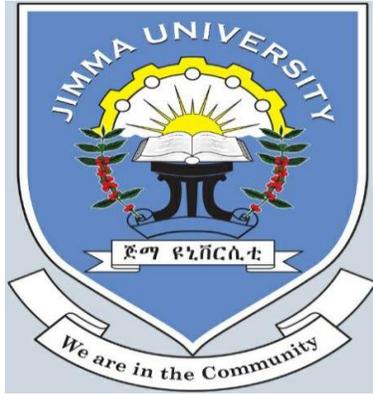


**Practices and Challenges of Reintegration of Women Migrant
Returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: The Case of
Mana District in Jimma, Oromia**



JIMMA UNIVERSITY
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July, 2021

Jimma, Ethiopia

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that the thesis entitled “*Practices and Challenges of Reintegration of Women migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: The Case of Mana District in Jimma, Oromia*” is original work conducted by me under the supervision of Minhaj Alam (Prof.) and Meron Kapito (MA), Department of Governance and Development Studies, College of Law and Governance, Jimma University during the year 2020-2021. I assure that the thesis has not been submitted earlier to other universities for the award of degree or diploma. The guidance and all sources of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged.

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List of Acronym and Abbreviation:

DFID: Department for International Development

FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FGD - Focus Group Discussion

ICMPD: International Centre for Migration Policy Development

ILO: International Labor Organization

IOM: International Organization for Migration

KII: Key Informant Interview

MANRO: Mana Agriculture and Natural Resource Office

MRLALUO: Mana Rural Land Administration and Land Use Office

MoLSA: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

NGO - Non-Governmental Organization

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

PEAs: Private Employment Agencies

RMMS: Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat

U.A.E: United Arab Emirates

UN: United Nations

UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission on Refugees

WB: World Bank

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Abstract

The reintegration of women returnees into their communities and reunification with their families has become a major challenge especially in a society where the rate of women migration and returnees is high. The objective of this study is to assess the practices and challenges of reintegration of women migrant returnees in Mana District, Jimma. The study brings a discussion on how these experiences have affected the lives of women returnees in socio-economic, cultural and physical reintegration. Descriptive research design was employed with the objective of revealing the status of reintegration of women returnees. The study participants of this research are 114 women migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Data were collected through snowball sampling techniques. The data collection techniques used included questionnaires, focus group discussion and key informant interviews. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency, and percentages were used for analysis and presentation. The qualitative data was analyzed through detailed description, narration and discussion to get in depth insight into the subject matter. The finding reveals that among the reintegration challenges of women returnee, the variables of socio-economic are dominant challenges of reintegration. The result from respondents demonstrates that women returnees lack the job opportunity, conducive working place, and financial support are found to be the major factors hindering reintegration. The result showed that there is a gap in providing comprehensive reintegration programs in an effective and coordinated manner, which prompted the desire for remigration amongst the women returnees. The study revealed that there is a need for rehabilitation and reintegration of women returnees by involving key actors of government offices, NGOs, private stakeholders and other concerned bodies.

Keywords: Reintegration, Women Returnee, Jimma, Migration

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Globally, when we speak about the reintegration process for migrant returnees specifically, we are referring to economic and social re-inclusion following the migration experience. This re-inclusion is normally multifaceted and expected to at least occur in social, cultural and economic arenas. The IOM's Glossary of Migration (2011a) defined the concept of reintegration as "Re- inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g., of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence (p. 82). The UNHCR (2004) Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities defined reintegration as "the achievement of a sustainable return i.e., the ability of returnees to secure the political, economic and social conditions to maintain their life, livelihood and dignity" (p. 4). The International Journal of Refugee Law (2001, as cited in the Asia Foundation, 2005) defined reintegration as "the process of inclusion and rebuilding relationships within a community in the country of origin at four levels: physical, socio-economic, socio-political, and cultural" (p. 20). The reintegration of the returnees is a complex phenomenon, which involves the understanding of each returnee's illegal migration experiences en- route and in the place of destination (Lyneham, 2014).

When we come to East African context, which is a region with an estimated total population 445 million, the sub-region hosted 7.7 million international migrants at mid-year 2020 (UN DESA, 2020a) and 3.6 million refugees and asylum seekers in 2019 (UNHCR, 2020a). IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) observed 744,113 movements in the region. Of these, over 63 per cent were intending to travel eastwards to the Arab Peninsula from the East and Horn of Africa (EHoA) region and over 2 percent northwards to northern Africa and Europe. The region is characterized by developmental challenges and shifting demographics as populations grow and migrate towards urban centres, other parts of the region or beyond. In recent years, there has been a less consideration of migration in Africa in general and the sub-Saharan African region in particular as challenge. However, a study conducted by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2005) notes that the severity differs from one part of the region to the other.

The situation of women migrant returnee reintegration is much severe when we come to Ethiopia. Ethiopia is one of the largest sending countries of women domestic workers to Middle Eastern countries (De Regt, 2010). According to Mantouvalou, 2015, the migration experience of Ethiopian women migrant returnee domestic migrants is characterized by limited resource mobilization, no legal protection and dangerous working conditions. An estimated 0.6 million Ethiopians (0.7% of the total population) live almost in all continents of the world (World Bank, 2011). Migration to Arabian Gulf countries by women is the largest migration flow from Ethiopia, followed by migration to South Africa, North America and Europe (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009; Kuschminder *et al.*, 2018). Of the returnees, about 53,732 were women who had travelled to Saudi Arabia using different means, including legally licensed agents, unlicensed brokers, and social networks (siblings, neighbours, friends and relatives). Some used Muslim pilgrimage as a pretext and overstayed their visa (Mulugeta & Makonnen, 2017).

According to (IOM, 2020 report) over 130,000 people returned to Ethiopia in 2019. The majority, 120,825, came from Saudi Arabia, followed by 4,213 and 3,747 migrants from Djibouti and Yemen respectively. To date, IOM has registered more than 60,000 Ethiopian returnees largely due to the onset of COVID-19. Since April 2020 alone, more than 25,000 returnees have arrived from Sudan, Djibouti, Somalia and the Gulf states. IOM is developing a process that will clarify the reintegration processes in Ethiopia, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the different actors involved. Migration and the reintegration of migrant returnees are among the key agenda items for the Government of Ethiopia. If the families, the community and the concerned bodies welcome and accept the returnees, they will mobilize resources for the reintegration of the returnees. Therefore, returnees get the reintegration support they need, feel safe and secure. The failure of the returnees to reintegrate into the community is due to the absence of reintegration policies, programs, commitment and responsibility from the government. Furthermore, family, relatives, non-governmental organizations and the community did not provide need-based reintegration support for the returnees. For these reasons, the reintegration of the returnees and illegal migration in the study area will remain challenging until the government and other

stakeholders make intensive efforts to improve the root challenges of effective reintegration supports for returnees (FOJO, 2018).

Oromia Region is one of the regional states in Ethiopia that contributes migration of women and girls to Arab countries. Oromia migrant returnees largely come from Jimma, Arsi, Bale, and Eastern Haraghe of Oromia (RMMS, 2015a). Jimma Zone is one of the areas where migration is widely practiced in Ethiopia (International Labor Organization 2011:21). This zone also received the largest number of the migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries. Regarding reintegration of women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia as observed by ILO, faced severe economic, social, cultural, and physical challenges in Jimma Zone as compared to the other zones of Oromia Regional State (ILO, 2010).

Therefore, the study was conducted in Manna district because of the district is one of the most affected districts through a huge flow of women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia. Of the districts in Jimma zone, Mana district received 2066 women migrant returnees between 2017-2020 (Jimma Zone Labor and Social Affairs Office Report, 2020). The study addressed the practices and challenges of reintegration of women migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Mana district, Jimma Zone of Oromia regional state.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The reintegration of returnees in the Ethiopian labor market into their communities and reunification with their families has become a major challenge for the government of Ethiopia. Even though many efforts were made to improve the reintegration of returnees; the desired results were not achieved. In this regard, the stakeholders determined that the major reasons were lack of coordination, lack of responsibility and lack of a clear mandate creating frustration among the returnees and encouraging re-migration by some of the returnees (IOM, 2014). Different researchers conducted on migration in Ethiopia. However, their main concern was causes, patterns, consequences and legal framework. Conversely, there is a set of limited information on women migrant returnees, specifically, on challenges of women reintegration features. Studies specifically focusing on reintegration fighters in Ethiopian society are difficult to find. The re-integration process involves a whole mass of social, cultural and economic adjustments.

While reviewing different pieces of literatures, we can see the migration is increasingly becoming a subject for research in Ethiopia. Over the years, researchers like, Emebet (2002);

Adamnesh (2006); Regt. (2007); Kushminder and Fransen (2009); Meskerem (2011); Mesfin (2011); Abebaw (2013); Kushminder (2013); Adamnesh et.al (2015); and Melese (2014) looked into the causes, patterns, trends, aspects, and consequences of migration. Among these, Adamnesh (2006) looked into the different aspects of return migration without the gender differences; while Emerta et.al (2010); Meskerem (2011); Mesfin (2011); Tizita (2011); and Abebaw (2013) concerned with the aspects and challenges of female Ethiopian international migrants. Even though they gave focus to returnees, their emphasis was the impact or the reflection of the women's migration stories to their current life after the return. None of the above-mentioned studies has addressed the reintegration needs of women migrant returnees and efforts made by the government and the community to reintegrate the women migrant returnees; and to what extent the women migrant returnees currently reintegrated into the community.

Therefore, these empirical research gaps initiated the researcher to conduct this research and to add value to the scientific studies which make the study different from the others by methodological approach, target population, the study domain of reintegration, and focusing on women migrant returnees from KSA. This study, therefore, intended to address the existing knowledge gap by examining the women reintegration challenges, following reintegration needs; the reintegration responses by government and the community; and the current reintegration status of the women mainly from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by assessing the socio-economic, cultural and physical challenges in Mana District, Jimma Zone, Oromia National Regional State, Ethiopia.

1.3. Research Question

The research answered the following research questions;

1. What are the existing practices towards the reintegration of women migrant returnees in the study area?
2. What are the major socio-economic challenges faced during the reintegration process of women migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the study area?
3. What are the major cultural and physical challenges affecting the women migrant returnees for reintegration in the study area?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General objective

The general objective of this study is to assess the practices and challenges of reintegration of women migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at Mana District, Jimma, Oromia

1.4.2. Specific objectives

1. To investigate the existing practices towards the reintegration of women migrant returnees' practices in the study area.
2. To examine the major socio-economic challenges encountered by women migrant returnees in the study area.
3. To determine the cultural and physical challenges affecting the women migrant returnees in the study area.

1.5. Significance of the study

The finding of the study is helpful to provide a brief, reliable, up to date account on the reintegration of women migrant returnees. The information generated through the study will be useful to know the problem of women returnees in the study area. It will also help for development organizations to take corrective remedies and plan effectively to address the issues of women returnees by presenting the interconnected problems. Thus, the findings of the study may be useful for the practitioners and concerned bodies to design policy, programs and plan interventions to reintegrate women returnees. Generally, the study contributes by provoking the researchers and providing them with basic and preliminary information on the subject under the study.

1.6. Scope of the study

This study mainly focused on the reintegration of women migrant returnees. Among the return migrants the scope of this study is limited to only those who returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the end of 2017 and early 2020. The participants in this research were those who returned during the specified time and are currently residing in the selected Kebeles. To investigate the root challenges of reintegration, this research focused only on the social, economic, cultural, and physical aspects. In terms of geographic coverage, the study was conducted at Mana district, Jimma zone, Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The researcher confronted various limitations while conducting this research. Those limitations were lack of logistics, refusal of respondents, current issues related to security and COVID-19. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the respondents fear to respond. The researcher solved these problems by keeping physical distance, wearing the face mask and using sanitizer. For the problems related to the privacy of respondents, the researcher politely informed the respondents that the research was only used for an academic reason and their names or identities will never be used and revealed to anybody. Finally, in the case of security issues the researcher questioned the respondents of the specific kebele under investigation by asking them following their arrival to the Yabu town and adjusting the schedule by taking into consideration the security issue based on information from the district officials.

1.8. Organization of the study

The study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope, limitation, ethical consideration, and organizations of the study. The second chapter deals with literature reviews that are considered as relevant to the study. The third chapter covers methodology which comprises a description of the study area, research design, source of data, method of data collection and data analysis. The fourth chapter trails findings and discussions of the surveyed data. Based on the analysis and findings of the study reasonable conclusions and recommendations were provided in chapter five. Finally, a list of reference materials and appendixes were included at the end of this thesis.

1.9. Operational Definitions

- ✚ **Migration** is a complex phenomenon 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. (The International Organization for Migration, October 2014).
- ✚ **Returnee:** an irregular migrant who had stayed in the KSA and came back to his/her country of origin (IOM, 2015).
- ✚ **Reintegration:** re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g. of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence (IOM, 2015). Alternatively, the process by which a returned migrant is reintroduced or reintegrated into the ‘economic, social, culture and social structure of the country of origin and becomes self-sufficient and able to earn his/her own livelihood’ (IOM, 2012).
- ✚ **Reintegration supports:** refers to the material and non-material assistances needed by the returnees to reintegrate into the community after returned to a place of origin.
- ✚ **Economic Reintegration:** the process by which a migrant is reinstated into the economic system of his or her country of origin, and able to earn his or her own living (IOM, 2015).
- ✚ **Social Reintegration:** the reinsertion of a migrant into the social structures of his or her country of origin (IOM, 2015).
- ✚ **Socio-economic reintegration:** the process by which a migrant is restored into both the social and economic system of his or her country of origin (IOM, 2015).
- ✚ **Cultural Reintegration:** refers to an individual’s cognitive, behavioral and attitudinal change.

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents relevant research findings and other relevant related works of literature on the reintegration of women migrant returnees. This chapter includes the following sections: concepts of reintegration and kinds of reintegration assistance, the theoretical framework of women migrant returnee reintegration, the ecological system perspective, the symbolic interactionism perspective, previous studies on reintegration, return and reintegration process of migrants, facilitating or hindering factors for reintegration, the condition for successful reintegration of the women migrant returnees, the physical dimension of reintegration, the economic dimension of reintegration, the social dimension of reintegration, the cultural dimension of reintegration, the international and national policy on reintegration, measures for rehabilitation and reintegration of women migrant returnees, international reintegration support schemes for returnees and conceptual framework of women migrant returnee reintegration. This helped the researcher to identify the literature gap in relation to previously undertaken researches and it gives information about the facts related to this research topic.

2.2. Concepts of Reintegration and Kinds of Reintegration Assistance

2.2.1. Concepts of Reintegration

There is no universally agreed definition of the concept of reintegration. The Return Migration and Development Platform of the European University Institute which carried out analytical and empirical studies on return and reintegration in different regions define reintegration as “a process through which a return migrant participates in the social cultural, economic and political life of the country of origin” (Cassarino, 2014b, p. 184). Unlike return migration, reintegration is a multidimensional concept that is not easily measurable. It can be observed at several levels: individual, family, community, economy, and society as a whole. The UNHCR’s 2004 Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities stated that “the ‘end state’ of reintegration is the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. Reintegration is part of the migration cycle. Reintegration of returnees is a process of integrating migrants back from their destination country to their country of origin (IOM, 2007, p. 37).

2.2.2. Kinds of Reintegration Assistance

The provision of reintegration assistance to migrants in their countries of origin is an essential element to ensure the sustainability of returns. IOM and partners in countries of origin provide migrants with socio-economic support to promote their self-sufficiency and contributions to their local communities. The successful implementation of return programs requires the cooperation and participation of a broad range of actors, including the migrants, civil society and the governments in both host countries and countries of origin. (IOM, 2014). Depending on the particular circumstances of the returnee, different kinds of reintegration assistance may be provided. In this regard, previous studies which were conducted from the point of view of trafficking survivors have been reviewed. Accordingly, the major international legal instrument issued to combat trafficking, which is the Palermo Protocol (2000) requires State parties of origin and destination to consider implementing measures to provide for the physical and social recovery of trafficking victims. On a similar account, the Palermo Protocol imposes the duty to avail the following reintegration assistances on governments being in cooperation with the Non-Governmental Organizations: Legal assistance, Shelter, Rehabilitation, Skills training, Education, Language, and translation assistance (UNODC, 2008, p. 352-353).

