 2014).

3.2. Study Area and Population

This study was conducted on migrant returnees who were placed temporarily in Gurd Shola Transition center, Addis Ababa. The population of the study consisted of all individuals who came back from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as migrant returnees and stayed in the migrant camp during the month of March 2023.

3.3. Sampling Technique

The researcher selected samples from the target population using a purposive sampling technique. It is a sampling technique in which the researcher relies on her criteria when choosing members of the population to participate in the study and the selection criteria for participants were presented as follows: Migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Only male migrant returnees were selected (since Gurd shola Transition center is a male refugee camp the study will be done on this center); Only migrant returnees who were in the Transition center during the month of March 2023.

3.4. Sample Size

The researcher used the below formula to calculate and determine the sample size from the population. Based on this the number of total returnee migrants was 1000. And the researcher considered a 95% level of confidence and the margin of error was 5%. And based on the previous study (Temesgen, 2014) the sample proportion was 11% (despite the participants migrates from different part of Ethiopia but they have been going through the similar migration route, similar work fields in KSA, and also have been placed more than 6 months within the same similar detention center or prison, thus the researcher believe that its sufficient to take 11% sample proportion to represent the migrant returnees population challenging) therefore the researcher gets 151 sample size. (However, the sample size was 151 and to reduce respondent error level the researcher addressed 159 sample sizes).

$$n = N \times \frac{\frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{e^2}}{\left[N - 1 + \frac{Z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)}{e^2} \right]}$$

Were,

N = Population size,

Z = Critical value of the normal distribution at the required confidence level,

p = Sample proportion,

e = Margin of error

3.5. Research Instrument

The researcher used a questionnaire for gathering data and according to (Schewel, 2018) , a questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions (or other types of prompts) to gather information from respondents through a survey or statistical study.

The questionnaire was divided into four basic parts namely the respondent's demographic and socio-economic characteristics, the cause for migration, the challenges the migrant faces in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the challenges migrant returnee faces in prison. The questionnaire was prepared both in open-ended and closed-ended formats. The open-ended questions help the respondent to put their opinion and explain the issues freely. The close-ended questions provide

more structured responses to facilitate tangible recommendations, while the open-ended questions give additional information that may not be captured in the close-ended questions.

3.6. Data Collection Method

The data were collected by surveying male migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia using a questionnaire that was personally administered. The data were collected from 159 participants. Hence the hard copies of the questionnaire were delivered by the researcher herself to the participants selected with the purposive sampling method and collected the copies back on the next day which was fixed in discussion with the respondents.

3.7. Data Collection Process

Both primary and secondary data were collected from the sample population of the study by using a self-administered questionnaire. The heads of Gurd Shola Transition center offices provided me with information about returnees. Finally, I met some of the returnees where they were being sheltered. Secondary data was collected mainly from published books, research articles official government records. Finally, the data collection has been completed.

3.8. Data Analysis

The gathered primary data were analyzed and discussed using the descriptive analysis method. Descriptive statistics such as frequency distribution tables and percentages were used for the data analysis. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 26 presented in tables.

3.9. Validity and Reliability

The instrument is first developed in English and translated into Amharic and Oromifa (the local language) and back-translated into English to ensure its consistency. The instrument is developed after reviewing different works of literature on related studies. To ensure validity and reliability descriptive survey/quantitative dominated approach was employed with sequential data collection because such an approach is useful to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation, or phenomenon. Such a research approach helps more to investigate and capture problems and to ensure the validity and reliability of the research. Furthermore, to enhance the reliability of this research, identical semi-structured questions were used for all

selected respondents, and similar set of open-ended questions were asked to all the Participants.

3.10. Ethical Consideration

Research ethics constitute beliefs about what is right or wrong, proper or improper and good or bad in conducting studies (Erdal, & Oeppen., 2020). The research treated information from respondents with utmost confidence without disclosing the respondents' identity and the respondents were given assurance that their responses would be used solely for the study. Consent was sought from the participants after informing them of the rationale and nature of the study to ensure voluntary participation.

3.11. Limitation of the Study

While conducting and analyzing this study the researcher faced different limitations. The first limitation was the duration in which migrant returnee stayed in the Transition center for a few days and also the time they entered the Transition center were not the same time therefore administrating a large number of samples at once were difficult within a short span of time. In addition to that the study conducted only challenges they have faced their stay in KSA and in the Transition center. However, it was not possible to assess the challenges migrant returns faces while going back to their hometown due to the fact that the migrant returnees come from a different regional location which require a lot of budget and time to address such issue.

Chapter Four

Findings

This chapter analyses the data gained from the questionnaire and links the findings to the research questions.

4.1. Characteristics of the Sample

This study seeks to understand the challenges of male migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The tables below summarize characteristics of the study participants who were placed at Gurd Shola Transition center in Addis Ababa.

Table 1: Characteristics of the participants

No	Age	N	%	Religion	N	%	Level of education	N	%
1	<18	4	2.50	Orthodox	76	47.80	Illiterate	64	40.25
2	18-30	129	81.10	Muslim	75	47.20	Literate	40	25.16
3	31-40	24	15.10	Protestant	8	5.00	Elementary completed	40	25.16
4	>.40	2	1.30				secondary school completed	15	9.43
Total		159	100		159	100		159	100

The majority of participants were found between the ages 18-30 which takes 81% share of the participant which indicates most male migrants' returnees were at youth and productive age. On the other aspect, 40% of the participants do not have any kind of educational background and 25% only can read and write. This indicates 65% of the participants do not have basic education or do not get primary school education. Regarding religion, almost the number of Christian Orthodox and Muslim participants have equal percentage share which is 47% each. Protestant Christianity takes only a 5 % share.

Table 2: Family status of participants

No	Marital status	N	%	children	N	%
1	single	102	64.20	Yes	35	22.01
2	married	49	30.80	No	124	77.99
3	Divorced	7	4.40			
4	widower	1	0.60			
Total		159	100		159	100

The marital status of the participant indicates that 64% (102) of the participants were single and a total of 34% (57) of the participants were married but 7 participants (4%) divorced and one participant lost his wife. In addition, out of the 159 participants only 22% (35) of the participants have children.

Table 3: Regional Addresses of participants

Address	N	%
Tigray	20	12.6
Amhara	78	49.1
Afar	4	2.5
Oromia	46	28.9
SNNPR	8	5.0
Addis Ababa	1	0.6
Dire Dawa	2	1.3
Total	159	100%

The participants come from 5 regions (Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Oromia, SNNPR) and two federal state cities (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa). 12.6% of the participants come from the Tigray region, 49.1% of the participants come from the Amhara region, 2.5% of the participants come from the Afar region, 28.9 % of the participants comes from the Oromia region, 5% of the participants come from SNNPR region and 1.3% of the participants come from Dire Dawa City and only one participant comes from Addis Ababa.

4.2. Analysis of Challenges of Male Migrant Returnees

This section is organized according to the research question: (1) The challenging condition male migrant returnees faced while migrated from Ethiopia, (2) The experiences of male migrant returnees while they were living in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, (3) Challenges faced by male migrant returnees while they were in prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and (4) factors that affect the short-term reintegration of male migrant returnees.

