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**JIMMA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**



**THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL MIGRATION  
ON RETURNEES AND THEIR FAMILIES IN OMO NADA DISTRICT,  
JMMA ZONE, OROMIA NATIONAL REGINAL STATE, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY: GALI ABAGODU**



**MA THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMNT OF SOCIOLOGY AND  
SOCIAL WORK FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN  
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY.**

**JUNE, 2015**

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## **Abbreviations:**

- **IOM:** International Organization for Migration.
- **UNHCR:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- **NGO:** Non-Governmental Organizations.
- **MTOs:** Money Transfer Organizations.
- **UN:** United Nations.
- **IDPs:** Internally Displaced People.
- **IRCS:** International Red Cross Society.
- **RMMS:** Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
- **ILO:** International Labor Organization
- **IGA:** Income Generating Activities
- **MOLSA:** Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
- **UNODC:** United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime
- **PEAs:** Private Employment Agencies.
- **MDWs:** Migrant Domestic Workers.
- **ETB:** Ethiopian birr

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the socio-economic impacts of illegal migration on the returned migrants and their families in Omo Nada district Jimma zone. To this end, face to face interview was conducted with the 64 returnees in Nada town selected using census enumeration survey. Moreover, case studies, Focus groups discussions, in-depth interview, and key informant's interviews were used to collect the data required for the study.

Quantitative data obtained from the study was analyzed using percentages and frequencies. Likewise, case descriptions and thematic analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data.

The findings of the study indicated that the social impacts of migration on the returnees are, the new culture and environment in the destination, loves of intimate family left behind, and emotional cost. While, the economic impacts are economic and financial costs paid for the brokers or smugglers. In addition, the migration of respondents also affected the lives of their families which has emotional costs and affects economy of the families.

The study also identified that measures taken by government and other concerned body to reintegrate the returnees was that they provided lands for agriculture, priority given to employed in service sector, they provided trainings, and they provided a land for trading places.

Based on the findings recommendations are made for Regional, zonal, and werada's those who works at the different level of policy makers and administrators to consider returnees migrants in schemes of developments.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Migration can be defined as the movement of people, either across an international border, or within a state. It includes any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and cause; I includes refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people, and economic migrants” Migration is certainly not a recent phenomena; on the contrary, it has been part of the human history. People have migrated from one continent to other, from country to country, and inside the same country. There are about one billion migrants around the world. This number includes 214 million international migrants and 740 million internally displaced persons (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 2004).

According to International Organization for Migration (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 a place other than their place of origin. The literature on migration witness that “migration is one of the historical forces that shaped the world,” ”Migration has always been a part of human behavior”; “it is a natural phenomena which is as old as human history itself”.

An estimated of 600,000 to 800,000 men, and women are migrated across global borders every years (Asefach,2012:19), and of this number, around 80% of the women and girls are exposed to exploitative situation. In this regard, a study shows that all East African countries have been recognized as source, transit, and destination for migration of people to Europe and Middle East. Yemen acts as a transit country for migrants from the Horn of Africa. Predominantly Somalia and Ethiopian’s are going to Saudi Arabia and Arab peninsula. Since 2006, when the humanitarian community collect the data of irregular maritime migrants the number of arrival have been steadily increasing. Most of migrants are from Ethiopia. The number of migrants

registered in 2012 shows that at the end of 2012 at least 56,000 Ethiopians had already entered Yemen (Robert C, 2012:5).

There are various factors that force people to leave their place of origin and move to other country. These factors can be divided in to push and pull factors. Push factors that drive people to emigrate from their home countries include lack of economy: jobs/poverty is one of the major factors for motivation behind migration. Approximately half of the total population of current international migrants or about 100 million are migrant workers. They have left home to find better jobs and lifestyle opportunity for their family abroad. The income gap between sending and receiving countries is great enough to warrant move. Civil strife, war, political and religious persecutions are another factors that compel people to migrate. However, natural disasters and environmental problems are the causes for many people to loss their homes properties and jobs which in turn lead them to migrate for refugee and asylum seeking (<http://www.globalization101.org>).

Pull factors are responsible for dictating where the migrants end up. The positive aspects of some destination countries serve to attract more immigrants than the other among the pull factors. High standard of living and better wage are the major pull factors for potential migrants. In this regard, people migrate from developing countries to developed countries will often find that the same work they were doing at home is rewarding abroad with higher wage. Most developed countries also need the labor of migrants to support their growing economy. Apart from these the relatively political and religious freedom permitted by some developed countries can be mentioned as pull factors (ibid).

Currently, a number of people are migrating from Ethiopia to different countries due to various push and pull factors. These people face various types of physical, psychological, economic, and social problems on their journey as well as in their place of destination as most of them migrate illegally. Few people are fortunate to realize their dream for better employment opportunities and payment. Most of them come back to their place of origin after experiencing various types of problems.

Recently, a number of migrant Ethiopians have returned to their home country from Middle East especially Saudi Arabia. Therefore, conducting such type of research at present is a right time to investigate the social and economic impacts of returned migrants and their families. The researcher reviewed many published international report and other literature for this study, however no one of them was done on the social and economic impacts of returnees and their families in particular emphasis of Omo Nada Wereda Jimma zone.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Migration is an old phenomenon of human history. However, international migration has emerged as an increasingly visible global phenomenon in recent decades. Between 1970 and 2010, the number of international migrants worldwide more than doubled; from 84 million to 214 million much of this growth was driven by immigration from poorer countries to wealthier ones. Women and men have been migrating and leaving their home in search of work elsewhere since a long time. The difference is that there are far more migrant workers in developed countries currently than any period of human history. Many people migrate in expectations of better employment opportunities, income and send remittance for their families at home. The remittance from migration help the families of migrants in many ways such as fulfillment of basic needs, purchase of various house equipments and furniture as investment in income generating activities(Terrazas,2011:2)..

Hence, Migration has development and poverty alleviation implications for the individual migrants and their families, and place of origin and destination. The economic benefit of emigration is remittance that emigrants earn abroad and sent back to their home countries, mainly in order to support the family left behind for different types of development efforts in their place of origin (Siddiqui, 2012:5).

Migration has numerous Social and economic impacts for the source country as it provides employment opportunities for the emigrants, better income, savings and promote investments. However, it may have negative consequences for the sending countries particularly in situation where there is high emigration of the educated, skilled and productive labor forces. For the receiving country gains represent a gross domestic product created by immigrants, costless qualified work force, multicultural gains, filling the gap on labor market, increased demand for demographic benefits (Tupa,M.,2013).

The majority of migrant be, internal, cross border, regional may benefit economically from their moves. Because migration increases livelihood and employment opportunity which in turn increases their financial income to mention the few of positive impact of migration. However, migration is not only beneficial. There are also many problems associated with it particularly



those illegal female migrants are often vulnerable to various mistreatment and abuse. The international domestic migrant workers work within the private spheres or home of the employers being illegal; they are typically excluded from prevailing labor laws in destination areas and the wider society. Their rights in every aspect of their lives are limited to the willingness of their employers including their right to the movement. In case they want, their passports are often confiscated and their movements are restricted beyond the household. Some are subjected to physical and sexual violence affecting their physical and mental wellbeing (Siddiqui, 2012:15).

As various studies show abuse and exploitation of migrants occurs both in place of destinations, and on the process of travelling to their destination. They face labor exploitation, physical, and sexual and emotional abuse. They are beaten by the smugglers, deprived access to food and water. Moreover, they are threatened and intimidated (Asefah, 2012:28).

The other undesirable effect of migration is that it destroys social bonds; unravel the social fabrics of migrants and their families as well as their communities in place of origin. It erodes the day-to-day mutual support among families and the migrant members (de Haan, 2000).

