



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**THE SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION: THE
CASE OF RETUREES FROM SAUDI-ARABIA IN WEST SHOA ZONE OF OROMIA
NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE CENTRE FOR AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL
STUDIES**

**PRESENTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ART IN AFRICAN STUDIES (STATE AND CITIZENSHIP
IN AFRICA)**

BY

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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
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This is to certify that this thesis is my original work done under the guidance of Dr. Getahun Fenta, and that it has not been presented for a degree in any other university. And that all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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List of Acronyms

IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
TVET	Technique and Vocational Training Office
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
RMMS	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
CCRDA	Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmed
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
HRW	Human Rights Watch
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease

Definition of key terms

- **Migration:** even though, migration is defined by different scholars in different ways, for the purpose of this study the researcher would like to use the definition given by IOM. Accordingly, migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a country, or from one country to another for variety of reasons (IOM, 2011).
- **Returnee migrants:** refers to the movement of a person returning to his/her country of origin of habitual residence after spending at least one year in another country. The return may or may not be voluntary (IOM, 2003). According to this study return migrants are those Ethiopian emigrants returning to their country after having been international migrants at the Saudi Arabia.
- **Family network:** refers to a composite of interpersonal relations in which migrants interact with their family, relatives etc. who stayed behind in their country of origin (IOM, 2003). In this case Ethiopia.
- **Reunification:** is a process in which people, after having been international migrants, return to and rejoin with their families and kin in the country of origin. According to this study definition it refers to the joining together of returnee Ethiopian migrants from Saudi Arabia, with their families/ kin in Ethiopia.
- **Reintegration:** according to UNHCR, reintegration is equated with the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity. It is a process that should result in the disappearance of differences in legal rights and duties between returnees and their compatriots and the equal access of returnees to services, productive assets and opportunities (UNHCR, 2004) equivalently, in this study reintegration refers to the ability of Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia to secure the political, economic and social conditions needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity.

- **Forced returnees:** are those Ethiopian migrants who are expatriated involuntarily from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia.
- **Immigrants:** are Ethiopians internally displaced people due to different reasons mostly with in the territory of the state.
- **Emigrants:** are people who flee outside of their county in search of better life and job opportunities as a result of different factors.

Abstract

Saudi Arabia has been the major destination for Ethiopian migrants since 2008. However, early in 2013 the country implemented a Nitaqat law that enforced to deport mass illegal migrants. The objective of this study is to describe the current socio-economic consequences of illegal migration returnees from Saudi-Arabia: the case of west Shoa Zone. Both primary and secondary data were collected using structured questioner, focus group discussion, in- depth interviews and published and unpublished documents. In the area study 315 returnees were registered. From the 315 returnees, 159 were selected by using a snow ball technique. Mixed research approach was used. While descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data, thematic analysis method is used to analyze the qualitative data. The study revealed that factors such as economic motives, better job opportunities and comfortable life were the major reasons for migration. Most of the respondents went to Saudi Arabia, mainly, to improve their living standards through employment and to support their families due to the lack of work opportunity at home. Returnee emigrants had got various physical and psychological problems. Most of them borrowed money from others such as their parents, other family members and relatives for their travel to Saudi Arabia. The majority of the respondents aim to re-migrate to Saudi Arabia. As the registered respondents gave their responses, most of them got micro-finance and working support. Physical and physiological crisis is also a real problem for the returnee migrants. The majority of the emigrants do not have prior value for their social and cultural norms.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In many developing countries, including Ethiopia, agricultural income is an essential component of rural households' subsistence. However, this type of income exhibits a high seasonality. Outcomes are thus uncertain because of market prices volatility and environmental hazards. Consequently, household members partly allocate their working time to activities which provide a more stable income so as to cope with adverse shocks.

Migration is a fact influenced by social, economic, political, geographical and environmental factors. Migration is an important part of human life with people historically moving from one place to another in search of better livelihoods. Migration implies the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State (IOM, 2011). It refers to any kind of movement of people, irrespective of length, composition and causes. It includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (Fransen, 2009).

Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia have had long standing relations for many centuries both in terms of business relations and people-to-people contacts. Cultural bonds are deep-rooted, strong and ancient. Because of a lack of written script when they exactly started a bilateral relation, they began formal diplomatic relations in 1948. The story of the Prophet Muhammad sending his first group of followers, still persecuted by Mecca's polytheistic leadership, to seek asylum with the neighboring Christian Najashi (a Negus, or king) of Ethiopia, molded Islam's concept of the Ethiopia. The Islamic interpretations of Muhammad's relations with his contemporary Najashi narrated by Muslim historians of the period have two main parts. The first begins in 615 A.D. with the Prophet telling his early followers, the Sahara a just king in Ethiopia "who oppresses none" and instructing them to flee to Aksum. There, in the court of Najashi Ashama, they found shelter, and the Najashi protected them from Meccan mission seeking their extradition (Haggai, 2006). The Christian Najashi thus not only saved the whole Islamic community of the time, but

went on to protect the Sahaba in his kingdom and to help the Prophet Muhammad in Mecca. The second part of the story begins later, in A.D. 628. In that year, Muhammad, already well established in al-Madina, initiated Islam's first international diplomatic effort. He sent letters to eight rulers, including the kings of Persia and Constantinople and the rulers of Egypt, Syria, and some Arab Peninsula entities, calling on them to adopt Islam. He also sent a similar letter to his friend the Najashi. According to all Islamic sources, only the Ethiopian king responded positively. He replied that he appreciated Muhammad's mission and accepted Islam. Two years later, when Muhammad heard of the Najashi's death, he prayed for him as one would for a departed Muslim (Haggai, 2006).

Saudi Arabia has been the major destination for Ethiopian women migrants since 2008. It has a demand for up to 1.5 million domestic workers and Africa has been the major source to meet this demand. The focus of Saudi Arabian to meet this demand has shifted from Asia to Africa. In 2012, nearly 160,000 Ethiopian women went to work in Saudi Arabian, which was 10 times the number of migrants in 2011 (CCRDA, 2014). Sooner, it introduced the "Nitaqat law" which required foreign workers to legalize their work documentation or face deportation. The implementation of the law was extended to November 3, 2013 with 7 month grace period. Following expiration of the grace period, more than a million African migrants were deported from the country, of which over 163,018 were Ethiopian migrants. These migrant returnees arrived between November 2013 and March 2014 (IOM, 2014).

The Ethiopian government on its part, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officially requested IOM to provide emergency post-arrival assistance to Ethiopians returning from Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, the government has made efforts and put mechanisms in place to ensure smooth reintegration of returnees, in collaboration with IOM and other stakeholders including other UN agencies, international organizations, and the private sectors and provided post-arrival assistance to the returnees. However, due to the large number of returnees and some obstacles in implementation, the speed of the reintegration process has not progressed as expected. This resulted in socio economic reintegration of returnees with the community (Aynadis, 2014). In light of this, it is necessary to look the socio-economic consequence of migration returnees from Saudi Arabia. It is against this back drop that investigates the socio-economic consequence of returnees from Saudi Arabia (Sandra, 2014).

Ethiopia experiences many types of emigration, which includes both regular and irregular. Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries is called irregular migration. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example, seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Irregular emigrants are persons who have no legal rights to stay in the country and are thus subject to removal. However, this is further complicated. For instance, clandestine arrivals are mostly refugees who avail themselves to the authorities and thus regularize their status. Also, whether a person has or has no right to stay is often a matter of legal dispute, and subjects to removal might nevertheless be legally or practically non-removable, for example, because of lack of documents, unclear nationality and refusal of the country of their assumed nationality to re-admit them or on humanitarian grounds. In such cases, they are often de facto or regularly tolerated (IOM, 2011).

One of the main routes used by irregular Ethiopian emigrants is the Middle Eastern countries, of which Saudi Arabia is a major destination for regular emigrants. Saudi Arabia also hosts large numbers of unregistered irregular emigrants. However, the country recently has implemented policies to restrict irregular emigrant movement flows from various countries. For that regard, it constructs a barrier fence along the Saudi-Yemeni border, observation posts, patrols in search of irregular emigrants trying to cross the border, and mass deportations of irregular emigrants including Ethiopians (Abraham, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the countries that have been experiencing significant emigration flows. The World Bank Migration and Remittances Fact book (2011) estimated that Ethiopian's total out migration in 2010 alone was about 620,100, which makes up 0.7 per cent of the country's population. As the available literature indicates that the specific economic conditions are the

prime factors to migration decisions to emigrate from the home country and to return to it (Zelalem, 2011).

Migrants to the Middle East have no adequate education and hence they are more likely to be exposed to get employed in cheap labor force. This in turn led them to engage in different source of income so as to live and payback money they borrowed from their relatives or families for travel. During their stay in host countries, these emigrants are vulnerable to different types of abuses including sexual harassment, different forms of addictions, and unfair treatments (Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat, 2014). In addition, it seems easy to emigrants to drop their identity and adopt the host countries ways of life as they are relatively less educated and helpless to be against ill-practices that they did not experience in their home country (Zelalem, 2011). This raises the question that after emigrants return to their home, to what extent do ways of life and socio-economic practices they experienced in host countries could have an effect on their home country particularly their local dwelling.

Many studies had been conducted in Ethiopia that shows the issues of migration. A study by Naami (2014) investigated that the problems of migration and the socio-economic consequences of returnees from Saudi Arabia. Similarly, a study by IOM (2014) and Shinu (2003) on the economic impacts of return migration of highly-skilled labors show some of the problems of emigrant returnees. Gail (2015) examines the socio-cultural and economic implication of illegal migration returnees. The results show that as compared to well skilled workers, the wages for low-skilled workers is by far lower. This indicates that the most developed countries take the advantage of cheap workers from developing countries for the services such as restaurant meals, agricultural produce and construction. Another negative impact is on government expenditures. Since, undocumented workers generally do not pay income taxes but do use schools and other government services; they are seen as a drain on government spending. Contrarily, those emigrants' makes the developed countries economy larger, but the gains to natives seem to be extremely small. Moreover, Adamnesh (2006) studied the legal aspect of Ethiopian return migration. In addition, Belay (2011) examined the push and pull factors of rural-urban migration, which is more of local rather than international in its nature. These studies assessed only the illegal aspect of migration being confined to the rural-urban movement but they did not fully address the issues of illegal migration. Previous studies were also territorially to the returnees in

the urban area. Therefore, this study is designed to describe the socio-economic consequence of illegal emigration returns from Saudi Arabia in West Shoa zone. Since West Shoa zone is composed of both urban and rural woredas, conducting a study on such a zone would help to address the territorially neglected rural returnees and the corresponding urban areas.

Moreover, most of the previous studies focused on women emigrants. However, this study assessed the socio-economic consequences migration returnees and the reintegration process of migrants without gender consideration. Therefore this study, unlike the above-mentioned researches, explores the socio-economic consequences of migration returnees from Saudi-Arabia: the case of West Shoa Zone, Oromia National Regional state under the consideration of both genders and age groups. It examined whether the returnee emigrants problem resolved or not. It also highlighted the physical and psychological impact on the illegal emigrants. Attention is also given to the subject of the pull and push factors of illegal emigration.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

The researcher first the news about the decision of Saudi Arabian Authorities to deport forcefully illegal migrants working in Saudi Arabia via different Medias and social networking sites like Face book and Twitter in mid-November, 2013. After some time, a wave of Ethiopian returnee migrants started to come home. Social Medias illustrated the misery and abuses encountered by the emigrant women and men who were victims of the Saudi Arabian police and some Saudi youth. Some of them have gone through terrifying physical and psychological abuse (tortured, beaten, and starved). Others faced mental problems. The above mentioned problems initiated the researcher to conduct a research on returnees.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general Objective of the study is to describe the socio-economic consequences of illegal migration returnees from Saudi-Arabia. Specifically the objectives of the study are to:

- 1) Identify the pull and push factors of illegal migration.
- 2) Identify the actors involved in the illegal migration process.
- 3) Examine the socio- economic consequence of illegal migration under the returnee experience.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was designed to answer the following main questions.

1. What are the pulls and the push factors that motivate migrants emigrate illegally?
2. Who are the Actors involved in the illegal migration process?
3. What are the socio-economic consequences of illegal migration in the view of returnee experience?

1.6 Scope and Significance of the Study

The output of this research is expected to accrue immense benefits to diverse stakeholders both at personal or organizational level, academic/research sphere, as well as on practice/policy domains. Especially, by identifying the solutions for the socio-economic problems of the returnees in their areas context-specific and highlighting the problem of migrant returnee to experience socio-economic condition of returnees' migrants in West Shoa Zone, this thesis will be helpful address such problems. It may also increase awareness and contribute to the long term strategies that mitigate the problem of migration returnees. Moreover, the study is likely to provide valuable information to the public bodies and academicians about the socio-economic consequence of illegal migration in the study area.

Because of the time and cost constraints, the scope of this study is limited to migrant returnees from Saudi Arabian in West Shoa Zone from the year between 2013 and 2014 . In terms of the target population, the research included both rural and urban Woredas. The delimitation section of this study refers to triple aspects: the emigrant size, the geographic area and the targeted population. While an increasing number of emigrant returnees in the study subject the representatives of the population would be escalating up. So, due to the variation of the sample size misreporting baize would be expected.

The geographic boundary of the research was West Shoa Zone of Oromia National Regional state. In fact more returnees found in different zones and regions, owing to, the absence of better recording system, time, cost and returnees distribution problems, the researcher have to focus in the indicated study area. However, the delimitation was made not only due to the researcher's organizational but also because the disparity of their place of living the coverage error was likely.

The exclusion criteria also left out from the study population those emigrants whose settled in the study area during returnee period but shift their place at the time of the data collection. In addition, respondents those were not in the house/ place of interview during the data collection were not including in the study.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

In spite of the researcher's efforts to gather the necessary information as objective as possible, the analysis of this study was based on the opinion of respondents, while getting the consent of the respondents to fill the questionnaires and gave all the necessary data was a challenge. This may in turn limit the ability to make broader generalization from the study undergone. In addition, the study is cross-sectional in design, so, the possibility of recall biases resulting in under or over reporting and misreporting of events is likely.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of eight chapters. The first chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study and operational definitions of key terms. The second chapter presents the review of related literature. The third chapter deals with the research methods. The results and discussion parts of the study has been discussed in fourth, fifth, six and seventh chapters. Chapter four presents the demographic characteristics of the returnees. The fifth chapter discusses the pull and push factors of illegal migration. Chapter six deals with the actors involved in the process of illegal migration. While chapter seven discusses the socio-economic consequences of illegal migration, chapter eight covers the conclusion and recommendation part of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Related Literature

2.1. Introduction

The first chapter introduced the problem to be investigated in this study along with purpose and research questions. In order to put the study within the context of the existing literature, the subsequent section of this chapter present the review of both theoretical and empirical studies related to the socio-economic consequence of illegal emigrant returns from Saudi Arabia in the case of west Shoa zone of Oromia National regional state. The following sections and sub-sections describe briefly about the issues:

2.2 Migration: Conceptual Issues

According to IOM (2001), migration is the movement of a person or a group of persons from one geographical unit to another across an administrative or political border who wishes to settle definitively or temporally in place other than their place of origin. The literature on migration is witnessed that it is one of historical forces that shaped the world. It has always been a part of human behavior and also natural phenomena which is old as human history. Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon which in general involves the movement of people from one place to the other. Migration is a change of residence either permanently or temporarily. It can be defined in terms of spatial boundaries as internal and international (Beneberu, 2012)

Migration is certainly not a recent phenomenon. It has been part of the human history. People have migrated from one continent to others, from one country to another country, and inside the same country. If the migrant population continues to increase at the same pace as the last 20 years, the stock of international migrants worldwide by 2050 could be as high as 405 million (World Migration Report, 2010). At the same time, internal migrants account for 740 million migrants, bringing the total number of migrants to just under 1 billion worldwide today (UNDP, 2009). Cited (Melaku, 2014).