The handbook on direct assistance for victims of trafficking which is developed by IOM (2007) highlights the specific types of reintegration assistances which must be provided to trafficking survivors. Accordingly, financial assistance, legal assistance, reinsertion into the education system, vocational training, micro- enterprise and income generating activities, job placement, wage subsidies, apprenticeship programs, housing and accommodation, *inter alia*, are included as the specific types of reintegration assistance (IOM, 2007, p. 87).

IOM's assessment also revealed that international organizations are involved in the provision of reintegration support like counseling, education, legal aid, vocational training, and grants on the basis of individual reintegration plans. Normally, the reintegration plan contains options for education, vocational training, and income generation activities. The IOM (2011) in its guideline for assisting victims of human trafficking in the East Africa region has identified the assistances that have to be provided. According to the guideline, at minimum the following assistances must be directly availed based on individual needs and situations: the provision of shelter by the government, legal assistance, education and vocational trainings aimed at increasing the returnee's chances of gainful employment (pp. 29-32).

2.3. Theoretical Framework of Women Migrant Returnee Reintegration

In an academic study, theoretical perspectives serve as a lens to look at the topic under investigation. They also imply the appropriate research methods that a researcher should employ to address the research question/s he/she wants to address in his/her study. Reintegration is a multifaceted issue, which suggests multiple theoretical perspectives to enable the researcher to explore its complex dimensions and the contextual factors that influence its success. To this end, the ecological system perspective and the symbolic interactionist perspectives were used to investigate the process and the reintegration status of the women returned migrants in the study area. Moreover, this section discusses reintegration, various dimensions of reintegration, national and legal instruments on the issue under investigation.

2.3.1. The Ecological System Perspective

Many factors influence the reintegration of women migrant returnees. These include the way in which families, communities and government policies react towards the women migrant returnees' reintegration needs. The reintegration process, therefore, involves understanding the micro, meso and macro level contexts within which reintegration takes place as these are crucial for successful reintegration. The ecosystem perspective is one of the perspectives used to analyze the socio-economic, cultural and political environment that contributed to the migration of the women migrant returnees and responses to reintegrate the returnees in the study area (Fojo G., 2018).

The ecological system (ecosystems) approach offers a framework for assessment and intervention in a person's problems to effect positive change. Bronfenbrenner (1989, p. 191) describes that the ecological systems perspective emphasizes 'interrelationship' across levels of practice, which include the interrelationship between individuals and their environment and the impact the environment has on individuals. The environment includes a range of contexts including but not limited to family context, community, organizations, service systems network linkages, political forces, cultural forces and social forces. According to Pardec (1996, p. 1-3), the ecological systems perspective examines the interdependence between the physical, psychological, economic, social and cultural factors that contribute to human behavior or situation under investigation at the micro, meso and macro levels.

The perspective emphasizes the person-in-the-environment perspective. It assumes that there is an interconnection between people's behavior (situations) and their environment. Personal and environmental factors influence human behaviors and the problems that negatively interfere with their social functioning. Therefore, successful interventions such as reintegration must take into consideration these multiple factors. Muco (2013, p. 115) observes that an ecological approach stresses that effective intervention occurs by working not only directly with clients (returnees) but also with the environmental factors such as the familial, social, economic, political and cultural factors that affect their situation. This perspective illustrates a problem arises because of a misfit between the person and the environment. To correct the misfit between the client and the environment, we should focus on points of transaction of the client with the environment an approach that typically results in treating both the micro and macro levels of the client's social environment.

An ecological approach ideally lends itself to the investigation of the multiple factors that impact reintegration. According to the social ecological systems perspective developed by Bronfenbrenner (1989), several factors operating at micro, meso and macro levels influence a person's development.

The micro level components that affect the returnee's reintegration into the community include the intimate and immediate world closest to the individual and with which he/she makes everyday interactions. In the context of this study, these include the returnee's parents, siblings, spouses, friends, offspring and the significant others. How these components accept and interact with the returnee has paramount importance for the successful reintegration of the returnee. If these different components at the micro level warmly welcome the returnee, mobilize the available resources and provide the various types of supports and assistance the returnee needs from reintegration, the returnee will experience a sense of belonging which lays a foundation for his/her successful reintegration into the community. Conversely, if the relevant role players at this level reject the returnee, he/she faces several reintegration challenges.

The meso level factors that influence reintegration on the other hand include the various formal and informal systems that serve the micro system. Families, groups, peers, local facilities and organizations such as religious institutions (church, temple, mosque...etc), school, club, office, work, union, informal support group and volunteer organizations with

which the person makes close contact are some of part of the context which affects reintegration (Lakhan & Ekundayo, 2013, p.104).

The reintegration of the returnee tends to be fruitful if there are favorable conditions for this goal in these social contexts and coordination among them. In addition to the micro and meso-level contexts, there are also macro level factors that constrain or promote reintegration (Fojo G., 2018).

In principle, successful reintegration involves the provision of assistance and supports directed to meet the returnees' physical, psychological, economic and social needs resulted from their legal or illegal migration experiences. It is a holistic and integrated scheme, which requires intervention efforts at micro, meso and macro levels. In short, reintegration does not occur in isolation of the context in which it takes place. In addition to the returnee's motivation and efforts, the families, relatives, friends, peers, neighbors, organizations, and the community influence reintegration of the returnee in a number of ways. Therefore, any attempt made to understand reintegration should take the influence of all these contexts into account.

2.3.2 The Symbolic Interactionism Perspective

From the ecological perspective it is understood that reintegration is a purposeful and socially constructed or patterned endeavor aimed at creating a returnee who is socially accepted and fully participates in the social, cultural, political and economic affairs of his/her community without any restrictions arising from his/her previous migration status. However, the extent to which reintegration needs vary from returnee to returnee depending on their experiences of migration and it involves the exploration of the returnees' experiences of the overall reintegration schemes after the return. To this end, the study explores the returnees' subjective descriptions of their migration experiences, their subsequent reintegration needs and their reintegration experiences by means of the symbolic interactionism perspective in order to understand the success or failure of the reintegration responses. Although the historical origin of this perspective dates back to the works of German philosopher and economist, Max Weber (1864-1920) and the American philosopher, Herbert Mead (1863-1931), Herbert Blumer (1969) coined the term symbolic interactionism.

Blumer proposed three underpinning premises. 1. Individuals act toward things based on the meanings that those things have for them. 2. The meanings of these things are derived from

or arise out of social interaction that the individual has with other individuals and these meanings are handled in and are modified through an interpretative process used by the individual in dealing with things he/she encounters. Ignoring the meaning of things toward which people act and trying to understand the action leads to falsifying the behavior understudy (Blumer, 1969, p.2-3).

Charon (2001, p. 229) explains that symbolic interactionism is a useful perspective to understand how people perceive and reflect the situation in which they are. Symbolic interactionism shifts attention from the objective social structure believed to constrain the individual subjective viewpoints to how individuals make sense of their world from their own unique perspective. It argues that individuals are agents, autonomous and integral in creating their world (Carter & Fuller, 2015, p.1).

Blumer's symbolic interactionist methodology helps the researcher to take the standpoint of the actor (the study participant) whose behavior he/she is being studied and attempts to capture the meanings the research participant used to interpret situations and experiences (Carter & Fuller 2015, P.3). Therefore, in addition to the ecosystem perspective, researcher used the symbolic interactionist perspective in order to understand the reintegration of the returned women migrants in the study area.

2.4. Previous Studies on Reintegration

In a casing, multifaceted features may account for challenges of reintegration. According to Surtees (2013) a number of factors could be considered as impediments to reintegration, among which mainly the economic, social, cultural and political factors of the country where the reintegration activity is undertaken may assume the front position. As far as the push factors for irregular migration are concerned, different studies confirmed that economic reasons are placed at the forefront in leading people towards migration (Kanko, Bailey, & Teller, 2013; Abebaw, 2013; ILO, 2013; Samuel, 2012). Thus, in order to ensure successful reintegration, returnees who had been forced to migrate initially due to economic problems should be able to come back to an improved economic situation in their country of origin. In line with this, most of the underneath discussed studies gave special emphasis to the economic challenges encountered by the returnees in their reintegration endeavours.

According to a study done by Tukhashvili (2013), the socio-economic problems of returning migrant's reintegration in Georgia; among others the economic and social challenges to which the returnees came back in their country of origin affected the likelihood of having successful reintegration and many of them could not find employment or employed in unfair working conditions. Furthermore, the researcher uncovered the greater possibility of witnessing remigration of the returnees who have faced reintegration challenges. Setrana&Tonah (2014) attempted to study the nature of migrants' return to Kumasi in Ghana and the challenges of reintegration encountered. The study indicated that migrant returnees faced numerous challenges, inter alia, difficulty to find accommodation, employment opportunities, the challenge to re-establish contact with former colleagues or friends, the challenge to meet the high and unrealistic expectations of extended family members, the lengthy bureaucracy and poor work ethics at government offices, and difficulty in adjusting to the poor infrastructural facilities.

Kato (2007) studied the reintegration of Thai Female returnees having children from Japan. In this study, the researcher tried to qualitatively analyze the overall reintegration process and challenges of returnees based on the case studies of women migrant returnees in the Chang Rai province of Thailand. The study indicated that the returnees faced numerous reintegration challenges mostly attributed to lack of skills, and absence of any socio-economic assistance in the province. In her research, Kato uncovered the extra-burden expected of those returnees who came back having children in the course of the reintegration process than women migrant returnees without children. The research indicated the fact that the women migrant returnees at the outset were forced to decide to return due to their pregnancy to their Japanese partner while they were in Japan. Owing to their illegal residence status in Japan, they were not eligible to access the benefits of the country's health care system which triggered them to return to their country of origin. Finally, the research shown that none of the women migrant returnees who came back having children managed to get secure employment opportunities in Thailand and some of them left to live on the money sent to them from their Japanese partners and former husbands. Still, these groups of returnees were in a better position for reintegration than women migrant returnees with children having no remittances and identified husbands in Japan. Surtees (2000) tried to identify the following as the major challenges and factors influencing the outcomes of the

economic empowerment initiatives: individual attributes and capacities, family situation and dynamics, the broader social environment, the general economic situation, and other needs impacting reintegration success (p. 13).

Chaulagai (2009) studied the Nepalese trafficked women's experiences and perception of their reintegration. He conducted a qualitative exploratory study aimed at finding out the major hurdles underlying the reintegration of trafficking survivors back to their community of origin in Nepal. In the course of conducting the study, the researcher gathered data via 18 in-depth interviews and six focus group discussions with actual trafficking survivors and key informant interviews from some NGOs. The study revealed that the stigma coming from the local community and the surrounding family members against the trafficking survivors was the principal stumbling block for the reintegration process due to the fact that the indigenous community considered survivors as "loose women, community polluters, and destroyers of social prestige and blamed them for being prospective traffickers." The study further indicated that the self-stigmatization of the trafficking survivors was also the other contributing factor impeding the overall efficacy of the reintegration process. The study pointed out that working towards the realization of economic independence for survivors would be highly beneficial and a crucial step in making the overall reintegration process a worthy endeavour to undertake.

Adhikari (2011) attempted to investigate the reintegration challenges and experiences of women migrant returnees employing self-identity, social stigma, and empowerment as the guiding social theories. The findings indicated that domestic violence, sexual and verbal abuses, inadequate and inconsistent income sources made the reintegration process so bumpy. As well, the negative attitude or stereotype originating from the community and enduring stigmatization have not only resulted in disempowerment and unsuccessful reintegration, but further brought to the survivors a feeling of shame, humiliation, and disgrace. Wolters (2011) tried to identify social or communal stigmatization or rejection, gender, exploitation and double standards as the major social problems and limitations that trafficked persons encountered in the course of the reintegration process. Besides, the researcher pointed out legal factors, economic factors, the emotional state of the trafficking survivor, religion, personal social inclusion as the factors influencing the survivor's successful reintegration.

Rosy (2013) studied the reintegration experiences and challenges of Bangladeshi women trafficking survivors. The researcher tried to explore the reintegration challenges and perceptions of women migrant returnees who had brothel or prostitution experiences in the destination countries. The study consisted of 12 in-depth interviews with the trafficking survivors, two focus group discussions with local community members, with parents of survivors and other key informants. The empowerment and stigma theories were used in the course of analysing the data. Self-stigmatization of survivors, psychological traumatization, lack of empowerment facilities and rampant poverty, and community stigma against survivors were identified to be the challenges of reintegration and the researcher finally recommended the introduction of sustainable income generating programs in view of reintegrating returnees successfully and hindering the risk of re-trafficking and re-victimization of the trafficking survivors.

2.4.1. Return and Reintegration Process of Migrants

There has been relatively little empirical research on return migration. A possible reason for this may be the difficulty of getting adequate and reliable data on return migrants (as cited in Adamnesh, 2006, p.31). In addition, 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 for return migration. Similarly, in the Ethiopian context, as well, nothing has been written on return migration. The return procedure can be broadly divided into two categories, voluntary return and forced return. The IOM's definition of 'voluntary return' is that "Return based on the voluntary decision of the individual." The concept of voluntary return requires more than an absence of coercive factors. A voluntary decision is not only defined by the absence of any physical, psychological, or material coercion but also implies that the decision is based on adequate, available, accurate, and objective information. On the other hand, "forced return" is meant by "Return that is not undertaken by the individual voluntarily (IOM, 2005, p. 34)."

The voluntary return is considered to be the most recommended way of return as the voluntary return will facilitate their sustainable return. The definition of sustainable return by IOM was presented as "achieved when returnees are able to integrate into the community of return, without immediate inducement to leave again (IOM, 2005, p. 34)". Several studies

have attempted to link reintegration in the home country with sustainability. The measure of sustainability of return would be whether those who do return consequently re-migrate or not. Consequently, according to the IOM, sustainable return has been achieved “when returnees are able to reintegrate in the community of return, often through a productive role as a member of their community, without immediate cause to leave again in an irregular manner” (IOM 2008, p.4). On the level of the developing country, reintegration is considered to have been successfully promoted once this makes a contribution to the development and/or combating poverty by, for instance, the returnee creating more jobs. At the end, the return migration of skilled workers, contributing to a “brain gain” is one of the more recent topics and one in which IOM participates through its Return of Qualified Nationals programs.

2.4.2. Facilitating or Hindering Factors for Reintegration

Reintegration will be affected not only by the migration experience in the destination country, but also by some socio-economic factors in the country of origin. Since the productive and sustainable jobs are considered to lead to women’s sustainable reintegration, job opportunity is therefore regarded as one of the most important factors for the smooth reintegration of the returnees (as cited in Yoko Kato, 2007, p. 21).

The support from GOs will be also considered as one of the facilitating factors for reintegration, as various kinds of assistance provided by NGOs also contribute to the successful reintegration (Macaranas, 2004, p.27). In additions, community and family reintegration will also be looked at in this research as a significant factor for reintegration. Family and community acceptance without any disruption or stigmatization would lead to their sustainable social situation (as cited in Yoko Kato, 2007, p. 21). Individual feeling will also be focused, because the mental adjustment is important for successful social reintegration since migrants tend to lose self-esteem because there is no job opportunity or deskilling (Macaranas, 2004, p. 27). As such, this research will examine how these factors have influent their reintegration process.

2.5. The Condition for Successful Reintegration of the Women Migrant

Returnees

The condition for successful reintegration is divided into two aspects, economic and social reintegration. Economic reintegration refers to a migrant into the economic system of his/her country of origin (IOM, 2004, p. 14). Economic reintegration is one of the most important aspects of successful reintegration. This is because the ability to earn income and be productive members of their families plays a significant role in restoring self-esteem as well as overall physical and psychological well-being. Reintegration has physical, social, economic and cultural dimensions (Derk 1998, p. 27-44). Reintegration involves close examination of returnees' experience before any intervention assistance and the change they experienced in their lives after reintegration assistance in order to determine whether reintegration efforts were successful or not. This requires an investigation of the returnees' experience of the reintegration assistance and support they received and their subsequent subjective evaluation of their happiness, safety, health and the extent to which they are accepted by and provided with equal opportunities by family, peers, neighbours and the community (Veitch 2013, p. 29).

Therefore, reintegration schemes must address economic and physical rehabilitation aspects according to the migration experiences and reintegration needs of returnees. McKay et al (2010, p.4) point out the importance of the mobilisation of resources from client support systems to meet the need for medical screening and health care, schooling, physical support and/or vocational training. As migration exposes people to various forms of abuse and exploitation, reintegration schemes must address the following dimensions of reintegration in order to help the returnees reintegrate into their community of origin and lead independent and productive lives.