Even if migration can be a rewarding return as its remittance contribute to families welfare separation from one's immediate family have also considerable emotional costs for the migrants. At least it results in temporarily breakdown the relationship between the migrant and the family which leads to psychological stress. The negative emotional impact is not limited to the migrants themselves, but also it affects the family members left behind especially if the migrated individuals are parents, as the time of separation between the migrated parents and their children, become longer the more children loss parents references in the management of the household, their authority, and their role as provider of love and material care. Parents are gradually replaced by other family members, or the children take up on themselves the task of parenting. This can create the feeling of rejection, abandonment, and loss follow the children left behind, which cannot be compensated by the material gift and remittance sent from abroad (United Nation, 2009).



Migrant worker faces numerous problems. While they make decision to migrate for foreign employment in most cases, migrant make a blind decision to migrate for work without any consideration of the actual income that they receive in the country of destination. Moreover, they make the decision without information about the nature of work they are going to engage in. They also make the decision without having sufficient money for the spent for going abroad and the only way to get many is borrowing in high interest rate from the local lender. Migrant workers faces various problems whiles they are working in abroad. Lack of information in each and every step of potential labor market, sufficient information about what work they have to do, the actual cost they spend for going abroad, the actual earning from labor, and other social and cultural information about the country, and climate of the destination country ( [www.mobileuseinnepal.blogspot.com/.../](http://www.mobileuseinnepal.blogspot.com/.../)).

Available literatures reviewed and discussed above tried to investigate the various socio-economic impacts of migration in place of destination, place of origin, the migrant and their families. In Ethiopia Elias(.2013), examined the main features and cause of migration, and extent of human right violation migrants encounter in Middle East. Asefach(2012) also examined the various types of exploitation faced by Ethiopian emigrants in the middle East. However, no study has conducted yet to the best of my knowledge concerning the socio-economic impacts of migration on the recently returned migrants and their families in Nada town of Omo Nada wereda Jimma zone. Therefore, this study is intended to fill the information gap in this regard by investigating the socio-economic impacts of migration on returnees and their families.

### **1.3. Research Questions**

In order to gather appropriate data on the topic, the following are adapted as a major research guiding questions:

- What are the migrations lived experiences of the returnees?
- What are the socio-economic impacts of migration on the returnees and their families in Omo Nada wereda?
- What are the efforts made to reintegrate the returnees?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

#### **A. General Objectives**

The study examines negative and positive impact of migration on Omo Nada returned migrant and their families' and thereby to forward administrative and institutional suggestion.

#### **B. Specific Objectives**

- To identify the process by which the returnees migrated illegally
- To investigate the social and economic impacts of migration on the returnees and their families.
- To understand the lived experiences of migrants in foreign country.
- To investigate the current rehabilitation and integration of the returned migrants.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study is significant for researcher to know detail cause of the problem and to know the study area well, and it can be used as stepping stone for other researcher to study further, to highlight the problem facing social and economic condition of returned migrants and their families in Omo Nada wereda, in Oromia Region State. This has ethical and moral implication because accurate reasons of migration and its impact help government at federal, regional, as well as zonal and wereda, none governmental organization and civil society to adopt strategy that mitigate the problem of migration.

### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

The research delimited to the topics of social and economic impacts of returned migrants and their families in Omo Nada wereda Jimma zone, Oromia National Regional State. Both sex male, and female included in the study, in addition to this, governmental, and nongovernmental organization is contacted for the purpose of this study

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Conceptual Issues**

Migration may be defined as a temporary or permanent change in the usual place of residence across space in a given time period. It has time diminutions which are often used to classify migrants. International return migration refers to the act of a person returning to his or her country of citizenship after having been an international migrant in other country and who is intending to stay in his/ her own country for at least one year. Within the context of this study, a return migrant has been depicted as any person who has returned to his origin place in the course of last five years after having been an international migrant in another country (Yendaw, 2013, pp 298).

#### **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

Globalization, economic crisis, political instability, conflicts, war, social inequality, market economy, and the wide process of transformation especially in the last ten years were and still are the main reasons for a bigger wave of migration. Having such suitable ground trafficking in human being becomes important “player” in the world of suffering, money and crime. The theory of push and pull factors makes a synthesis of conditions that exist in to the two ‘worlds’ the poor and rich countries. The push and pull factors are the faces of a same coin, strewing how living conditions, human rights, society and many other parts of the mosaic can influence common lives. Knowing these factors and their influences on the process of trafficking in human beings is of a very big importance for further policy and other institutional measure (Angelina, 2006). In addition to push and pull theory of migration, the social network theory of migration which stemming from social network can be appropriate for this research to analysis the frame work of return migration. The social network theory views migrants as an actor who gathers the resources needed to secure and prepare his/her return to the homeland by mobilizing resources available by the networks of social and economic cross-border networks (Cassarino, 2004).

## 2, 3 The Contexts of Migration

Migration, especially in modern time is a major symptom of basic social change. In most countries, industrialization is accompanied by vast movements of the population from town to town, between towns, within the same countries and between countries. This movement of the population attained great numerical importance in Europe and North America, but in the newly developing countries of Africa, Asia, and South America migration still continuing on large scale today (Janse, 1970).

International migration is a mighty force globally. Over 175 million people accounting for 3% of world's population, live permanently outside their country of birth. At the start of new millennium, European migration patterns are very different than those from even 50 years ago. European emigrated heavily in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but today the reception and assimilation of immigrants is a significant economy and social phenomena in many previous emigration countries. Altogether 27 million foreign nationals lived in European Union countries in 2007, accounting for about 7% of the population. This show that most of the recent population growth in Europe results from migration (Pekkala, 2011).

Today, around 214 million people are living outside their countries of origin. They have left their homes for a variety of reasons, including conflict, natural disasters or environmental degradation, political persecution, poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to basic services and the search for new opportunities, particularly in terms of work or education (IOM, 2013).

In today's world there are approximately 232 million and 740 million international and internal migrants, respectively. Of the global population, including international and internal migrants, over 54% live in urban areas. The number of people living in cities will almost double in the next few decades to some 6.3 billion in 2050, turning much of the world in to a "global cities". Human mobility and migration play an important part in the process, but are largely missing from the global debate on urbanization. It is recommended by international organization for migration or IOM that cities and local government to include migration or migrants, in their urban development planning and implementation (IOM, 2015).

In case of Ethiopia in the past time country faces a complex challenge of food insecurity, over population, drought, political instability, and ethnic conflict. In addition to this Ethiopia face large challenge with respect to migration flows from the 1980s onwards, the Horn of Africa, which consists of Eritrea, Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia become the largest refuge producing area in the world (Fransen,2009:4).

Ethiopia is one of the countries with the largest number of migrants to the Middle East. Ethiopian government estimates that at least 500,000 Ethiopian traveled there to look for work in 2012 alone. A large proportion of this out flow is made up of women and girls seeking jobs as domestic workers. Some travelling legally, the majority use illicit brokers and traffickers that smuggle them across borders (The freedom fund, 2014).

The majority of Ethiopians are motivated to migrate by the lack of economic opportunity in Ethiopia. Few Ethiopians claim asylum; some of the migrants also qualify as refugees. But they are seeking international protections. Migrants who have enough resources are able to travel regularly or irregularly; they pay a high price to smugglers to ensure their safety. They normally have a plan to reach Saudi Arabia, but migrants with limited resource after entering Yemen illegally only by sea, yet, they have not enough many and knowledge to travel to their final destination directly were exploited more in Yemen and these group are vulnerable group and most of them uneducated Muslim Oromo ethnic group from Ethiopia ( Robert, 2012:10-11).