4.2.1. The Challenging Conditions Male Migrant Returnees Faced while Migrating from Ethiopia

This domain mainly focused on the challenges the participants faced during the process of migration from Ethiopia to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Specifically, the first question raised for the participants was the reason for their decision to migrate to another country. The participants indicate that the major factors are family, economic, social, and political problems as causes for their migration. Out of these factors, economical/financial problem takes the large share; that is, for 81.80% (130) of the participant's financial problem is the main cause for their migration.

Table 4: Cause of Migration

the reason for you to decide or choose migration			Types of job worked in Ethiopia		
	N	%		N	%
Family Problem	8	5.00	Full-time employer	9	5.66
Financial Problem	130	81.80	Part-Time work	61	38.36
social problem	2	1.30	Personal Business	16	10.06
political problem	2	1.30	Informal Works	14	8.81
family and financial problem	9	5.70	Family business	22	13.84
Financial and Social problems	1	0.60	Unemployed	37	23.27
Financial and political problems	6	3.80			
social and political	1	0.60			
Total	159	100		159	100

Majority of the participants (122 participants or 76%) indicated that they have been engaged in different kinds of work while they were living in Ethiopia and only 23.27% (37) of the participants were unemployed. Specifically, majority of the participants (38.36%, n = 61) were engaged in part time works and only 24% of the participants (38 participants) used to work in personal business and family business.

Table 5: Process of migration

The way migrants travel to KSA			How much money have you spent to travel to KSA		
	N	%		N	%
Legally	1	0.63	<50,000	31	19.50
Illegal	156	98.11	50,000-100,000	59	37.11
As tourist traveler	2	1.26	100,000-250,000	69	43.40
Total	159	100		159	100

One can see from Table 4 that the great majority of participants migrated from Ethiopia to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia illegally. Was that being, illegal way of traveling or migration was preferred by 98.11% (N=156) of the participants. Illegal migration has made the participants to spend a lot of money on shelter, food, transportation, broker's fee. And majority of the participants 80.51 (128 participants) has spent more than 50,000 Ethiopian birr.

Table 6: Reason and number of times/years living in KSA

Reason to choose KSA	N	%	No year living in KSA			No time traveling to KSA		
				N	%		N	%
better work opportunity	61	38.36	<2year	21	13.21	1 time	63	39.62
family and friends live there	29	18.24	2-5 Years	83	52.20	2-6 times	86	54.0
to get a higher salary payment	24	15.09	6-10 years	50	31.45	>6 times	10	6.29
better job opportunities and higher salary	20	12.58	>10 years	5	3.14			

family and friends live there							
and to get a high salary	12	7.55					
to get better job							
opportunities and family							
and friends live there	6	3.77					
All	7	4.40					
Total	159	100		159	100		159 100

Regarding migration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia participants indicated that they choose to go there because they believe that they have better job opportunities (29.36% or 61 participants) and also 15.09% (24 participants) choose to go to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because they believe that they can get higher salary payments. And around 53% of participants have lived 2 to 5 years in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and 54% (86) of the participants have traveled to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 2 up to 6 times.

4.2.2. The Experience of Male Migrant Returnees while they were living in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The main aim of most of the male migrants who travelled to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was expecting to have a good job with a higher salary payment. Especially the information they gain from the brokers and also from some friends who have been in Saudi Arabia was somewhat false regarding the nature of living condition. Therefore, when they reached the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, they faced more difficulties than what they expected.

Table 7: Kinds of work Ethiopian Male migrants engaged

Kinds of work male migrant engaged	N	%
Shepherd for cattle	108	67.92
personal business	14	8.81
Farming	1	0.63
Labor	4	2.52
Gardiner	4	2.52
Security	2	1.26
Driver	1	0.63

cattle keeping and business	11	6.92
Unemployed	12	7.55
Total	159	100

Most of the migrants who travelled from Ethiopia to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were engaged in different work areas, especially male migrants focus on works that demand physical works which require long working hours. According to the majority of participants (67.92% or 108 participants) were working on field as shepherd (cattle keeping).

Table 8: Living and working experience of Migrants

Respond	work and resident permit		happiness in living conditions in KSA		employee negative attitude		salary on time		language barrier at work	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	3	1.89	23	14.47	32	20.13	47	29.56	61	38.36
No	156	98.11	136	85.53	123	77.36	108	67.92	98	61.64
I don't have a job					4	2.52	4	2.52		
Total	159	100	159	100	159	100	159	100	159	100

The living condition of the participants was mainly hidden from the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because majority of the migrants entered the country illegally. Thus, most of them do not have residence or work permit issued by the government. In this study 98.11% of the participants do not have any permit. The participants described their experience regarding life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 85.53% (136) of the participants were not happy with their lives. In contrast, only 23 participants (14.47%) were happy with the living conditions.

On the other hand, the nature of the working environment they had during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was somewhat challenging. Most of the participants 77.36% employees (native Saudi Arabians) have a negative attitude toward the male migrants who works under their supervisor. Specifically, because of racial discrimination and the fact that the migrant comes from a poor country, the employers do not show any kind of humanity for the migrant

employees. And 67.92% (N = 108) of the participants affirmed that they do not get paid a salary on time for the work they do and 61.64% (98) of the participants have a language barrier to communicate with their employees.

Table 9: Influencing Factors in Workplaces

Influencing Factors in Workplaces					
Physical violation	N	%	Psychological impacts	N	%
Yes/	11	6.92	Yes	9	5.66
Yes/ beaten			Yes/ Identity discrimination and		
up/physical violation	6	3.77	lack of freedom	24	15.09
Yes/body burn	1	0.63	yes/Stress, Depression, and		
			isolation	23	14.47
No	141	88.68	yes/ hopelessness, loss of		
			motivation for work	7	4.40
			No	96	60.38
Total	159	100		159	100

As shown in the above table, the majority of the respondents did not face any physical (88.68%) or psychological (60.38) challenges or problems. However, about 11.32 percent of the participants reported that they went through different forms of physical abuse (such as beating and body burns). On the other hand, nearly 40 percent of the participants reported different forms of psychological challenges (including discrimination, stress, depression, hopelessness, etc.).

4.2.3. Challenges Faced by Male Migrant in Prison, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had imposed a regulation on illegal migrants which forcefully detain them. Many Ethiopians who were living there were detained by police due to this regulation. Male migrant returnees were the main victims of this regulation and were detained and imprisoned for 6 months to 2 years. During those times, the prisoners have been facing many challenges and most of the factors were listed in the table below.

Table 10: Challenging conditions faced in prison

challenging conditions in the Prison of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia								
challenging			provision of			food provision		
physical	N	%	health care	N	%		N	%
condition								
Health								
problem	35	22	Yes	26	16.4	Yes	3	1.9
Physical								
Abuse								
Violation	9	5.7	No	97	61	No	88	55.3
			No/ increase in			No/ the food served		
sexual			the severity of			was not enough for		
harassment	2	1.3	previous health	17	10.7	a single person	62	39
			No/affected by			No/ only one type of		
No	113	71.1	the transmitted	15	9.4	food was served	2	1.3
			disease			No,/ the prison does		
			No/loss of body			not provide special		
			organs/body parts			foods for a prisoner		
			stop functioning	4	2.5	with a health	4	2.5
Total	159	100		159	100		159	100

Even though there are different kinds of challenging conditions in the prison most of the challenges faced by the migrant returnees were described in the above table. And the majority of the participant who respond 71.1% stated that do not face any physical violation condition but on the other hand 83.6% of participants respond that health care service was not available and due to this the prisoners get affected by transmitted diseases such as TB (Tuberculous) and skin rash. And some of them faced severe growth in previous health condition problems, and also some due to physical violation and shut guns were able to lose their body parts such as legs and hands.