2.6. The Reintegration Strategies

IOM (2015) stated that the reintegration strategies represent a multidimensional approach to the process of reintegration based on the four dimensions of physical, economic, social and cultural dimensions. These reintegration endeavours were discussed as follows:

2.6.1. The Physical Dimension of Reintegration

Many ‘migrants’ are subject to physical abuse. Smugglers and traffickers use physical punishment like assaulting, slapping, pinching, flogging, burning with metal and plastic rods to get control over people (Abdulraheem& Oladipo 2010, p. 39; United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking 2008, p. 9). Consequently, victims suffer from physical harm such as pain, bruises, broken limbs and wounds (IOM 2011, p. 27).

Women are particularly vulnerable. The physical problems they face include headaches, fatigue and weight loss, stomachache, chest, back, pelvic, dental, eye, ear and vaginal pain due to sexual abuse (World Health Organization 2012, p. 2; Wickham 2009, p. 2; Jayasree 2004, p. 58). Failure to address these physical injuries impedes the psychological, economic and social reintegration of returnees. As the presence of physical injuries often hinders the successful reintegration of returnees, returnees need acute and long-term provision of health care and the material assistance that will help them to recover and heal from physical injuries depending on their illegal migration experiences of these phenomena. Additionally, the physical recovery and meeting the basic needs of returnees as priorities in their successful reintegration into the community.

2.6.2. The Economic Dimension of Reintegration

Lack of education and skills and the consequent failure to secure employment in local markets are the main reasons individuals, particularly women, resort to illegal migration. They may even migrate illegally to get employment that does not require many skills or knowledge. The provision of technical and vocational skills training will contribute significantly to helping returnees secure employment and reintegrate economically into the community. Shakti (2007, p. 23) identifies important locally relevant and applicable training such as driving, hotel cooking, embroidery, sewing, beauty salon work, petty trade and animal rearing as some of the immediate and important skills that would help returnees to get employment and reintegrate economically.

For the returnees to rural areas, access and control over productive resources such as land, agricultural inputs like selected seeds, fertilizers, oxen, saving and credit facilities are the most important economic supports that boost the returnees’ potential for successful reintegration (Ballard 2003, p. 1). The other crucial aspect of reintegration is its economic aspect. When ‘illegally migrated’ people return home either voluntarily or by deportation, in

most cases they are confronted with socioeconomic and psychological problems as they return to the limited economic opportunities and financial constraints that contributed to their initial departure. Poverty, which contributed to their vulnerability, may hinder their potential for successful reintegration. To reverse the economic related problem that results in the illegal migration of the returnees, vocational skills training and other support should enable the returnees to be economically independent. The poor economic situation that often contributed to their illegal migration in the first place may further dispose returnees to the possibility of being re-trafficked for example (Williams, et al 2010, p. 135-140).

2.6.3. The Social Dimension of Reintegration

The reintegration schemes generally undertaken by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) usually focus on the provision of material assistance to the returnees and ignore or neglect the social aspects of the process (Slocomb 2006, p. 45). The prevailing assumption is that successful reintegration depends on the provision of assistance alone. Many programs fail to recognise the fact that the returnee is going to be reintegrated into wider social relationships, norms, values and arrangements. Most reintegration practitioners and NGOs focus on material assistance and the reintegration procedural practices that make the monitoring and evaluation of the process easier for them as well as establish bench mark for their success neglecting the relational and the social aspects of reintegration (Wedge, Krumholz & Jones 2013, p. 4).

The active involvement of returnees, their families and the community in the reintegration process is essential to ensure successful social reintegration of returnees (Wessells 2006, p. 160). If the families, the community and the concerned bodies welcome and accept the returnees, they will mobilise resources for the reintegration of the returnees. Social support engenders an atmosphere of safety and security. Hence, returnees get the reintegration support they need, feel safe and secure. Returned 'illegal migrants' are said to be socially accepted when they are accepted equally and given opportunities by the wider community to exercise their socially expected roles. Even though social acceptance also depends on the returnees' willingness, readiness and adoption of the prevailing social values and norms of the group (Opsal 2011, p. 23), social skills training must be part of reintegration schemes to help the returnees develop acceptable social skills which enable them to interact with the community in accordance with the existing social norms and values.

2.6.4. The Cultural Dimension of Reintegration

As with the social aspect, the practitioners and organisations that undertake reintegration schemes rarely incorporate the cultural and religious dimensions of reintegration. However, the reintegration activities and support undertaken to help the returnees participate in their local cultural and religious activities also play a vital role in the reintegration process. Such reintegration activities and support help returnees to develop useful social relationships and interactions with the surrounding community (Derks 1998, p. 44). It widens the returnees' social networks and access to various types of resources and services in the community, which are essential for successful reintegration. If returnees get opportunities to interact with the different segments of the community, they feel cared for, secure and a sense of belonging. The feeling of being cared for and protected is crucial to the reintegration process as it encourages them to accept and value the reintegration support provided for them by the community.

Traditional families and communities, especially those in rural settings, are reluctant to welcome returnees due to stigma and discrimination associated with illegal migration. As returnees are forced to engage in activities and behaviours against the local communities' cultural values, beliefs and norms under the illegal migration, it is common among families and communities to view returnees as a potential danger to their existing culture (Opsal 2011, p. 25-27; Rodicio 2001, p. 131). Ensuring pertinent material assistance required for reintegration alone may not be a guarantee for the successful inclusion into the collective social life. This is particularly true of women who have experienced sexual abuse during illegal migration. The existing cultural context may sometimes require returnees to undergo various ritual practices before accepting them into the community. It is, therefore, important that reintegration schemes design mechanisms remove the cultural barriers to successful reintegration whenever and wherever needed (Surtees 2000, p. 182).

2.7. Overview of Good Practices of Reintegration

Three countries were selected for further examination of good practices related to reintegration: Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. These countries were selected in discussion with ILO Ethiopia for two reasons: first, they tend to be more advanced in the area of reintegration, and second, they have large flows of return migrants from the Middle East, reflecting similarities with the target returnees in Ethiopia. One of the best practices in

Ethiopia is establishing/strengthening bilateral and multilateral agreements with labor receiving countries in the Middle East. Though the focus was on the sex sector industry, for example, a report indicates that where there are cooperative agreements between receiving states and the Philippine government, the trafficking incidence among Filipino irregular migrants is low. The Filipino situation is rather characterized by sample channels for regular labor migration mentioned through government supervision, extensive experience with migration, and the amplitude of consequent contacts and connections to Filipinos (Taran and Chammartin 2003, p. 7-8). Giving that trafficking involves fraud and deception, awareness raising and information campaigns are crucial. In this regard, one of the best practices from other countries is a month-long march campaign throughout Bangladesh that aimed at highlighting trafficking in human beings and other crimes against women. Government officials and members of the society participated in the marches (ILO, 2003).

International Society Security Program (ISSP) that was agreed in March 2013 between Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia is another best practice. The Program, effective since 14 March, is devised to support Sri Lanka domestic workers in Saudi Arabia and their sponsors. It is claimed that it is 36 win- win insurance scheme for both parties. The important features of the scheme include insurance, legal aid, language translation, meet and assistance at airports, ground services and provision of up-to-date information of visa processed and workers statuses in Saudi Arabia. The insurance premium is paid by the sponsor on behalf of his/her employee.

Standardization of training modules specific to returnees: The situation and needs assessment commissioned by ILO stated that 32 percent of respondents have some sort of skills to generate income (ILO, 2014, p. 26) and that more than half require training support. Taking this into account, a short training module that incorporates life skills training, financial literacy and entrepreneurship as well as vocational skills training was specifically designed for returnees as it is key for reintegration support. The ILO through the project standardized entrepreneurship and motivational skills training as well as short term vocational skills training which ensured consistency and quality of training provided to migrant returnees. These designed trainings also capitalized on the already acquired skills of returnees abroad.

Interventions designed based on research and returnees' profile: The ILO conducted a situation and needs assessment of returnees; an assessment of the business service and training market as well as the financial and non-financial service providers; and a rapid market assessment in the three migrant prone regions to inform the design and intervention of the project. The situation and needs assessment of KSA returnees helped to better coordinate efforts in supporting their sustainable reintegration. Equally, the mapping of service providers clarified the available services and identified their capacity to improve livelihood opportunities in the three regions. Finally, the market study identified sectors with viable business potential to inform technical skills service provision and enterprise development. Further to filling out this knowledge gap, profiling of returnees is critical; it would be pertinent to compile data before their return or upon their arrival. Collaborating with private sector and specialized NGOs': Given the critical capacity limitation of government partners, the project also collaborated with private sector and specialized non-governmental organization. Stakeholders such as the private sector and NGOs' have a key role in assisting migrant returnees to reintegrate into their community and the labor market. On one side, specialized NGOs provide thorough support and follow up with beneficiaries; and on the other side, the private sector plays a key role in the Support to the Reintegration of Returnees in Ethiopia economic reintegration of migrant returnees by creating employment opportunities. Partnership with these stakeholders has been recorded as best practice. ILO collaborated with AGAR Ethiopia for the provision of physical support and with Women in Self Employment (WISE) to support migrant returnees establish cooperatives in their localities. Moreover, ILO partnered with different private sectors such as Eshururu Training Center, Ethiopian Horticulture Producers and Exporters Association and Ethiopian Women Entrepreneurs Association to enhance them.

Development of a Reintegration Package and Reintegration Directive: Following the massive return of migrant workers from KSA in 2013, the reintegration aspect was not well addressed. This is partly due to the absence of a comprehensive and national level reintegration support structure in the country. Most stakeholders including service providers, government, NGO's and development actors mainly focused on fragmented and non-coherent specific short-term support. The use of different approaches by different stakeholders resulted in the lack of coordination, sustainability and efficiency of service

provision. With this in mind, the ILO in partnership with MoLSA developed a “*Reintegration Package for Ethiopia*” so that it can serve as a point of reference and practical guide for different stakeholders involved in the support of sustainable reintegration of returnees. Moreover, the package was reinforced with a national level “*Reintegration Directive*”, which is a legal document that ensures the provision of uniform approaches to reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia beneficiaries’ skills and facilitates wage employment.

Provision of community-based reintegration assistance: The ILO Reintegration Package developed in 2017 highlights the provision of community-based support as a major principle to guide interventions. In order to avoid conflict between locals/host community and returnees and avoid encouraging locals that have not migrated to migrate, the package illustrates that returnee must not be given any preferential treatment and provision of support must focus on community-based services. Accordingly, the ILO has implemented the project targeting returnees and local vulnerable community members to benefit from.

2.8. The International and National Policy on Reintegration

Declaring effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination. The Palermo Protocol (2000) stated that effort to abolish trafficking should include measures to punish the traffickers and to protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights. A range of policy options exist at the national and international levels to address the problem. In this part of the research, policy and legislative frameworks will be highlighted.

2.8.1. The International Legal Instruments

As contemporary slavery is a global crime against humanity, the effort to combat the problem requires a universal policy framework and action according to US Department of State reports (2005, 2006). The global recognition of the problem at least dates back to the Paris conference on trafficking in women held in 1895 and the adoption of the International Agreement for Suppression of the White Slave Trade in 1904 (Cole, 2005). The ILO Convention 189 which is also referred to as the Domestic Workers Convention (2011, No. 189) is the other international instrument that offers protection for domestic workers and the right to be entitled to decent work. The recent international legal instrument relevant to the reintegration of returnees from illegal migration is the UN (2000) Protocol to Prevent,

Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children. Ethiopia ratified this convention in 2012. Rather, the prevention of human trafficking and the reintegration of the victims must address the link between the broader social, political and economic forces that contribute to the problem. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) document recommends that the purpose of reintegration is to provide the returnees with their safe, secured, dignified and sustainable reinsertion into the society and enable them to lead a normal socially acceptable life (IOM 2007, p. 81-82). According to the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN. GIFT), the returnees need to get the legal protection that safeguards and makes them feel free from fear of trafficking for the reintegration to be successful (UN. GIFT 2008, p. 35).

2.8.2. National Instruments

However, Ethiopia does not have a single and comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation, rules dealing with various aspects of trafficking and are found in different legislations. The issue of trafficking is covered in the fundamental law of the country as well as more rules covering various aspects of trafficking are provided in other legislations of the country according to Endeshaw (2006).

i. The Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

The constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in its proclamation no. 1/1995 Article 18 declares prohibition against inhuman treatment and makes it clear that everyone has the right to protection against cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. No. 2 of this article prohibits trafficking in human beings for any purpose and states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. In addition, article 32 of the constitution guarantees the freedom of every Ethiopian to move and reside within the country, to leave the country whenever one wishes, and to return to the country. However, in practice, any Ethiopian who wishes to travel abroad for any reason is provided with a travel document or passport. The challenge associated with this freedom is the situation of Ethiopian women and girls who migrate to the Middle East and Gulf countries to seek employment. The challenges include the issue of how to prevent such situations while respecting the constitutional and human rights of movement of all Ethiopian citizens. Ethiopia's Consular General in UAE said that the rationale behind the suspension of the labor migration from Ethiopia to the UAE is to protect the rights of citizens through initiating a bilateral agreement. When seeking a solution, extracting one aspect of the equation would be futile (for example restricting migration) since the combined forces would continue to act

(people's need, social situations, poverty, violence, demand, and criminal intent) even with the elimination of one of its links.

ii. The Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2005

Articles (596, 597, 598, 635 and 637) of the Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (2005) deal with the issues of enslavement and the trafficking of women and children providing a clear contextual definition that comply with the comprehensive definition of the Palermo Protocol, (Art. 3a UN, 2000). Article 597 under the title trafficking in Women and Children underlines; Whoever by violence, threat, deceit, fraud, kidnapping or by the giving of money or other advantage to the person having control over a woman or a child, recruits, receives, hides, transports, exports or imports a women or a minor for the purpose of forced labor, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment from five years to twenty years, and fine not exceeding fifty thousand Birr. However, the code does not provide a clear distinction between smuggling (Where the migration is irregular and a smuggler, who will facilitate illegal entry into a country for a fee, may assist the migrant and trafficking, it has a broader conceptualization of trafficking in women and minors for labor purpose and prostitution.

iii. Employment Exchange Services Proclamation No. 632/2009

With the purpose of protecting the rights, safety and dignity of citizens employed and sent abroad, the government of Ethiopia found it necessary to enact a law that governs the employment exchange service. The Employment Exchange Service Proclamation 632/2009 imposes different obligations and responsibilities on the PEAs. The obligations provided in articles 16a; to not recruiting a job seeker below the age of eighteen years and articles 18-25 to ensure the rights, safety and dignity of a worker is protected during the employment period and to provide a worker who has sustained an employment injury with the necessary medical aid on return are found to be of much relevance for the discussion of this particular study.

2.9. Measures for Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Women Migrant Returnees

The rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant returnees incorporate physical, social, and economical aspects. Effective reintegration needs collaboration and cooperation of government institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and communities (Wickham, 2009). The human rights of migrants should be also considered, respected, and protected at all times in return migration program (IOM, 2010). The types of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts range from micro level to macro level. The micro level assistance includes transportation services and provision of allowance. On the other hand, the macro level effort incorporates a variety of social, educational, and economic support

(IOM, 2011). The contributing factors for an effective reintegration program included number of returnees, collaboration with the country of origin, community perception towards returnees, the budget allocated for the program, and participation level of returnees in planning and implementation of the program. In addition, the role of returnees as a productive member of the community matters in successfulness of reintegration effort (IOM, 2011). The means of return to country of origin also matter to successfully reintegrate migrants. Detention and deportation/involuntary return are one of the ways of return. These practices have become increasing and common in most destination countries (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). The social aspect of reintegration is also a major concern especially for involuntary returnees. The community might be suspicious about the deportation by giving different assumptions and gossip such as criminal or immoral behaviour abroad (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). Due to these negative feedbacks from the community, returnees may isolate themselves from engaging in social life. The health condition of involuntary returnees is another matter that should be considered in reintegration process. Returnees may have different health problems including physical and psychological due to their experience of irregular migration and deportation. Some of the Ethiopian returnees from KSA have psychological trauma, physical disability and other chronic problems (Temesgen, 2014).