Migration can have important implications for domestic institutions and politics. The emigration of capable people may cause lose of governance capacity in countries where institutions are already weak. Emigration also can serve as a way to release political pressure, which diminishes the incentives of the established political elite to reform, increase corruption, and reduce overall government effectiveness. Some observers have suggested that dependence on migration can create a “remittance-based development model” where remittance becomes increasingly critically for motivating socio economic stability in the migrant-sending countries. Migrants may also serve as a channel for democratic attitude and behavior observed in host countries to spread in their countries of origin via visits, migrant returnees, and cross-border communication, which can improve accountability (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2010/030310.pdf>).

## **2. 4 Impacts of Migration**

In migration family member left behind such as children, spouse, and parents are most dependant on migrants. Migration has positive and negative impacts to the migrants, the family left behind, and the country in general. Evidences shows that the impact of migration on poverty, and development of the origin country both in 'irregular' and 'regular' migration includes international migration, short term international contract labor, cross border mobility, regional migration, Diaspora movement, and long term migrants (Siddiqui, 2012:8).

### **2.4. 1 Health Related Impact of Migration**

One aspect of migration that is attracting renewed attention 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 their physical and mental health. Migrants may have health problems that are not well known or understood in their new countries or residences. Legal and socio-economic barriers impede access to health services. Community receiving a large number of migrants faces new challenge, such as increased diversity of population and the consequent change in the cultural profile and health perspectives of its patients (IOM, 2013).

### **2.4. 2 Economic Impacts of Migration**

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 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).

Migration has economic implication for sending societies; remittances the migrants send home are perhaps the most important link between migration and development. According to the official estimates, migrants from developing country sent over \$315 billion to their origin country according to Ratha, 2009; this means 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 as western union but also

some of the commercial bank and other similar institutions. The informal channel refers to such network as the Hawala system explains in the Middle East. The informal Channel are generally much cheaper than the formal channel 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, 2014:2).

Remittances sent by migrants played the most significant role for their family. Because it accumulated during time the returnees have jobs in abroad and sent back, the remittance helped to improve their family condition better than before. Remittance used for family's daily expenses, payment debt, to nourish old parents, children and support children's school fee, and for house construction (Mansureh, et al, 2013:297).

Diasporas may have positive impacts on conflict reconciliation processes in origin countries, migration can reduce wage and income disparities between sending and receiving countries, migration can reduce unemployment rate, remittance can improve a country's creditworthiness and are stable sources of external funding, the network and professional connections, capital, and entrepreneur skill of returnees can contribute to economic development of the origin country, returnees bring new knowledge and skill and thus migration can lead to brain gain, entrepreneurship and investment through connection with migrant and migrant network can have positive developmental implication for example, through collective remittance, transfer of cultural, social, and political norm can lead to positive change, inequality among individual and household can be reduced, migration can lead to female empowerment, migration can increase the incentive in education thus resulting brain gain, remittance households resources which can have positive effect on health and education (Elaine, et al 2014).



### **2.4.3 Social Impact of Migration**

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 acquaintances. 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 return migrant had not (Mansureh, et al, 2013:295).

The interaction between the return migrants and other people in the community were relatively complicated. Returnee's migrant relation 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 kindred. Moreover, other social relation such as friendship, neighbor, and acquaintances were also categorized under horizontal relations. The vertical relation consisted of relation between the return migrant and the social institution and the local authorities (ibid).

Once migrants travel across the border their families do not cease to be active influence in their lives. Current communication technology and products marketed to global audiences such as telephone, and email facilitate the ease of communication among families that span international borders. Long separation of family has lead to increase in depression and loneliness on the part of family member remaining in their countries of origin (Alexis, 2006).

### **2.4. 4 Cultural Impact of Migration**

The return migrant behavior contribute positive to the community of origin country such as their politeness, gentleness, solidarity, cheerfulness and their warm care. Additionally they bring new language, this positive issues had a direct effect on customs and lifestyle of community with large number of returnees (Mansureh, et al, 2013:296).

Migration involves the loss of familiar language, dialect, attitudes, values, social structure and support network. Migrating people come from diverse cultural background, with already formed cultural identity. Cultural identity is influenced by various factors both during and after the migration process. Cultural identity interacts not only with people of the majority culture but also with migrants of both similar and disparate culture (world psychiatry,2014, accessed Feb, 18-24).

#### **2.4.5 Negative Impact of Migration**

At its best, migration can be a rewarding experience that is made in the interest of the household welfare, but in most cases moving to another country and being separated from one's immediate family takes place at considerable emotional cost. Especially temporary circular migration increases the risk for family breakdown, fragmentation of social networks and psychological stress. The emotional impacts are not just limited to the migrants themselves, but also to the family left behind and migration eroded family structure and relationship. The longer the separation between migrating parent and their family, the more family lose parent references in management of the household, their authority, and their role as providers of love and material care which cannot be compensated by material gift (Ratha, 2014 :5).

Remittance can decrease labor participation by reducing the incentive to work, remittance can result in exchange rate appreciation and lower export competitiveness, brain waste can occur if people cannot or do not leave a country where there is a surplus of people with their skills, or if migrants cannot find employment in line with their skills, migration can lead to brain drain and this is especially pervasive for small nations, large scale emigration of healthy, economically productive adults and the absence of individual careers can affect the functioning of countries, if men leave, it can increase women's work Burdon's, the absence of careers can have negative implications for household member left behind, especially for the more vulnerable children and the elderly (Elaine, et al 2014).

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND THE STUDY DESIGN

#### 3.1 Description of the Study Area

Omo Nada Wereda is located between 717'-749' North latitude and 3700'-3728' East longitude it extend astronomically. The Werada is bordered in the South by the Gojeb River which separates it from SNNPR, in the West by Dedo Wereda, in the North West by Kersa, in the North by Tiro Afata, in the North East by Sokoru and in the East by Gibe River. Before 1978 E.C Omo Nada Wereda was one of Jimma Awaraja from Jimma province. Historical name of the Omo Nada Wereda was derived from the name of local large rivers called 'Omo' and 'Nada' that flows within the district. In recent year, the district has its administrative duties and responsibility in 39 peasant association (PA) and 3 urban administrations center.

Currently the district has a total area of 1,658km<sup>2</sup> with total population of around 289,256 According to the recent population and housing censuses (C.S.A, 2004 E.C). The district found at 63 km away from Jimmaa town, 17 km away from urban center (Asendabo) and 290 km from the Addis Ababa the capital city of the Ethiopia as well as Oromia. Generally there are different ethnic group languages spoken in the wereda, Oromo, Amhara, Hadiya, Yem are some of the ethnic groups to mention a few. Oromos are the largest ethnic group in the wereda. Concerning the spatial distribution 94% of the population were lived in rural areas while 6% of the populations were lived in urban area. Omo Nada Wereda has many socio-economic problems some of these problems are:-Topography of the district, population growth, and land degradation and environmental pollution.

Farming is the most income source for the Wereda. And the Wereda has abundant live stock population as well as different minerals. It has high rain fall because of this sometimes land sliding and erosion occurs and the majority of the eroded soil comes to Gibe Hydro- Electric power Dam and settled as a solution. Omo Nada Woreda is the second largest woreda in Jimma zone next to Dedo woreda. Recently the woreda is classified in to 39 peasant association and 6

urban centers (Nada; 01, 02, Asendabo; 01, 02, 03, Boneya; 01), from the total population of the wereda those who lives in urban centers are about 14,723 and the rural part accounts to 274,533 (Omo Nada Administrative office, 2003 E.C).

As mentioned above Population refers to the total number of the people living in particular period on the defined geographical territory. Demographic characteristics have a great influence on economic development and have vice versa relationships i.e. both economic development and demographic characteristics do supplementary and complementary effect either directly or indirectly to each other. Currently the population of the Omo Nada reached around 274,749 in 2003 & 289,256 in 2004, this show that the population number accelerating.