On the other hand, the food provision service was not good 98% of the participants responded that the service and the quality of food were not good. Specifically, 55.3% of participants replied that the amount of food provided in a day was not enough (only two spoons of rice or 1 biscuit were only given). And besides this, the prisoners were forced to eat only one type of food the whole year.

Table 11: Other challenges in prison

Challenges faced in prison	N	%
being handicapped influence my future	4	2.5
watching the death of someone next to you creates psychological stress	11	6.9
racial discrimination and low self-esteem	11	6.9
ethnic conflict	1	0.6
Many persons being in a single room	1	0.6
Loss of friends and hopelessness	7	4.4
forced to sleep on the floor naked	5	3.1
health problem	6	3.8
KSA's political position regarding Renaissance dam of Ethiopia	3	1.9
restriction of sunlight	3	1.9
No	107	67.3
Total	159	100

The participants also reported other challenges they faced while they were in prison. Some migrant returnees indicated, for example, that in the prison they were forced to stay in one room with more than 200 prisoners and there were restriction getting sun light throughout the year and also prisoners forced to sleep and spend the day without clothes due to those problems most of them were get health problems. And other factors such as when someone dies in the room the dead body stayed for 3 days there next to them and this situation cause psychological stress to most of the returnees. And some participant responds that there were ethnic based group fighting and this cause physical and psychological problems for the participants while in the prison.

4.2.4. Factors that Affect the Short-Term Reintegration of Male Migrant Returnees

The Ethiopian government has been engaged in supporting the return of migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And in this return and reintegration effort the government provided different short term emergency support for migrants who include food and shelter, clothing and household items, health service and transportation service. Those services were delivered to the migrants after their return to Ethiopia while their stay in a camp in Gurd Shola Transition center.

Table 12: Short-term emergency supports

Short term emergency support	N	%
Food and shelter	2	1.30
health treatment service	1	0.60
Transport service	1	0.60
Food, shelter, clothing, and household item	2	1.30
Food, shelter, and health treatment	6	3.80
Food, shelter, and transport service	53	33.30
clothing, household items, and transportation	1	0.60
health service and transportation	2	1.30
Food, shelter, clothing household item, and hospital service	1	0.60
Food, shelter, clothing, household item, and transportation service	15	9.40
Food, shelter, health service, and transportation service	16	10.10
food, shelter, household item, clothing, health service, and transportation service	59	37.10
Total	159	100

On the other hand, the government do not give any support or initiative for long term reintegration programs for migrant returnees in which that raises many concerns for the migrants to go back to their home villages. And most of the issues concerning the participants are listed in the table below.

Table 13: Concerning issue for migrant returnees

When you return to your town or village what kind of challenges would you expect to face	N	%
Unemployment	24	15.10
Social stigma	8	5.00
unable to live on your own	4	2.50
Poor health condition	4	2.50
Depending on family	17	10.70
stress due to family members still staying in KSA	11	6.90
unemployment and social Stigma	4	2.50
unemployment and unable to live on your own	1	0.60
unemployment and poor health condition	2	1.30
unemployment and depending on family	6	3.80
social stigma and unable to live independently	4	2.50
poor health condition and depending on family	2	1.30
unemployment, social stigma, and unable to live independently,	36	22.60
unemployment, social stigma, poor health condition,	2	1.30
unemployment, unable to live independently, and poor health condition	1	0.60
unemployment, unable to live independently, and depending on family	2	1.30
social stigma, unable to live independently, and poor health condition	2	1.30
unemployment, social stigma, unable to live independently, and poor health condition	18	11.30
unemployment, social stigma, unable to live independently, poor health conditions, and depending on family	8	5.00
unemployment, social stigma poor health conditions, and depending on family	2	1.30
Unable to live independently poor health condition and depending on family	1	0.60
Total	159	100

Majority of the participants replied that fear of being unemployed or fear of not getting job opportunities concerns them a lot. Besides, being dependent on one's family and the social stigma which considers them as a failure concerns them most and force them to choose other

option rather than returning to their home village. On the other hand, a question was raised for the participants in which if they get the chance, would they return to Saudi Arabia. The majority of the participants (64.2%) indicated that they will not go again whereas 35.8% of the participants said that they will return to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Table 14: The Option of Returning to Saudi Arabia

If you get the chance, would you return to Saudi Arabia	N	%
Yes	1	0.6
Yes / fear of being unemployed and dependent on family	10	6.3
Yes/do not have enough money to work here	3	1.9
Yes/ I have family there	5	3.1
Yes/to change my family's living condition	10	6.3
Yes/to get a job because there is no job opportunity here	18	11.3
Yes/to get better salary payment	10	6.3
No	102	64.2
Total	159	100

Most of the reason given by the respondents who would like to go again to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were factors and challenges such as fear of being dependent of one's family for being unemployed and because they do not have the required money to start their own business in Ethiopia.

The participants responded and gave alternative solutions for the challenges they have faced. Specifically, the solution they suggested mostly required the government support and initiative to create a good reintegration program for the returnees. The table below includes the list of suggestions by the respondents.

Table 15: Recommended reintegration program

the recommended solution is given by the returnee migrants	N	%
creating job opportunity	127	79.90
detaining brokers	2	1.30
creating peace and stability in the country	2	1.30

providing technical training	6	3.80
providing some startup money donation	13	8.20
providing special support for people with disability	4	2.50
providing health support	3	1.90
no suggestion	2	1.30
Total	159	100

The majority of the participants (79.90%, n =127) recommended that if the government helps them by creating different job opportunities that would help them to survive and live a proper life in Ethiopia. Providing technical trainings for migrant returnees on different fields of work would help them too. In addition, other suggestions included providing some loan or money support for starting small business, creating peace and stability in the country especially in their residential areas and providing health support.

4.3. Summary

The data collected from the participant's show that majority of the migrants were youth who do not have proper educational backgrounds and they mainly choose illegal ways for migration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They were expecting to resolve their financial problem by getting better job opportunity. However, what they faced was opposite to what they were thinking and especially they were only able to work as cattle keeper, and some illegal works such as selling alcohols and drugs. Many of them were also challenged by many factors in their work area in which they face physical violence (beaten up) and psychological problem such as stress, depression and low self-esteem due to self-discrimination by other on them.

The other challenges faced by the migrants were in prison in which they do not get enough food, sunlight, clothes which caused for them health problem and also due to the physical violation and psychological influence most of them were lost hope and motivation to work and live again. On the other hand, the reintegration support given by the Ethiopian government only focus on short term emergency support but do not include long term reintegration support program. This causes a huge concern for the migrant returnees on the life and faith they have in the future.

Chapter Five

Discussion

In the following section of the study, an attempt shall be made to further bring to light the findings of the study. Specifically, parts that deal with the key findings of the whole study under the themes of participants' profile, migration cause factor and migration process, the post-return reintegration assistances, the reintegration challenges, the plan and the interventions suggested by the participant returnees and dwells on discussing the convergence and divergence of the current study's findings vis-à-vis the findings of the reviewed previous studies and in the final part of the chapter the researcher's point of view shall be brought to light.