As migration is a global trend in the lives of people, different scholars developed theories that are interrelated. Ernest Raven stein is widely considered as the earliest migration theorist. He

used census data from England and Wales to develop his Laws of Migration and concludes that migration was governed by a push-pull process; that is, unfavorable conditions in one place (oppressive laws, heavy taxation, etc.) and favorable conditions in an external location. The primary causes of migration are better external economic opportunities (Melaku, 2014).

Based on these laws of migration, one can say that the common ground behind people's movement is unfavorable condition in the country of origin and attractive situations in the countries of destination. In studying migration, it is important to differentiate whether it is voluntary or forced (MelakuTakele, 2014).

2.3. Theoretical Framework

Global migrations trends 2010 indicated that the world total migrants estimated to be 214 million. As a share of the global population, the stock of international migrants seems to be relatively stable. Female migrants constitute almost half of the international migration stock, also seems to be relatively stable, though with significant variations at the regional level (RakkeeThimothy and S.K. Sasikumar, 2012).

Return migration is defined by Gmelch (1980) as 'movement of emigrants back to their homeland to resettle'. It must be distinguished from circular migration and re-emigration. Furthermore, most research on return migration has focused on North-South and North-North return; as it is a common assumption that South-North migration is more significant than mobility among the countries in the South. Still, South-South return migration is as important (Bastia, 2011).

World Bank (2011a) report pointed towards that more than 215 million people live outside their home countries in search of economic opportunities. Migrants make an effort goes beyond self-improvement and they also try to help their families at home through their remittance earnings (Kiiru, 2010). Likewise, most of migration of African has become a strategy for individuals and families, to resist social and economic crisis as well as reduce poverty, mainly in developing countries. Migrant workers' sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin, accounted for more than 2 percent of GDP in all developing countries in 2009 (World Bank, 2011b; cited in Bisrat Weldesilasle , 2014).

Studies have attempted to explain migration of various theories but these seem to be incomplete. Moreover, there is not a generally accepted theory that can explain international migration. The theories of international migration can be divided into two groups and they are classical migration theories that explain the commencement and consequences of international migration whereas the other group of theories explains the perpetuation of international migration.

Therefore, the process of return migration can be conceptualized under four main theoretical perspectives, namely, Neo-classical perspective, New Economic of Labor Migration Theory, Structural Approach and Transnational Approach.

2.3.1 The Neo- Classical Theory

According to the neo-classical theory of migration, migration of labor is due to the differences in the real wages between the countries and migration of labor brings equilibrium in the international labor market which wipes away the wage differences between the countries. The neo-classical theory explains both the macro and micro aspects of migration. Its macro theory of migration dates back to ancient period (Hicks, 1932). According to this theory, the unbalanced distribution of capital and labor at the macro level causes inequality in wages and living conditions and leads to migration. The migrants move towards the places where employment, wages and other economic conditions are more favorable to them giving high chances of ending the differences in wages and living conditions between places.

The neo-classical micro approach of migration (The Theory of the New Economics of Migration) considers not only the labor market but also the conditions of other markets such as the capital market or unemployment insurance market as reasons for migration. In addition, this theory also considers household strategy behind migration as the actual drive of migration is to change the source of income rather than maximize the income. This theory also emphasizes the importance of financial transfers of migration in the context of socio-economic changes. Moreover, this theory also helps to understand why individuals of a particular community are potential migrants. It also observes that poor people are less inclined to migration compared to the rich due to the high costs of travel (IOM, 2003).

2.3.2 The New Economics of Labor Migration Theory

According to the New Economics of Labor Migration, migrants go abroad for a specific period of time to receive higher income and accumulate savings. A return to the home country is the logical consequence of the successful achievement of all migration related goals and targets. With the words of, return migration is a calculated strategy and natural outcome of a successful experience abroad during which migrants met their goals; i.e., higher incomes and accumulation of savings, while naturally remitting part of their income to the household.

Remittances are part and parcel of a strategy aimed at diversifying the resources of the household with a view to better compensating for the risks, linked to the absence of an efficient insurance market in home countries. They also constitute one explanatory factor in the return decision, together with the attachment to the home country. A return to the home country is part of the migration strategy of a migrant's household, not of the migrant itself. If the liquidity of the household in the home country is guaranteed the expectations of the migrant's household are met and the return is organized. This temporary migration project definitely has an impact on the migrant's integration into the host society; his/her behavior towards human capital accumulation and his/her professional advancement in the destination country (Cassarino, 2004).

Shortcomings of both theories (the Neoclassical Approach and the New Economics of Labor Migration) include that the focus is only put on financial and economic factors, without explaining how remittances and accumulated human capital are used in home countries. Returnees are exclusively viewed as foreign-income bearers. Furthermore, these theories only explain which motives drive the intention to return, but they do not elaborate on how the return is organized and prepared. In addition it can be criticized, that the economic approaches do not touch the aspect to where, return and adapt their considerations accordingly (Cassarino, 2004). Another approach, influenced by neoclassical considerations, is Lees Push and Pull Model.

The push and pull model was formulated by Lee for explaining the unpredictable nature of migrants. According to him, the push-pull factors are the most important factor in migration. Here, the push factors are the negative factors in the place of origin while the pull factors are the positive ones in the destination place. In addition to this, he suggests that the decision to migrate

and the process of migration are influenced by factors associated with the area of origin, destination, intervening factors, personal factors and fluctuations in the economy (Lee, 1966).

2.3.3 The Structural Approach

In the 1970s and 1980s, sociologists, social geographers and anthropologists started to think about return migration. Their considerations were mainly triggered by considerable return flows of the so-called guest workers (Gastarbeiter). The structural approach focuses on situational and contextual factors in the origin countries to explain why some returnees appear as actors of change and innovation and others don't. According to the structural approach existing power relations, traditions and values in the home country have an even stronger impact on the reintegration and the innovation potential of returnees than the returnees' human and financial capital. Looking at different expectations and motivations of returnees:

- Return of failure pertains to those returnees who could not integrate in their host countries owing to the prejudices and stereotypes they encountered abroad. Their difficulties in taking an active part in the receiving societies or in adapting themselves to host societies were strong enough to motivate their return.
- Return of conservatism includes migrants who before emigrating had planned to return home with enough money to buy land with a view to liberating themselves from loathsome subjection to the landowners. Because of these aspirations and strategies, conservative returnees only tend to satisfy their personal needs, as well as those of their relatives. Conservative returnees do not aim at changing the social context they had left before migrating rather they help to preserve it.
- Return of retirement refers to retired migrants who decide to return to their home countries and to acquire a piece of land and a home where they will spend their old age.
- Return of innovation is no doubt the most dynamic category of returnees. It refers to actors who are prepared to make use of all the means and new skills they have acquired during their migratory experiences with a view to achieving their goals in their origin countries, which, according to them, offer greater opportunities to satisfy their expectations. Create notes that these returnees view themselves as innovators, for they

believe that the skills acquired abroad as well as their savings will have turned them into carriers of change (Cassarino 2004).

Nonetheless, these returnees are unlikely to be actors of change in their home countries because of the resilience of strong power relations and vested interests which prevent innovators from undertaking any initiatives that could jeopardize the established situation and the traditional power structure (Cassarino 2004).

2.3.4 The Transnational Approach

Representatives of the transnational approach see return migration as a part of the whole migration story and not as the final stop of the migration cycle. According to strong social and economic links to their home country these links are established by regular contact with members of the origin society, frequent visits of the home country and the sending of remittances to family members. The links are maintained and fostered during the stay abroad, to facilitate the re-integration process upon return. Return takes place once enough resources, whether financial or informational, have been gathered and when conditions at home are viewed as being favorable enough (Cassarino, 2004).

Interestingly, transnational does not only refer to sustaining strong links to family members and friends as well as to professional contacts, but also to the multifarious ways in which migrants feel linked to one another by their common ethnic origins and in group solidarity (Cassarino 2000).

In this context, Al-Ali and Koser (2002) argue that characteristic of transnational migrants is that they maintain economic, political and social networks that span several societies. What defines membership of these networks is a common country of origin or a shared origin. Common ethnicity, common origin and kinship linkages appear to be the main factors that lubricate transnational activities and define transnational identities. The transnational approach is similar to the social network approach in highlighting the importance of cross-border networks and links to prepare the process of return. But the two approaches differ with respect to the nature of networks and links.

2.4 Empirical Findings

2.4.1 Patterns of International Migration

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

Family reunification, contract labor and intra-regional and refugee movements characterized the major trends in international migration in the 1970s and 1980s (Whitwell, 2002). Many of the migrants are known to be either skilled professionals or asylum seekers.

However, the pattern has now become from less developed to the industrialized countries, while flows are also taking place between developing countries. Besides, more countries are senders or receivers of international migration than in the past. This may be attributed to the improvements in international communication resulting from globalization (Adamnesh, 2006). Thus, the level of international migration has grown being a significant part of social change globally.

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

International migration involves a wider diversity of ethnic and cultural groups than ever before. Considerably more women are migrating today on their own or as heads of households; the number of people living and working abroad with irregular status continues to rise; and there has been a significant growth in temporary and circular migration. In 2010, the number of international migrants in Africa was estimated to be 19 million, representing less than 9% of the total global migrant stock (IOM, 2010).

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

2.4.2 Causes of Migration

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

Accessibility of organized networks on the other hand also has a significant impact on the choice of destination and return. Networks are important in economic life because they are sources for the acquisition of scarce means of livelihood, such as capital and information (Plaza and Henry, 2006). Migrants have to make a decision on their destination after having sufficient information about documentation and visas or how to travel without them. Moreover, they earn information how they are enabling to employ fast. In this regard, the already settled ones have been very useful sources of information and can provide them with practical help including accommodation. Advising on employment is one of the most important advantages of networking supply. Pioneer migrants usually arrange the conditions with the employer for their family and friends to come to the same place. This will result in spatial concentration of certain nationalities in a particular place referred as employment niches (Plaza and Henry, 2006). Obviously, for the population movement around the continents, social Medias like telephone and email play a significant role. These networks become widened facilitating migration all the more.

Labor brokers also play a significant role for the growth (expanding) of illegal migration. Brokers are those on whom migrants who cannot take advantage of family contacts or migrant networks rely for jobs. Moreover, mostly they arrange transport and accommodation and take care of the problems of passports, visas and work permits for the migrants. They operate both in sending and receiving countries and make their money at both ends. Conversely, migrants may enter countries illegally using the help of smugglers. According to Stalker (2008), smugglers act

as extra-legal travel agents hiding people in trucks for example, supplying false passports, bribing immigration officials etc. This is a dangerous, but usually very profitable, business.

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

Most of the migrants of Ethiopian to Saudi Arabia take one of the indicated mines of migration system. The basic reasons behind that is as the part of other African countries, it is experiencing village to town, town to city, country to country or continent to continent migration in responses to the “pull of opportunity” and the “push of poverty” factors (Adepoju, 2004 as cited in Meskerem , 2011). The Push factors such as insecurity from conflict, but also the simple expectation to improve their daily lives, particularly to find employment as the main source of income and well-being are the great derogatory reasons for Ethiopian migrants who displaced into Middle East countries (Jureidini R, 2010).

Actually the causes behind different types of migration whether they are internal or external are found to be, diverse, complex and interconnected in time and space. Economic and political instability has been mentioned as the main reason in different literatures. However the social and cultural aspects play significant role in the process of Ethiopians movement to different parts of the world (Hanna , 2014).

2.4.3 Impacts of Migration

The impact of migration has two dimensions such as in the side of hosting and home country.

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

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

Emigration can also cost poor countries some of their most valuable people; brain drain. The thousands of dollars spent to educate a doctor or an engineer will be lost as they take their skills abroad. On the other hand, the main advantage of emigration for the sending countries is that emigrants send much of their earnings home in the form of remittances and providing much needed foreign exchange (Adamnesh, 2006). Therefore, migration has positive and negative impacts to the migrants, the family left behind, and the country in general. The common impacts are the followings.

Economic impacts

The economic assessment of migration involves both the redistribution of labor and the search of opportunity. For instance Adam Smith, father of economics, viewed that labor migration is due to the imbalance in the labor market at different locations (Lebhart, 2005). However, the oldest theoretical approach for explaining the phenomenon of labor migration is based on Ravenstein's laws of migration in which he highlighted the concept of 'search of opportunity' as the main motive for migration (Ravenstein, 1889).

Though, it is known that international migration of children and family member can have both positive and negative effects on non migrants children in the home country. The positive effect is the possibility that the remittances sent from abroad will relax the household budget constraints and result in an increase in child schooling, child health, and corresponding decrease in child labor (Francisca, 2011).

Moreover, as Ratha study estimate, emigrants from developing country sent over \$315billion to their origin country. That is three times the size of official development assistance. The true size of remittance including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channel is great, the formal channel encompass such interdisciplinary like Western Union, Commercial Bank and other similar institutions. The informal channel refers to such network as the Hawala system

explains in the Middle East. The informal channels are generally much cheaper than the formal channels and are not more capable of delivering money quickly to rural and remote areas is likely to be even higher. Developing country balance payment through remittance as well as development growth through technology transfers and migrant aid support is paramount important (Ratha, 2014).

Social Impacts

There was a large variation among migrants from those who hardly had any social contacts to others, who had a large network of kin and connections, otherwise, there were returnees who had good social relations, but only with particular social groups, such as their family or selective groups of friends, in many cases other returnee migrants had not (Mansureh et al, 2013).

The interaction between the return migrants and other people in the community were relatively complicated. Returnee's migrant relations can be categorized under horizontal and vertical networks. Horizontal networks include family relations and kinship which include interaction between the returnees and their family, the returnees and their family members. Moreover, other social relations such as friendship, neighbor and contact were also categorized under horizontal relations. The horizontal relation consisted of relation between the returnee migrant and the social and local authorities (Mansureh et al, 2013).

Cultural impacts

The returnee migrant behavior contributes positively to the community of origin country such as their politeness, solidarity, cheerfulness and their warm care. Additionally they bring new language; their positive issues had a direct effect on customs and lifestyle of community with large number of returnees (Mansureh, et, al, 2013).

Migration involves the loss of familiar language, dialect, attitudes, values, social structure and support network. Migrating people come from diverse cultural backgrounds, with already formed cultural identity. Cultural identity interacts not only with people of the majority culture but also with migrants of both similar and disparate cultures (World Psychiatry, 2014, accessed 18 Feb, 2016).

Health Related impacts

One aspect of migration that is attracting renewed attentions is the impact that it has on public health. Migrants may be subjected to multiple discrimination, violence, and exploitation, all of which often directly affect the migrants' physical and mental health. Migrants may have health problems that are not well known or understood in their new countries or residences. Legal and illegal socio-economic barriers impede access to health services (IOM, 2013).

Impact of return migration on home societies

The impact of return migration on communities of origin and larger development processes is increasingly gaining attention. Policy makers have focused mainly on the transfer of human capital upon return, and although the potential of financial investments.

In general, due to all the indicated factors the majority of illegal migrants especially women and youngsters suffer from different types of inhuman abuses and exploitations in the direction of hosting countries. For instance sexual, reproductive, and mental health problems depict the vulnerability of Ethiopian migrant women returnees. As a result of such problems, the returnees can be hindered from both individual development and reintegration in their communities. Furthermore, sex work, crime and addiction for drugs may be chosen as a means of sustaining their living (IMO, 2004).