Based on the classification

During the year 2003 & 2004 E.C population projection, total number of woreda's population was forecasted as following.

2003			2004		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
137,559	137,190	274,749	144,154	145,102	289,256

Source: - (Omo Nada administrative office, 2003 E.C).

From the above table the difference of Population comparing within the two years accounts around 14, 507, so, the density of Population increases from time to time. And the demand of society also related to this like.

### **Agriculture**

The role of agriculture in economic development is extremely dominant here in this woreda. The recorded growth and development within the woreda directly or indirectly is the contribution of agriculture. It is dominant activity in which more than 90 percent of the total house hold or population engaged.

The Agricultural system depends on the traditional method and also depends on seasonal rainfall.

This leads to make valuable in the market, less productive due to traditional method. Despite of the fact the district potential is rich particularly for farming practices. The district has ideal agro climatic condition (i.e. subtropical cool and tropical) that is suitable for cereal production. Irrigation is also a part of agriculture which is also practiced in the district. In Omo Nada Woreda, the common farming is mixed farming. As a result the livelihood of the rural people is dependent on both crop farming and livestock. Agricultural sector is the major contributor of growth and development in contributing: food supply, direct or indirect source of income, and supply of raw material for agro-industry.

**Land resource by usage:-**The woreda has a total area of 1,658km<sup>2</sup> based on the general view of the current land use pattern of the woereda are abundantly under cultivation. As, the data obtained from rural and agricultural development bureau of the district shows, the land under cultivation, grazing and surrounded by forest indicated by hectare as follows from the total area of 1,658km<sup>2</sup>

102,642.64 he under cultivation, 42,284 he grazing land, 1,594 he forest and 23,193.36 others (Jimma zone finance and economic development, document on socio-economic profile of Omo Nada in the year 2003-2004 E.C ).

### **3.2 Study Design**

The study was cross-sectional design and case study was employed while, information required was collected using qualitative and quantitative research method which is the dominant research methodology for data collection

#### **3.2.1 Study population**

The population for this study was the returnees and their families in Omo Nada wereda. There are a total of 889 returnees in Omo Nada wereda, according to information from Jimma zone labor and social affairs office.

### **3.2.2 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques**

According to information obtained from Jimma zone Labor and Social Affairs, 889 migrants from Saudi Arabia were returned to the various kebeles in the wereds. Of the kebeles, Nada 01, and 02, kebeles received 64 returnees. Using this total population the researcher used census enumeration method to take respondent from returnees and snowball sampling techniques was used to select family members. The reason why Nada town was selected is due to the fact that it received large number of returnees and its easy accesses to the researcher. Most of the returnees were younger and from the Oromo ethnic group (Jimma Zone Labor and Social Affairs office, 2007).

### **3.2.3 Method of Data Collection**

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection were employed. Regarding qualitative method, in-depth interview with 2 families, FGDs with 9 returnees those with similar economic status and similar age category, and case study with 6 returned migrants and 2 families were used for cases as well as in-depth interview. Concerning quantitative method closed and open ended questionnaires were prepared and survey was conducted to collect information from the returnees. The reason that researcher forced to use both qualitative and quantitative approach is due to the nature of the research title, it is impossible to know the impact of economy unless to use quantitative approach in addition to qualitative approach.

#### **A. In –Depth Interview**

Interview with returned migrants, and 2 family, and different concerned body was one of the strategies used for collecting data from the field. About 5 key informants were selected purposively from different experts working in different concerned offices. Such as werada Labor and Social Affairs, Zonal Labor and Social Affairs, zone police, Jimma Bonga catholic church and Jimma zone courts.

On average the researcher interviewed his key informants two times per month ranging 2 to 3 hours the discussion with informants were carried out in informant's house during coffee ceremony and their work place. For later interpretation of the discussion the researcher used mainly note taking at various stage of the discussion.

### **B. Focus Group Discussion**

This method was applied with the goal of obtaining as much useful information as possible as group interaction can bring out additional information from the returnees. The researcher stimulated the group discussion between the returnees but did not take a position on anything. There was no attempt to support or criticize any response, resolve any issue, address any individual problem or concern or reach any conclusion. Both concrete information and opinions from discussants were taken.

Care was taken to group individual into homogenous groups as far as possible .likewise; it was also considered that group members were not close friend, so that conditions promote independence of thought.

The researcher made initial contacts with the prospective participants in the way that maintains them of confidentiality. Then, the researcher has ensured that they have adequate knowledge on the topic and hence they fit for the group discussions. Following that the researcher explained the purpose of the focus group, how long it will take, and what feedback they will get. Hence, the researcher made scheduling the groups, checking that they are at an appropriate time for discussions. The researcher facilitated the opportunity to introduce every one before discussions started and sit down in a manner where everyone can see everyone else.

### **3.2.4. Source of Data**

**A. Primary Data:** was collected from returned migrant and their families of the Nada town of Omo Nada wereda.

**B. Secondary Data.** Was collected from different published and unpublished document like journal, book, magazine, articles, website, research finding, policy document, manual and other relevant material would reviewed

#### **3.2.5. Method of Data Analysis**

The primary and secondary data collected for the study was edited, to avoid error and omission, before the analysis started. Then, thematic and case descriptions were used to analyze the qualitative data where as frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the quantitative data.

#### **3.2.6 Limitation of the Study**

A comprehensive survey has to be conducted throughout all kebeles in the wereda to understand the socio-economic impacts of illegal migration on returned migrant to the wereda. However, this study was conducted only on returnees in two kebeles in the district. Hence, it is difficult to generalize the findings of the study to the all returnees in the wereda.

#### **3.2.7 Ethical Consideration**

1. Consent would obtained from the Administrative of the wereda after explaining the relevance of the study
2. Privacy of the individual should keep defining; without exception to the interest of society when and on what terms his or her acts should be open to the public.
3. The right of subjects and respondents to be informed beforehand about why they are being asked and how the information they supply will be used.

#### **3.3 Organization of the Study**

The study is organized in to five chapters. The first chapter introduced the background of the study, problem statement, and objectives of the study, research question, significance of the study, and the scope of the study.

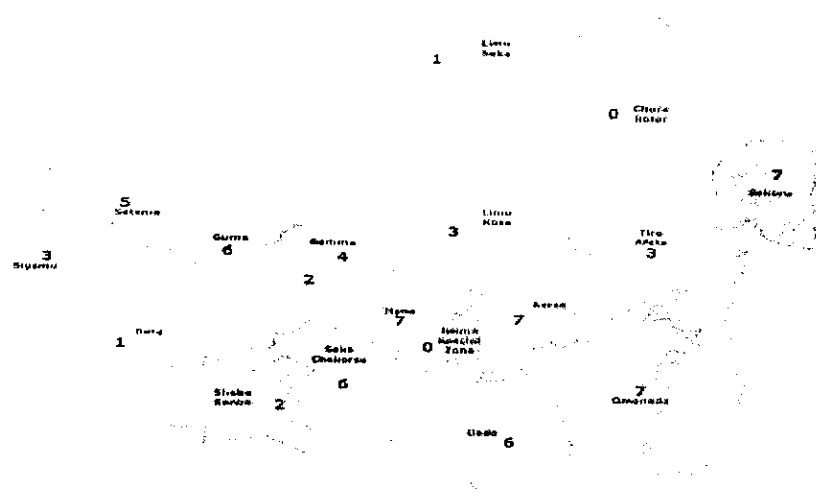


Chapter two deals with review of related literature mainly migration and its impact, magnitudes are discussed in different contexts. The third chapter describes study area, study design, study population, sample size and sampling techniques, methods, source of data, method of analysis, limitation of the study and ethical consideration. Chapter four deals socio-demographic background of respondents, social, economic, physical, and psychological impact of migration, result and analysis and discussions. Chapter five deals conclusions, and recommendations

### **3.4 Field Work Experiences**

When I began my field work I am expecting that it is difficult to complete my field work, but finally I did it. The main obstacle that encountered the researcher was getting key informants from different offices. They are occupied with office work, especially with meetings; I take their phone number to make appointment to interview. Regarding to the returnees migrant most of them are chewing a chat, so the right time to meet them is after a lunch since the time of chewing chat is after the lunch most of the time. When I interviewed the returnees migrants most of the issues concerning their illegal journey they raise made the researcher very sad. Most of the returned migrants changing their language dialect to Arabic language and they mix Afan Oromo or Amharic language with Arabic, even their wearing style is changed. I learned more from this field work to further researching especially concerning illegal migration which is the current head ace of our country Ethiopia.