2.9.1. International Reintegration Support Schemes for Returnees

The voluntary and forcible return has positive and negative implications on the life of returnees respectively. Voluntary return by itself is an empowering process for migrants, as the decision does not come from outsiders. Moreover, migrants will have ample time to prepare emotionally and financially. On the other hand, compulsory return puts migrants in a difficult situation especially in economic and social reintegration. Economic reintegration would be difficult for deported returnees, as they might not have good preparation financially to fulfill basic needs upon return. Social reintegration is also difficult since there is long separation with family members, friends, and community members. In addition, female returnees may have additional burden in taking care of children and supporting families. There are various rehabilitation and reintegration support schemes for returnees implemented around the world. In Philippines, the reintegration program has two major elements that are physical and economic support (Go, 2012). The economic element incorporates community-based income-generating projects, skills training and credit lending. The economic approach involves assistance to returnees upon arrival such as reception and inland transportation assistance. It also focuses on addressing the root causes of irregular migration and incorporates reconstruction needs. The social aspect refers to group reintegration projects and building returnees' social networks.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Study area description

3.1.1. Location of Mana District

The study will be conducted at Mana District. It is astronomically located between 36°38' 0" to 36°53' 19"E and 7°38'00" to 7°54'00"N. In the case of relative location, the district is bordered by Kersa district and Jimma city on the East, by Seka Chokorsa and Gomma district on the west, by Limmu Kossa and Gomma district on the north, and by Seka Chokorsa on the south. Mana district is one of the 21 districts of Jimma Zone, located 22 kilometres away from Jimma city and 374 kilometres away from the country capital Addis Ababa. The administrative centre of the Mana district is Yebu town. The district has a total area of 49,476 hectares (MANRO and MRLALUO, 2020).

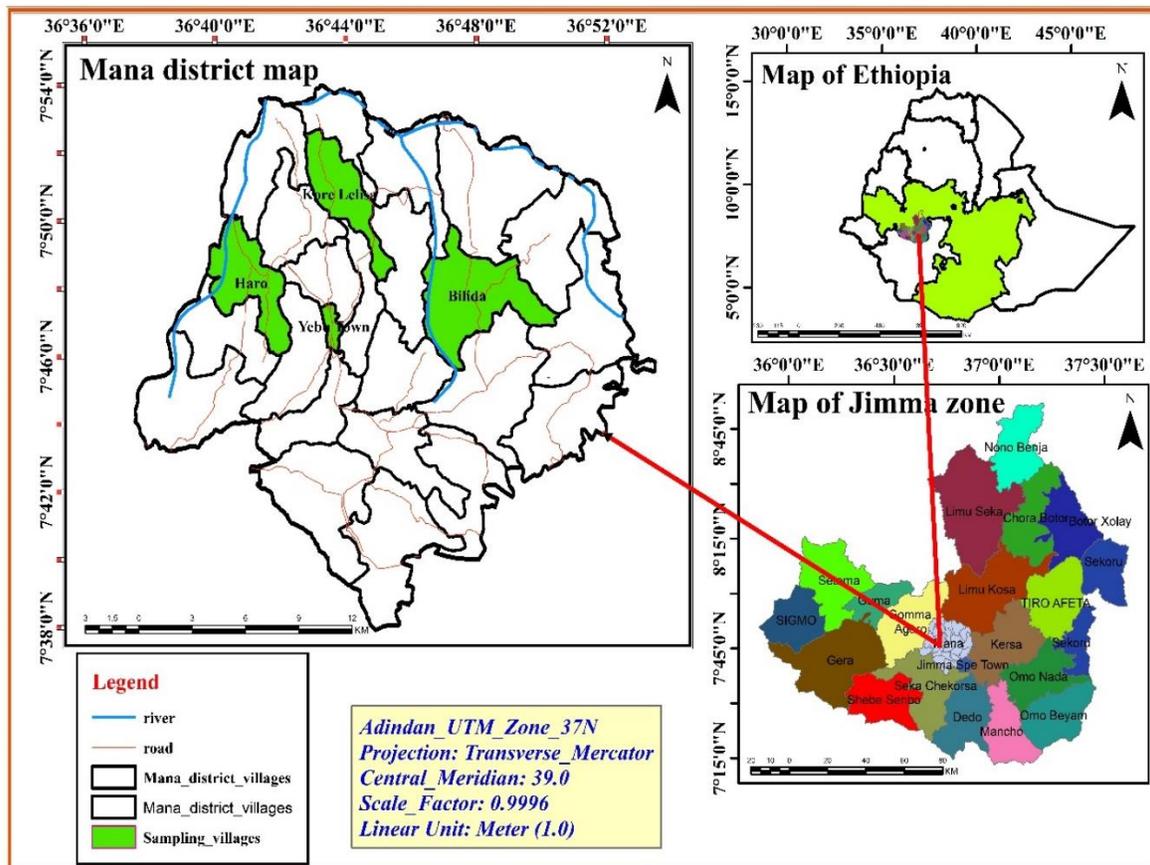


Figure 1 Location Map of the Study Area

Source: GIS LAB of Jimma University (Mr. Gemechu Debesa)

3.1.2. Topography and Drainage

The altitude of the district ranges from 1440 to 2614 meters. Its landscapes include mountains, high forests and plain divided by valleys. Mountains include Weshi and Bebella. Rivers include Aniso, Doha, Wanja, Yebu and Sogibo. A survey of the land in this district shows that 89.1% is arable or cultivable (86.1% was under annual crops), 2.7% pasture, 2.8% forest, and the remaining 5.4% are considered swampy, degraded or otherwise unusable. Khat is an important cash crop. Coffee is another important cash crop for this district; over 5,000 hectares are planted with this crop (*MANRO and MRLALUO, 2020*).

3.1.3. Population

According to CSA population data projected for 2017, the total population of Mana district was estimated to be 188,045 of which 95,409 and 92,636 were male and females respectively. From this, 7,091 of 3526 males and 3565 females are urban dwellers. The left 180,954, of which 91,883 males and 89071 females are dwelling in rural areas(Central Statistical Agency, 2013).

3.2. Research Design

A research design is the ‘procedures for collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting data in research studies’ (Creswell, 2014). Babbie & Mouton (2001) define research design as plan or a blueprint of how one intends conducting the research. Research design focuses more on the end product and belongs to more on the research problem (Babbie & Mouton, 2001).

Therefore, the research design which was used in this research is the descriptive study design. This is because it can provide relevant knowledge and experience about a complex phenomenon within its real-life context. The research is mixed which used both qualitative and quantitative due to its objectives and scope particularly it focuses on assessing the socio-economic, cultural and physical challenges and the reintegration endeavor of women domestic worker returned from Saudi Arabia in the study area.

3.3. Research Approach

Research approaches are plans and the procedures for research that span the steps from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Mixed methods research is an approach to analysis involving collecting both quantitative and

qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone (Creswell, 2014). Qualitative research according to Russell (2011), takes place in natural settings employing a combination of observations and interviews as primary data sources and scientific literature as well as document review as secondary source. Quantitative approach was also applied in a partial level because this approach is applicable to produce quantitative data to explain the profile of women migrant returnees in terms of age, educational level, socio-economy and their current status. Therefore, the mixed research approach was used because it resides in the middle of this continuum which incorporates elements of both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

3.4. Sources of Data

Concerning to the research approach and design proposed above, both primary and secondary sources of data were consulted in this research to obtain the required data for conducting the research. The primary data was collected from women migrant returnees' households, in-depth interview from key informants, focus group discussions and via observation. Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished materials related to women migrant returnee migration and reintegration, which will be available in the form of journal articles, government policy guidelines on returnee migration, research and reports on women migrant returnee.

3.5. Study Population

According to Babbie & Mouton, 2001, a study population refers to a target population from which information required to answer a research question/s or objective/s is collected. In this study a target population is women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia from 2017 to 2020 in Mana District. These year was selected because from 2017-2020 huge number of women migrants were received by the district. Purposively selected four kebeles of Kore Lelisa (170), Yebu (100), Haro (81), and Bilida (74) which collectively give the study population of 425. These kebeles were purposively selected since among 26 kebeles of the district, they were leading by number of women migrant returnee from KSA. The list of women migrant returnee was collected from Mana District Labour and Social Affairs Office.

3.5.1. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

The study used non-probability sampling methods (purposive sampling and snowball). Purposive sampling was widely used in qualitative research to identify and select individuals or groups of individuals who are knowledgeable about study interests (Creswell, 2002). First, four kebeles administrators (one urban and three rural) were selected by using purposive sampling where the problem overcomes largely because purposive sampling is a strategy in which particular settings of persons or events were selected purposely in order to provide important information that cannot be obtained from other choices (Maxwell, 1996).

Secondly, proportional numbers of returnees were selected determined by using Yamane (1967) formula. Then, by using snowball-sampling technique the women returnees were identified from each Kebeles. Snowball sampling begins with one or a few people or cases and spreads out based on links to the initial case. The study started with one or two information-rich respondents and ask them if they know persons who know a lot about the topic of interest. For the convenience of distributing the questionnaire, the researcher applied the snowball sampling which helps to distribute the questionnaire only to those returnees who have at least the experience of one year in terms of understanding their challenges of reintegration in the study area. Finally, the minimum benchmark of the selection of the women migrant returnees was at least one family member must have migrated to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 2017 to 2020.

3.5.2. Sample size determination

Since it is impossible to include all populations in this study, some criteria of selection were applied in determining a representative sample. Several statistical formulas are available for determining sample size. Accordingly, out of the total population of women migrant returnees 425; the researcher got 114 women migrant returnees as sample size after applying the Yamane (1967) formula of probability sample size determination.

$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$ where

n= sample size

N= population

e= error of precision 0.08

$$n = \frac{425}{1 + 425(0.08)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{425}{1 + 425(0.0064)}$$

$$n = \frac{425}{1 + 2.72}$$

$$n = \frac{425}{3.72}$$

$$n \cong 114$$

In this study N=425 women migrant returnee e=0.08 (95%) for convenience of the study and the respondents to be interviewed will be 114. A 95 percent level of confidence implies that 95 out of 100 samples will have the true population value within the margin of error (e) specified. For example, in the case of Kore Lelisa kebele proportional sample size was calculated as = $\frac{NHH \times \text{Sample Size}}{\text{Universe Population}} = \frac{170 \times 114}{425} = 45 \text{ hh}$.

By following similar steps, the proportional sample size for each kebeles was determined.

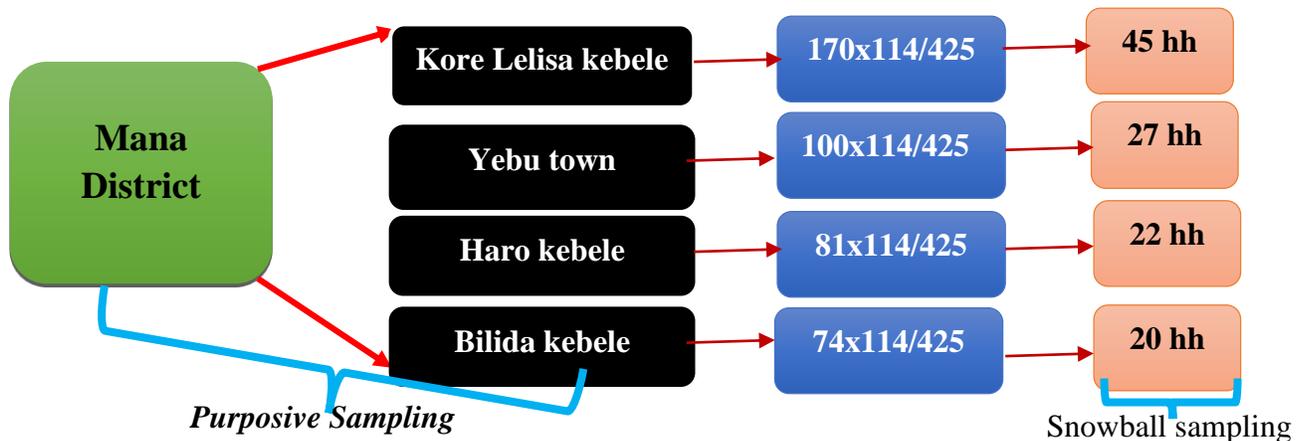


Figure 2 Probability Proportional to Sample Size (PPS)

3.6. Method of Data Collection

Among the numerous data collection tools, this particular study used a structured questionnaire, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview and observation to collect the necessary data.

3.6.1. Structured Questionnaire

This method of data collection is quite popular, particularly in the case of big enquiries. It is being adopted by private individuals, research workers, private and public organizations and even by governments. According to C.R. Kothari (2004) structured questionnaires are simple to administer and relatively inexpensive to analyze. A structured questionnaire was used in this study as a main tool to gather the necessary data from the target women returnees. The purpose of the questionnaire was to collect the demographic, economic, social, cultural, and physical aspects of the reintegration of women migrant returnees from KSA. Both close-ended and open-ended questionnaires were used. The prepared questionnaire in English was translated into Afan Oromo language to make the medium suitable for returnees, so that they can easily understand and answer them. The questionnaire includes both closed ended and open-ended question items. The survey was conducted by five trained data collectors with a minimum qualification of BA by using snowball sampling which begins with one or a few people or cases and spread out based on links to the initial case.

3.6.2. Focus group discussion (FGD)

The FGD was undertaken first for cross-check and additional information gathering in line of questionnaire. Two separate FGDs were conducted to assess and analyze the existing assistance, services, beneficiaries' participation, and improvement in the living condition of the target participants. The focus group discussion was conducted at Yebu town with prominent local community elders and prominent local religious leaders from the four kebeles. The participants of the FGD were arranged as of the below table.

Table 1 Participants of FGD

S.no	Participants	Number of Participants
1	Prominent local community elders from the four kebeles	5*4=20
2	Prominent local religious leaders from the four kebeles	4*4 =16
	Total	36

1.6.3. Key- Informant Interviewees

Key informant interview (KII) is one type of interviewing whereby the researcher was able to generate enrich and all rounded information about a particular topic. In this research, an intensive and detailed interview was conducted with the district administrative office, head of micro and small Enterprise, head of labor and social affairs, Head of Saving and credit enterprise office, head of Women, children and youth offices, head of Enterprise Development and industry offices, head of Technical vocational and Training offices, and head of police office from district. These key informant interviews were employed to assess the roles and responsibilities of organizations in responding to the needs of Saudi female returnees. The process of the interview was supported by tape recorders. This helped to minimize the risk of passing losing important information.

Table 2 Participants of KII

S.no.	Name of government sector	Number of participants
1	District Administrative office	1
2	Saving and credit enterprise	1
3	Women, Children and youth Office	1
4	Labor and Social Affairs Office	1
5	Enterprise Development and Industry office	1
6	Technical vocational and training (TVET)	1
7	Police office	1
8	A leader from each kebele	1*4=4
9	An influential person from each kebele	1*4=4
	Total	15

1.6.4. Observation Checklist

The researcher tried to observe the situation of Saudi women migrant returnees at working place and in their homes. A close study of the livelihood of the returnee migrant women was conducted. Also, the physical condition, their health status, and their interest towards the occupation were observed. An observation check list was prepared to record or gather information on the surrounding environment, personal and environmental hygiene and housing conditions of the returnees.

The researcher observed the status and experience of the women migrant returnee reintegration in the study area that may help him to understand the challenges of women reintegration and to crosscheck the data gathered through household survey, focus group discussion and key informant interviews.

3.7. Data Validity and Reliability

One of the defining conceptualizations concerning validity and reliability given by the American Psychological Association (APA, 1985:19) has stated validity and reliability as: Reliability refers to the degree to which observed scores are free from errors of measurement that can be gauged by the consistency of scores while validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the specific inferences made from a given measurement. Moreover, validity is the usefulness of research instruments in addressing research objectives and research questions. The validity of the data was ensured through the triangulation of data collected by different instruments from various sources and ensured through the methods of the questionnaire, focus group discussions, observations, and interviews. Therefore, as a principle, in order to assure the validity of the research, the researcher is tied to review quite adequate conceptual and empirical literature related to the problem under investigation. The researcher also aimed himself in friendly and good interpersonal relationship with research subjects to extract reliable data in case of qualitative data collection procedures such as questions, KII and Office documents (proclamations, regulations, office plan, and office report) for validation of the results. Moreover, the researcher used consent letter for each and every data collected from concerned bodies and attach them as annex.

3.7.1. Data collection procedures

The study was used the following procedures to undertake the data collection activities.