2.4.4 Return Migration

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

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

In fact, most of the women domestic worker returnees from Middle East face great difficulties when they coming back to their dwell countries. Most importantly, financial impediment, lack of entrepreneurship skills, problems related to employment opportunities, lack of support to engage in a viable business, psychiatric problems arising from migration experiences and so forth are worth noting. The consequences of these difficulties can be seen in the life situations of the unsuccessful returnee women when they descend into economic vulnerability. Some women may even return home before finishing their contracts of employment due to mental health problems. This complicates paying back their debts. For them, being indebted may be understood as failure in their work migration (Hanna Gebrekristos, 2014). Even the problem seems huge for women, none few men returnees also face equivalent problem.

In most cases women returnees encounter more problems of reintegration than men, owing to socio-cultural factors. Thus, women's decision for remigration may result from poorly coordinated reintegration schemes, which do not encompass social and economic reintegration on sustainable basis (Mesfin Dessie, 2011).

2.4.5 Motives for Return

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

immigrant minority (Bovenekerck, 1974). For these returnees, the question of success or failure is totally irrelevant.

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

Migrants look into conditions in the home country in order to decide to return. These may, among other things, include:

- Employment opportunities and the strength of the currency.
- Adjustment or integration with the society (old neighborhoods),
- Children educational background in the native language, and
- Government response in their country of origin (Seferagic, 1977 as cited in Adamnesh, 2006)

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

2.4.6 Reintegration of Returnees

After the process of return, the returnees begin the process of reintegration. There are numerous factors that impact the ability of return migrants to reintegrate, including both structural factors and individual factors. Structural factors include the policies of the government of the country of return toward returnees, the receptiveness of the local government, the attitude of the local

community toward returnees, and the number of people returning simultaneously (Rogge, 1994). Although the government may have an official welcoming policy toward returnees, the implementation of reintegration assistance on the ground may be different (Stefansson, 2004) which may lead to feelings of resentment from returnees.

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

2.5. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework, exhibited in figure 2.1 below, presents the relationship between various variables in three frames. The first frame, social consequence of illegal migration, represents three elements: (i) health related problems, (ii) psychological and physical problems and (iii) cultural related problem. The second frame interlinks the social and economic consequences of migration process which includes the actors involved in the migration process. The third frame represents the economic consequence of illegal migrant returnees which include three major elements namely infrastructural, unemployment and financial problems. All those factors triggered the migration process. The pull and push factors are the intermediate factors which interlink both the social and economic consequence of the illegal migration.

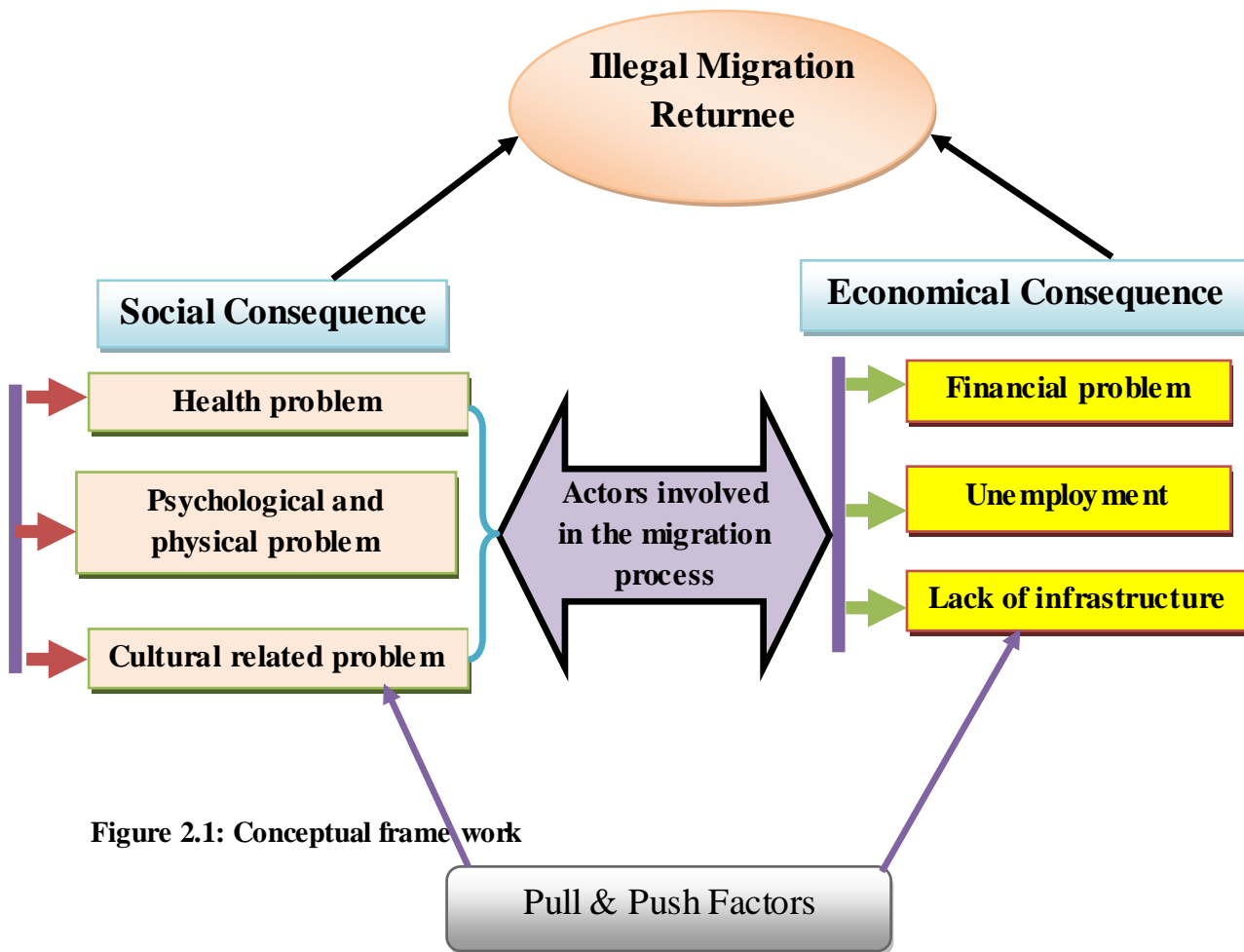


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Introduction

This chapter reports the research method which is a systematic way to accomplish the research objectives or to solve the research problems. The chapter is structured as follows: the first section explains about description of the study area, the second section elaborate about the research design, the third section represents about sampling design, the fourth section of this chapter is about research data collection tools and instrument and the final section is about method of data analysis.

3.2. Description of the Study Area

West Shoa Zone is one of the Zones in Oromia region which is found between 80 17' North to 90 60' North latitude and 370 17' East to 380 45' East longitude. It is located in the central part of the regional state though some part of its areas inclined to the western part. The zone is adjacent to Amhara Region in the north, East Wollega and HoroGuduru in the West and North West, Jimma zone in South West, South West Shoa zone in South East and North Shoa zone in the North East. The zone is 170kms long from North to South and 183kms wide from East to (West Shoa zone finance and economic development office, 2015), and it covered an area of 14,114.89kms which is 4.15% of the total area of Oromia region state Since most of the zones topography is a leveled , it is suitable for crop production and livestock development (West Shoa Agricultural Office 2015).

The zone is divided into 18 districts and 1 urban local administration. In these administrations there are 529 rural and 39 urban Kebeles where different nations and nationalities live together. Afan Oromo and Amharic are the widely spoken languages. Ambo is the capital town of the zone (West Shoa Economic and Development office, 2015). West Shoa zone generally lies with the altitude range between 1000 and 3500 meters above sea level. But the largest area of zone lies between 2000 and 2500 meters above sea level. The areas which lay between 1500 and 2000 meters above sea level are found on the vast part of BakoTibe, south west part of Dano, part of

Guder river of Midaqaney, part of Gindebaret, AdeaBerga and Ambo district (West Shoa Agricultural Office, 2015). West Shoa zone has three drainage basins, many big rivers and high potential of ground water. The three drainage basins are Abay, Gibe and Awash. Abay River basin occupies 12235km surface area of the zonal drainage sign. Most part of the West Shoa Zone districts belongs to Tropical, Subtropical and Cool Agro climates (West Shoa Agricultural Office 2015).

According to the 2014 population projection estimate, West Shoa zone has a total population of 2,315,782.46 from this 2,038,894.23 (88.04) reside in the rural areas while the rest 276,888.23 (11.95) are urban dwellers (West Shoa Economic and Development office, 2015). Agriculture is the main stay of the population and hence it provides almost the largest shares livelihood of the population.

Agro-Ecological Climate: Natural regions characterized by a fairly homogeneous climatic, hypsography, (altitude and relief). It is delineated in terms of major climatic variables and plant growing period, which is suitable for a certain ranges of crops and cultivators. It pools together ecological parameters significant to agriculture visa vise climate as relates to agriculture (growing periods), soils physiographic (altitude and relief) and land degradation and environment conservation. Based on the general characteristics of traditional ecology the west Shoa zone consists of three major weather conditions. They are:

- High land (27%)
- Mid high land (56%) and
- Low land (17%).

In addition, small portion of the zonal area have agro- climate. Tropical agro climatic do found in the Guder, Muger and Abaye River Valley of southern Gindeberat, northern part of MidaQanye, Ambo, Metarobi, Ada'a Bergaa; and in Gibe river valley of southern district accounts 17% of the district agro climate. high land climate in Dire Enchine, Jaldu, Midakenye, Nono, Central part of Ambo, Meta Robi, Dandi, Gindaberate and Adaberga district. District of Dire Incine, Jeldu, Adaa Berga, Meta Robii, Western Dendi, Southern Ambo, central Caliya and Gendaberete, do share highland Agro-climate.

The population dynamics of a given settlement area is the result of fertility, mortality and migration. Those demographic processes are complex phenomenon affected by social, cultural, economic, political and psychological factors.

Currently (2014) west Shoa zone has a total population of 2,315,782.46 from this 2,038,894.23 (88.04) resides in the rural areas while the rest 276,888.23 (11.95) are urban dwellers. It has crude population density of 161.3 persons/km² while the agricultural density of the district is 121 persons/km². Total average family size for the zone is 4.43 with 4.9 for urban and rural areas respectively.

Agriculture is the main sources of income for the population of the zone as it provides almost the largest shares livelihood of the population. However, it is characterized by

- ❖ Lack of access to modern technology,
- ❖ Lack market, low productivity
- ❖ Dependency on rainfall and lack of irrigation practice, etc. As a result the sector is remained subsistence in its nature.

Despite of this fact, the zone is potentially rich for circular farming practice. The agro-climatic condition of (dominates by subtropical) does suitable for production of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds. It is very ideal for root crops such as Enset. The zone is relatively free from meager and erratic rainfall distribution as compared with other zones of Oromia that have great impact on rain fed agriculture. Mixed farming is a common practice prevailing in the zone. As a result, the livelihood of the rural people is dependent on both crop farming and livestock rearing. In addition to this, the people who access to the lakes such as Lake Dendi and large rivers are practicing fishery.

Based on the general view the current land use pattern hectare of the zonal land 1,350,686.94 hectare is under 819,597.64 hectare cultivation and 168,215.72 hectare Grazing, 173,493.47 hectare forest land and 189,380.12 hectare are for others. This land use pattern varies from year to year in the case of farming activity and the number of population will increase.

West Shoa has favorable weather condition and soil types for seasonal and perennial crops. Among the major crop types proved in the zone are maize, wheat, teff, barley and sorghum from cereal, and horse beans, chickpeas, and field peas from pulse; in addition to those crops the zone dose also rich in root crops also rich in root crops production.

Information obtained from District Agricultural Development office show that west Shoa zone is not yet producing crops to its full capacity. Although the zone productivity has been improved, in the past few years, through provision of agricultural impute to the farmers, researcher conducted on plots show that the productivity is still less as compared to the potential (west shoa economic and Development office, 2015).

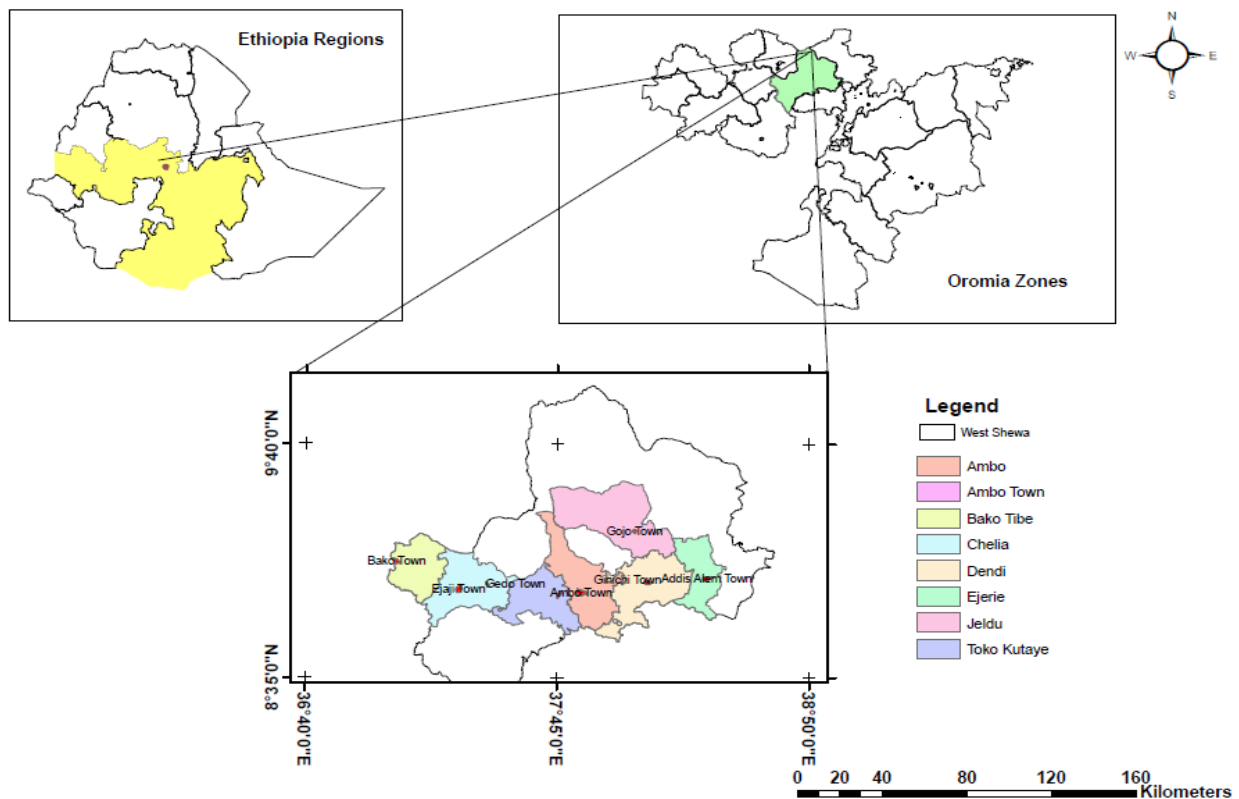


Figure 3.1: Location of the study area

3.2 Research Design

In order to describe the socio-economic consequences of illegal migration returnees from Saudi Arabia in West Shoa Zone, case study and experimental or longitudinal designs are not suitable but cross-sectional design is capable to do so. And also the duration of data collection and other activities take place within a limited time.

Research strategies help researchers to provide data that can answer the research questions or achieve the research objectives. There are many types of research strategies, depending on the types of data that the researcher want to collect and analyze, such as experiment, survey, case study, action research and grounded theory. This study employed survey strategy because the data collected from such kinds of strategy can be used to suggest a possible explanation about the questions raised.