**Map. 1** Location of Omo Nada district in Jimma zone indicated with (No.7)



Source: (Dr. Ephrem, Tesema. (2013:19). Zonal diagnosis and intervention plan report for Jimma zone).

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, an attempt is made to present data concerning social and economic impact of illegal migration on the returnees in the study area. The data is obtained through the method discussed in the preceding section. The findings of the study are analyzed thematically based on the objectives.

#### **4.1 Socio-Demographic Background of the Respondents**

In terms of the age distribution of the respondents, 56(88%) were between 20-30 ages, while 8(12%) of them were 31-40 years respectively. In terms of the sex distribution of the respondents 50(78%) were male and 14(22%) were female respectively. In terms of marital status of the respondents the majority of the respondents are single which constitutes 34(53%), the married respondents constitute 26(41%) and the divorced respondents constitute 4(6%) respectively. In terms of educational level of the respondents the majority of them were elementary (1-8) which constitutes 36(56%), high school (9-12) constitutes 18 (28%), literacy (can only read and write) were 8(13%) and college and above 2(3%) respectively. In terms of current occupational status of the respondents the majority of the respondents 34(53%) were merchants, 30(47%) were privately employed respectively. In terms of monthly income distribution of the respondents the majority of the returnees monthly incomes was <300ETB which constitutes 58(91%), and those whose monthly income ranges 501-1000ETB constitutes 6(9%) of the respondents respectively. In terms of Ethnic distribution of the respondents the majority was Oromo which constitutes 61(95%) and Amahara ethnic groups were the second next to Oromo which constitutes 3(5%) respectively. In terms of religion distribution of the respondents the majority of religion were Islam which constitutes 59(92%) and Orthodox religion were the second next to Islam which constitutes 5 (8%) respectively.

#### 4.2 The Process of Illegal Migration

As the key informants reported that different intermediary such as traffickers, brokers, employment agents, and social networks are facilitating Ethiopian women's as a contract domestic workers in the Middle East. To provide employments to the Ethiopians in private sector in Middle East, the private employment agency plays a great role. Intermediary such as employment agents facilitating employment of Ethiopian women's as migrant domestic women(MDWs) to work on short-term contracts as domestic in country of Middle East such as Lebanon, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. Some of the workers are through licensed private employment agencies or through social network (relatives or friends) are registered their foreign employment contract detail with Ethiopian, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) prior to departure.

In other way respondents reported that the local brokers asks them to pay minimum 4,000 ETB for the journey from Nada town to Addis Ababa. The payment increases as their distance increases away from their home, the brokers have a complex networks one group takes the respondents from Nada to Addis Ababa; the other group takes them from Addis Ababa to Djibouti and the like. In the process of illegal migration the brokers whipping the migrants for simple mistakes, the women's are sexually abused and even some of the migrant lost their lives on the journey. As the respondents said brokers are not with the migrants during the process of transporting by car from one town to the other in order to hide themselves from police. They told the migrants not to speak any things to any one; they put the migrants in a separate bench in the car.

#### 4.2.1 The economic impact of migration on the returnees and their families

**Table 1** The Economic impacts

Do you face economic impacts?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	51	51( 80% )
No	13	13(20% )
If yes how much ETB affected?	Frequency	Percentage
4000-8000	30	30( 47% )
8000-11000	11	11(17% )
>11000	10	10( 16% )
Total	51	51( 80% )

Source: Field work, 2015

As indicated in table 1, 51(80%) of the respondents said that they faced economic problem due to illegal migration while 13(20%) of them said that they did not face any economic problem. Those who reported that they faced economic problem were also asked to identify how much Ethiopian birr they cost. Regarding this, 30(47%) of them reported that they were costs 4000-8000 Ethiopian birr, 11(17%) of them reported that they were costs 8000-11000 Ethiopian birr, and 10(16%) of them reported that they were costs >11000 Ethiopian birr respectively.

##### **Case 1**

*A 27 years old woman who has been working for two years as a domestic servant in Riyadh informed that her employer forced her to work 20 hours a day and seven days a week. She added that she was not allowed to leave the house and the employers have not paid her 15,000 ETB which was the salary for one year. What makes the issue even worse is that she has been forced to work for the relatives of the employers with no payment.*

### *Case 2*

*A 25 years old man informed that he has travelled to Saudi Arabia by the assistance and facilitation of the brokers through illegal means having paid them 6000 ETB. However, when he reached around the border of Yemen, he has fallen on the hands of other traffickers or smugglers and they whipped him and ordered him to call for his family and to order them back to send him with 8000 ETB so that he can be released one's after he complied with the smugglers statement. Then, he did so and got himself safe, at least for the time being.*

### *Case 3*

*A 36 years old woman reported that, amongst her children, the second boy of the family, having completed his 10<sup>th</sup> grade national examination, he requested his mother to enable him move to Sudan with his friends so that he can work and return with better income. However, the woman refused to send him illegally, but finally he started the journey without the permission of his family. After three weeks, the woman informed me that she heard that her son has ended up in imprisonment in the town of Metema on his way to Sudan. Then after, he called to the woman to send him 5,000 ETB and she did so and he returned back to home.*

*However, once again, after five months, he attempted the second trial to go out to Saudi Arabia and then he asked the woman to send him 4,000ETB and she sent him as usual. Finally, having reached to Saudi Arabia and after seven months of engagement in the working environment, he cannot resist the hot climate of the host region and having developed a sense of frustration, he thrown himself from the second floor of a building. Then after, he returned back to his family and the woman take the responsibility to care him while his way to hospital. Following his improved health status, the woman engaged him in a productive activity by purchasing a Bajaj and currently he is in a better condition.*

Most of the respondents reported that they are affected economically during the journey and at destination; they sold the pernicious resources they have for their family. As a case 1, indicates the respondents reported that she was employed by 1,000 Saudi Riyal monthly salary which is 5,000 ETB but she were not paid twelve's months of salary even though she had worked for other employers relatives houses. As case 2, indicates the respondents said that he pay 6,000ETB for brokers to reach the destination unfortunately other smugglers forced him in other place to pay 8,000ETB.

As the returnee's families reported that they are affected economically, the returnee's families sold their assets, to send their boys to the Middle East to earn remittances for their better life but the result was the reverses of this. As case 3, indicates that the family paid their money twice for brokers but finally the family got none from the journey rather the illness of the boy.

#### **4.2.2 Social impacts of migration on returnees and their families**

As the respondents reported that, those married returnees suffered with the love of their boys, wife, and their children but those who are singles suffered by the love of their mother, father, brother and friends left behind all of the respondents pays emotional cost. They reported that they suffered with the integration of the foreign cultures such as language, environments of the areas and other. As the cases indicates as far as the respondents stayed more in abroad mistrust can be occur between wife and husband and finally divorce had been occurred.