5.1. The Challenges Male Migrant Returnees Faced while Migrating from Ethiopia

As far as the participants' profile is concerned, the study has indicated that the majority of the research participant returnees were in their youth age and all are found within the age range of 18 to 30. Concerning marital status, only 57 of the participants were married. In terms of educational status, the majorities of participants (104) do not get a proper education or do not attend elementary school. And this demographic condition seems to agree with the finding of the (ILO, 2014) report which states that among the 2,039 interviewed returnees; the majority (79.8%) belonged to the economically active age group (18–30 years old). Regarding literacy, 7.8% of the returnees were literate despite having no formal schooling, compared to 15.4% of the illiterate respondents. Only approximately 3% of the respondents had completed preparatory secondary education or above in terms of educational standing. This demonstrates that the majority of returnees have only a minimal education.

The underlying motivating factor for migration was concerned, in congruence with the findings of many other studies which have been reviewed in the preceding sections of the study, the central push factor for the migration was the economic hardship that had been endured before the migration in the country of origin. The majority of the participant returnees testified that they were forced to resort to migration to escape the unbearable economic circumstance they were facing at the time of the migration. Hence, as it has already been verified by the returnees, the search for better lives and the strong aspiration to bring about economic improvements were the

prime precursors of the migration. Specifically, this push factor for migration has agreed with According to Neoclassical economic theory (Cassarino, 2008). This push factor for migration is consistent with wage and employment conditions differences between migrant-receiving and sending nations, as well as migrant workers' expectations of higher earnings from their host nations. According to Massey, et al. (1993), it views migration as a movement based on individual decisions to maximize income.

5.2. The Experience of Male Migrants Returnees while Living in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

As indicated by the participants, while they were residing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, they managed to secure the least-paying jobs which were characterized by harsh working conditions. The vast majority of the participants indicated that they used to work as cattle keepers and daily laborers earning a monthly lower salary besides, up until their return, in total, the majority of participants managed to stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for two up to six years. With such findings, a study done by (Animaw, 2011); reported that the Increasing migration of Ethiopians to the Middle East has led to a rise in abuse and exploitation. Many Ethiopian women and men are being trapped, having their travel documents confiscated, and being exposed to rape and exploitation, during transit or upon reaching their final destination. During their work search, male migrants are subjected to forced labor in low-skilled jobs including waste collection, camel and goat herding, and construction. A majority of migrants have little or no contact with family members and have to endure long working hours. Furthermore, they are often denied any movement, may be unpaid, and have no rest time.

As far as considering socio-economic status of the migrant during their stay in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia indicated that the majority of the participant informed that even if they have a challenging work conditions but they had better live condition and higher income source compare to their living condition at home country. And such finding seems to agree with the study done by Zewdneh (2022), studies state that socio-economic positions before and during the migration episode appear to have opposite effects on the evaluation of return. A minority of those who considered their socio-economic position before migration to be “good/very good” evaluated their return positively (38.2%). Conversely, just over half of those who described their socio-economic position to have been “bad/worse” (53.9%) evaluated their return positively.

This would suggest that those who were economically worse off before migration evaluates their return more positively. There appears to be the opposite trend in the evaluation of return for a socio-economic position abroad; one-third of those who had a “bad/worse” socio-economic position abroad evaluated their return positively, whereas it is the same for approximately half of those who had a “good/very good” socio-economic position abroad. Overall, a much larger proportion considered their socio-economic position abroad to have been “good/very good” (61.1%) than before migration (27%). It can also be seen that many respondents (40%) acquired a professional or technical skill.

5.3. The Challenges Faced by Male Migrants Returnees while they were in Prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The challenges migrant returnees face in the prison was harsh and still have a consequence on the present living condition of returnees. The majority of the participant indicates that physical violation, restriction of sunlight, forced to sleep on the floor without any cloth, and providing small amounts of food and psychological challenges were race and self-discrimination, loss of hope, lack of motivation to work, watching the death of cloth friends. Despite all those challenges in prison most of the literature reviews or prior study had their focus on only the number of people who got arrested in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and returned to Ethiopia. However, they have forgotten to address the challenges returnees face in the prison of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The other challenges the male migrant returnee face during their stay in the prison were lack of support and attention from the embassy of Ethiopian in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Because since the embassy considering returnees as a migrant who traveled there without legal procedure; could not give them immediate supports while migrant returnees detained and prisoned for longer period. And according to ILO (2014), the government of Saudi Arabia has detained many migrants in the prison with harsh living condition and on the side of Ethiopian government has taken some measurement to support the migrant from harsh condition. However, the government of Ethiopia has made a late action that reaches the migrant after long period of time since the saudialization regulation was imposed.

5.4. The Factors which the Short Term Reintegration of Male Migrant Returnees with their Families

Regarding the reintegration program for returnees the government of Ethiopia has made some effort on providing emergency reintegration support such as food, shelter, clothes, household item, health care services, and transportation services to their origin town. In addition to that at the beginning of the acceptance and reintegration program, there was psychological and technical work skill training for 21 days. However, currently except for the emergency reintegration support service, there are no additional long-term reintegration programs for the returnees. What's more, this finding appears to concur with the IOM (2022) report that expresses that professional preparation improves the probability of returnees getting beneficial business open doors in the event that the preparation is custom fitted to the genuine requirements as distinguished in the underlying reintegration plan of the returnee and applicable to the predominant nearby setting or occupation economic situation.

As far as concerning remigration majority of the respondent do not have the desire to go back to migration or the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. However, 52 participants have said that they choose remigration again, and the reasons they put for that due to fear of returning to their home and being unemployed and dependent on family with the social stigma of being seen as a failure. And in addition to that, the best way to get a better job with a good salary is by migrating to host countries. And this finding supported by Zewdneh (2022)) conducted a study which was aimed at finding out the socioeconomic problems of returning migrant's reintegration challenges to which the returnees came back in their country of origin affected the likelihood of having successful reintegration and many of them could not find employment or employed in unfair working conditions. Furthermore, the researcher uncovered the greater possibility of witnessing the remigration of the returnees who have faced reintegration challenges.

Chapter Six

Conclusion and Implication of the Study

6.1. Conclusion

As highlighted in the preceding chapters, returnees who have participated in this study revealed their migration and reintegration challenges, focusing on their economic hardships and giving lighter attention to their social hurdles. Accordingly, the following conclusions are drawn from the study.

The findings of the study indicated that the male migrant returnees encountered several challenges. Among the challenges, although the ongoing economic hardship and lack of employment opportunities or lack of sustainable livelihood take the forefront position as a causal factor for migration from their home country and also their living condition in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was full of hardships with related to difficult work condition that involves sometimes physical violation and psychological harassment such as race and self-discrimination.

Challenges the male migrant returnees face while their stay in prison in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were mainly physical and psychological. The physical problem includes physical violation, sunlight restriction, health problem specifically TB and skin rash, a small amount of food provision, and ethnical group fighting were major challenges. And the psychological problem including stress, depression, low self-esteem, feelings of being neglected, and hopelessness were the main challenges.

Due to the Saudi Arabian government's crackdown on undocumented migrants, more than one hundred thousand Ethiopians were abruptly returned to their home country. In response to the unprecedented and unforeseen influx of citizens, the Government of Ethiopia tried to welcome returnees and provides emergency short-term reintegration support and that support mainly includes food and shelter, clothes and household item, health treatment, and transportation services. However, the government of Ethiopia regarding the long-term reintegration program has provided some psychological support and vocational skill training for some time but has stop currently the program therefore currently there were no support given to the male migrant returnees to reintegrate into their livelihood in their home country.