There are three common approaches to conduct a research project in social sciences: quantitative, qualitative and mixed research approaches. Quantitative method is an objective and systematic process in which pieces of numerical data are used to obtain information about the world and which are analyzed by using statistical methods. In other direction, qualitative research designs are an integrated system of expression about the quantitative studies. The two together are called mixed approach (Creswell, 2009). In order to achieve the objectives of this study and thereby to give answer for its problems, mixed research approach was used by the researcher. This study used both quantitative and qualitative research designs. There are compelling reasons why the researcher opted to use mixed methods. The adoption of positivist paradigm entails that measurement remains an essential element since its basic assumption is social phenomenon can be measured. This quantitative method was supplemented by a qualitative method to complement/validate information gathered from the quantitative survey, to gain deeper insights on the issue, to significantly strengthen the analyses and thus enhance confidence in the conclusions (ibid.).

3.3. Samples and Sampling Procedures

The target populations of this study were the illegal migrants returnee from Saudi Arabia in seven districts and one town administration of West Shoa Zone. The sampling frame of this

study was list of Saudi Arabia illegal emigrant returnees who lived in the study areas. The list was taken from the labor and social affairs offices found in the seven districts and one town administration. The study units were illegal emigrant returnees from Saudi Arabia who lived in the study areas and those fulfill the selection criteria which allocated in the scope of the study. To reach at samples, a combination of purposive and snow-ball sampling techniques were used. First, the studies Woredas were selected on purpose considering the number of returnees and after selecting sample districts, individual returnees were contacted using snow-ball sampling technique.

Snowball sampling (also called network, chain referral, or reputation sampling) is a method for identifying and sampling the cases in a network. It begins with one or a few people or cases and spreads out on the basis of links to the initial cases. Snowball sampling is used “in those rare cases when the population of interest cannot be identified other than by someone who knows that a certain person has the necessary experience or characteristics to be included” (Mac Nealy, 1999). Snowball sampling also includes relying on previously identified group members to identify others who may share the same characteristics as the group already in place (Henry, 1990).

Although this method would hardly lead to representative samples, there are times when it may be the best method available. Snowball sampling is especially useful when the researchers trying to reach populations that are inaccessible or hard to find. For instance, if we are studying the homeless, we are not likely to be able to find good lists of homeless people within a specific geographical area. However, if we got to that area and identify one or two, you may find that they know very well who the other homeless people in their vicinity are and how you can find them (Henry, 1990).

From the recorder of social and labor affairs office, of the sample districts, a total of 315 returnees were registered. From these 315 returnees, 159 (143 female and 16 males) were selected as a sample of the study using snow-ball sampling technique.

The researcher prefer to use snowball sampling considering the nature of the subject of the study, which happen to study socio-economic consequences of illegal migration returnees from Saudi Arabia. As table 3.1 shows 315 illegal migrant returnees are registered in eight Woreda's. Out

of them the researcher took around half (159) of the population. The sample size determination was done by the concept of right tomb rule. According to this rule, if there is a single variable in a study and the user want to see the variability of this variable he/she should inquire from 15 to 20 respondents. So, in the case of this study the researcher rise around eight main variables as shown in the conceptual framework. Therefore, the expected amount of maximum sample could be 160 (8x20). However, due to one response error the study carries 159 samples.

Table 3.1 Returnees total population and samples of returnees

Number	Woredas	Population			Sample size		Total
		female	male	Total	Male	Female	
1	Bako	58	34	92	12	22	34
2	Jaldu	43	-	43	-	16	16
3	Illu Galan	37	2	39	2	18	20
4	Chaliya	39	-	39	-	19	19
5	Ambo	34	1	35	1	21	22
6	Toke	27	-	27	-	15	15
	kutaye						
7	Ejere	21	-	21	-	15	15
8	Dendi	18	1	19	1	17	18
Total		277	38	315	16		159

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

After the sample size determined, the next job was selected the sample. So, this study using the system of snow-ball sampling selection system selected the indicated respondents. For to do so, first the researcher begins the data collection process by the helps of experts who came from the Woredas Social and Lobar Affair's and woredas microenterprise. They guide helped to get the first returnee (Abebech Lema) then she guide for the second returnee (Chaltu Wedajo). In similar manor by linking one respondent to the other the researcher took sample for the study.

Purposive sampling is an acceptable kind of sampling for special situations. It uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases or it selects cases with a specific purpose in mind. Purposive sampling is used most often when a difficult-to-reach population needs to be measured.

Purposive non-probability sample is also known as judgment or judgmental (Bobbie, 1990), Jones 766). It is referred to as purposeful by (MacNealy, 1999). Gary Henry breaks purposive down into three different methods: Most similar/dissimilar cases, typical cases, and critical cases. No matter the naming convention used, all authors agree on the definition of this non-probability sampling method.

Purposive sampling is selecting a sample “on the basis of your own knowledge of the Population, its elements, and the nature of your research aims” (Bobbie, 1990). The Population is “non-randomly selected based on a particular characteristic” (Frey, et al.2000). The individual characteristics are selected to answer necessary questions about a “Certain matter or product” (MacNealy, 1999). The researcher is then able to select Participants based on internal knowledge of said characteristic. This method is useful if a researcher wants to study “a small subset of a larger population in which many members of the subset are easily identified but the enumeration of all is nearly impossible” (Bobbie, 1990). Pilot studies are well suited to this type of non-probability sampling method. In addition three focus group discussions of eight members comprising, community members, government representatives, members of micro enterprise, emigrant family members, model youth members, religious leaders, nongovernmental organizations representative, police members and social affairs, representatives were conducted.

For the interview, purpose sampling technique was employed, 16 informants from social and labor affair offices and different offices such as head of the office, lawyer, youth and sport manager, police representative, micro finance head, woreda education head, vice municipality representative and representative of the small and microenterprises and 9 interviews of respondents were selected purposively.

3.4. Data Collection Tools

Two types of data source were used in this research: primary and secondary. Primary data were collected using questionnaire survey, interviews and group focus discussion. The secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished document like journal, book, magazine, articles, website, research finding, policy document, manual and other relevant materials.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The researcher prepared and distributed a structured questionnaire to obtain the required quantitative data from the selected sample of returnees. The questionnaire was designed in Afan Oromo. Then it was translated to English. The development of the questionnaires involved the following steps: compiling a list of topics to be canvassed in the survey; discussing these topics with pertinent stakeholders such as the officials of social and labor affairs; and preparing a first and revised draft of the structured questions and the response formats, (Fink,1995).

For the data collection process, professional data collectors, expertise and officials, who have worked in the social and labor affairs office and small and micro enterprises agency, were chosen for each Woreda. Before the data collection procedures began, the researcher gave training for the enumerators.

The need to maximize the validity of results remained an important facet of the study design. Revising the instruments using experts' suggestions, applying blending (quantitative and qualitative) approach, triangulation, piloting and boosting questionnaire response rates were some of the means employed to assess and increase the validity of results.

3.4.2. Key Informant Interview

Qualitative data were collected using key informants. Both the interviews and FGDs were tape recorded. The Key informant was designed to gather data and insight directly from knowledgeable people for the information which cannot be obtained with other methods like questionnaire and FGD. For the interviews, the researcher selected 16 officials from West Shoa Zone concerned departments such as social and labor affair offices, offices from small and micro enterprise agency, technical and vocational training and education office, and police department office and also he selected 9 interviews of respondents purposively. This is because these officials were engaged in coordinating, organizing and following up the migration returnees. They were also involved in supporting and providing financial resources, give training and vocational support to start businesses.

3.4.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD were also conducted with selected local community elders and returnees' family members.. Totally there were three FGDs of eight discussants. The analysis is based on the transcripts of taped interviews in Afan Oromo and converting into English. Moreover, extensive field notes and field reports were prepared by the researcher and supportive co-workers. In general all those processes last for one month (four weeks).

3.5. Method of Data Analysis

After data were collected, data processing was carried out. The raw data was converted into suitable form for analysis and interpretation. This was achieved through sequences of activities including editing, coding, entry, and tabulation. The objectives were to check the completeness, internal consistency and appropriateness of the answers to each of the questions.

Descriptive statistics such as percentage, frequency and so forth were used as a method of data analysis. This method of data analysis is important to analysis the socio-economic portions of the studies in terms of age, educational background, work experience etc. of the respondents.

Qualitative data was analyzed based on the transcripts of taped interviews, from Afan Oromo to English, classified and interpreted in a narrative form.

3.6. Field Work Experiences

The researcher selected West Shoa Zone purposively. The researcher went to Oromia National Regional state and West Shoa Zone social and labor affairs office to get support letter to collect data. Data were collected from, February 01-30/2016. Primarily, the researcher took a formal letter from Center for African and Oriental Studies. Then, permission was obtained from Oromia region Social and Labor Affairs Bureau. The researcher discussed on how he collected the data and other input information within their bureaus. Data collection was carried out after receiving ethical clearance letters from the Woreda Social and Labor affairs Office.

Despite political instability during data collection period, participants were encouraged to speak freely about the topics but not compelled to respond. However, the case is not as easy as anyone thinking. The majority of the respondents fear to give a response for the questions raised at the first time. Transportation problem was also a serious obstacle to finalize the work during the allocated time. Some of the interviewees were not voluntary to avail themselves during appointment time. The other great problem was the instability of migrants; i.e., they traveled from place to place. So, the enumerators should travel here and there once again to get them.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1 General Background

As the demographic result indicated under the table below, table 4.1, shows that Oromo migrants took a superior position followed Amhara and Gurage. About 98 (61.6%) of the Oromo returnee migrants are female 12 (7.5%) are male. Amahara female 39 (24.5%) and 4(2.5%) male. In the Zone, only 6(3.8%) female Gurage migrants investigated in the sample. For more information see the table below (*Table 4.1*).

4.2. Gender, Ethnicity and Religion Characteristics

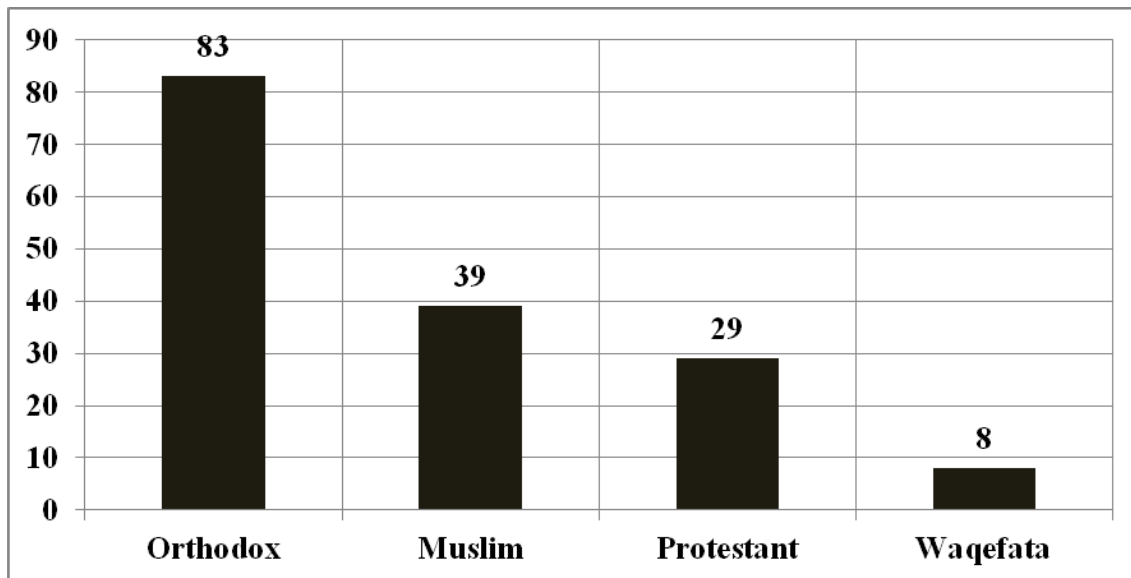
Table 4.1 : Illegal migrant returnees by Ethnic and Sex

Ethnicity		Frequency	Percentage
Oromo	Male	12	7.5
	Female	98	61.6
Amhara	Male	4	2.5
	Female	39	24.5
Gurage	Male	0	0.0
	Female	6	3.8
Total		159	100.0

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Equivalently the IMO (2010) report supports this fact. According to the report, international migration involves a wider diversity of ethnic and cultural groups than ever before. Considerably, more women are migrating today on their own or as heads of households than ever before. The number of people living and working abroad with irregular status continues to rise; and there has been a significant growth in temporary and circular migration. The table below also shows the detail (See Table 4.1).

Based on the finding of the study, demography of returnees' religion background is specified. Accordingly, the majority of the returnees, i.e. 83 (52.0%), are Orthodox Christian followers. Muslims took the next largest, i.e., 39 (25.0%), protestant 29(18. %), whereas the remaining while few, i.e. 8 (5.0). Figure 4.1 below shows the distribution of respondents by religion.

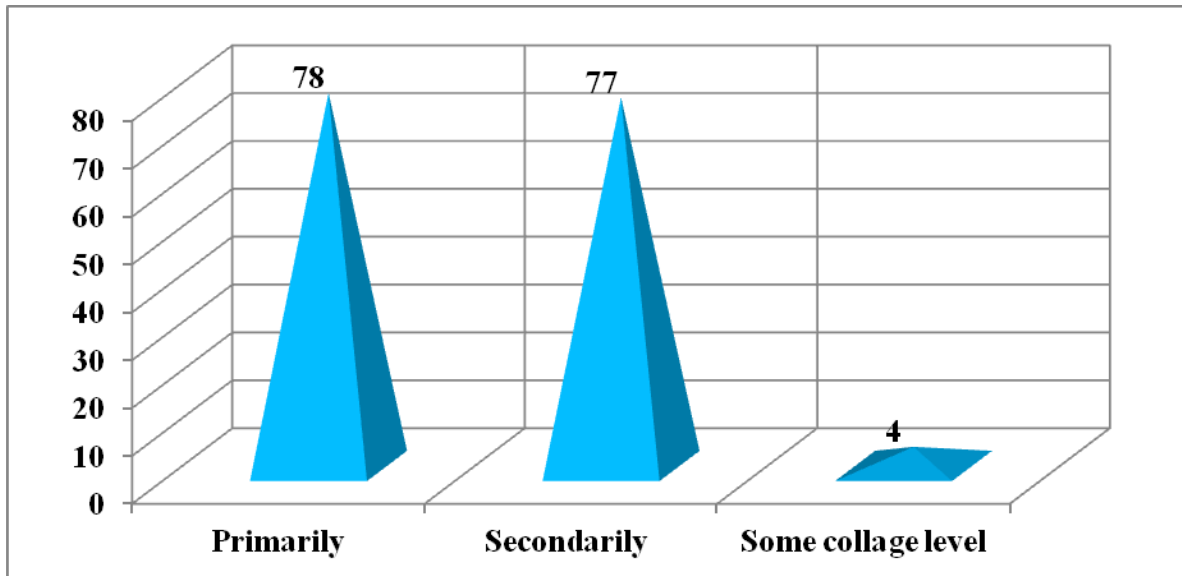


Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Figure 4.1: Religions of the study participants

4.3. Educational level

Figure 4.2 below shows the distribution of respondents by the level of education. As can be seen, on the figure, all migrants are literate. About 78 (49.0%) of the respondents attend primary education, 77 (48.4%) attend secondary education and the remaining 4 (3.0%) attend some college level education.