##### ***Case 4***

*A 30 years old returnee man informed that he was the only man for his wife, children, and his mother ahead of moving to Saudi Arabia. Once after he decided to go and while he has been in Saudi for about four years, he reported, his family had suffered from lacking his support and intimate love. From all this, what he reiteratively rehearsed and repented on is that his mother died while he was abroad and he still is dismayed for he can't help his mother and even he has not been able to attend the funeral ceremony.*

### Case 5

A 28 years old woman reported that she had a daughter from her husband. After a discussion, the spouses decided that the husband has to go to abroad and better life can be possible with his return. The husband has gone to Saudi illegally with the facilitation of brokers. The woman stated that she agreed with her husband's travel for that he can collect money and build houses after his return. But, after his way to Saudi and staying there for five years, he returned back and what followed was not the intended peaceful coexistence, rather disagreement took place between them due to mistrust of each other and finally they preferred to get divorced and currently she is living with her daughter and the man has got married to another woman.

#### 4.2.3 The physical impacts of migration on the returnees

The respondents stated that they have traveled long distances on foot across deserts to reach destinations countries. On their way, they faced lack of access to adequate food and clean water. Consequently, they suffered from physical exhaustion and exposure to various types of disease. Moreover, they were physically assaulted by the smugglers/traffickers when they become unable to travel due to the physical exhaustion and sickness, the physical abuse even become worse when they reach place of destination. Their employers beat, slap, and even burn them with hot iron or water for simple mistakes.

Table 2: physical impacts

Faced physical injury?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	10(16%)
No	54	54(84%)
Total	64	64(100%)
If yes what type of injury?	Frequency	Percentage
Breaking of hand or legs	2	2(20%)
Wounded	8	8(80%)
Total	10	64(100%)

Source: Field work, 2015



Table 2 indicates that from respondents 10(16%) was said yes that they faced physical injury while the majority 54(84%) replied that they did not face any physical injury due to the illegal migration. Attempt was also made to identify the physical injury they faced. Regarding this 2(20%) of them responded that either their hands or their legs were broken where as 8(80%) of them Said that they are wounded.

#### **Case 6**

*A 28 years old informant told that, having paid to the brokers, he has gone to Saudi Arabia through illegal means. During his journey, he has faced several challenges including—to walk on foot for long distance in deserts, in places of no water and no food, and with the abusive treatments from the smugglers which tortured him physically. While he and other illegal migrants reached to the border between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, the guarding soldiers of Saudi Arabia told the illegal human traffickers to stop their car but they refused and keep on driving the car and run away in a highest possible speed, then the police shot at the car and while some have died he (the informant) got seriously wounded.*

#### **Case 7**

*A woman informant, aged 27, stated that, she has been working for more than seven years as a domestic servant in Saudi Arabia. She reported that she used to work for 16 hours a day standing in kitchen. She added that, she has been sending money for her relatives living in Omo Nada town. She informed that since she was not married, she has been sending money to her family aiming to build her own house once after she come back to home town. She resentfully stated that, "in Saudi Arabia the money is good but it is useless if you have money with no life". She reported that her legs, due to the type of job that she has been working (that demands her to stand for more than 16 hours a day) she ended up with a type of disease called varicose vein.*

#### **4.2.4 The psychological impacts of migration on returnees**

The respondents reported that, in addition to economical, social and physical they suffered also psychologically due to the situation during their journey and at destination countries. The

females are sexually abused by the traffickers/smugglers, in addition to traffickers/smugglers boarder guard of different countries such as Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen in some cases asks them money otherwise they told them to return back, when they try to cross the border on foot. Through all this they encounter many difficulties which affect the psychology of the returnees latter.

**Table 3:** psychological impacts

<b>Faced any psychological problems?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	24	24(37%)
No	40	40(63%)
Total	64	64(100%)
<b>If yes what type of psychological problems?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Intimidation	8	8(33%)
Anxiety	6	6(25%)
Depression	10	10(42%)
Total	24	24(100%)

Source: Field work, 2015

.As indicated in table 3, 24(37%) of the respondents said that they faced psychological problems due to the illegal migration while 40(63%) said that they did not face psychological problem. Those who reported that they faced psychological problems were also asked to identify the types of the psychological problems they faced. Regarding this, 8(33%) of them reported that they were intimidated. As those respondents who are psychologically affected reported they are terrorized by the family of employers such as father, mother, and boys in the house of employers in abroad so they reported that they always frightened or intimidated during their stay time abroad, 6(25%) said that they felt anxiety as those psychologically affected by anxiety said they are worry about the situation at the destination countries, they feels anxiety when they think all

things done upon them in journey, and abroad which was not make them comfort, where as 10(42%) of the respondents said that they faced depression as those psychologically affected by depression reported that in some cases some of the females are sexually abused by traffickers they are sad for that, hopeless or not happy for that all things done upon them by the smugglers/traffickers on the journey as well as in abroad they said that when we think the situation of the pas life of them they are sad.

#### *. Case 8*

*A 24 years old woman informed that while she started to move to Saudi Arabia with her brother, the smugglers separated her from her brother when she reached around Djibouti and they abused her sexually. Gradually, when she reached to Saudi Arabia, she gets employed as a domestic servant by the facilitation of the brokers for one year, yet she has not been paid for all the year because the brokers have implicitly made contract to receive the salary without the cognizance of her. Finally, she has returned back without anything better but with depression and disease.*

#### **4.2.5 Legal and policy framework related to migration in Ethiopia**

According to the present Ethiopian constitution article 32, number 1, every Ethiopian citizens can move everywhere in the countries and outside the countries; in the same ways article 32, number 2, every Ethiopian citizens can return back from outside whenever he/or she wants. This legal background makes the fertile ground for brokers and smugglers to elicit unemployment youth of Ethiopian to migrate to the Middle East. As key informants from Jimma zone Justice Office and Jimma zone Police Office reported that, licensed PEAs (private employment agencies) are regulated through government proclamation, while unlicensed brokers engaged in smuggling and trafficking are regulated under criminal laws. The two primary state agencies involved in enforcement of the law on smuggling and trafficking are the police and public prosecutor. The Ethiopian police anti-traffickers strategy is two pronged-proactive and reactive-the proactive strategy raise awareness about trafficking and the reactive plan focus on investigation of alleged trafficking the two difficulties in case of reactive strategy to investigate

cases, prior to departure. Women would usually not identify unlicensed brokers or traffickers, either because they would be unaware of their illegality or not be in the women's own interest. They only identify unlicensed brokers if they experience some form of exploitation in the destination. Even after brokers identified by police evidence is difficult, and accused will often escape when let-out on bail.

Regarding to this specific study area, to make the potential migrants to stay at their home country mitigating the role of the local brokers, who are eliciting migrants by making false promise from different wereda to Jimma town, Addis Ababa, and Diredowa than to the Middle East, different measures are taken by concerned body. As informants from Jimma zone justice office reported, that Jimma zone justice office with the collaboration of zonal police, prosecutor and all wereda police offices and other governmental body's doing more as far as its duty and responsibility is concerned to stabilize the security of the citizens in the zone. The respondents added that, In 2006 E.C male 16, female 1 total 17 human traffickers or brokers engaged on transferring of youth male and female from wereda to Jimma town, Addis Ababa, and to Diredowa are investigated by police and taken to the court and they are imprisoned one year to eight year including money. As the respondents added in the similar way in 2007 E.C male 9, female 1 total 10 human trafficker's case investigated by police and sent to the court and they are imprisoned from one year to eight years.