As far as the returnees' plan is concerned, due to the unbearable economic hardship the participant returnees continued to face in their country of origin, most of them are losing hope of changing their lives by working here, and to the dismay of all concerned stakeholders, majority of them are thinking of remigration to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or to some other countries for the second time. Finally, the study participants forwarded the ensuing interventions given easing the ongoing reintegration challenges. The participants call on the need to resolve the creation of job opportunities, different vocational pieces of training, and providing loan services to start their businesses.

Finally, the study draws a conclusion that due to lack of easier legal procedure most of male migrants choose to migrate illegally and exposed to physical work abuse. And since the male migrants has entered to KSA in illegal way the embassy of Ethiopia which is found in KSA has not given the right amount of attention to the Ethiopian while they were in the prison for two years. In addition to that after returning to Ethiopia the male migrant returnees do not get any long term reintegration support.

6.2. Implication of the Study

Upon the finding and conclusion, the following implication is forwarded to the different concerned bodies.

- In order to consistently provide the returnees with psycho-social support and counseling services, psychological support intervention may be required.
- Ethiopia has not yet established a comprehensive migration policy, despite the country's pervasive migration culture. As a result, all parties involved should work diligently to introduce policies.
- Regarding the rehabilitation and reintegration interventions for returnees, the government's effort to reintegrate returnees should not be at all a firefighting business but rather, it must be an institutionalized mission.
- The Ethiopian government's indefinite ban on the regular migration route to Middle Eastern nations and the Gulf States is having unintended consequences because it has accelerated the trend of irregular migration, as some of the participant returnees have revealed. Therefore, the government should quickly lift the indefinite ban it has imposed on the regular migration

- Given Ethiopia's pervasive irregular migration, a mass influx of citizens and a crisis involving returnees may occur again at some point. For this reason, the government ought to create a federal Returnee Rehabilitation and Reintegration Trust Fund. This fund would give returning citizens access to tools for socioeconomic reintegration, such as job placement assistance, training programs, and medical care.

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Appendix A

Addis Ababa University

Department of Psychology

College of Education and Behavioral Studies

This questionnaire was prepared by a student of Addis Ababa University's second-degree psychology department. The aim is to collect information on the conditions and challenges faced by Ethiopian citizens during their exile in Saudi Arabia and during their return, and use it only for the purpose of the study. The information collected from this questionnaire will be used as a resource for the thesis research paper, and the participants will fill in this interview voluntarily and the right to disagree is reserved. Each interview is conducted completely anonymously and is completely confidential; therefore, when you fill out this interview, please cooperate with us by stating only what is clear and true. Therefore, write your own answer to the questions that are left open, and to the questions that have options, circle one of the alternative answers and give an explanation in the place that needs clarification.

Part One: Private

1.1 Age _____

1.2 Religion _____

1.3 Level of education?

- A. Illiterate B. Basic education (able to read and write)
C. Completed 1-8/primary education D. Completed 9-12/high school

If any, please specify _____

1.4 Child status?

- A. I have B. Don't have

1.5 Marital status?

A. Married B. Unmarried C. Solved D. Where his wife died If any, please specify _____

1.6 Return Address, Region, Zone, District _____

Part Two Reason and condition of emigrate

2.1 What is the reason for migrate?

A. Family problem B. Economic crisis C. Social problem D. Political problem

Other [specify] _____

2.2 How did he get to Saudi?

A. Legal B. Illegal C. On a visit D. I was born there

2.3 Please describe your employment status prior to emigrate?

A. Full time employee B. Part-time employee C. Self employed
D. Informal jobs E. Participant in family business F. Unemployed Other [specify] _____

2.4 How much did you spend in total to travel to Saudi Arabia? _____

2.5 Why did you spend the money you earned? _____

2.6 Where did you get the money to go to Saudi Arabia?

A. I had my own B. My family gave me C. By credit other [Specify] _____

2.7 Why did you want to go to Saudi Arabia rather than other countries?

A. Because they get better job opportunities there
B. Because my family or friends get there
C. Because the payment for work is high

2.8 Why did you return to Ethiopia?

A. On demand B. Without desire

2.9 Why did you stay so long in Saudi Arabia before returning?

.....
.....
2.10 How often have you returned to Saudi Arabia?

.....
.....
2.11 What kind of work did you do while living in Saudi Arabia?

A. I didn't do anything

B. Keeping cattle

C. Business

D. If any else, please
specify

Part three: An observation about the duration of emigrate and the problems encountered

3.1 About the problems encountered at work

3.1 .1 Did he have a valid work and residence permit during his stay in Saudi Arabia?

A. Yes

B. No

3.1.2 Were you happy during your stay in Saudi Arabia?

A. Yes

B. No

3.1.3 Did your employers/bosses have a bad attitude towards you?

A. Yes

B. No

3.1.4 Were you paid your salary/wages on time?

A. Yes

B. No

3.1.5 Was your work safe?

A. Yes

B. No

If you say "no", explain why it is not convenient.....

3.1.6 Was there a language barrier to communicate while at work?

A. Yes

B. No

3.1.7 Were you physically assaulted at work?

A. Yes

B. No

If yes, explain the physical beating you received.....

3.1.8 Did you suffer psychological damage while at work?

A. Yes B. No

If yes, explain the psychological damage you have suffered

3.2 Prison stay without observation and the problems encountered

.....
.....

3.2.1 What is the basic reason for returning to Ethiopia?

A. According to the law issued by the Saudi government on illegal migrant, it was seized by the

legal authorities

B. Arrested by law enforcement/border guards when crossing the border for illegal immigration

C. Giving myself to the legal authorities with personal consent

D. With the cooperation of the Ethiopian Embassy/Consulate

Other [specify] _____

3.2.2 What happened to your property and money when you were taken to prison?

A. The Saudi government inherited it

B. I saved it for a friend/family

C. I already sent it to the family

D. If there is another, please explain

3.2.3 Have you suffered physical injuries while in prison?

.....
.....

3.2.4 Are their medical services while in prison?

A. Yes B. No

If you say "no", please explain if there is any damage you have suffered due to not receiving Treatment.....

3.2.5 Was the food served sufficient?

A. Yes B. No

If "No", explain.....

3.2.6 Are there any physical, human and psychological harm while in custody?

A. Yes B. No

If yes, please explain.....

3.2.7 If there is any idea that you have experienced in the prison where you have been and that has had an impact on you, could you tell us about it?

Part Four: Return of Migration and Rehabilitation

4.1 Do you believe that the government and the relevant authorities gave us due attention during his imprisonment in Saudi Arabia?

A. Yes B. No

4.2 If your answer to the above question is "No", could you please explain the reason?

4.3 What kind of emergency and short-term relief services did you receive when you arrived in Ethiopia?

A. Food and shelter B. Clothing and accessories
C. Medical services D. Transportation service

4.4 After returning to Ethiopia, what major challenges do you think you will face when you return to the area you came from?

- A. Unemployment or lack of capacity/capital to start self-employment
- B. Difficulty returning to the former residence for fear of social influence
- C. Lack of money to live independently
- D. Various health problems
- E. Despair of dependence on family and lack of motivation

If there are any other problems, mention _____

4.5 Would you re-immigrate back to Saudi Arabia if given the chance?

- A. Yes
- B. No

4.6 If your answer to the above question is "yes", could you please explain the reason?

4.7 What do you think needs to be done at each level to successfully integrate returnees from Saudi Arabia and address short-term resettlement challenges?