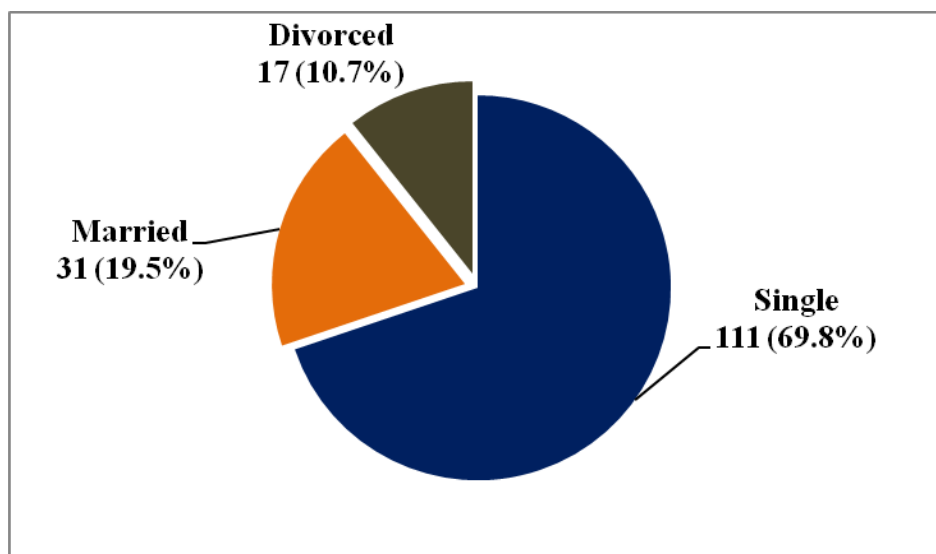
Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of respondents by level of education

As Figure 4.2 shows, many of migrants' educational level found to be primarily and secondary school. This indicates as they were not successful in joining the higher education including college and university level. Consequently, they became jobless which in turn pushed them to look for job outside of their home country. This implies that in order to address the problem of the migration, the government and other concerned bodies should pay attention to educational system, particularly on the primary and secondary level students.

4.3. Age and marital status of respondents

Regarding marital status of the respondents, about 111 (69.8%) of the returnees are single, 31 (19.5%) are married, and the remaining that accounts about 17 (10.7%) are divorced (see Fig 4.3). While figure 4.3 indicates the majority of migrant returnees' are single, table 4.2 indicates many of returnees' age category is from 23 to 28. This implies that social problems like marriage condition of migrant become the main factors. More likely, if they were married, they would have not migrated. This implies that the majority of returnees were who unable to get their own life partners (husband and wife) and job opportunity for their livelihood.



Source: The researcher's own survey, February 01-30/2016.

Figure 4.3: Marital status of the returnee migrants

In relation to their age, the majority of the respondents were below the age of 30. This implies as the majority of the migrants are found to be in the ranges of productive age. As shown on table 4.2, 71 (44.7%) of the respondents age laid between 23 and 28 years old. Likewise, 41 (25.8%) of the respondents were between 17-22 years. It is only 7 (4.0%) of female respondents were aged ranges between 41 and 46 (see Table 4.2). From this we can conclude that the majority of the migrants were youngsters who occupy the most productive segment of the population. Adamnesh, (2006) and IOM (2014) findings also support this result. These studies conclude that migration has a great tendency to cost poor countries as young people are emigrating to other countries.

Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by age category

Age category	Male	Female	Total	%
17-22	6	35	41	25.8
23-28	3	68	71	44.7
29-34	4	21	25	15.7
35-40	3	12	15	9.4
41-46	-	7	7	4.4
Total	16	143	159	100

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

4.4. Frequency of travel

The other question that the researcher raised was how many times that respondents traveled to Saudi Arabia. As shown in Table 4.3 below the majority of the respondents traveled only once. But, 12.1% of emigrants moved more than one time. In addition, the Table 4.3 below shows that Bako's participants, i.e., 31 (19.5%) of them traveled one time followed by Ambo emigrants 19 (11.9%). In other way Bako and Iluu Galan respondents, i.e., 4 (2.5%) traveled more than one time whereas Challia's respondents didn't travel more than once. Even if the situation is dangerous and illegal, most respondents traveled more than once. And also the government may not have welcoming policy to returnees which may lead to the feelings of resentment on the part of returnees (Stefansson, 2004; Rogge, 1994).

Table 4.3: Number of trips respondents made to Saudi Arabia by districts

Districts	Frequency Once time trip	Percentage	Frequency Twice time trip	Percentage
Ambo	19	11.9	3	1.9
Bako	31	19.5	4	2.9
Challia	15	9.4	-	0.0
Dendi	15	9.4	2	1.3
Ejere	13	8.1	2	1.3
Iluu Galan	16	10.1	4	2.5
Toke kutaye	14	8.8	1	0.7
Jaldu	17	10.7	3	1.9
Total	140	87.9	19	12.1

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

4.1. Summary

The unit contains the demographic profile of the respondents. The demographic result indicated that ethnically Oromo migrants took a superior position followed by Amhara and Gurage. Religiously, the majority of the migrants and returnees, i.e. 83 (52.0%), are Orthodox Christian followers and Muslims took the next largest. The respondents educational status was About 78 (49.0%) of them attended their primarily education and where as 77 (48.4%) respondents were attended secondary education and the remaining 4 (3.0%) attended some college level education. Regarding to the marital status of the respondents, about 111 (69.8%) of the returnees were single, 31 (19.5%) were married, and the remaining that accounts about 17 (10.7%) were divorced. When it comes to their age, the majority of the migrants were youngsters who occupy the most productive segment of the population. With regards to the frequency of their travel the majority of the respondents traveled only once.

CHAPTER FIVE

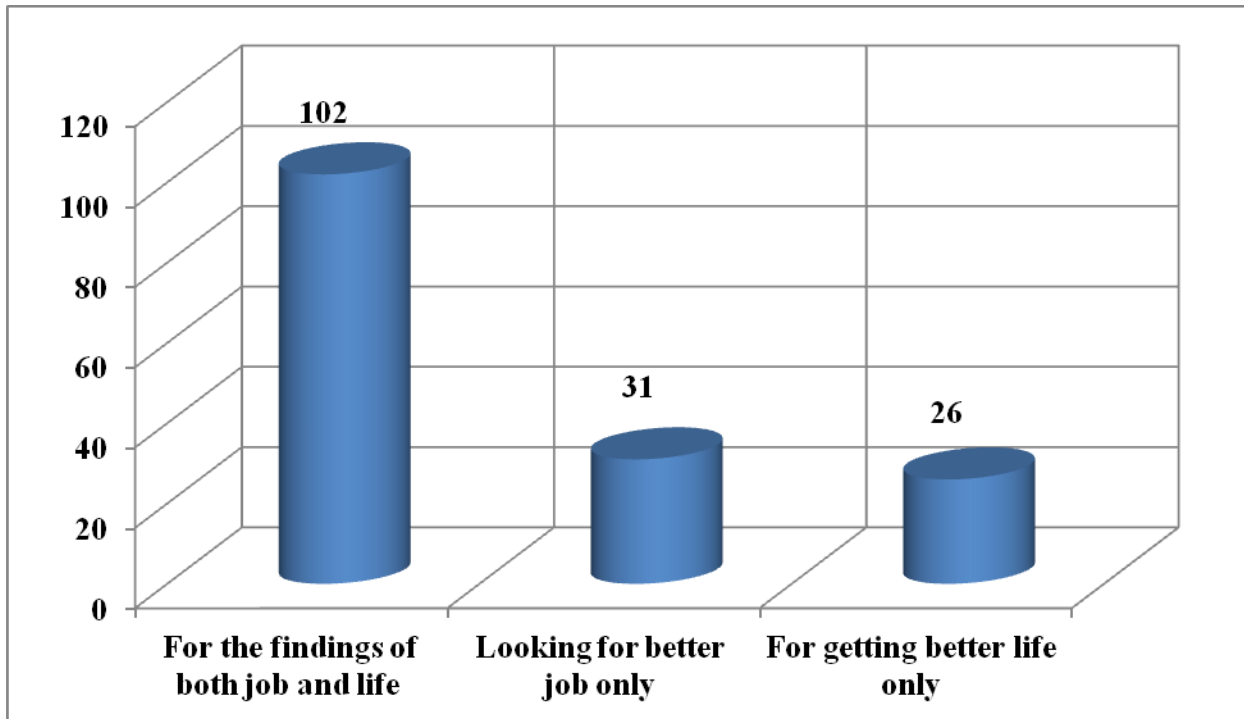
PUSH AND PULL FACTORS OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION

5.1 Introduction

Both push and pull factors have contributed significantly for current pace of illegal migration. While Push factors such as poverty, unemployment, underemployment, peer and family pressure are mentioned from the very outset, better job opportunity, and expectation of better life are among the pull factors. In the period between the last quarter of 2013 and 1st quarter of 2014, around 160,000 to 170,000 migrants returned from the Saudi Arabia (IOM, 2014). They were expelled by the authorities since they were living illegally without having the required work and residence permits. Many of these undocumented migrants were attacked, mistreated, harassed and raped before they were expelled for Saudi Arabia. Media reports indicated that the police hardly intervened to protect them and on the contrary, they arrested and took them to deportation camps where they were assembled before their flight back to Ethiopia. Many have suffered from such tragic episodes and have been traumatized.

5.2 Economic reasons

The push factors such as looking for of job or better job opportunities and to get a comfortable life were the dominant reasons for migration. Mostly, peoples living in the developing countries are migrated to the developed once for various reasons. Accordingly the majority of the respondents, i.e. 102 (64.15%) migrated for finding of job and life. The other 31 (19.85%) migrated for looking a better job only. Similarly, few respondents, i.e., 26 (16.0%) migrated to get a better life opportunity. The figure below shows the reasons for migration (Fig.5.1).



Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Figure 5.1: Reasons for migrations

The developed countries need cheap labor to perform tasks in their work market from the developing countries. Jobless person who lived in poor countries get attracted by the job opportunities and the promises of a better life in a rich countries. This presents itself as a pull factor for the migration of people from poorer countries to richer ones. Regarding the pull factors of migration,

Reggassa, one of my key informants, said that:

One of the pulling factors is the remittances either the migrants bring or sent for their families. The others are forced to migrate when they observe the families of the migrants having better life in the study area. Likewise, the push factors for illegal migrants include problem on their health, economy, and psychology's. Migrants were subjected to multiple discriminations, violence and exploitation, all of which directly affect the migrant's physical and health conditions. At the host countries and when they come to empty handed at the time of deportation.

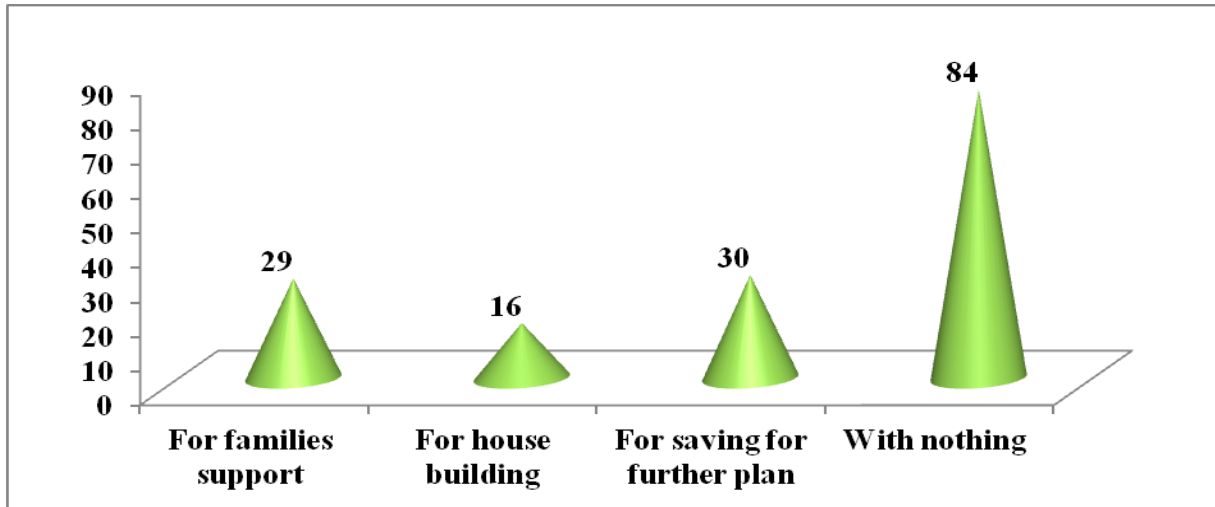
In fact a lot of causes have been identified for the existence of illegal displacement from one country to another. Most of the conditions regarded as the causes of illegal migration have existed for a very long time. The push and pull factors or other economic and socio cultural factors which are presented in this section cannot alone explain the phenomenal growth of illegal migration. The following case clearly shows the factors that drive the emigrants to move illegally to Saudi Arabia. One of my research respondent Birke Alemu mentioned the reason why she was migrated as follow.

The main driving factor to travel to Saudi Arabia is poverty, but as of me, it could be not the only reason. You can take me as an example; I was employed as an extension worker that could be able to earn some money at least for survival. As you know, this job is not life changing. I have to search for an alternative job to improve livelihood. But I couldn't. Therefore, I think overt going to Saudi Arabia to change my life and my family. With high expectation of getting a good job in Saudi Arabia, I spent a lot of money for travel and other expenses. However, personally, I faced a number of challenges and risks. I was raped by unknown individuals that disturb me physically and psychologically, I was very humiliated by such incident.

The above interview result has shown the challenge that females have faced while migrating to Saudi Arabia. According to the IMO (2001) report unfavorable and unexpected condition in the host country and an aspiration to enjoy better social as well as economic status in the home country after accumulating sufficient capital are also important determinants of the decision to migrant.

5.3 Returnees' expenditures of the salaries they have earned before their deportation

Although the returnees had faced many problems while they were in Saudi Arabia, with the money earned, they spent it for various reasons such as family support, house building and saving.



Source: The researcher's own survey, February 01-30/2016.

Fig. 5.2: The expenditure of the returnees of the from Saudi Arabia

This explicates how the returnees manage their money earned from the host country. As a result, 84 (52.8%) of the respondents did not know how they or their families spend the money; i.e., those participants do not have anything currently in contrast, 30 (18.9%) of the remaining study participants save their money for future planning to support their families. Likewise, 29 (18.2%) of the participants sent money for their families consumption. The remaining 16 (10.1%) respondents build a house in their surroundings.

Similarly FDG 3 concludes these issues as the following:

As the findings of this study shows the majority of the returnees lived with their families and helped them to maintain positive relationship. In that regard when they departed and coming back from Saudi Arabia, they were welcomed by their families and shows their affection. This clearly indicates that family networks play a crucial role in coping with resource shortages after return. Most of the returnees received financial assistance and other forms of support from their families. This is related with the social network theory which views returnees who maintain strong linkages with their former places of settlement overseas which in turn provides a foundation for the dissemination of information as well as for support or assistance in the time of returning home (e.g., Boyd, 1989; Massey, et al. 2002; Brettell, 2003). This implies that social networks play a vital

role in the reintegration efforts of return migrants. As the finding of group desiccations 2 indicated up on their return, respondents received family support in the form of moral and psychological assistance, reestablishing contacts and networks, in addition to financial aid. These social and financial resources provided by the family may have partly facilitated the reintegration of returnees. At the same time, returnee migrants who received financial assistance from family members and had no work are more likely to consider remigration. This indicates that family support particularly financial assistance upon return does not necessarily enable long term reintegration. On the other hand, those returnees who had weak or no contact faced difficulty in their effort of reintegration. Overall, in the context of return migration, family networks play an important role for the reunification and reintegration of returnees especially if the returnee had good network with his/ her family.