The key informants reported that in Jimma zone totally within two year 2006 and 2007 E.C male 25, female 2 total 27 human traffickers are investigated by police and their cases had sent to the court and they are imprisoned one year to eight year. From the specific study area Omo Nada wereda in 2006 no body of human traffickers investigated by police but in this year it is from Goma, which takes a leading role by imprisons of five human traffickers in the wereda. The other Mana, Dedo, Geera, Sokoru, and Saqa Coqorsa weredas are the rest wereda which the traffickers investigated by police respectively, in 2007 E.C from Omo Nada the case of one human traffickers by police investigated and transferred to prosecutor than to the court and imprisoned five year.

#### 4.2.6 Integration and Rehabilitation of Returned Migrants

The respondents reported that after they come to home country IOM gives them 2000 ETB for those going to different regions by facilitating transportation but for those who has psychological problems and who needs treatment stayed in Addis Ababa until they cured.

As mentioned in chapter one earlier Sigimo wereda has a leading role in migration and returned migrants records, Santama and Omo Nada wereda is the second next to Sigimo wereda. As Jimma zone the returned migrants are male 3519, female 524 total returned migrants are 4043. from this total returned migrants the zonal government administration try to rehabilitate and integrate some of the returned migrants. Regarding this different discussions are made with the population of different classes in all districts of the zone, according to key informants from Jimma zone labor and social affairs officer who was interviewed for this research, and who is working in the office of labor and social affairs of Jimma zone, the zonal government administration organized the returned migrants by categorizing in to four fields of engagements:

1. **In agriculture:** in this category 2073 male and 155 female totally 2228 returned migrants engaged.
2. **In trading:** in this category male 1284 and female 270 total 1554 are categorized
3. **In service:** male 115 female 90 total 205 are categorized
4. **Industry:** in this category male 47 female 9 total 56 are engaged

Generally the total of returned migrants engaged in four categories of fields are male 3519, female 524 totals 4043. From Omo Nada wereda as mentioned in different parts of this research paper, the returned migrants: male 862 female 37 total 899. Within this population as a zone:

1. In the discussion with the government body male 534 female 27 total 561
2. From these which included in small scale enterprise male 115 female 9 total 124 this figure grouped in small scale enterprises and starts working with a member of 3-10.
3. That who organized but not starts working is male 115 female 9 total 124.

4. The returned migrant who start working privately are male 197 female 0 total 197

As the key informants from Jimma zone labor and social affairs said that total returned migrants who start working in their country of origin whether by small scale enterprise or private ownership are male 312 female 9 total 321. as mentioned above totally 321 returnees have been supported or assisted place for trading, money by credits, and some of them also given priority to employed in service.

Regarding to technical support IOM is helping two regions of Ethiopia namely Tigray and Oromia regarding to Jimma zone, IOM gives training by two rounds in Jimma zone at one round male 19 female 5 total 24, people takes training how to rehabilitate returnees migrants, at the second round training given for the concerned workers to rehabilitate returned migrants in Jimma zone particularly for those working at wereda and zonal labor and social affairs offices the number of the trainers were, male 282 female 121 total 403 was given training how to handle the rehabilitation of returned migrants as the informant reported .

Regarding to migration and rehabilitation of returned migrants in Jimma zone Ethiopian catholic church social and development commission of Jimma Bonga coordination office was working on three weredas of Jimma zone such as Santama, Dedo, and Mana weredas. This project was based on three areas:

1. **Awareness creation:** according to Ethiopian catholic church social and development commission Jimma Bonga coordination office told me that awareness creation given for those who is potential migration and returnees to show them the illegal migration negative side and its effect on the people from different angles and to make them aware working in their home country can make them to fulfill their economic dream.

2. **Experience sharing:** this is done by mixing the returned migrants each other who experiences different condition when abroad, to forget their social and psychological feeling in abroad and in their journey time. This is to exchanging their experience one to another in addition to returned migrants they can exchange this experience with those of potential migrants.

**3. Income generating activities (ICA):** this is for returned migrants only it is done by providing start up money.

For this purpose training was given for the returned migrants and weredas and zonal concerned labor and social affairs offices by two rounds in jimma Catholic Church office hall. On this training total 60 migrants participated. As key informants from Jimma Catholic Church told that for this purpose head office allocated one million birr total budget. All work accomplished in this project was with the zonal labor and social affairs offices as my key informants from Ethiopian Catholic Church social and development commission Jimma Bonga coordination offices reported.

#### **4.3. Discussions**

One of the objectives of this study is to identify the economic impacts of migration on the returnees and their families. Regarding this, the study findings indicate that the respondents were economically exploited in many ways. First, they paid much money for the brokers and the smugglers that facilitate the so called easy and safe arrival in place of destination. They paid financial costs which ranges from 4,000ETB-6,000ETB minimum for this purpose, most of them were forced to sell their pernicious properties while the other borrowed from the relatives in order to pay for the brokers and the smugglers. In some cases the brokers and the smugglers covered the costs for the respondents and made contractual agreements with the employers in destination countries not to pay anything for the migrants until the money the brokers and the smugglers expensed is paid back. This situation exposed the respondents to work for long time without payment until they paid the debt bondage. This finding is similar with Kebede (2005) which states that migration through brokers and smugglers exposes migrants to unnecessary financial and economic costs.

The objective of this study is to identify also the social impacts of migration on returnees and their families. To this end the study findings indicates that the respondents were socially affected in different conditions at different places on their journey, and at destination countries. They encounter many social problems such as language, culture, and new environments in destination.

The families affected by social problems, especially when the head of the family migrate the rest of the family affected lonely, and the love of the migrants in other way, the family loses the participation with social matters in the community of origin such as Eder and other community participations. This study finding is similar with Ratha (2014) which says that the emotional impacts of migration affects both the migrants and the family left behind.

This study findings indicates that the respondents were exploited in different ways first ,during the journey of the respondents they traveled long distances, some of the respondents said that they traveled on foot and some of them travelled in unsafe transportation with cattle , through deserts of Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen. They faced lack of food, cleared water, beside this they suffered from physical exhaustion, they exposed to various diseases, and they were physical assaulted by traffickers/smugglers. They reported that when they become tired the smugglers/the traffickers whipped them in some cases; the traffickers whipped the respondents to call their family to send money. So that most of them are wounded on their hands, faces, and legs the same condition encounters them at the destination countries by their employers.

A study finding indicates also that the respondents were psychologically impacted due to different situation they pass in the journey as well as at destination countries. In this regards, more than 30%of the respondents reported that they affected psychologically. From those respondents more than 40% are depressed psychologically. As the respondents reported they are sad, hopeless for the bad situation encounters them in the journey of migration and in abroad, and more than 30% of the respondents are intimidated or terrorized by the families of the employers abroad and 25% of the respondents are also feels anxiety or they worry about the situation at their journey of migration and at destination country's work places as explained in analysis part..



## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The study relied on the data found during the field- work period as is stated in the first chapter. The major data collection strategy includes in-depth interview, focus group discussion, and questioners. Following, attempt is made to present the major conclusions that can be made from the findings presented in chapter four. The short term migration group returned home because the Saudi government crackdown in addition to this the migrant worker could not adapt to the living conditions and working conditions in destinations, especially high expenditure, language difficulty, and pressure of working times.

The migration of the migrant workers affected themselves and their household positively and negatively., Interns of positive aspect though the migration process of finding jobs, and working in the companies and in farms, the migrant workers were aware of the difficulties and their weakness in involving in the world outside their community. Besides that, some of the migrant workers accessed to the modernity of the life in the city. This access and awareness will help them to have better career orientation in the future, if they want to migrate to find the job in the city. Interns of economic issues, some of the migrant worker could succeed in saving money to support the family, but mostly the migrant worker were seriously affected their income as well as their family. Their most concern after return home was lack of regular employment in the country of origin and decreases in income source whereas the expenditure tended to be increased.