- A. The researcher recruited local enumerators who had experience in conducting a similar survey and provided training as to how they collect the information needed and deployed them for the collection of the data.
- B. The questionnaire and other data collection instruments were translated to Afan Oromo to easily communicate with all participants. It was also pretested for appropriateness and applicability of the instruments.
- C. Through local administrators, participants of the FGD were approached and gathered.
- D. The data gathering was supervised closely to make sure that it was done in accordance with the ethical procedures.

3.8. Methods of Data Analysis

Data gathered from various sources were integrated in order to analyse the data. After the data collection, questionnaires were edited, categorized, coded and entered into SPSS 26/ Microsoft Excel software for the analysis. Descriptive statistics, such as frequency, and percentages were used for analysis and presentation. In addition, qualitative data from FGD and interview were presented through narration and discussion to triangulate the quantitative data.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethics are the rules of conduct in a research where the value of honesty, frankness and personal integrity as well as ethical responsibilities to the subject of research such as consent, confidentiality and courtesy is measured (Walliam, 2006). Having this in mind, before going to the data collection process, an official support letter was obtained from Jimma University College of Law and Governance and dispatched to administrative officials of Mana District. Accordingly, the District administrative office facilitated a permission letter to the four kebeles. Informed written approval of each respondent was secured before the commencement of the interviews. The principle of autonomy was maintained through respecting human dignity and individual rights and freedom in the participation of data provisions. Besides, the privacy and confidentiality of information from each respondent were maintained throughout the interviewing process through anonymity.

3.10. Methodological Framework of Women migrant returnee Reintegration

Reintegration of women migrant returnee support should be based on the returnees' needs, combining economic, social, cultural and physical support. Studies carried out in different reintegration schemes showed that programs, which did not fit the needs or skills of the returnees, are a waste of resources and can create considerable frustration, undermining the perceived legitimacy of projects (Kleist& Bob-Milliar, 2013). Based on the above reviewed empirical, theoretical and methodological studies, the following conceptual and theoretical framework is considered.

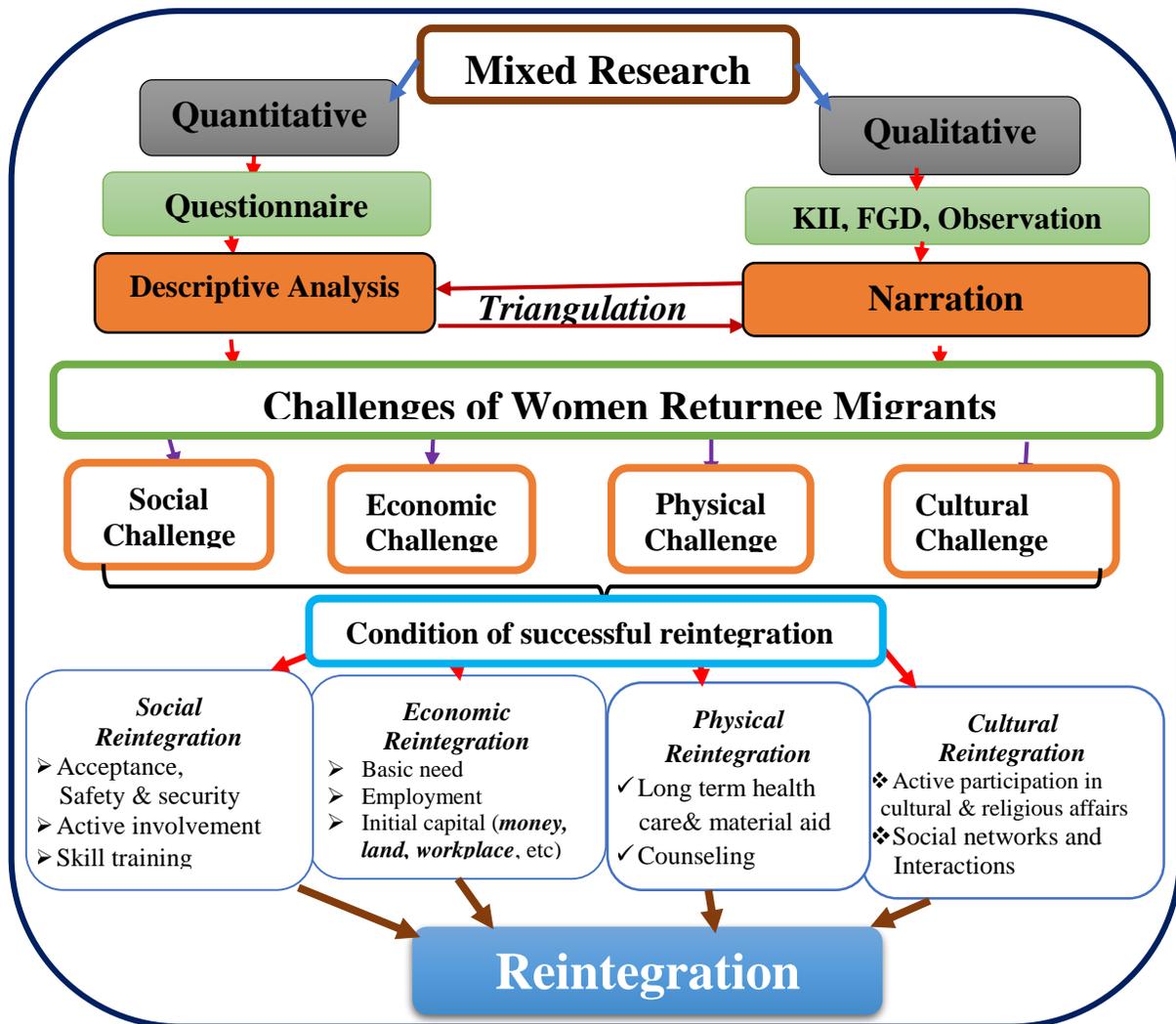


Figure 3 The Methodological Framework of Reintegration process
Source; adopted from Literature

CHAPTER FOUR

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with data organizing, presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from women returnees through questionnaires. Moreover, information gathered through questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively whereas interview and focus group discussion were qualitatively described in order to give answer for the basic research questions set in this study. The rate of response was 100% as 114 respondents responded and returned after filling up the questionnaires. In addition, interview was conducted with 15 key informants. These key informant interviews will employee to assess the roles and responsibilities of organizations in responding to the needs of Saudi Arabia female returnees.

4.1. Background Information of the Respondents

In this section, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the sample respondents such as sex, age, marital status and educational levels were presented and discussed to show the general overview of the respondent's position and how these characteristics influence the reintegration of women migrant returnee practices in the study area. Hence, simple descriptive statistics are employed to assess and analyse the extent of women migration returnee reintegration practices and their challenges in the study area.

4.1.1. The Age of Respondents

A total of 114 women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia were selected from four kebeles from both rural and urban in the targeted areas. Their age was structured as follows.

Table 3 Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
< 18	4	3.51
19-25	78	68.42
26-30	20	17.54
31-40	8	7.02
Above 45	4	3.51
Total	114	100

Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

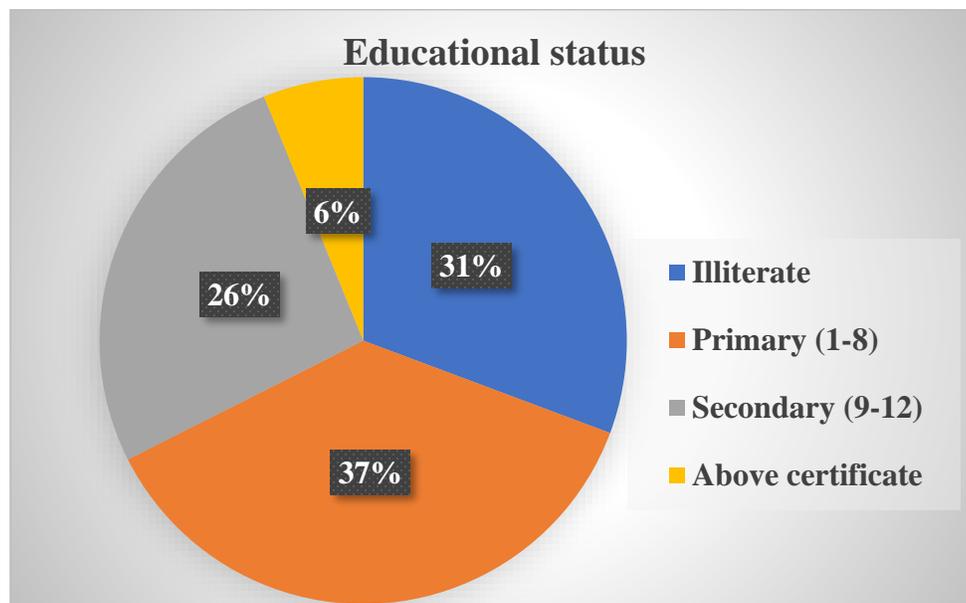
The survey result in the above table 3 indicates that the sample of women migrant's returnee has classified under five age categories. Accordingly, about 3.51%, 68.42%, 17.54%, 7.02% and 3.51% of the respondents' age at the time of survey were in the age group of <18, 19-

25, 26-30, 31-40 and above 45 years respectively. Thus, the largest proportion of the sample women migrant returnees falls in the age group of 19-25 years with 68.42 percent of the total population. This shows the women returnees from Saudi Arabia were at young and working age.

4.1.2. Educational status of respondents

Education is the basis for the development of human society. For instance, educated women migrant returnees are more capable of participating in any reintegration practices and easily accept new ideas and technology.

Figure 4 Educational background of the participants



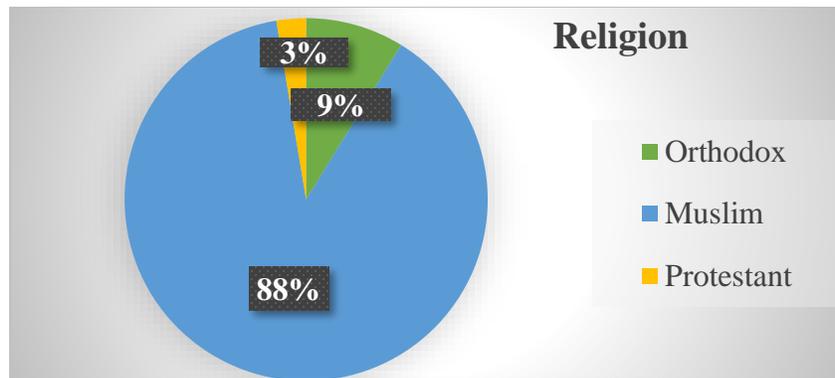
Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

With regard to educational status indicated in figure 4 above, about 31 % of the respondents were unable to read and write. The remaining 37 %, 26 %, and 6% of the respondents were attained primary level (1-8), secondary school (9-12), and above holders of certificate respectively. Thus, more than half of the household women migrant returnees in the study area were those who attended primary and secondary education. This shows that the study participants have low educational levels. Migrants with lower qualifications are more likely to engage in jobs that requires low skills which also affects the reintegration after return to their district. Moreover, this may challenge the reintegration interventions as skill trainings and small businesses require returnees' knowledge and skills.

4.1.3. Religious background of the respondents

In regards to religion characteristics as figure 5 below shows 88% % (n=101) participants were Muslims, 9% (n=10) of the participants are Orthodox Christians and the rest 3% (n=3) of the respondents were protestant followers. This indicates that study participant’s religion didn’t limit them from migration experience to Muslim dominated country and most of the returnees are Muslim religion followers.

Figure 5 Religion of respondents



Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

4.1.4 Marital status of the respondents

Concerning to marital status as table 4 below shows about 79.82% (n =91) of the respondents were single/unmarried, 10.53 % (n= 12) of the participant are married, 5.26% (n=6) of the participants are divorced and the remaining 4.39% (n= 5) is widowed. Also, by FGD and observation the researcher cross checked that most of the women migrant returnees were unmarried.

Table 4 Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single/ Unmarried	91	79.82
Married	12	10.53
Divorced	6	5.26
Widowed	5	4.39
Total	114	100

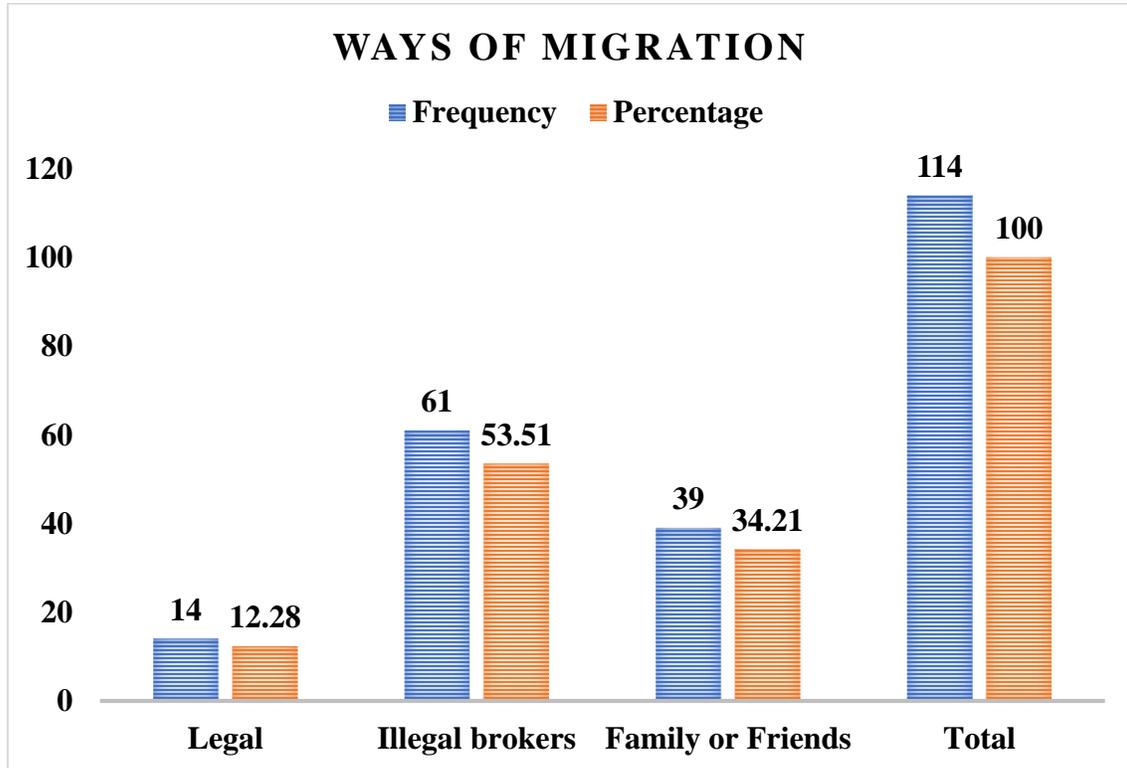
Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

Here, one can see the fact that migration is selective (**age, sex, education, marital status**), women migrants who were with low educational level left their home to engage in elementary occupations, mainly domestic works.

4.2. Results and Discussion of Women Migrant Returnee Reintegration

4.2.1. Ways of Migration, Stay Period and Monthly Income at KSA

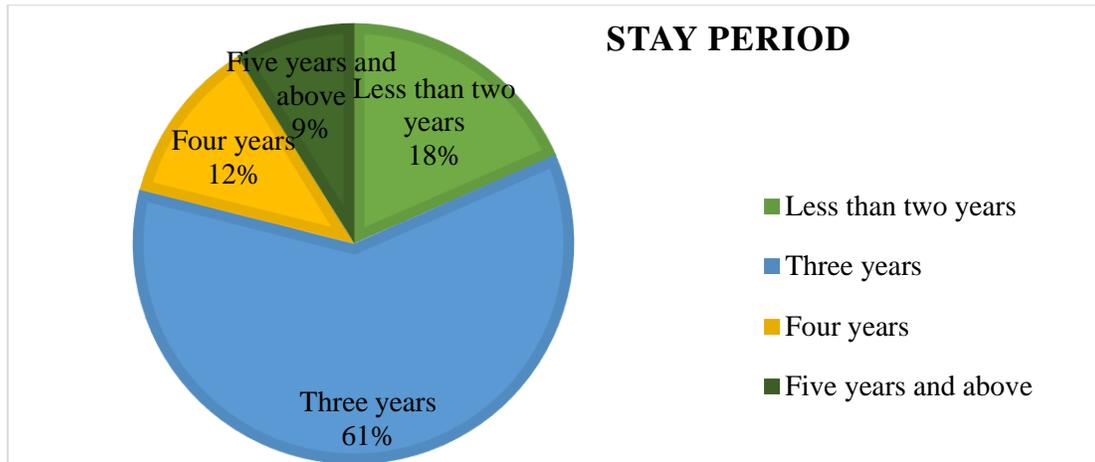
Figure 6 Ways of migration



Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

As figure 6 above depicts 12.28% (n=14) of the respondents said that the way of their migration was through legal private employment agencies (PEAs) through MoLSA. On the other hand, about 34.21% (n=39) of the respondents were migrated through family or friends and the rest 53.51 % (n= 61) of the respondents used illegal brokers as a means of migration. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that more than 85% of women were migrated by illegal brokers and peer pressure of family or friends to Saudi Arabia. Most of the study participants described how the false promises (high wage, luxurious life abroad, change of life within a short period of time, etc) by the illegal brokers attracted them to migrate. Since most of them did not migrate through legal they return in a very short period which indirectly hinders their reintegration.