Thank you very much for your suggestion!

Appendix B

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

የትምህርት እና ባህሪ ጥናት ኮሌጅ

ይህ መጠይቅ የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሁለተኛ ድግሪ በሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል ተማሪ የተዘጋጀ ሲሆን፤ አላማውም ኢትዮጵያዊ የሆኑ ዜጎች በሳውዲ አረቢያ በስደት በቆዩበት ወቅት እንዲሁም በሚመለሱበት ወቅት በገጠሟቸውን እና ፈተናዎች ሁኔታዎች ላይ መረጃዎችን በማሰባሰብ ለጥናቱ አላማቸውን ማዋል ነው፡፡ ይህም መጠይቅ በዋናነት የተሰበሰቡት መረጃዎች ለመመረቂያ ጥናታዊ ዕህፍ ግብዓት የሚሆኑ ሲሆን ይህን ቃለ መጠይቅ ተሳታፊዎች ስትሞሉ በመሉ ፍቃደኝነት እና ያለ መስማማት መብታቸው የተጠበቀ ሆኖ ነው፡፡ አንዱም ቃለ መጠይቁ የተዘጋጀው መሉ በመሉ ማንነታችሁን ሊታወቅበት በማይቻልበት ሁኔታ እና ማስጥራቱን ተቆም መሉ በመሉ የተጠበቀ ነው፤ ስለሆነም ይህን ቃለ መጠይቅ ስትሞሉ ግልፅ በሆነ እና እውነት የሆነ ውንኛ ገርብቻ በመግለፅ ይተባበሩን፡፡ ስለዚህም ክፍት ቦታ ለተተወላቸው ጥያቄዎች የራሶን መልስ በማስቀመጥ እንዲሁም አማራጭ ለተቀመጠላቸው ጥያቄዎች የእርሶን መልስ ከተሰጡት አማራጭ መልስ አንዱን እያከበቡና ማብራሪያ በሚያስፈልገው ቦታ ላይ ማብራሪያ እየሰጡ መልሱ፡፡

ክፍል አንድ: የግል

1.1 እዴሜ

1.2 ሃይማኖት _____

1.3 የትምህርት ደረጃ?

ሀ.ማን በብና መጻፍ የማይችል
መጻፍ የሚችል)

ለ.መሰረታዊ ት/ት (ማን በብና

ሐ.ከ 1-8/የ መጀመሪያ ደረጃ ት/ት ያጠናቀቀ መ.ከ 9-12/የ ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ት/ት
ያጠናቀቀ

ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____

1.4የ ልጅ ሁኔታ?

ሀ.አለኝ ለ.የለኝም

1.5 የትዳር ሁኔታ?

ሀ.ያገባ ለ.ያላገባ ሐ.የፈታ መ.ሚስቴ የሞተችበት ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ

1.6 የተመላሽ አድራሻ፣ ክልል፣ ዞን፣ ወረዳ _____

ክፍል ሁለት የስደት ምክንያት እና ሁኔታ

2.1 ወደ ስደት እንድትወጣ ያደረገ ህ ምክንያት ምን ድነ ው?

ሀ.ቤተሰባዊ ችግር ለ.ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግር ሐ.ማህበራዊ ችግር መ.
ፖለቲካዊ ችግር

ሌላ [ይግለጹ] _____

2.2 ወደ ሳውዲያን ሄደበት መንገድ?

ሀ.ህጋዊ ለ.ህገ-ወጥ ሐ.በጉብኝት መ.እዛውን ውየተወለድኩት

2.3 እባክዎን ከስደት በፊት የነበሩበትን የስራ ሁኔታዎን ይግለጹ?

ሀ.የመሉጊዜ ሥራ ተቀጣሪ ለ.የትርፍ ሰዓት ሥራ ተቀጣሪ ሐ.በግል ሥራ
ተዳዳሪ

መ.መደበኛ ያልሆኑ ስራዎች ሠ.የቤተሰብን ግድ/ሥራ ተሳታፊ ረ.ሥራ አጥ

ሌላ [ይግለጹ] _____

2.4 ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ለመጓዝ በአጠቃላይ ምን ያህል ገንዘብ አውጥተዋል?

2.5 ያገኙትን ገንዘብ ለምን ለምን አወጡት

2.6 ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ለመሄድ ያስቻሉትን ገንዘብ ከየት አገኙ?

ሀ. የራሴ ነበረኝ ለ. ቤተሰቦቼ ሰተውኝ ሐ. በብድር ሌላ
[ይግለጹ] _____

2.7 ከሌሎች ሀገር በተሸለ ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ለመሄድ ለምን ፈለጉ?

ሀ. የተሸለ የስራ እድሎች በዚያ ስለሚያገኙ
ለ. ቤተሰቤ ወይም ጉደኞቼ በዚያ ስለሚያገኙ
ሐ. ለስራ የሚሰጠው ክፍያ ከፍተኛ ስለሆነ

2.8 ወደ ኢትዮጵያ የተመለሱበት ምክንያት?

ሀ. በፍላጎት ለ. ያለፍላጎት

2.9 ከመመለስዎ በፊት በሳውዲ አረቢያ ለምን ያክል ጊዜ ቆዩ?

.....

2.10 ወደ ሳውዲ አረቢያ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ተመላልሰዋል?

.....

2.11 በሳውዲ አረቢያ በሚኖሩበት ወቅት በምን አይነት የስራ ዘርፍ ውስጥ ነበሩ?

ሀ. ምንም አልሰራሁም ለ. ከብቶች በመጠበቅ ሐ. ንግድ መ. ሌላ ካለ
ግለጽ

ከፍልሶስት፡ ስለስደት ቆይታ ያለ ምልክታ እና ያጋጠሙባቸዋል

3.1 በስራ ላይ ስላጋጠማቸውባቸዋል

3.1.1 በሳውዲ አረቢያ ቆይታ ህጋዊ የስራ እና የመኖሪያ ፈቃድ ነበረው?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

3.1.2 በሳውዲ አረቢያ ቆይታ ህይወት/ኑሮ ደስተኛ ነበሩ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

3.1.3 አስሪዎችህ/አለቆችህ ለአንተ ጥሩ ያልሆነ አመለካከት ነበረው?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

3.1.4 የሰሩበት ደሞዝ/የስራ ክፍያ በወቅቱ ይከፈሎት ነበር?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

3.1.5 የሚሰሩት ስራ ለደህንነት ቶምቹ ነበር?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

“አይደለም” ካሉ ምቹ ያልሆነ በትን ምክንያቶች
ያስረዱ.....

3.1.6 በስራ ላይ እያሉ ለመግባባት የቋንቋ ችግር ነበር?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

3.1.7 በስራዎ ላይ አካላዊ ድብደባዎች ይደርስቦት ነበር?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

“አዎ” ካሉ የደረሰቦትን አካላዊ ድብደባ
ያስረዱ.....

3.1.8 በስራ ላይ በነበረበት ጊዜ የስነልቦና ጉዳት ይደርስቦት ነበር?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

“አዎ” ካሉ የደረሰቦትን ስነልቦና ጉዳት ያስረዱ

.....