All in all, based on the pull and push laws of migration, there is a common ground behind people's movement from in the country of origin and attractive situations the countries of destination. Poverty is frequently mentioned as a major cause of illegal migration. In this regard, an interview by the name

Tigist Tadese (respondents) said the following:

I am from poor family, I was always thinking of how to change myself and my family's living conditions latterly. I realized going to Saudi Arabia seems the way of getting out of poverty. With high expectation of changing my family's problem, I borrowed many from my relatives to cover the cost of travel a cost of brokers. I went to Saudi Arabia. a cost of travel including the payments given to the brokers. But, after I arrived Saudi Arabia, I lost all of my expectation. Putting my family indebted becomes painful for my life which in turn gave me tensions and trouble. I make my family indebted I could not find Saudi Arabia as I am informed by brokers and friend of mine went there ahead of me.

Moreover. Gamechu, one of my key informants, said that as follows:

Migration is the common in west Shoa zone. Joblessness, absence of sufficient working capital to start business and absence of work place are some of the reasons for migration. Those cause of illegal migration according to the zone in the result in positive and negative impact on the house hold in particular and community in general. The positive impact is the returnees chancily getting enough capital, to change their capital, to change their life in home country causes other illegal migrants to migrate to Saudi Arabia.

5.2. Summary

The unit contains of the push and pulls factors of illegal migration from Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia. Economic factors such as poverty, joblessness, the search for better opportunities and different other social problems were the major factors. Economic reasons of demanding of better job and to get a comfortable life were the dominant reasons for migration. Generally based on the pull and push laws of migration, there is a common ground behind people's movement from unfavorable condition in the country of origin and attractive situations in the countries of destination. Poverty often mentioned as grate cause of illegal migration and a major aggravated factor for this study.

CHAPTER SIX

ACTORS INVOLVED IN THE MIGRATION PROCESS

6.1 Introduction

In West Shoa zone, there were different actors involved in illegal migration process. These actors include facilitators, brokers, and traffickers. On one way or another, these actors were highly contributed to the trafficking process of the migrants before and after the journey to Saudi Arabia. According to West Shoa lobar and social affairs office (2015) there also other actors involved in trafficking, those are brokers, facilitators, the traffickers, and the trafficked person.

6.2 Facilitators, Smugglers And Trafficking

Facilitators are typically neighbors or other person who knows the targets. This can also include close relatives and family members. The main tasks of the facilitators in the recruitment process are to seek out potential victims, convince victims and their families of the benefits of working abroad and arrange a meeting with the broker. They are beneficial; actually they receive commissions from brokers for each successfully trafficked person. Working through facilitators benefits the brokers in many ways. Since the facilitators are known and trusted by the potential victims, there is a better chance of engaging the victims while at the same time reducing suspicion of active recruitment. The arrangement also makes it easier for the broker in communities where he or she is not known. Additionally, the brokers are not held responsible for the victim's exploitation in the eyes of the community (Wegayehu, 2014).

Likewise, Yamauchi (2003 as cited in Adamnesh, 2006) stated that people migrate through different channels such as: through family ties, networks, labor brokers, smugglers and traffickers to mention few. Equivalently, the study finding elaborated that almost all of the participants traveled to Saudi Arabia due to the push by smugglers and family/friends. Basically, the smugglers arrange transport, receivers to the host country and prepare false documents like passports, visas and work permits. Amicably, around three fourth of the illegal migrants, 109 (68.6%), used this system. The table below indicates the facilitators of illegal migration. (See Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: The facilitators and means of illegal

Variables	Frequency	Percentag
Means of migration:		
Smugglers networking	127	79.9%
Families/friends pushing	32	20.1%
Means of traveling:		
By plane	50	31.4.0%
By foot walks, trucks and boats	109	68.6%

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Regarding the actors involved in the migration, Robera, one of my key informants said that:

In our area illegal migration expanded by of smugglers. They are still playing a great role to displace the youngsters from their areas. They are giving the false promise for the targets who are voluntary to migrated. The family also appreciated the illegal migration by accepted the false promise of illegal migration

The FGD results of group 2 indicated that the false promise of brokers about attractive jobs in Saudi Arabia have influenced them to decide to migrate to Saudi Arabia through their attractive words. In addition, they mentioned that beside their own interest of migrating, friends who are working outside Ethiopia have encouraged them to decide up on migrating to Saudi Arabia. Roza Humer and Abdo Hussen stated that their friends had significant role in their decision on working in the Saudi Arabia. Moreover, families also have a significant contribution in facilitating the pace to Saudi Arabia through motivation, covering the cost of transportation and giving money for the smugglers and brokers.

6.3. Summery

The unit contains of the actors involved in the migration process. The major actors were brokers, facilitators, the traffickers, and the trafficked Person. Facilitators are typically neighbors or other person including close relatives and family members. People migrate through different means's such as: family ties, networks, labor brokers, smugglers and traffickers.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION

7.1 Introduction

Most of the returnee migrants originally emigrated from Addis Ababa, the rural areas and small towns in Oromia, Amhara, Tigray, and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples regions. Their decision to leave was voluntary, driven by both push and pull factors of work migration. Among social, economic, political, cultural and religious push factors, poverty and high unemployment, declining the accessibility of available agricultural land, and the fragmentation of family holdings are the prominent pushing factors that force Ethiopians' to migrate to the Middle East in search of employment and better living standards. Besides, in order to be economically self-reliant and to sustain their families, quite a number of Ethiopians' migrate to the Middle East and Gulf States. This option is the coping strategies that many of Ethiopian migrants currently adopt to earn their own income and lead their life (Hanna, 2014). High poverty, lack of formal education and training, effects of harmful traditional practices such as early marriage, societal discrimination, widowhood, divorce, separation or abandonment and unemployment are factors, among others, which leave migrants economically weak. For this reason, most migrants could be exposed for further complications that force them to “migrate legally or illegally in search of wage labor where they must accept any substandard employment in order to survive” (Meskerem, 2011).

7.2 Health problems

Of the many problems illegal migrants have faced while they were at their area of destination, health related problems are mentioned from the very outset. Physical problems like broken legs and hands, kidney failure, heart attack, STD's and raping are common.

The Table 7.1 indicates the physical and psychological problems that respondents have faced. A few illegal returnee migrants had got various physical and psychological problems. From the entire respondents around 71 (44.7 %) of them have got health problems. The other main problem was raping. Around 37 (52.1%) of women respondents, those who responded that they

have get health problem, reported that they were raped in Saudi Arabia by their employers gangsters and other gangsters. Kidney failure is also the other significant problem for those returnees. Around 14 (19.7%) of the study participants informed that their kidney dysfunction due to the greater burden of job. Some other participants, i.e., 12 (16.9%) suffer by sexually transmitted disorders. Table 7.1 shows the detail health problem that the returnees faced.

Table 7.1: Respondents health problem

Health Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Kidney failure	14	19.7
Heart attack	8	11.3
STD	12	16.9
Raping	37	52.1
Total	71	100

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

The IMO (2004, 2013) report indicated that illegal migrants have been subjected to multiple discrimination, violence, and exploitation, all of which often directly affect the migrants' physical and mental health. For instance the majority of illegal migrants especially women and youngsters suffer from different types of inhuman abuses and exploitations from hosting countries. Sexually transmitted diseases and mental health problems describe the vulnerability of Ethiopian migrant women returnees. As a result of such problems, the returnees are hindered from both individual development and reintegration in their communities. Furthermore, sex work, crime and addiction to drugs may be chosen as a means of sustaining their living. Equally the findings of this study got the same result.

Similarly, Abebech Lema, (respondents) reported the following as follows . When she told her problem her tire flows.

Everything is dark in my life. My employer frequently came in to my bed room while I was sleeping during midnight and frequently asked me to have sex with him. He continuously persuades me to have sex with him so that I can get additional money.

I refused to have sex with him for a long time. But one night he forcefully raped me. When I shouted, he punched me

7.3 Physical problems

The other problem that emigrants face was physical one. The Saudi authorities' handling of the expatriation process led to mistreatment and abuses of emigrants. Most of the returnees have gone through terrifying physical and psychological abuse (from the interview of caluma)

As the statistical result of this study indicates, out of the entire participants due to the work burden and miss treatment of the Saudi government for the departure few respondents have faced a physical problem.

Information collected from the key informants 6 indicated that most illegal migrants face extensive exploitation and abuse during their travels. The most prevalent forms of exploitation and abuse experienced by those emigrants are emotional and physical problem.

Similarly, interviewee Mohammad Abdo (respondents) reported that said during his travel he supposed to pass a lot of rough paths. Some of his journey felt with miseries. He has got so, they left unforgettable lifelong scratch on his life. He explaining his experience as follows:-

As you know, here have no job to earning income. I have been looking for a job for many years, but I could not get any. To solve my problems, I planned to become a driver in my home country. But suddenly while I was chatting with my friends, they informed me the available better job opportunities in Saudi Arabia. With the hope that I can get good job, I traveled to Saudi Arabia. So, I spend lot money for travelling. In my journey that I encountered many problems I was terribly highly beaten by robbers, and now I am physically disabled and psychologically humiliated. In short, this time my life is very complicated and I am desperate 'all circumstance of my life.

7.4 Psychological problems

Psychological problems are experience of feeling fear, helplessness and hopelessness since emigrates are forced to leave the place were living. Starting life from the scratch, lack of job, not knowing where to live, loosing of property because of robbery and other reason, human rights abuses, lack of motivation and post-traumatic stress symptoms are among the Psychological problems that emigrants have faced. Some of the participants attacked by this problem before they came back to the country; whereas, the remaining suffered after they returned back in their home land. The basic cause of the problem is joblessness, loss of hope, dependency etc.

In this regard, Bilisuma, one of my key informants said that:

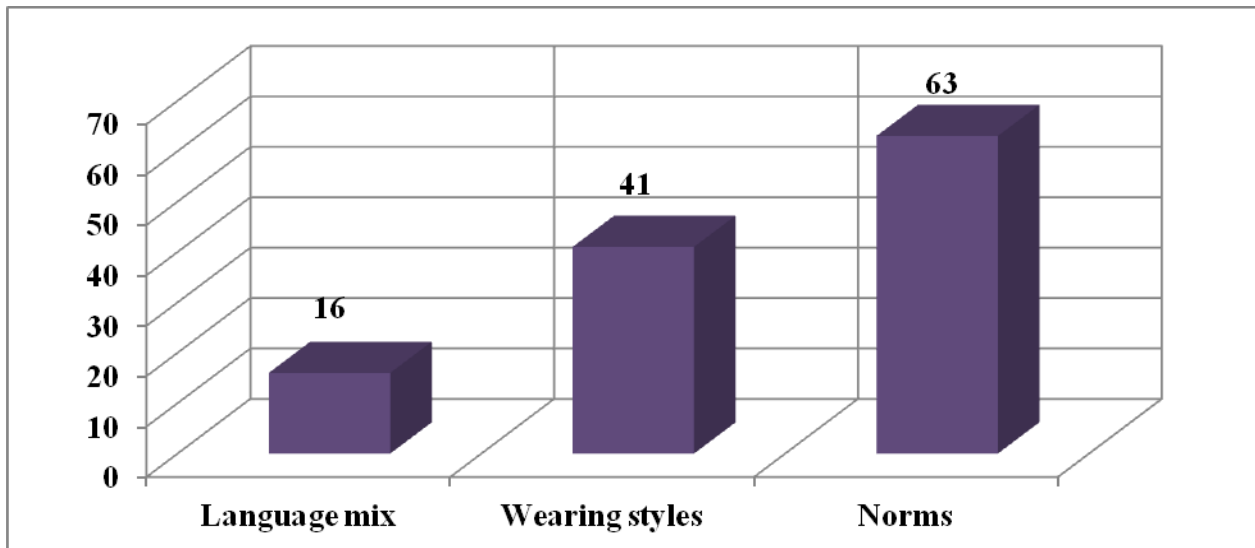
People move from one place to another due to various reasons through legal and illegal means. Migrations have positive and negative impact on migrants. Psychological disorder can occur when they are not successful and they get the destination areas below the level of their expectation. Due to this, some of emigrants commit suicide while and the others become victims mental and disorder.

7.5 Culture Related Problems

As the cultural values and practices of the returnees are far different from the host country, the returnees have faced cultural shocks which in turn resulted in isolation, the mixing of languages, and changing of wearing styles. This forced them to be detached from the preexisting societal norms and expectations that exacerbate the previous feeling of loneliness at the hosting country to their country of origin.

The majority of the respondents i, e, 63 (52.5%), feel discomfort with the service provision in their surroundings. For instance, when they were in Saudi Arabia, they can easily get different types of cosmetics in their nearby. Though the burdens of their work were heavy, they were spending their night with comfortable beds. But when they came back here they can't get the comfort they used to get. About 41 (34.2%) of the respondents reported that they faced problems

with their wearing styles, i.e., the living condition that they previously had and the current living condition is not the same.



Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

Figure 7.1: Cultural related problems usually happened for returnees

Chaltu, who is the one of my Key informants, said that:

The majority of returnee migrants were influenced by the custom and culture of the host countries. Some of them have a tendency to imitate the host countries way of life instead of respecting their home country's norms, customs, wearing styles and their moods, values, social structure and social support network. These make a great obstacle to lead their life as previous.

7.6 Unemployment

The majority 81 (50.9%) of respondents, which attributed more than half of the participants, aim to re-migrate to Saudi Arabia. Most of them plan to migrate using legal avenues while a few still intend to use the irregular avenues. Most of them said that they plan to return to Ethiopia to start their own businesses after making enough money abroad. Accordingly of about 78 (49.1%) of the respondents replied that they have a plan to start their own micro-businesses.

Table 7.2: Future plan of the illegal migrants

Future plan of the migrants	Frequency	Percentage
Re-migrate	81	50.9
Run own micro-business	78	49.1
Total	159	100

Source: The researcher's survey, February 01-30/2016.

The FDG 3 discussion

The information obtained from FGD shows that most of the returnees aim to run small retail shops and restaurants. However, they faced financial constraints to start own business. But they remain optimistic that government will support them to achieve their goals. In addition, Government, NGOs and other stakeholders should work together to solve the problem from the grass root level.

Similarly, focuses group 1 d discussions reported that:

Most of the returnees want to re-migrate again because there is not enough work environment and the returnees are still not getting all the necessary support from government, NGOs and other stockholders. Even though few of the returnees get support, it is not enough. The other problem is the readiness of returnees to accept the illegal migration. Usually because of the narrowing of opportunities like job, and the necessary infrastructure returnees did not have a positive attitude to like in Ethiopia.

Like wise, Abdo Hussen (a respondent) told about why he wants to go back to Saudi Arabia as follows:

Though I went Saudi Arabia to solve problems of my family and mine, unfortunately the Saudi government forced me to come back. After I returned back to my country, still I never get a job for two and half years. Everything

appears to me dark. So, although illegal journey is a difficult and risky, if I get another chance legally, believe me I will go to other countries.

Despite the harsh treatment that returnees faced, the majority of the respondents intend to go back since employment opportunities at home are still scant. Some still think of paying the money they have borrowed from others for their transportation to Saudi Arabia and it remains concern for them.

Similarly asked about the problems of returnee's depth interviewees' Gelane, one my key informants reported that:

Migrant returnees have faced with financial problems since they were deported empty-handed. They are gripped with unfavorable housing condition, i.e., they have no their own house where they dwell which makes them dependent on their families. They also face lack of job opportunities. These entire problems impede their life and Non-Governmental Institutions for these returnees to successfully reintegrate and led a normal life.

7.7 Infrastructural inadequacy

According to Seferagic (1977) cited in Adamnesh (2006), migrants look into their home country if infrastructure facilities are fulfilled. However, despite the majority of respondents are waiting for the government support, it is only few of them who have got technical and material support from the concerned bodies. Business skill training takes a superior position, i.e., most of the returnee migrants, 78 (49.1%) got this training. Likewise, 52 (32.7%) respondents got micro-finance credit support and the government provides work place. Few respondents, 48 (30.72%) reported that they got technical and vocational training from the government. Here we must remind that a single person can take more than one technical support from the government (See Table 7.4 below).