From the respondents of this research the leading majority of ages were 20-30 which 88% is. This figure indicates the large number of migrants is younger population who is backbone for their origin country. When we see sex category as this research indicates the most of the returned migrants are male which are 78% and female ranks 22%. Ethiopian female migrants are migrating to the Middle East as domestic workers. Females are migrating through legal by

licensed agents and illegal means. The other indication of the younger migrants are most of them are not married this constitute 53% of the returned migrants are single. In other way most of the migrants are not educated well it indicated in this research by 56% of the respondents are elementary. As this research investigates the social and economic impacts of migration all migrants are affected economically and socially, not only this but also the relationship between migrants and their family were affected by migration for example the research investigate family divorced due to migration. The other point the research investigate is the reintegration of returned migrants of present situation and the research for wards the continuation of establishing and rehabilitation of the returned migrants. Most of the returned migrants are affected physically, socially, and psychologically as the research indicated the research try to forwards recommendation to concerned body to solve the economic and the social problems of the returned migrants particularly and migration which is current issues of Ethiopians as a general.

## 5.2 Recommendations

The study has revealed a number of interesting results based upon which useful policy could be developed. In line with the main findings of this paper, the following policy recommendations are made. Among other things, the study has revealed that a high proportion of the returnees were in their active age or young. This suggests that they are in their most economical active age and could therefore; put their experience to useful purpose. It is therefore recommended that the countries policy makers should factor returnee's migrants in to the scheme of things in Ethiopia's resolve in achieving the various millennium development goals.

Governmental and non-governmental organization and civil society should rehabilitate those people who suffered from various challenges in abroad. Those people who are returned home should stay at home to do this, rehabilitation and reintegration of the returned migrants is paramount important. A good start in specific study area beginning by the zonal governmental offices by co-operating to help those migrants is recommended to continue further. In other way the research contribute more so everybody who is concerned should read the research and do further accordingly to secure the citizens of the country.

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## Appendix 1

### Jimma University

#### College of Social Science and Humanity

#### Department of Sociology and Social Work

#### Questioners to be filled by returned migrants and their family

Dear respondent, the main purpose of these questioners is to gather information or data on returned migrants with the specific to Omo Nada district for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in social anthropology. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate, and balanced information with respect to social and economic impacts of migration. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study. Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and will be only for the purpose of this research.

**Thank you in advance**

#### **I. Socio-demographic variables. Please write "x" mark in the boxes in front of each response.**

1. Age a/20-30 ☐ b/31-40 ☐ c/41-50 ☐
2. Sex a/male ☐ b/female ☐
3. Marital status a/married ☐ b/divorced ☐ c/single
4. Educational status a/literacy ☐ b/elementary ☐ c/high school ☐ d/college and above ☐
5. Occupational status a/private employed ☐ b/merchant ☐ c/government employed ☐
6. Income (per month) a/<300birr ☐ b/301-500bir ☐ c/501-1000bir ☐ d/>1000birr ☐
7. Ethnicity a/Oromo ☐ b/Amahar ☐ c/Kef ☐ d/dauro ☐ e/uragee ☐  
f/other ☐
8. Religion a/Muslim ☐ b/Orthodox ☐ c/Protestant ☐ d/Catholic ☐ e/other ☐

**II. Information about migration related physical injuries and social affect.**  
**Please write" mark in the boxes in front of each response.**

9. Are there human trafficking related physical injuries you faced? a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐

10. If your response to question No. 9. Above is "Yes", which of the following physical injuries has you faced? It is possible to give more than one response. a. assault ☐ b. Breaking of legs/hands ☐ c. Amputation of legs/hands ☐ d. wound ☐ e. Loss of hearing ☐ f. If others, please specify-----

11. What social problems you faced due to migration a/love of intimate family ☐ b/new culture and environment of destination country ☐ c/emotional costs ☐

**III. Information about migration related psychological and economic problems faced by the returnees and their families. Please write "x" mark in the boxes in front of each response.**

12. Are there migration related psychological problems you faced? a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐

13. If your response to question No.11. Above is "Yes", which of the following psychological problems has you faced? a. Intimidation ☐ b. Anxiety ☐ c. depression ☐ d. If - others please specify-----

14. Are there illegal migration related economic problem you faced? a/ Yes ☐ b/ no ☐

15. If yes response to question no.13 above, how much ETB you affected? A/4 ☐ 0-8000  
b/8000-11000 ☐ c/>11000 ☐

## **Appendix 2**

**Jimma University**

**College of Social Science and Humanity**

**Department of Sociology and Social Work**

In-depth interview questions to be addressed by key informants and returnees

Dear respondents, the main purpose of these questioners is to gather information or data on returned migrants with the specific to Omo Nada district for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in social anthropology. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate, and balanced information with respect to social and economic impacts of migration. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study. Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and will be only for the purpose of this research.

**Thank You in advance**

### **I. General Questions**

1. Kebele-----
2. Position if any-----
3. Age-----sex-----marital status-----
4. Level of education-----



**I. Social and Economic Impacts of Migration on Returned Migrant and Their Family**

1. What do you think about the challenge of migration in the community of Omo Nada werada

**Probe:**

A. community awareness about migration of youth to the middle east-----

-----

-----

B. mechanisms to mitigate this migration problems-----

-----

-----

C. what is the positive and negative impacts of migration for the household left behind in particular and community as a general-----

-----

-----

D. ways of supporting returned migrants-----

-----

**III. Current Situation of Returned Migrants**

**Probe For:**

a. Sources of incomes-----

-----

b. Types of jobs or business they are engaged in at present-----

-----

c. Social and cultural influence and adaptability-----

-----

d. Social and economic effect of migration-----

-----

#### **IV. Role of the Districts Administrator.**

A. capacity building-----

-----

B. social organization-----

-----

C. immediate need have returned migrants-----

-----

#### **V. Over all Consequences of Migration-----**

-----

-----

A. social impacts appeared after migrants returned home-----

-----

B. Impacts appeared after government interventions to returned migrants-----

-----

C. would you explain the general problems of migration-----

-----

#### **VI. More Information**

If you have more information with regard to returned migrants in Omo Nada wereda and the consequences of migration, please don't hesitate to state-----

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## **Appendix 3**

### **Jimma University**

#### **College of Social Science and Humanity**

#### **Department of Sociology and Social Work**

#### **Focus group discussion**

Dear respondents, the main purpose of these questioners is to gather information or data on returned migrants with the specific to Omo Nada district for the partial fulfillment of master's degree in social anthropology. Dear respondents, you are expected to provide genuine, accurate, and balanced information with respect to social and economic impacts of migration. Your genuine information is highly valuable as it determine the success of this study. Therefore, the researcher is very much grateful for the sacrifice you pay to this end and the information gathered will be highly confidential and will be only for the purpose of this research.

#### **Thank you in advance**

Warm-up: list the main problems of returned migrants in Omo Nada wereda

1. Was migration really only means of earning incomes?
2. What is your satisfaction to going abroad though illegal means?
3. What social, economic, and cultural impacts of migration?
4. What the immediate consequences are from migration, on income, jobs opportunity, and cultural influences?
5. How is your current living condition?
6. What were benefits and technical support provided for you after return home?
7. Did the training and technical support enable you to organize your life?
8. What were challenging you to re-establishing your new ways of life?
9. Have you been aware that illegal migration has no legal ground for your life?
10. Do you have any more points to probe with respect to returned migrants and their family welfare in Omo Nada wereada

## **Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree as my knowledge and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

### **Declared by:**

Name-----

Signature-----

Date-----

### **Confirmed by adviser:**

Name-----

Date-----

Signature-----

Place and date of submission----