3.2 በእስር ቤት ቆይታ ያለ ምልክታ እና ያጋጠሙችግሮች

.....

3.2.1 ወደ ኢትዮጵያ አንዲመለሱ መሰረታዊው ምክንያት ምንድን ነው?

ሀ. የሳውዲ መንግስት በህገወጥስ ደተኞች ላይ ባወጣውህግ መሰረት በህግ
አካላት በመያዘ

ለ. በህገወጥስ ደት ድንበር ሳቋርጥ በህግ አካላት/ድንበር ጠባቂዎች
በመያዘ

ሐ.በግልፍቃድለህግአካላትራሴንበመስጠት

መ.የኢትዮጵያኤምባሲ/ቆንፅላፅ/ቤትባደረገልኝትብብር

ሌላ [ይግለጹ]_____

3.2.2 ወደ እስር ሲወሰዱ የነበሩትን ንብረትና ገንዘብ ምን ሆነ ?

ሀ.የሳውዲ መንግስት ወረሰው

ለ.ለጉደኛ/ቤተሰብ አስቀምጭያ ለሁ

ሐ.ቀደምብዬ ለቤተሰብ ልኬያ ለሁ

መ.ሌላ ካለ ግለጽ

3.2.3 በእስር ቤት እያሉ የደረሰቦት አካላዊ ጉዳት አለ ?

3.2.4 በእስር ቤት እያሉ ህክምና አገልግሎት አለ ?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.የለም

“የለም” ካሉ ህክምና ባለማግኘቱ የደረሰቦት ጉዳት ካለ
ይግለጹ.....

3.2.5 የሚቀርብ ሎምግብ በቂ ነበር ?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

“አይደለም” ካሉ ያብራሩ.....

3.2.6 በእስር ላይ እያሉ አካላዊ፣ ሰብአዊ እና ስነ ልቦናዊ ጉዳቶች አለ ?

ሀ.አዎ ለ.አይደለም

“አዎ” ካሉ ያብራሩ.....

3.2.7 በነበሩበት እስር ቤት ያጋጠሞትና ተጽእኖ ፈጥሮብኛል ማሉት ሀሳብ ካለ
ቢገልፁልን ?

ክፍል አራት: ስደት መመለስ እና መልሶ ማቋቋም

4.1 በሳውዲ አረቢያ በእስር በቆዮበት ጊዜያት መንግስት እና የሚመለከታቸውን አካላት ተገቢውን ትኩረት ሰጥቶ ልብለህ ታምናለህ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም

4.2 ከላይ ለተጠየቀው ጥያቄ ምላሽዎት “አይደለም” ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ቢያስረዱን?

4.3 ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ሲደርሱ ምን አይነት የአደጋ ጊዜ እና የአጭር ጊዜ የእርዳታ አገልግሎት አግኝተዋል?

ሀ. የምግብ እና የመጠለያ ለ. የአልባሳት እና መገልገያ ቁሳቁሶች

ሐ. የህክምና አገልግሎት መ. የትራንስፖርት አገልግሎት

4.4 ወደ ኢትዮጵያ ከተመለሱ በኋላ እና ወደመጣን በትኩረት አካባቢ ስትመለስ የትኛውቹ ዋና ተግዳሮቶች ይገጥሙልብዎታል?

ሀ. የስራ አጥነት ወይም የራስን ስራ ለመጀመር አቅም/ካፒታል ማጣት

ለ. ማህበራዊ ተፅዕኖ በመፍራት ወደ የቀድሞ መኖሪያ አካባቢ ለመመለስ መቸገር

ሐ. ራስን ችሎ ለማኖር የሚያስችል ገንዘብ ማጣት

መ. የተለያዩ የጤና እክሎች

ሠ. ቤተሰብ ላይ ጥገኛ የመሆን ተስፋ የመቁረጥ እና ተነሳሽነት ስሜት ማጣት

ሌሎች ችግሮች ካሉ ይጠቀስ _____

4.5 እድሉን ካገኙ መልስ ውወደሳውዲ ዳግም ይሰደዳሉ?

አዎ ☐ አይደለም ☐

4.6 ከላይ ለተጠየቀው ጥያቄ ምላሽዎት “አዎ” ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ቢያስረዱን?

4.7 ከሳ ወዲ አረቢያ ተመላሾችን በተሳካ ሁኔታ ለማዋሃድ እና የአጭር ጊዜ የመልሶ ማቋቋም ፈተናዎችን ለመቅረፍ በየደረጃውም መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

ለሰጡት ሃሳብ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!

Appendix C

Yuuniivarsiitii Finfinnee tti

Kutaa Xiin-sammuu

Kolleejjii Barnootaa fi Qo'annoo Amala Gaaffii

Qo'annoo kana kan qopheesse barataa Yunivarsiitii Addis Ababa kutaa saayikoloojii digrii lammaffaatiin. Kaayyoon isaas, haalawwanii fi qormaata lammiileen Itoophiyaa yeroo baqattummaa Sa'udi Arabiyaa irraa yeroo deebi'an rakkoo isaan mudate walitti qabuun, kaayyoo qorannichaa qofaaf itti fayyadamuudha. Odeeffannoon gaaffilee kana irraa walitti qabame waraqaa qorannoo barruu qorannoo (thesis research) tiif akka qabeenyaatti kan itti fayyadamu

yoo ta'u, hirmaattonni af-gaaffii kanaa fedhii isaaniitiin kan guutan yoo ta'u, mirgi walii galuu dhabuu kan eegamu ta'a. Tokkoon token af-gaaffii guutummaatti maqaa hin beekamneen kan gaggeeffamu yoo ta'u, guutummaatti iccitii kan qabudha; Kanaaf gaaffii fi deebii kana yeroo guuttan waan ifaafi dhugaa ta'e qofa ibsuun tumsa nuuf godhaa. Kanaafuu, gaaffilee banaa ta'anii hafan, akkasumas gaaffilee filannoo qabaniif deebii mataa keetii barreessi, deebii filannoo ta'e keessaa tokko geengoo gochuun bakka ibsi barbaachisutti ibsa kenni.

Kutaa Tokkoffaa: Dhuunfaa

1.1 Umuri _____

1.2 Amantii _____

1.3 Sadarkaa barnootaa?

- A. Dubbisuu fi barreessuu kan hin dandeenye
- B. Barnoota bu'uuraa (dubbisuu fi barreessuu kan danda'u).
- C. Barnoota 1-8/sadarkaa tokkoffaa xumure
- D. 9-12 /Mana barumsaa sadarkaa lammaffaa kan xumure
- E. Kan biraan Yoo jiraate _____ ibsi.

1.4 Haala Daa'imaa? A. Qaba B. hin qaban

1.5 Haala Gaa'elaa?

- A. Kan fuudhe B. Kan hin fuudhin
- C. Kan hiike D. Kan duute Yoo jiraate _____ ibsi.