Figure 7 Duration of stay at KSA



Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

As stated in sampling procedures under chapter three, only those women migrant’s returnees who had been returned from 2017 to 2020 were included in the survey. The figure 7 above reveals that about 9%, 12%, 18% and 61% stayed at KSA five years and above, four years, less than two years and three years respectively. The stay period affects their saving at home which helps them as starting capital after returnee. Based on the survey those respondents who stayed five years and above saved starting capital at home than those who returned at less than two years. On the other hand, the researcher crosschecked their stay period with their current capital status that the women stayed more abroad save more capital.

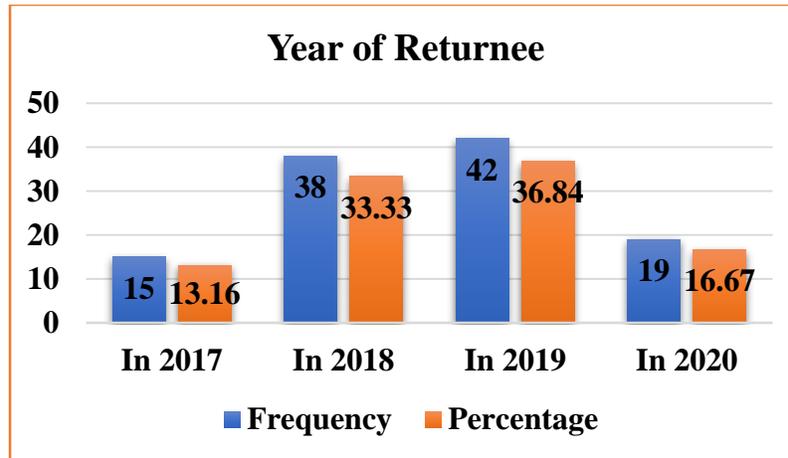
Table 5 Monthly income abroad

<i>Monthly income at abroad (KSA). Saudi Riyal</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<500	51	44.74
1000	42	36.84
1,500	18	15.79
Total	114	100.00

Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

As illustrated in table 5 above about 15.79%, 28% and 65% of the monthly income of the respondents were 1,500, 1,000 and <500 Saudi riyals respectively. Based on this figure when the income is converted to Ethiopian Birr by the date of 05/05/2021 currency exchange rate the lowest monthly income of the respondents was 5,792.12 Birr and the highest monthly income was 17,376.37 Birr.

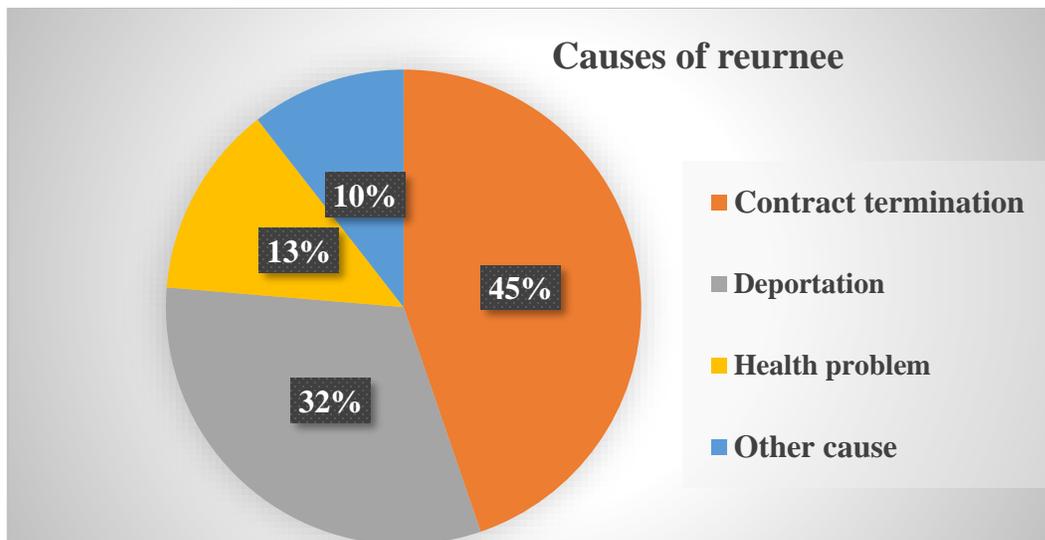
Figure 8 Year of Return to Ethiopia



Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

The above figure 8 shows that the women migrant returnee year about 13.16%, 33.33%, 36.84% and 16.67% were returned to Mana district by a year 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 respectively. From this most of the women migrants were returned by a year of 2018 and 2019. This figure implies that the number of women migrant returnees was increasing from year to year and it needs a critical investigation on reintegration.

Figure 9 Causes for returnee

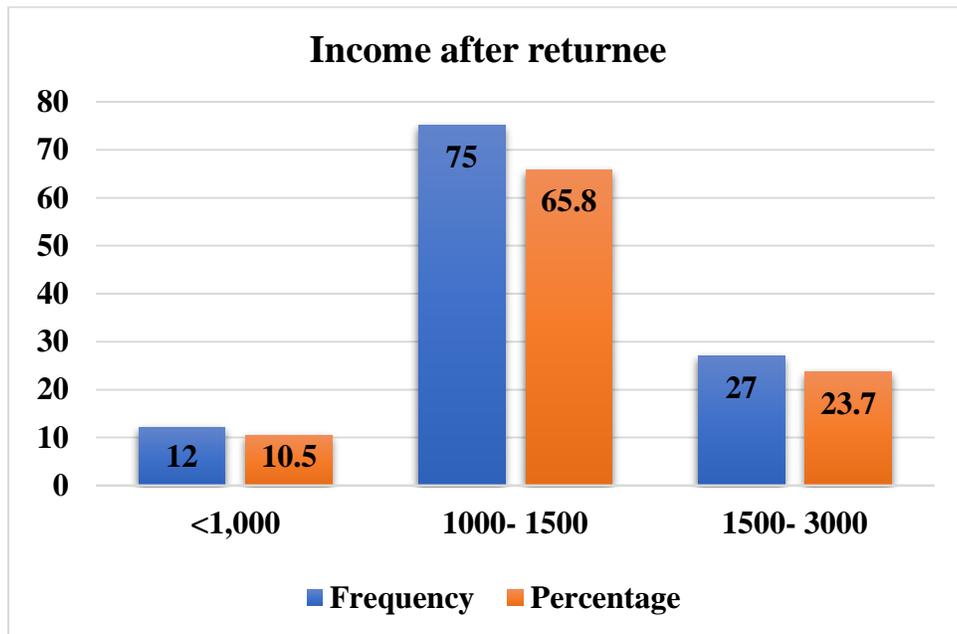


Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

Responses from the respondents indicated that migrants were returned home even though they liked to stay there. As shown in the figure 9 most of the women migrant returnee was returned due to contract termination and deportat3ion. They witnessed that from the total of

51 returnees' household's 45% mentioned contract termination, 32% (n=36) deportation and 13% (n=15) declared health problems for the return. The left 10% (n=12) was returned by other causes. As reported from women returned migrants due to different reasons (deportation, contract termination, health problem & others), they experienced migration stress. They indicated that they were not happy to migrate back to the same destinations as it had suffered in their lives so far. The FGD participants agreed with this idea in that, the money generated through stressful situation is not worth improving their lives.

Figure 10 Monthly income after returnee



Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

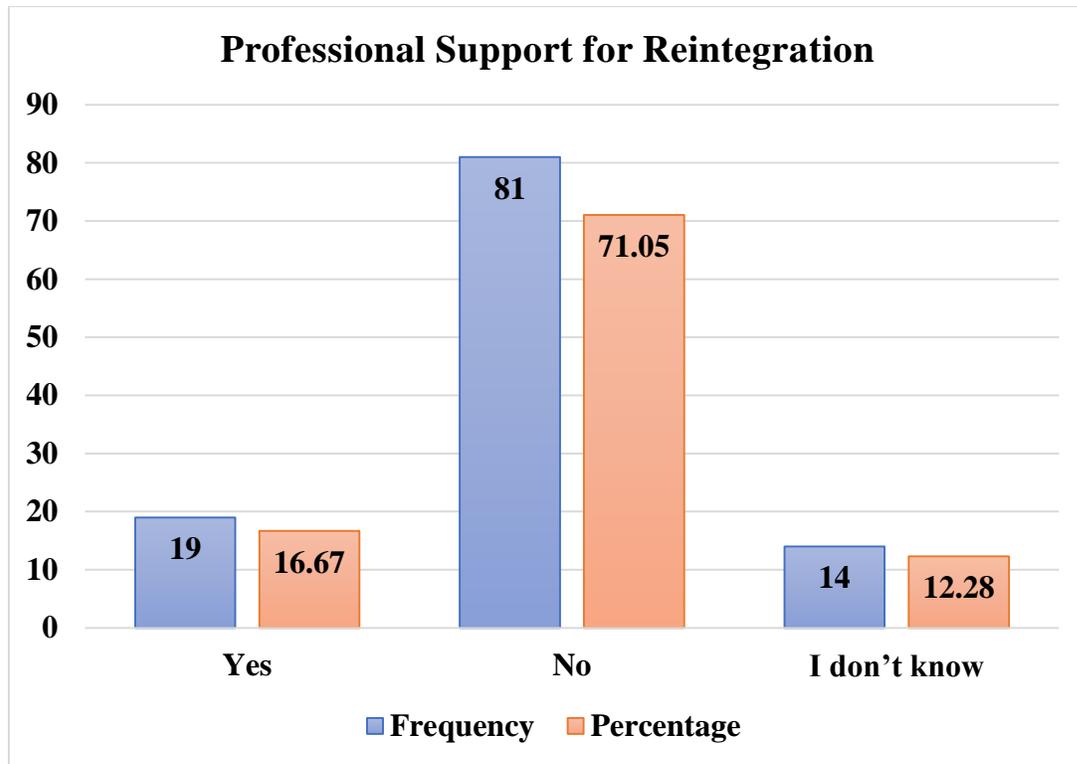
The figure 10 above shows that the monthly income of women migrant returnees was decreased by many times less than half of what they were earned during abroad. Based on this about 10.5% earn a monthly income of less than 1000 ET Birr and about 65.8% got between 1000-1500 birr. The left 23.7% earn monthly income between 1500-3000 birr. Additionally, the researcher checked via FGD, KII and observation that the livelihood of the participants was mostly affected by their low income and their day-to-day work experience is mostly from hand to mouth.

4.3. Challenges of Women Migrant Returnee

4.3.1. Existing practice towards reintegration of Women migrant returnees

4.3.1.1. Professional Support

Figure 11 Professional support given

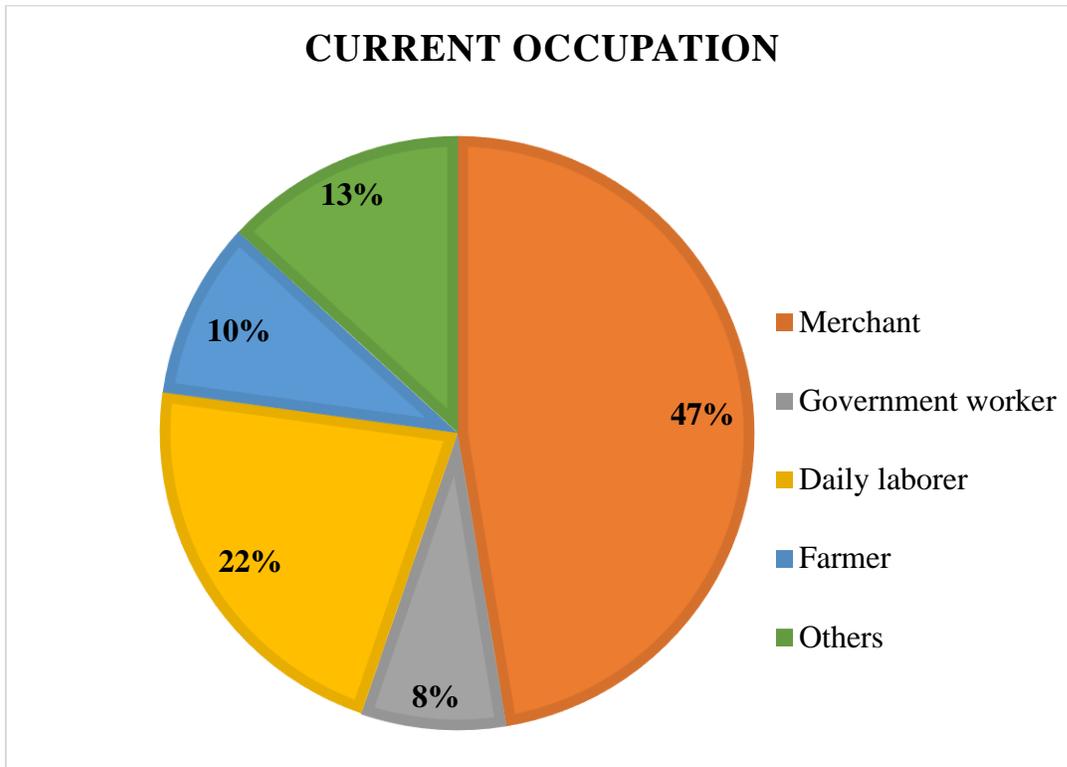


Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

As illustrated in the figure 13 above about 16.67%, 12.28% and 71.05% of the respondents answered as “Yes”, “I don't know” and “No”. This means that most of them revealed as they couldn't get any professional support which helps them for rehabilitation in many dimensions of reintegration. Research carried out at North Wollo, Woldia town by Lezebet, 2016 also reveals that, the professional support for women reintegration is low which hinder them to rehabilitate.

4.3.1.2. Current Occupation

Figure 12 Current occupation

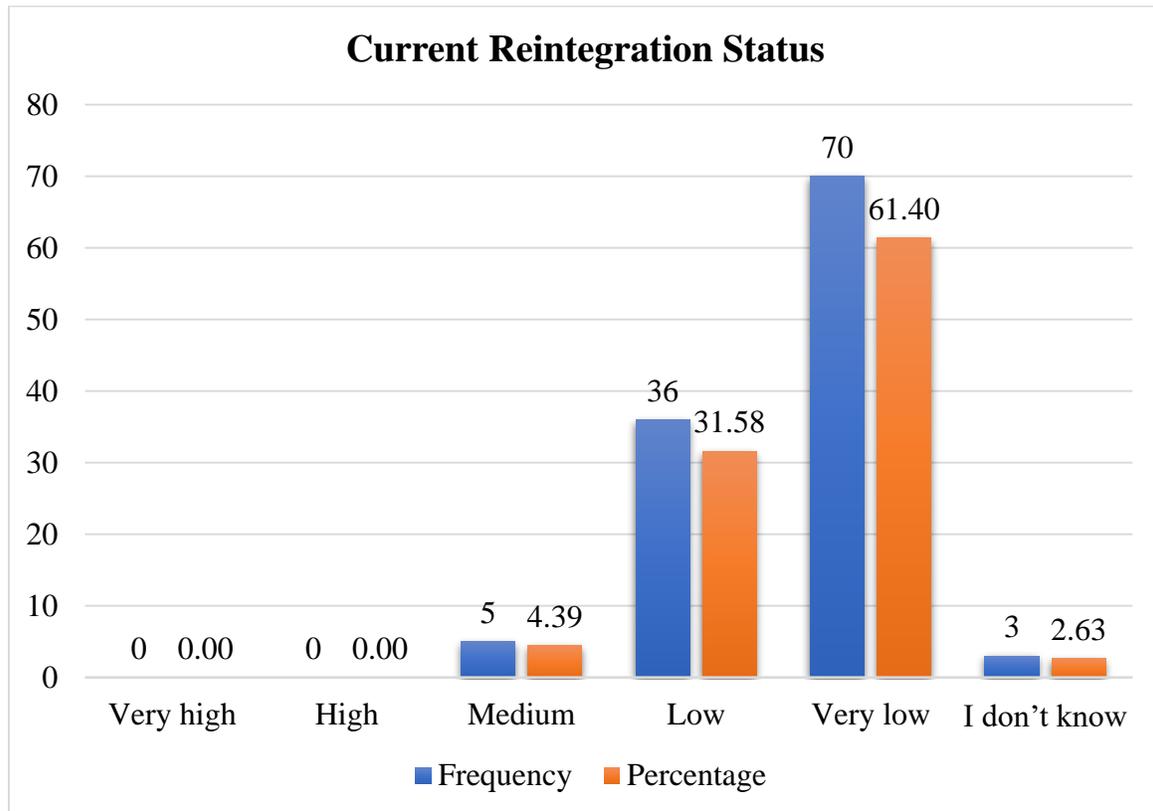


Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

As illustrated in the figure 14, 8% (n=9), 10%(n=11), 13% (n=11), 22%(n=25) and 47% (n=54) livelihood were depending on government worker, farmer, others (contract work, construction, daily laborer and merchant respectively). From this most of the respondent's life was depending on merchant and daily laborer. Moreover, as the researcher discussed via FGD and KII with selected concerned body, since most of the women returnee was engaged in merchant and daily laborer the government is working with different organization to scale up their capital for those who are in market and finding starting capital for daily laborers by organizing them in Micro and Small-Scale Enterprise.