From table 7.4, it is possible to easily understand that the available infrastructures are not fully accessible for the returnees.

Table 7.3: Technical support provision from concerned bodies

Technical support	Frequency	Percentage
Micro-credit	52	32.7
Work place	52	32.7
Business skills training	78	49.1
Technical and vocational training	48	30.72

Source: The researcher's own survey, February 01-30/2016.

Likewise, Ragassa also confirm the fact that:

The governmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders should work jointly to resolve the problem of illegal migration. It is obvious that their inputs are significant for the resolution of economic and social problems in the study area. In fact, governmental and non-governmental organizations give examples small and micro enterprise development programs. They have been giving capacity building training, supply materials, technical and financial support. However, due to lack of awareness, past experience and fear of debt exposure, the majority of returnees are not willing to take part in small and micro enterprise development program. In addition, the coordination work is so pathetic. Moreover, shortage of capital, and working place hindered those concerned bodies to facilitate favorable conditions for the returnees. As a result, the majority of the migrants want to re-migrate to Saudi Arabia and other Arab lands we should reduce the illegal migration in a short period of time .

Similarly, focuses group 1 discussants reported that:

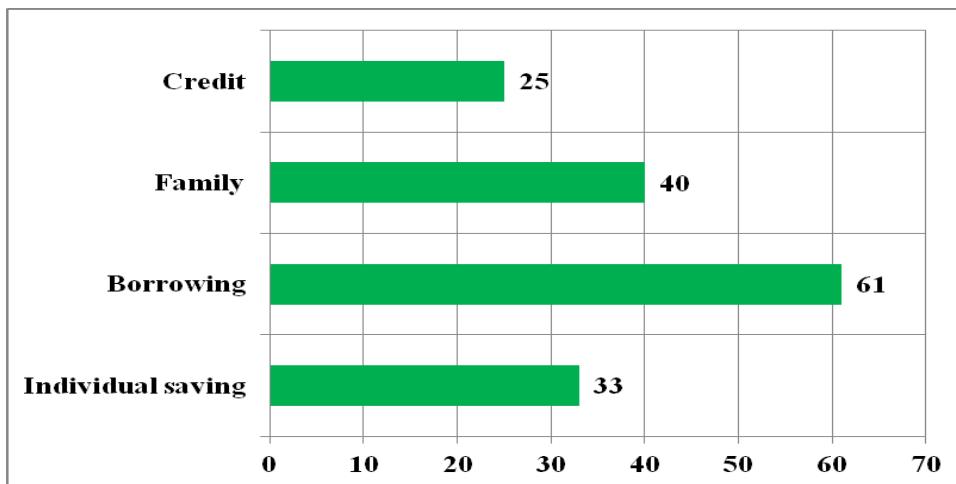
The collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders should work jointly to resolve the problem of illegal migration were very important and critical issues. It is obvious that their inputs are significant for the resolution of economic and social problems in the study area. In fact, governmental and non-governmental organizations give examples small and micro enterprise development programs. They have been giving capacity building training, supply materials, technical and financial support. However, due to lack of awareness, past experience and fear of debt exposure, the majority of

returnees are not willing to take part in small and micro enterprise development program. In addition, the coordination work from any individuals role and responsibility very well. Moreover, shortage of capital, and working place hindered those concerned bodies to facilitate favorable conditions for the returnees. As a result, the majority of the migrants want to re-migrate to Saudi Arabia and other Arab lands.

7.8 Financial source

This finding is constant with other result shown. Example Hanna (2014) found that unsuccessful emigrants faced a financial impediment, lack of entrepreneurship skills, problems related to employment opportunities, lack of support to engage in a viable business, psychiatric problems arising from migration experiences and so forth. Even if they return home before finishing their contracts of employment they usually faced a financial problem. In that regard they could not pay back their debts.

According to the findings indicated in figure 7.2 below majority of the respondents reported that they borrowed money from others who they went to Saudi Arabia. About 61 (38.3%), borrowing, 40 (25.2%) , families, 33 (20.8%) of the respondents use their individual saving and 25 (15.7%), from credit to traveling it to. (See Figure 7.2)



Source: The researcher's own survey, February 01-30/2016.
 Figure 7.2.: Financial sources of traveling

After they returned back to their home land, they do not get any financial support from the concerned governmental bodies.

Similarly FDG 2 discussants said that the following:

When returnees arrived to Ethiopia, government officials and other stakeholders promised them to arrange housing, jobs, trainings and credit facilities enable them to start their own businesses. Nevertheless, returnees claimed that they are disappointed about their treatment from some offices. The promise they were given, when they enforcedly returned back from Saudi Arabia, about the reintegration and adjustment was not exceeded from word. The government will not provide them a favorable condition to get shelter and trainings. Nevertheless, they couldn't get house with affordable price and they are forced to live with their parents and other family members. Meanwhile, when most of them finished the small money that they brought with both their families and their parents they were endangered and they are still in poverty.

Moreover Ararsa ,one of my keyinformants said the following :

Migrants need good favorable support from the government, NGOs and religious organizations. These favorable support conditions are continuously assistance of these communities on capacity building in organizing them in co-cooperation to do different kind of jobs, preparing and giving work and market places, and assisting them by providing initial capita.

Similarly, Abdisa who my key informants, elaborated that:-

Illegal migrants need support from different bodies especially those who are found in West Shao zone. These supports can be building the emigrant capacity.

As the majority of the respondents' explored that those concerned bodies do not work as to the ir promises. Most participants informed that they borrowed money from others. But, unfortunately, they came back to their home country enforced before returning the money they borrowed they have faced a lot of problems.

Roza Humer is one of (respondents) of selected participants She said that:

Using my house as collateral, I borrowed money for my travel, to Saudi Arabia. As I am from Muslim family background, I still consider Saudi Arabia as a place where I can have a good chance to get good job opportunity. I went to Saudi Arabia expecting I can get money for my son's education and other expenses. I was illegal to like in Saudi Arabia. I am one of the Ethiopians who are deported from Saudi Arabia. Due to this my life is full of mess. I couldn't pay debt, so, my home and my families are in danger. I assure you that if I get any chance legally or illegally, I want to go back to Saudi Arabia.

7.4 Summery

The unit contains of the Socio-economic consequences of illegal migration. Of the many of problems illegal migrants have faced, health related problems are mentioned from the very outset. Physical problems like broken legs and hands, kidney failure, heart attack, STD's and raping are also common. Reports indicated that illegal migrants have also been subjected to multiple discrimination, violence, and exploitation, all of which often directly affect the migrants' physical and mental health. Psychological problems such as feeling of fear, helplessness and hopelessness are also other consequences of migration. The returnees have also faced cultural shocks which in turn resulted in isolation, the mixing of languages, and changing of wearing styles. This forced them to be detached from the preexisting societal norms and expectations. Despite the harsh treatment and suffering that returnees faced, the majority of the respondents intend to go back since employment opportunities at home are still improper.

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

In recent years the number of migrants who illegally migrate to the Saudi Arabia in search of employment is increasing. Most of the respondent went to Saudi Arabia, mainly, to improve their living standards through employment and to support their families and due to the lack of work opportunity in the country. However, they were forced to return back to their home country for the reasons that most of them entered the host country illegally and work without permission. Furthermore, as almost all of those migrants from West Shoa zone are literate, the effect of migrations negatively affects the zone because it lost a better man power.

Indeed, the pull and push factors are multiple and intertwined at times. In this regards, large number of emigrants have moved in order to support them, some of this face to seek a better life to another place, which they could not realize in the country at large. Most of the migrants migrated to Saudi Arabia to support their families, siblings or other family members, and to change their life. The financial problem is an essential part in in migrations process, especially to fund the travelling and other costs. To this effect, often, in urban and rural areas nuclear and extended families pull together resources to fund the migration of family members, while not shying away from selling off assets and/or indebting themselves. This may lead to total asset depletion and may be the financial ruin of a whole family.

Financial problems are also one of the derogatory problems for the returnee migrants. As a matter of fact, most of the returnees were deported empty-handed and hence the majority of them had no home of their own. Instead they depend on their family. In addition, owing to the lack of job opportunity, training, working place; most of the returnee migrants still want to re-migrate abroad. It is obvious that these forced returnees were faced with multifaceted problems and the reintegration of returnee migrants is more challenging because their return was sudden and chaotic for the country in general and the individual returnees in particular.

Those who have been in Saudi Arabia often return and upgrade their homes by purchasing consumer goods such as refrigerators and which became a witness for many of rural dwellers and initiated them to migrate. It is rarely that they talk about the hardship they face abroad and their apparent success is a pull factor that cannot be underestimated. The brokers are also active sweeping through villages and rural towns to persuade potential migrants to dare the journey. The involvement of different perpetrators of trafficking is aggravating the problem and increasing the number of vulnerable people indeed.

In this study area where a lot of illegal migrants deported from Saudi Arabia, such kind of mass deporting has not been experienced, even at national level. Due to this reason, the reintegration process was full of trouble. For instance, because of the absence of policy on emergency crisis and enough budgets allocations for the victims, still the returnees suffered with various socio-economic crises. In this regard, even if the situation is risky and its consequence may cost life, the majority of the returnees want to go back Saudi Arabia.

Physical and physiological crisis is also a real problem for the returnee migrants. Because of the greatest burden of workers stress, physical assault, moral and enforcement crackdown, the majority of domestic workers experienced mental stress. Mistreatment, working for a longer period of time, discrimination, denial of human rights and violence are some of the root cause of the psychosocial problems. As the study tried to explore factual evidences from the interviewees, much number of participants convinced that they raped by gangsters. Other health problems are common for most returnee migrants as well.

The emigrants do not have prior value for their social and cultural norms. Such phenomenon has a significant impact on the social interaction of the emigrants and on their trial of grasping the previous traditional home country cultural and social values. Accordingly, these values are one of the root causes of the psychosocial experiences of the domestic workers. The other main problems of the returnee migrants include unemployment and lack of infrastructure problem. Even if most of the respondents want to do their own business in the country, they could not defeat against their financial problem. As the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the host country and home country differ, the returnees' way of life is somehow changed. Following their

return to their home country, these returnees have started to practice what they had experienced in the host country.

In general, the issue of illegal migration requires much attention as so far there is lack of understanding the problems in detail and putting an effort to address such problems by different concerned bodies. The commitment made by nongovernmental organizations, governmental organizations and other stockholders at strategy level seems unsatisfactory.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the research, the following recommendations are forwarded:

- ❖ The West Shao zone , in particular and the Oromia National Regional State should plan ahead and work hard to ensure the long term reintegration of returnee migrants so as to benefit from the potential contribution of these returnees that might give to their country.
- ❖ The federal government in collaboration with the West Shao zones, Oromia National, Regional governments and other NGOs working on migration have to create an awareness to the community at grass root level pertaining to the negative effects of illegal migrations in order to minimize the number of people who are migrating illegally to abroad so as to alleviate the problems associated with return migration.
- ❖ Cooperation between all stakeholders should be facilitated and encouraged to work against illegal migration. Considering the role of different stakeholders such as the Oromia National Regional state governments, non-governmental organizations, UN organizations like IOM and ILO, NGOs, Save the Children and civil society organizations. These stakeholders could have different essential viewpoints regarding negative consequences of migration mobilization and reintegration of forced return migrants. Thus, close cooperation between all concerned body has been seen as crucial to be successful.
- ❖ The government and non-government organizations should work out to minimize the illegal migration by mobilizing and organizing the community based on their skills, knowledge, potential and experience.

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Annex I

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES CENTRE FOR AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL STUDIES

Questionnaire to be filled by Migration Returnees: English Version

Dear Respondents

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect relevant data for the study on the title **“The Socio-Economic Consequences of Illegal Migration Returnees from Saudi-Arabia: the case of West shoa”** The research is intended for academic purpose. For the success of this study your, genuinely information is decidedly helpful. The researcher would like to assure you that your response will be kept confidential. Therefore, feel free and answer the questions honestly. You are not required to write your name.

Instruction

Dear respondents, in the questions where there are numbers and/or letters, please mark **“X”** on the option which best shows your opinion. There are also some questions followed by empty space where you can write your answer do wn.

Part One: Socio-demographic characteristic. Please put "X" mark in the boxes in front of each response

1. Age_____
2. Sex: _____
3. Marital status_____
4. Educational status_____
5. Occupational status_____
6. Current Income (per month) _____
7. Ethnicity_____
8. Religion_____

Part Two: Pull and the Push factors of migration.

9. Were you employed before migrate to Saudi Arabia? a/ yes b/no

10. If your answer for question number 9 is yes, what was your occupation?

11. If you were employed, how much was your monthly in your occupation?
birr_____

12. How long you have been in Saudi Arabia? _____

13. What factors forced you to migrate to Saudi-Arabia_____

14. How did you decide to migrate? _____

15. What specific reason force you to migrate to Saudi Arabia? _____

16 .Actors they were engaged in? _____

17 After you migrated to Saudi Arabia how much was your monthly income?

18 .Where you sending money to your families? A/yes B/no

19 .If yes, how much money did you send? Birr_____

20. How often did you send? _____

21 .For what propose did you send? _____

Part Three: Financial Sources for Migration.

22. How many times did you migrate to Saudi Arabia? _____

23 What/where was the source of finance for your trip? _____

24. Did you cover the cost of your journey? A/ yes B/no

25. If your answer is yes how? and if no why? Please explain_____

Part Four: Facilitators

26. Who were/was involved in facilitating migration processes, specifically for your journey?

27 .How did you contact the actors? _____

28. How much did you pay? _____

29 .Why you did not use the legal procedures?

Part Five. Means of transportation?

30. What was your means of transportation? _____

31. Through which country did you proceed to Saudi Arabia?

Part six: Socio- economic consequences of migration

30 .Have you faced any social problem while migrating? A/ yes B/no

31.If your answer is yes where? During s tay in Saudi Arabia? -----

32 .A fter return back from Saudi Arabia? -----

33. Are there migration related psychological problems you faced? A/ yes B/no

34 .if your answer is yes

a. How _____

b. Where _____

c. what the problems _____

35 During your stay at Saudi Arabia? _____

36. Returning back from Saudi Arabia? _____

Concerning physical injuries

36. Have you encountered any physical injuries? A/yes B/no

a .If yes what kind o f physical injuries? _____

b. While migrate to Saudi Arabia?

c. During your stay at Saudi Arabia?

d .After coming back from Saudi Arabia?

Health related problems

37. Have you come across any Health related problems? A/ yes B/no

38. If yes when did you face Health related problems? _____

A .While migrating to Saudi Arabia?

B .During your stay at Saudi Arabia?

c. After coming back from Saudi Arabia?

D .if there is any other explain _____

Cultural related problems

39. Have you come across any Cultural related problems? B/ yes B/no

40. If yes when did you face this cultural problems?

A. During your stay at Saudi Arabia? _____

b. After coming back from Saudi Arabia? _____

C. if there are others explain _____

Part Seven: Condition of immigrant returnees and their future plan

41. What is your future plan?

42. What occupations do you prefer for the future in your home area? -----

43. A fter returning from Saudi Arabia have you got any support? A/ yes, B/ no,

44. If yes? What types of support did you get from the government?

45. How did you get the support? _____

46. Do you think the support you got from the government is adequate? A/yes

B/no

47. If yes how did you get the support? _____

48. If no why? explain _____

49. What needs to be done by government and NGOs to rehabilitate migration returnees from Saudi Arabia? _____

50. Do you have any plan to re-migrate? A/yes b/no

51. If Yes, to the above question, what are the reasons? _____

52. What is your general opinion about migration agents and illegal migration in particular?

Annex II.