1.6 Teessoo lammiileen Itoophiyaa Saudi Arabiyaa Deebi'aan,

- A. Naannoo, -----
- B. Zoonii, -----
- C. Aanaa -----

Kutaa Lama Sababaa fi haala godaansaa

2.1 Sababni godaansa keessanii maali?

- A. Rakkoo maatii B. rakkoo dinagdee
C. Rakkoo hawaasummaa D. Rakkoo siyaasaa Kan biroo [ibsi]_____

2.2 Akkamitti gara Sa’udii deemtaan?

- A. seera qabeessa B. seeraan alaa
C. Daawwannaa irratti D. Achitti dhaladhe

2.3 Mee godaansa dura haalli hojii kee maalturee?

- A. Hojjetaa yeroo guutuu B. Hojjetaa yeroo muraasaa
C. Ofiin of hojjechiisaa D. hojii al-seerummaa E. Hirmaataa daldala maatii
f. Hojii kan Hin qanbe G. Kan biroo [ibsi]_____

2.4 Gara Sa’udii imaluuf walumaa galatti Qarshii meeqa baaste? _____

2.5 Maallaqa argatte maaliif baaste -----

2.6 Gara Sa’udii Arabiyaa yoo deemtu Maallaqa eessaa argatte?

- A. kan koo B. Maatiin koo naaf kennan
C. Liqeefadhee D. kan biroo [ibsi]_____

2.7 Biyyoota biroo caalaa gara Sa’udii Arabiyaa deemuun maaliif barbaadde?

- A. Achitti carraa hojii fooyya’aa waan argataniif
B. Maatii ykn hiriyyoonni koo achittii waan argamanif
C. Sababni isaas kaffaltiin hojiif kaffalamu ol’aanaa waan ta’eef
D. kan biroon yoo jirate

2.8 Maaliif gara Itoophiyaatti deebite?

- A. Fedhii koon B. fedhii malee

2.9 Osoo hin deebi'in Sa'udii keessa bara meeqaf turtee? -----

2.10 Yeroo meeqa gara Sa'udii Arabiyaatti deebiteetta? -----

2.11 Yeroo Sa'udii Arabiyaa jiraattu hojii akkamii hojjetee?

- A. Ani homaa hin hojjenne B. Loon eeguu
C. Daldala D. Kan biraan yoo jiraate ibsaa-----

Kutaa sadaffaa: Turtii Godaansa, Ilaalcha fi rakkoolee mudatan

3.1 waa'ee rakkoolee hoji irratti mudatani

3.1 .1 Yeroo turtii Sa'udii Arabiyaatti hayyama hojii fi jireenyaa seera qabeessa qabaa turee?

- A. eeyyee B. hin Qabu

3.1.2 Turtii Sa'uudii Arabiyaa keessa turtan gammachuu qabduu?

- A. eeyyee B. hin qabu

3.1.3 Hojjechiistonni/hoggantoonni kee ilaalcha badaa siif qabaataniiru?

- A. eeyyee B. hin qabu

3.1.4 Mindaa kee yeroon siif kaffalamee turee?

- A. eeyyee B. hin jiru

3.1.5 Hojiin keessan nageenya qabaa turee?

- A. eeyyee B. hin qabu Yoo'quot; lakki'quot; jette maaliif akka hin mijanne ibsi

3.1.6 Yeroo hojiitti wal qunnamuuf danqaan afaanii tureeraa?

- A. eeyyee B. hin jiru

3.1.7 Hojii irratti miidhaa qaamaa sirra ga'eeraa?

- A. eeyyee B. hin jiru Yoo eeyyee ta'e reebicha qaamaa sirra ga' e ibsi

3.1.8 Yeroo hojiitti miidhaan xiinsammuu si mudatee?

- A. eeyyee B. hin jiru Yoo eeyyee ta'emiidhaa xiinsammuu sirra gahe ibsi

3.2 Turtii mana sireessaa ilaalcha malee fi rakkoolee mudatan

3.2.1 Sababni bu'uuraa gara Itoophiyaatti deebi'uuf maali?

- A. Akka seera mootummaan Sa'uudii baqattoota irratti baaseen qaama seeraatiin qabame
- B. Godaansa seeraan alaatiin daangaa yeroo qaxxaamuran qaama seera kabachiisuu/waardiyyoota daangaatiin kan qabame
- C. Hayyama dhuunfaatiin qaama seeraaf of kennuu
- D. Tumsa Imbaasii/Qonsilaa Itoophiyaatiin Kan biroo [ibsi]_____

3.2.2 Yeroo mana hidhaatti isiin geessan qabeenyaa fi maallaqa keessan maaltu mudate?

- A. Mootummaan Sa'uudii dhaale
- B. Hiriya/maatii kootiif qusadheen ture
- C. Duraanis maatii koof ergeen ture
- D. Kan biraa yoo jiraate ibsaa -----

3.2.3 Yeroo mana hidhaa turtetti miidhaan qaamaa sirra gahee? -----

3.2.4 Yeroo mana hidhaatti tajaajilli yaalaa ni jiraa?

A. eeyyee

B. Lakki Yoo & quot; lakki & quot; jettan sababa wal'aansa argachuu dhabuu keessaniif miidhaaisin irra gahe yoo jiraate ibsaa

3.2.5 Nyaanni dhihaate gahaa turee?

A. eeyyee B. gahaa hin turee Yoo & quot; Lakki & quot; ta'ibsi -----

3.2.6 Yeroo hidhaa keessa jirtanitti miidhaa qaamaa, namummaa fi xiinsammuu ni jiraa?

A. eeyyee B. hin jiru Yoo eeyyee ta'ibsaa

3.2.7 Mana hidhaa bakka turte keessatti miidhaa sii mudatee fi dhiibbaa sirratti uumame yoo jiraate nuuf himuu dandeessaa?

Kutaa Afur: Deebi'ee Godaansaa fi deebisaan Haaromsa

4.1 Yeroo hidhaa Sa'udii Arabiyaatti mootummaa fi qaamni dhimmi ilaallatu xiyyeeffannoo, mala nuuf kenne jettani ni amantuu?

A. eeyyee B. hin keninee

4.2 Gaaffii armaan olii kanaaf deebiin kee & quot; Lakki & quot; yoo ta'e sababa isaa ibsuu dandeessaa?

4.3 Yeroo Itoophiyaa galta tajaajila gargaarsa hatattamaa fi yeroo gabaabaa akkamii argattan?

A. Nyaataa fi bakka jireenyaa B. Uffataa fi meeshaalee gargaarsaa

C. Tajaajila yaalaa D. Tajaajila geejjibaa

4.4 Eega gara Itoophiyaatti deebitee fi naannoo dhufetti yommuu deebitu, qormaanni guddaan na mudata jettee yaaddu maali?

A. Hojii dhabdummaa ykn hanqina dandeettii/kaappitaala ofiin of hojjechiisuu jalqabuuf

B. Dhiibbaa hawaasummaa sodaachuun gara mana jireenyaa duraanii deebi'uuf rakkachuu

C. Hanqina maallaqaa of danda'ee jiraachuuf

D. Rakkoolee fayyaa adda addaa

E. Maatii irratti hirkattummaa irraa abdii kutachuu fi kaka'umsa dhabuu Rakkoon biraa yoo jiraate _____ eeruun.

4.5 Yoo carraan kennameef deebitee gara Sa'udiitti deebitee ni godaantaa?

A. Eeyyee ☐ B. Lakki ☐

4.6 Gaaffii armaan olii kanaaf deebiin kee "eeyyee"; yoo ta'e, sababa isaa ibsuu dandeessaa?

4.7 Namoota Sa'uudii irraa deebi'an milkaa'inaan walitti makuu fi qormaata qubsuma yeroo gabaabaa furuuf sadarkaa tokkoon forum irratti maaltu hojjetamuu qaba jettanii yaaddu?

Yaada nuuf kennitaniif hedduu galatoomaa