4.3.1.3. Current reintegration status

Figure 13 Current reintegration status in economic, social, cultural and physical.



Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

The figure 15 reveals that the current reintegration low (31.58% and very low (61.40%). On the other hand, the about 4.39% and 2.63 responded as the level of reintegration was medium and they do not know respectively.

The socio-economic situation of the returnees declined post-return even when compared to pre-migration. According to the sampled respondents said their socio-economic status is very low. Women Returnees were engaged in full and part time job with satisfactory payment while living abroad. They were able to support others and were not financially dependent on family. Even though, some of the returnees engaged in income generating activity after return, the earning is not adequate to cover living costs. However, spending their day at work

is somehow a relief for mind. Half of the respondents are not engaged in business activities yet and they are fully dependent on family.

4.3.2. The major Socio-economic Challenges of Women Migrant Returnee

Table 6 Social challenges after returned

Social problems after returned	Frequency	Percentage
Welcome and acceptance	4	3.51
Atmosphere of safe and security	2	1.75
Interaction with social norms and values	49	42.98
Accepted equally and given equal opportunities	31	27.19
Skill training	28	24.56
Total	114	100

Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

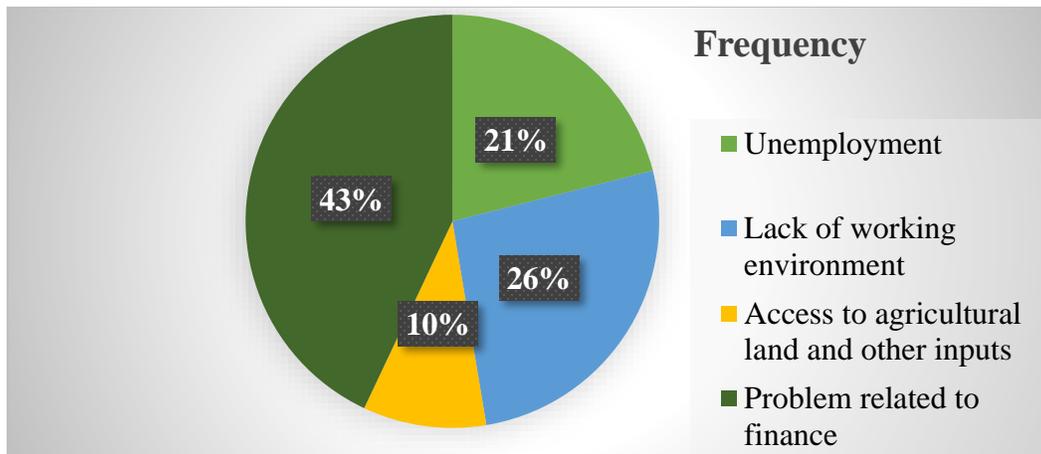
As mentioned in the above table 6 the social challenges of women migrant returnees are mostly related to interaction with social norms and values, equally accepted and given opportunity and social skill training were among the leading challenges. As of the analysed data regarding the social challenges 1.75%, 3.51%, 24.56%, 27.19% and 42.98% were related to problems of safety and security (loss of self-esteem and isolation), welcome and acceptance, skill training, equally accepted and given opportunities and interaction with social norms and values respectively. On the other hand, as the data from FDGs and KII reveal the major socio-economic challenge of women returnee a problem of negligence by the community. As of the KII with officials and concerned bodies at district level, even though they had given a short-term training and awareness it is not fruitful in reintegrating the women returnees.

Among the social challenges, declining interaction with social norms and values, the problem related to be accepted equally and given equal opportunities, shortage of social skill training was indicated by the research as the major social challenges countering the reintegration efforts of the returnees. One parameter that indicates returnees’ social reintegration position is their participation in different social events such as wedding, funerals, idir, religious and

cultural festivities. As interview and questioner respondents confirmed that at the very beginning, it was very much difficult for returnees to freely involve in different social events that are basically related to the local communities misunderstanding and wrong perception about returnee's actual situation. Respondents also mentioned that even though they had a very nice social interaction with the local communities, peers, and parents before they went to Saudi Arabia, after they returned back things become difficult to have that kind of relationship again. They also mentioned that because of the worst experiences they just faced while they were in Saudi, they didn't have a successful reintegration with the local communities, peers and families.

As this study indicates women returnee migrants used different coping mechanisms to overcome the social challenges, they faced including marriage, humbleness, accepting the reality, keeping virginity and organizing in group. In line with these results, organizing in group and creating a room to discuss the challenges faced are important coping strategies that female returnee migrants experienced (Atinkut, 2018). Women returnee migrants were faced with different challenges not only abroad but also after their return to their home country. So, to cope up such difficulty they prefer to be patient. In support of this, Chanda S.K. (2013) emphasized that tolerance and not respond to anything at any difficulty are good coping mechanisms to create smooth relation with the family and the community. Another finding of this research regarding this issue is that understanding the reality of life, the ups and downs are also important to simplify life. Similarly, the ability to problem-solving and understanding the value of social life are important social norms that we have to give due emphasis (Atiku *et al.*, 2019). As to the findings of the research women returnee migrants used being visionary to cope with social problems they faced. In line with this research, a study conducted by International Organization for Migration stated that being optimistic is very crucial way that used returnee migrants to be visionary and to be a human being of tomorrow (IOM, 2014).

Figure 14 Economic challenges after returnee



Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

As illustrated in the figure 11 above the economic challenges of Women migrant returnee was mostly related to access to finance and working environment. For example, about 42.98%(n=49), 26% and 21% of their problems were related to access to finance (initial capital), lack of working environment (land and shade) and unemployment respectively. On the other hand, access to agricultural land with its inputs like selected seed and fertilizer share 10%. The data from KII also reveals that, almost all the women returnee wants to access to loan and the district did not afford their need to give asked loan and they are finding another source of finance to solve the economic related challenges.

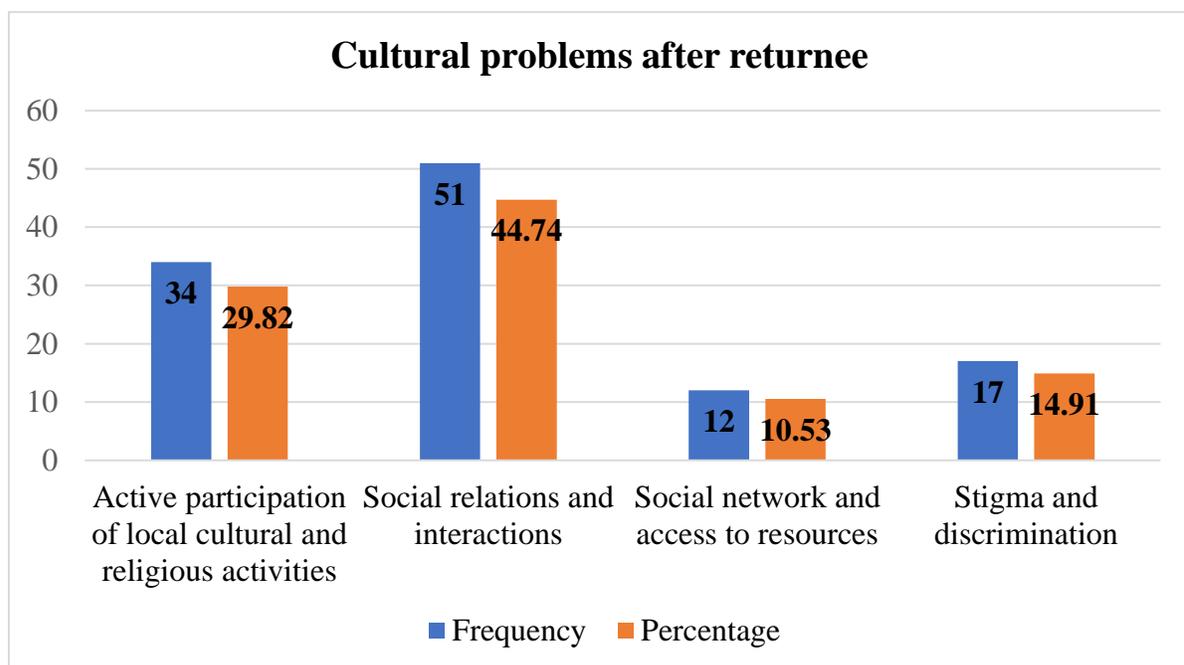
In support of this idea, a study conducted by Adhikari (2011) stated that economic problem is a major drawback of female returnee migrants even in their reintegration process. Another study conducted by ILO (2011), stated that returnee migrants are in difficulty of reintegration due to joblessness. In support of this, a study conducted by Wolters (2011) emphasized the fact that how economic factors contribute a great role in reintegration success. Additionally, a study carried out by Sewareg Mekonnen 2019, concludes that economic activities are important for the effective reintegration of female returnee migrants.

In a similar argument, Fentaw (2018) stated that the remittance which had been sent by the returnees while they were in abroad, used for meeting household consumption demands and repayment of debt that were used for migration purpose. Another study conducted by Kuschminder (2014) explained that the majority of domestic workers remit their insignificant

salary to their families but their families rarely saved their money. Thus, not sending remittances to their households would help women returnee migrants to save problems face while they turn back to their origin. In addition, working as daily laborer helped one of the interviewees to sustain her life. Though this is the lowest economic activity, working as daily laborer could help better to sustain their life than other activities like prostitution and dependent on family. Similarly, a research conducted by IOM expressed that one coping mechanism in which returnee migrants assessed is that engaging in accessible works so as to win life (IOM, 2014). Most female returnee migrants were seldom advanced in economic status which is a base for overall reintegration. Thus, adapting these coping mechanisms would help to sustain and improve their economic needs.

4.3.3. The major cultural and physical challenges of Women migrant returnee

Figure 15 Cultural challenges after returned



Source: Own/Researcher’s survey, 2021.

As the figure 12 above reveals the major cultural challenges facing the women returnee were social interactions and active involvement problems in local cultural and religious affairs. So, about 44.74% and 29.82% responded as their major problem is related to social interaction and active participation in cultural and religious affairs respectively. The other

respondents argued that their major problem is related to social networks and access to resources (10.53%) and stigma and discrimination (14.91%).

According to the participants' claim, certain community members mostly tend to consider the returnees as if they were financially in a better position than the non-returnees for the mere fact that they came back from abroad. The participants asserted that such kind of community misconception continued to hamper their reintegration moral and in turn, tempting them towards remigration. Cultural differences and negative attitudes towards returnees associating with bad character have negatively affected the socio reintegration of returnees.

Table 7 Physical challenges after returned

Physical problem after returned	Frequency	Percentage
Physical disability	3	2.63
Mental sickness	11	9.65
HIV/AIDS	3	2.63
Fistula	7	6.14
Others	90	78.95
Total	114	100

Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

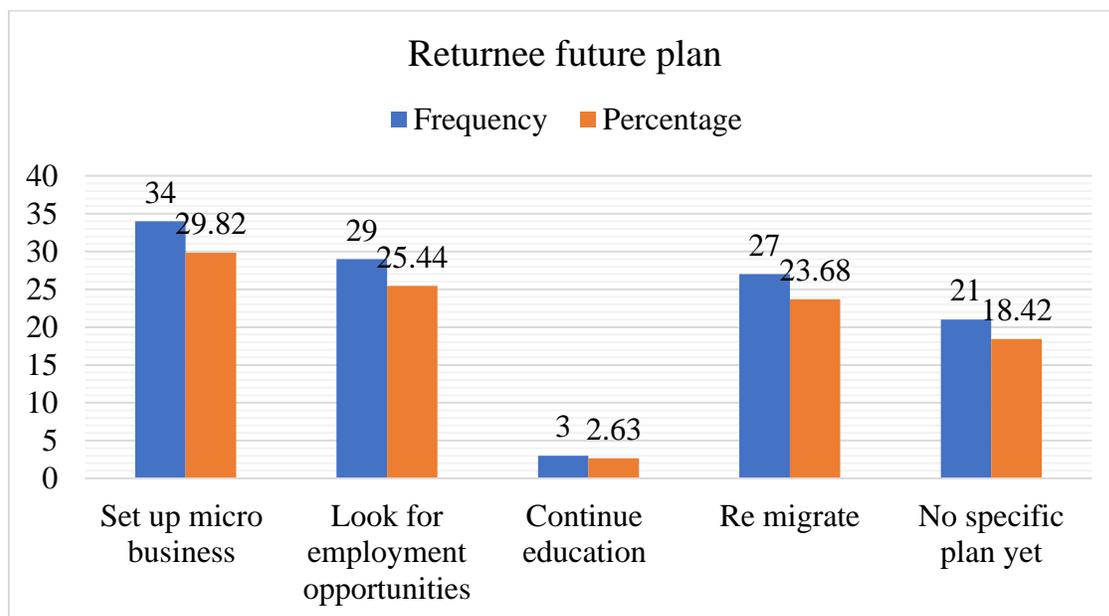
As illustrated in table 7 above the women migrant returnee physical problems were related to others (headaches, fatigue and weight loss, stomach ache, chest and backbone pain, eye and ear sickness, etc.) which share 78.95%. Moreover, about 2.63%, 6.14% and 9.65% of the physical problems were linked to Physical disability, HIV/AIDS, Fistula and mental sickness respectively. As to the study finding most of women returnee migrants were not good in their health rather, they are victims of different health-related problems. Among the different health problems, physical injury, sexually transmitted disease and kidney problem are the major. The mistreatment and physical abuse continued even after they reached Saudi Arabia. In line with this, Fentaw (2018) stated returnee migrants' health is deteriorating in the post-return period. Moreover, sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV affected the returnee migrants because of lack of other income generating activities accessed by the

returnees. Thus, health problem has a multiplier effect on the returnees' post-return reintegration and adjustment processes Sewareg M. (2019).

With nowhere to go, or no one to report the abuse to or appeal for help, migrants had no recourse except to keep silent for fear of worse abuse or losing their lives. As a consequence, the migrants suffered physical pain such as headaches, fatigue stomach-aches, chest, back, pelvic, dental, eye and ear pain (World Health Organization 2012:2; Wickham 2009:2; Jayashree 2004:58). Women returnee migrants passed through dimensional challenges. The life they spent in Saudi has a negative influence on today's life. Most of them are victims of different injuries. From the above narratives, we can observe that women returnee migrants faced physical problems including disability due to workload and torture they exposed by their employers in Saudi Arabia. Returnee migrants are exposed to such serious issues and they are still live with such problems without accessing proper medications. Sexually transmitted diseases are types of disease which are transmitted from one person to another due to sexual intercourse. Based on the above reflection, Women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia hadn't any income source to feed themselves.