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR AFRICAN AND ORIENTAL STUDIES

Interview and Focus Group Discussions Guidelines

Dear participants

The purpose of this Interview and Discussions is to collect relevant data for the study on the title **“The Socio-Cultural and Economic Consequences of Ethiopian Migration: Returnees from Saudi-Arabia in Ambo Town”**. The research is intended to be conducted for academic purpose. For the success of this study your valid information through active, honest and responsible participation is decidedly helpful.

Thank you very much!!!

For Interview with Government officials and concerned body

Part one: Leading Questions pertaining to overall research objective

1. What do you think the factors which push migrants to migrate to Saudi Arabia are?
2. What factors pull the migrants to migrate abroad?
3. Who are the actors involved in the process of migration? Are they legal agents or illegal brokers? And how do they act?
4. What socio-economic consequences have you observed from returnees in practice and community in particular?
5. How do you explain the current condition of migrant returnees?
6. What efforts have been made by the government to reintegrate the migration returnees?
7. What problems have you faced during reintegrating returnees?

8. How do you explain community awareness about migration? Please explain.
9. Would you please mention mechanisms available to mitigate migration problems? Please explain.
10. What are the positive and negative consequences of migration for the returnee's household in particular and the community as a general? Please explain.
11. What are the ways of supporting returned migrants?
12. How do you explain the current situation of returned migrants?
 - Sources of incomes
 - Types of jobs or business they are engaged in at present
 - Social and cultural influence adaptability
 - The challenge and opportunities at the reintegration process
13. The role of governments of in reintegrating the returnees in terms of:
 - Capacity building
 - social organization
 - Immediate need have returned migrant
14. What suggestion do you have about migration as a whole and illegal migration in particular? Please explain.

Annex III

Afan Oromo Version

seensa:

Bargaaffii: Warra Godaansaa Saawud_Arabiyya dhaa deebi'an kan guutamu:

kaabajamoo gaafatamtoota :Kaayyoon Bargaaffii kanaa odeeffannoo qabatamaa Mata duree "Dhiibbaa Hawaas-dinagdee warra goddansaa biyyaa Saawud-Arabiyya dhaa deebi'an kan Godina Shawaa lixaataatti argaman irra jiru" jedhurratti argachuuf gargaara.

Milkaa'ina qu'annoo kanaaf deebiin isin amanamummaadhaan naaf kennitan murteessaa dha. Iciitiin keessan akka eegamu isinntti himaa sodaaf sakki tokko malee yaada keessan gmaachuu danda'uu keessaniis isin hubaciisuun barbaada. Maqaa keessanis gutuun dirqamaa miti.

Kabajamoo gaafatamtoota Bargaaffii keessan qubeewwaan bifa filannoon dhiyaatan waan jiraniif qubee yaada keessan ibsu fuulduratti kan argamu reektaangilichaa keessa mallattoo "X" kaa'uun iddoo bakka duwwaatti immoo yaada keessan katabuu dhaan agarsiisa.

Kutaa tokkoffaa

Haala waliigalaa

1. Umurii _____
2. Saala _____
3. Haala gaa'elaa _____
4. sadarkaa barnoota _____
5. Haalaa hojii _____
6. Gali yeroo amma qabdaan ji'a fi waggaa _____
7. Sabummaa _____
8. Amantaa _____

Kutaa Lamaffaa

Dhibbaan keessaa fi alaa akka Saawud- Arabiyaa deemtaniif isin kakaase .

9. Saawud Arabiyaa osoo hin deemiin dura hojii qabdu ture?

a/ Eyyee

b/Lakkii

10. Deebiin keessan gaaffii 9 ffaa eyyee yoo ta'e, maal hojjachaa turtani?haa ibisamuu

11. Galiin keessan Saawud-Arabiyyaa osoo hin deemiin argachaa turtan meeqa ture?

12. Saawud Arabiyaa yeroo ammaamiif turtan? _____

13. Saawud Arabiyaa deemuuf maaltuu isin kakaase?_____

14. Deemuudhaaf akkamiin

murteessitani?_____

15.Dhibbaan qabatamaan akka isin deemtan taasise

maalii?_____

16. Enyutuu akka deemtan isin kakaase?

17. Inni isin kakaasee ofiif maal

hojjata?_____

18. Ergaa garaa Saawud Arabiyaa deemtan galiin keessan hangamii?_____

19. Qarshii maatii keessaniif ni ergitu turtanii? a/eyyee b/lakkii

20. Deebiin keessan eyyee yoo ta'ee hangam erga turan? qarshii _____

21. Ammamiin erga turtani?_____

22. Kaayyoo maliif ergaa turtan? haa ibisamuu _____

Kutaa sadaffaa Goddansaaf madda maallaqaa

24. Gara Saawud Arabiyaa yeroo meeqaaf deemtan?_____

25. Deemsa keessaniif madda galii eessaa argattani?_____

26. Yeroo Saawud Arabiyaa turtan mallaqaa arachaa turtanirra bakka buftanii?

a/eyyee b/lakkii

26. Eyyee yoo ta'ee Hangamitti?_____

27. Lakkii yoo ta'e maaliif?_____

Kutaa Arfaffaa Adeemsa fi Haala adeemsailaalchiise

28. Goodaansa keessaniif eenyutuu haala

mijeese? _____

29. Nama haala mijeesse akkaiin

qunnamtani? _____

30 .Meqaa

kaffaltaniif? _____

31. Karaa seera qabeessa maaliif hin

deemiin? _____

Kutaa Shanaffaa Haala Geejjibaa

32. Maliin deemtani? _____

33. Karaa kam deemtani ? _____

Kutaa 6ffaa Dhiibbaa Hawaas-dinagdee

34. Yeroo deemtan rakkoon hawaasummaa isin mudate jira? a/eyyee b/lakkii

35. Deebiin keessan eyyee yoo ta'e rakkichii eessatii isin

muddate? _____

❖ Gama Xiinsammuu Ilaalchiisee

36. Raakkoon Xiinsammuu isin muddate jir a? a/eyyee b/lakkii

37. Deebiin keessan eyyee yoo ta'e

a/ akkamiti? _____

b/ eessati? _____

c / rakko malii _____

❖ **Midhaan Qaamaa Ilaalchiisee**

38. Midhaan qamaa isinirra ga'e jiraa? a/eyyee b/lakkii

39. Yoo deebiin keessan eeyyee ta'e yeroo kamii?

a/ yeoo deemtan Karaatii?

b/ Saawud Arabiyaa keessati

c/ Ergaa deebitanii karaa biyyati

d/ kan bira yoo jiratee haa ibisamuu

❖ **Rakkon Fayyaa ilaalchiise**

39.Rakkoon fayyaa isinirra ga'e jira? a/eyyee b/lakkii

40.Deebiin keessan eeyyee yoo ta'ee

a/ Yeoo deemtan Karaatii

b/ Saawud Arabiyaa keessati

c/ Ergaa deebitanii karaa biyyati

d/kan bira yoo jiratee haa ibisamuu

❖ **Aadaa ilaalchiise**

41. Rakkoon gama aadaan isinirra ga'ee jira? a/eyyee b/lakkii

42. Deebiin keessan eeyyee yoo ta'e, yeroo kami?

a/ Saawud Arabiyaa keessati

b/Ergaa deebitanii karaa biyyati

c/kan bira yoo jiratee haa ibisamuu

kutaa torbaffaa Haala warra Goddansaa deebii'anii fi Kaayyoo isaanii gara fuulduraa.

43. Kaayyoon keessa(karoorri) keessan fuulduraa

maali? _____

44. Naannoo jiraatattanitti maal hojjachuu
barbaaddu? _____

45. Erga deebitanii deeggarsi isin argattan jiraa?

a/eyyee b/lakkii

46. Deebiin keessan eyyee yoo ta'e maalfaa
deeggaramtani? _____

47. Akkamiin deeggarsa
argatani? _____

48. Deeggarsi isin mootummaa irraa argattan quubsaadhaa?

a/eyyee b/lakkii

49. Yoo eyyee ta'e akkaamitti? _____

50. yoo lakkii ta'e maliif? _____

51. Mootummaanii fi mit- mootummaan warra Saawud Arabiyaa deebi'aniif maal gochuu qaba
jetan
yaadduu? _____

52. Ammas deebitee godaanuu ni barbaaddaa?. Deebiin kee eyyee yoo ta'e
maliif? _____

Waa'ee Goddaansaa fi Goddaansa seeraan alaa ilaalchisee yaada akkami
qabdu? _____

seensa:

Afgaafii fi Gaaffiin marii kun kan gutamuu Hogganttoota fi,espartoota mootummaa akkasummaas Mit-mootummaa bakka bu'oota haawaasa fi qamolee godansaa seraan alaa irratti hojjataan adda addaa tiin kan gutamudha.

Kaabajamoo gaafatamtoota, Kaayyoon Afgaafii fi Gaaffii Marii kanaa odeeffannoo qabatamaa Mata duree "Dhiibbaa Hawaas-dinagdee warra goddansaa biyyaa Saawud-Arabiyya dhaa deebi'an kan Godina Shawaa lixaataatti argaman irra jiru" jedhurratti argachuuf gargaara.

Milkaa'ina qu'annoo kanaaf yaadi keessan murteessaadha.Jaalatamtoota gaaffii kanaa deebii keessa qo'annoo kanaaf waan barbaachisuuf yaada keessan ifaa fi bilisa ta'uun kennuu/deebisuu fi maari'achuu dandeessuu.

Galatoo maa.

Kutaa 1ffaa

Gaaffii marii gara kaayyoo goorootti geessan.

1. Waantonii akka namoonni gara Saawud Arabiyaattii akka deeman dhiibbaa godhan maal fa'i jettanii
yaaddu? _____

2. Waantonii akka namoonni gara biyya Saawud Arabiyaattii akka deeman harkisan maal fa'i jettuu?
yaaddu? _____

3. Godaansa kana keessatti namoonni hirmaatan eenyu fa'i? _____

4. Qaamni godaansa kana keessatii hirmatuu kun:-
 - a. seera qabeessa moo seeran alaa? _____
 - b. Akka mitti
hojjatu _____

5. Dhiibbaan hawaas-diingdee warra godaansaa deebi'anirratti raawwiidhaan mul'atuu fi hawaasa keessa jiru

maali? _____

6. Haala yeroo amma warri Godaansaa deebi'ani itti jiran akkamiin

ibsitu? _____

7. Jara kana deebisanii ijaaroo dhaaf sohiin gama mootummaan jiru maal

fakkaata? _____

8. Deebisanii ijaaroo keessatti rakkoon jiru

maali? _____

9. Dammaqinsa uummanni godaansarratti qabu akkamiin

ibisitu? _____

10. Tooftaan ittiin godaansa kana hambisaan jira jettani yoo yaaddan

ibsaa _____

11. Dhiibbaan gaarii fi dhiibbaan hamaan maatii warra godaansarraa deebi'anii fi hawaasa

keessatti akka waliigalaatti mul'atu maal

fakkaata? _____

12. warra goddansarraa deebi'an akkamiin gargaaruu

dandeenya? _____

13. Haalli yeroo ammaa namoonnii goddansarraa deebi'an keessa jiran malii fakkata?

a. Madda galii ummachuu

ilaalchiise _____

b. Gosaa hojii fi carraa jiruu fayyadamuu ilaalchiise

c. Itti barumsa hawaasaa fi aadaa hawaasichaa kabajuu ilaalchiise

d. Rakkoow wanii fi haalli mijataan deebisanii ijaaruu keessa jiru

maalfa'i? _____

13. Gaheen mootumman deebisanii ijaaruu keessatti gocha jiru.

a. ijaarsa dandeettiitiin walii qabatee

b. _____

c. Ijaarsa hawaasa cimsuu ilaalchiise jiru _____

d. wantoota barbaachiisoo ta'ani gutuu keessatti

14. Akka wallgalaatti yaannii isin godaansaratti qabdani fi godaansaa seeran alaarratti qabdan maal fakkaata? Haa

ibsamu _____

Annex IV

List of Interview Key informant Participants

No	Name of participants	Sex	Woredas	Responsibility
1	GonfaDhangisu	Male	Dendi	Head Social and Labour Affairs
2	TedeseBatu	Male	Zone	West Zone Social and Labour Affairs Representative
3	BuzunashAlemayo	Female	Ijaji	Representative Social and Labour Affairs
4	MisganaAsefa	Male	Ejere	Social and Labour Affairs
5	KebebushAlemayo	Female	Ejere	Social and Labour Affairs
6	MulisaDhaba	Male	Ambo	Lawyer
7	GeremoTeshoma	Male	Bako	Head Social and Labour Affairs
8	TolasaTedese	Male	Bako	Youth and Sport Head
9	NiguseDio	Male	Bako	Youth and Sport
10	AbaraLemesa	Male	Dendi	Head of Macro and Small Scale Enterprises
11	MesertGutane	Female	Dendi	Justice Head
12	Komandar, Abomsa	Male	Dendi	Police Representative
13	MulinaQabata	Male	Dendi	Macro Finance Head
14	GirmaGelelcha	Male	Dendi	Education Head
15	DhugumaTedse	Male	Ambo	Vice /Municipality
16	Abraham	Female	Calliya	Small and Macro Enterprises

List of In-depth- Interview Respondents

No	Name of participants	Sex	Education	Year they stay	Woredas	Responsibility
1	Tigist Tadesse	Female	10	2	Dendi	Returnees
2	Birke Alemu	Female	Certificate	2	Jaldu	Returnee
3	Mohammad Abdo	Male	10	1	Bako	Returnees
4	Chaltuu Bekele	Female	10	3	Chaliya	Returnees
5	Abdo Hussen	Male	10	2	Illu galan	Returnees
6	Roza Humer	Female	10	3	Bako	Returnees
7	Abebach lema	Female	10	2	Dendi	Returnees
8	Aster Belachawu	Female	10	3	Ambo	Returnees
9	Genet Sefu	Female	10	2	Jaldu	Returnees

Annex V

List of Group Discussion Participants

Group 1: Dendi

No	Name of participants	Sex	Woredas	Responsibility
1.	AshenafiLeta	Male	Dendi	Government representative
2	Gosh Tedese	Male	Dendi	Macro enterprise member
3	YonasTefese	Male	Dendi	Macro enterprise member
4	TigistDemise	Female	Dendi	Family member
5	NedesaDemesa	Male	Dendi	Community leader
6	DerejeTeshoma	Male	Dendi	Religious member
7	KasahuGirma	Male	Dendi	Youth model member
8	Mahomed Ali	Male	Dendi	Religious head

Group 2: Ejere

No	Name of participants	Sex	Woredas	Responsibility
1	Tsegaye Tolasa	Male	Ejere	Member of community elders
2	BerhaneFana	Female	Ejere	Community member
3	Beza Alemu	Female	Ejere	Community member
4	TigistiAbabu	Female	Ejere	Family member
5	TegnyAdino	Male	Ejere	NGO's representative
6	Beyisaejo	Male	Ejere	Police representative
7	TigistTesfaye	Female	Ejere	Member
8	Zageyelema	Male	Ejere	Religious

Group 3: Jaldu

No	Name of participants	Sex	Woredas	Responsibility
1	ZelegeEtegenyewu	Male	Jaldu	Social affairs representative
2	DhabaMulata	Female	Jaldu	Community Member
3	YeshiGutema	Female	Jaldu	Community member
4	DerejeBiru	Female	Jaldu	Family member
5	CaltuAbidisa	Male	Jaldu	NGO's representative
6	GudisaNegasa	Male	Jaldu	Police representative
7	Andu'alemAsfewu	Male	Jaldu	Religious
8	GemechuNemera	Male	Jaldu	Macro finance