4.4. Women Returnee Future Plan

Figure 16 Returnee Future Plan



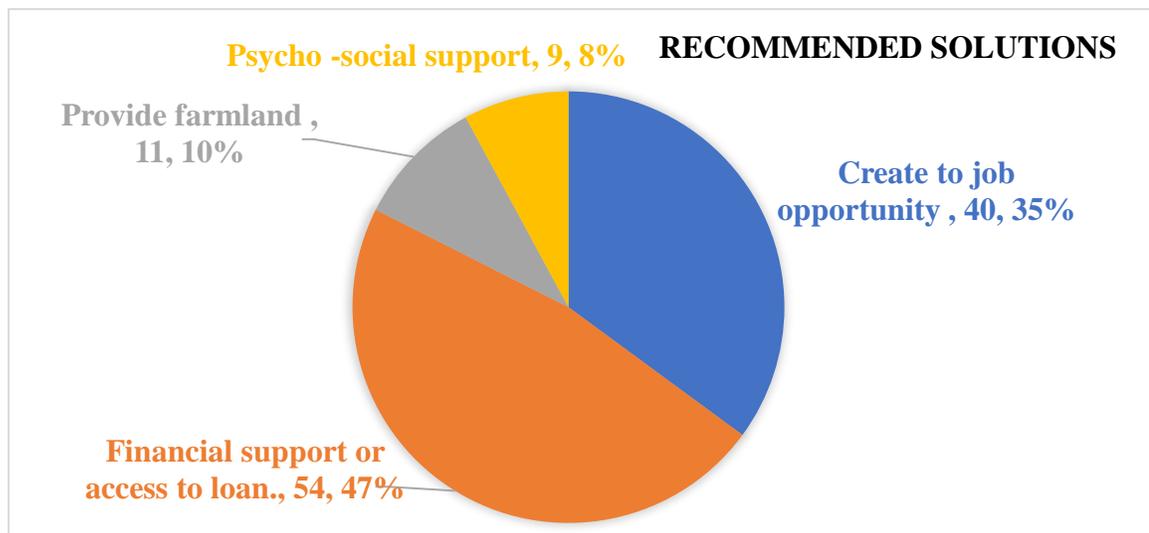
Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

Asked about the future plans of returnees, 29.82% of set up micro business in the future, 25.44% have look for employment opportunities, 23.68% have a plan to re-migrate to Middle East countries and 18.42% have no specific plan yet.

Migrant women returnees found difficulties of being employed and getting job after they return to their homeland. Besides, the possibility of opening their own business is challenging as they had not money that suffices to open a business. Those, who open their own small businesses, were unsuccessful because of lack of entrepreneurship skills. Many returnees therefore, want either to go back or stay in their homeland without hope. As far as future plan of returnee concerned, the interview and questioner there is a motivation from some study participants to work hard and change their life in Ethiopia and they described their future plan living in their birth place by any means and they don't want to migrate anywhere. There are also few returnees who want to be returned to Saudi Arabia if the migration is legalized by Saudi Arabia and the Ethiopian government. The finding of this research indicates that majority of the respondents want to re-migrate. The main reasons to migrate again included unable to engage in livelihood opportunities, lack of adequate income, and lack of attractive employment.

4.5. Recommended Solutions

Figure 17 Recommended solutions



Source: Own/Researcher's survey, 2021.

As shown in figure 16 in order to solve the current problems of reintegration about 7.89%, 9.65%, 35.09%, and 47.37% of respondents forwarded their idea as solution of the problem

as Psycho-social support, provide farmland, Create to job opportunity and financial support or access to loan respectively.

The response of the respondents addressed through KII and FGD indicated the prevalence of reintegration of women in Mana district is very serious and cruel problem that expands from day to day. The respondents expressed it by saying government intervention on the issue is poor. Generally based on the response obtained from all respondents, the researcher concludes recommended solutions as all stockholders like Government, NGOs, civil societies, religious organizations and community should work for the socio-economic, cultural and physical reintegration of women returnee by focusing on providing loan, creating job opportunity, and providing land. Some of the community around the study area has attitudinal problem and cultural influence. They were missed informed by some successful migrants and their relatives. It is best to counsel the returnees to rehabilitate them in Psycho-social support.

4.6. Reintegration Practices

The result of the study revealed that women returnee migrants from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were experienced different challenges that include economic, social, cultural and psychological problems. To withstand such challenges, women returnee migrants used different coping mechanisms. However, there is scanty of literature regarding the copying mechanism women returnee migrants used to cope with the economic, social, cultural and psychological problems faced in the reintegration and adjustment process. Social structure affecting economic reintegration returnees' social experiences are related to their economic reintegration; women respondents had limited social interaction and freedom of movement at a destination that affected their financial freedom while they were in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and their economic power after the return. Their limited capital during return affected their membership in enterprises, their power in enterprises, and their access to credit. Women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia used different mechanisms to cope with their physical problems which include medication, accessing rest and strengthening their spiritual life. This idea was strengthened by Atinkut (2018) stated having spiritual life and medication are important issues that are used to get some sort of relief from health problems. The other reintegration needed to be sought by the returnees is health service support. Good health and freedom from pain are essential for functioning optimally and engaging in physical activities.

Physical recovery is also essential for returnees to enable them to pursue other reintegration schemes such as income generating activities.

In support of this, Chanda S.K. (2013) emphasized that tolerance and not respond to anything at any difficulty are good coping mechanisms to create smooth relation with the family and the community. Similarly, the ability to problem-solving and understanding the value of social life are important social norms that we have to give due emphasis (Atinkut *et al.*, 2019). As to the findings of the research female returnee migrants used to be visionary to cop social problems they faced. In line with this research, a study conducted by International Organization for Migration stated that being optimistic is very crucial way that used returnee migrants to be visionary and to be a human being of tomorrow (IOM, 2014). Similarly, IOM expressed that one coping mechanism in which returnee migrants assessed is that engaging in accessible works so as to win life (IOM, 2014). Most of women returnee migrants were seldom advanced in economic status which is a base for overall reintegration. Thus, adapting these coping mechanisms would help to sustain and improve their economic needs.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Summary of the research findings

In this study, I attempted to analyze the practices and challenges of women reintegration experiences of the returnees, their subsequent reintegration needs, how they manage their situations, how the community responded to the returnees' reintegration needs and the reintegration experiences of the returnees from Saudi Arabia and their reintegration experiences. The study explored the experiences of 114 women returned migrants from Saudi Arabia to Mana District, Oromia National regional state, South East Ethiopia between 2017-2020. A mixed research approach was used because it resides in the middle of this continuum which incorporates elements of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone (Creswell, 2014).

The population of the study consisted of the returned women migrants from Saudi Arabia between 2017-2020 to the study area. I used a purposive sampling technique to select the study participants who are above 18 years in the study. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were the qualitative research methods used to collect the data required for the study. Questionnaires were prepared and 114 women returned migrants participated in the study. Likewise, 15 and 36 relevant members participated respectively in key informant and focus group discussions conducted for the purpose of the study. The questionnaire was prepared in English and translated into Afan Oromo (Oromo Language), the language of the study area. The social challenges of women migrant returnees are mostly related with interaction with social norms and values, equally accepted and given the opportunity and social skill training were among the leading challenges. above the economic challenges of Women migrant returnees was mostly related to access to finance and working environment. the major cultural challenges facing the women returnee were social interactions and active involvement problems in local cultural and religious affairs. the women migrant returnee physical problems were related to others (headaches, fatigue and weight loss, stomach ache, chest and backbone pain, eye and ear sickness, etc.) which share 78.95%.

The socio-economic situation of the returnees declined post-return even when compared to pre-migration. According to the sampled respondents said their socio-economic status is very low. The finding of this research indicates that the majority of the respondents want to re-migrate. The main reasons to migrate again included unable to engage in livelihood opportunities, lack of adequate income, and lack of attractive employment. Generally, based on the response obtained from all respondents, the researcher concludes recommended solutions as all stockholders like Government, NGOs, civil societies, religious organizations and community should work for the socio-economic, cultural and physical reintegration of women returnee by focusing on providing loan, creating job opportunity, and providing land.

5.2. Conclusions

Reintegration is not just the return of people to their places of origin. Rather, it is a complex scheme that involves tackling the contextual factors contributing to migration and the provision of integrated support to addresses the returnees' social, economic, cultural and physical support needs for reintegration. Therefore, the returnees could not get the reintegration supports they sought. Consequently, they were excluded from the social and economic activities in the community, left alone without being reintegrated and some of them were forced to re-migrate illegally. Furthermore, family, relatives, non-governmental organizations and the community did not provide need-based reintegration support for the returnees.

The study of the women returnees' profiles depicted many differences. More than half were unmarried and about 10.53% of the returnees had married. The problem of reintegration therefore does not only affect the returnees themselves, but their family members as well. Returnees generally had a lower level of education 31% of the respondents were unable to read and write and were lower skilled. With such a situation, adaptation to the host country's work environment was problematic and the reintegration efforts will continue to be similarly challenging. Women migrant returnees who have participated in this study revealed their reintegration challenges, focusing on their social, economic, cultural and physical support. The reintegration of the women returnee migration in the study area will remain challenging until the government and other stakeholders make concerted efforts to mitigate the root challenges for effective reintegration supports for returnees. The reintegration efforts

required multi-stakeholder joint and shared efforts. However, stakeholders' accountability, commitment, and consistent monitoring and evaluation efforts were below the required levels. Recognizably, such gaps have been surpassed at the woreda and kebele level, where the actual rehabilitation and reintegration processes were expected to be conducted.

On the other hand, once again factors circling the migration life of women migrants have a more negative influence on their reintegration. Physical reintegration is related to identity and the ability to express that; it is basic to returnees' economic and social reintegration. To sum up, the four dimensions of reintegration of migrant returnees, economic, social, cultural and physical are evidently basic to the successful reintegration of women migrant returnees. Moreover, it is important for reintegration program to be gender responsive by critically analysing the differential experience of men and women migrant returnees.

The findings of the study indicated that the KSA returnees encountered several reintegration challenges. Among the challenges, although the ongoing economic hardship and lack of employment opportunities or lack of sustainable livelihood take the forefront position, the other challenges were also identified by the study as contributing factors for the economic reintegration challenges of the returnees. The first could be those challenges which are associated with the formation of micro-enterprises and among which severe market problem of the sheds allocated, organizing excessive returnees in a micro-enterprise, and failure to fulfil infrastructures for the allocated sheds could be mentioned as the principal ones. Secondly, the challenges which are associated with startup loan with procedural difficulty to access business start-up loan, and inadequacy of the start-up loan repayment grace period could be mentioned. Again, from the social reintegration challenges perspective: declining family care & support, family pressure, peer pressure, and self-imposed social isolation were pointed out by the study participants among the social hurdles countering the overall reintegration endeavours of the KSA returnees.

Awareness-creation training for the women migrant returnees and the community was mentioned as a critical means to foster attitudinal changes, enhance sustainable livelihoods and therefore reduce women migration. Additionally, the respondents stated that they needed a working place (sheds in urban settings and farming land in rural areas) and training in specific fields, among other needs. Due to the intensity of the problem, some of the returnees

required specialized health service support from a psychiatrist or skilled counsellor, either for themselves or for their children. Moreover, based on the FDGs discussions with the community members and woreda government experts, the study identified several job opportunities in urban settings, including: small businesses (trading), urban agriculture, poultry, fattening, textile, sewing, dressings, construction, metal and woodwork. Likewise, for rural areas we listed farming, establishing milling machines, production of fruits and vegetables using irrigation systems, animal husbandry, fattening and beekeeping, among others. Overall, to alleviate the problems of woman returnee migrants, creating job opportunities and supporting in all dimensions of reintegration by stakeholders such as family, community, governmental and nongovernmental organizations have paramount importance.

5.2. Recommendations

In line with the findings, the following recommendations are put forth suggesting some major points for migrants, households, local administrations and the community at large.

- Research findings indicated that lack of socio-economic reintegration challenges is the major problem of women returnee migrants from KSA. Creating job opportunities has to be the primary measure to be taken by the government and civil society in order to broaden the options of women to support themselves and their families within their country.
- The government should work with non- governmental organizations and civil society to assist returnees who are victims of various kinds of abuses. Restoring their well-being should be prioritized through the provision of socio-economic, cultural, and physical treatments, protecting their rights through legal assistance and providing financial assistance to allow them to rebuild their lives through reintegration with their society.
- This assessment identified the need to encourage, organize and provide skills training and start-up capital to enhance returnees' engagement in micro and small-scale enterprises appropriate to their capacity and skills. This type of initiative should consider facilitating the access to essential inputs, such as land or space for operating business.
- Appropriate income-generation schemes should be initiated for capable and willing persons, and humanitarian support provided to those who are either not capable or

are the most vulnerable – e.g., too weak, sick, impaired – through the coordination of relevant stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations.

- In order to change the attitudes of returnees, their families and communities, intensive and continual awareness-creation efforts should be planned, delivered and monitored. The planning and implementation should be participatory and involve the community, local administrative bodies and other relevant stakeholders. MOLSA offices or their representatives should be the focal points to lead such initiatives.
- Mana district should have efforts placed to create employment opportunities for the women migrant returnee, in terms of employment creation associated with labor intensive small-scale enterprises and services to minimize the current flow of migration this is basically, a result of unemployment.

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APPENDIX I: Questionnaire
JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Masters of Development Management Stream

Dear Respondents!

This questionnaire is designed mainly for gathering firsthand information from the returnees concerning *the social, economic, cultural, and physical challenges towards the Reintegration Endeavor of Women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Mana district*. The information gathered will be used as a major source for the thesis prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Development Management in Jimma University**. Since the information you provide may be used to identify where the right source of the problem avails and it may contribute to the quality and success of this paper, you are kindly asked to forward your genuine response. Accordingly, you are politely requested to give reliable responses to the questions presented below us of your knowledge and experience. The information gathered remains confidential and cannot be transferred to third party. I am not interested to know your name or any things related to your personality rather than information you provide.

Thanks in advance for your cooperation!

Gemechu Beyene: Phone Number: 0917766265

General Direction

- ✓ *Encircle corresponding responses to closed ended questions*
- ✓ *Write your brief response in the blank space to open ended questions,*
- ✓ *The information that you give on part one is before migration period*

Part I personal information

1. Age

- A. Below 18
- B. 18 – 25

- C. 26 - 35
- D. Above 35

2. Educational background

- A. Illiterate
- B. Below 6th
- C. 7th – 8th
- D. 9th – 10th
- E. 11-12th
- F. Certificate
- G. Diploma
- H. Degree and above

3. Religion

- A. Muslim
- B. Orthodox
- C. Protestant
- D. Catholic
- E. If any other, specify _____

4. Marital Status

- A. Single
- B. Married
- C. Divorced
- D. Widowed

5. What is the status of your family financial background?

- A. High Income
- B. Medium income
- C. Low Income
- D. Others _____

Part II Question related to the study

6. What was your way of migration?

- a. Legal agency through MoLSA
- b. Broker
- c. family/friend
- d. Others _____

7. For how long did you stay in Saudi Arabia?

- A. <2years
- B. 3 years
- C. 4 years
- D. >5 years

8. How much do you get per month by ETBIRR before you are returning?

- A. <2000 birr
- B. 4000 birrs
- C. 6000 birrs
- D. 8000 birrs
- E. If other, please specify _____.

9. When did you get back to your origin?

- A. 2017
- B. 2018
- C. 2019
- D. 2020

10. How much do you get per month after you are returning?

- A. >4000
- B. 6000
- C. 8000
- D. 10,000

E. <12,000

F. If other _____

11. What physical problems you faced since you have returned to Mana district?

A. headaches,

D. dental, eye, ear

B. fatigue and weight loss,

E. If other _____

C. stomach-ache, chest, back,

12. What economic problems encountered you after you came back?

A. Unemployment

B. Lack of working environment

C. Lack of agricultural land

D. Lack of inputs (selected seeds, fertilizer, oxen,)

E. Problem related to finance (loan from Saving and Credit facilities, Bank)

F. If other, specify _____

13. What are the social problems challenging you?

A. Concerned welcome and acceptance

B. An atmosphere of safety and security.

C. interact with social norms and value

D. accepted equally and given opportunities

E. social skills training

F. If any _____

14. What kind of cultural problems did you face after you come here?

A. participate in their local cultural and religious activities

B. social relationships and interactions

C. social networks and access to various types of resources and

D. reluctant to welcome returnees due to stigma and discrimination

E. If other, please list them _____

15. Is there any professional support to reverse these problems and reintegration in all dimensions that you get from governmental and Non-governmental Organizations?

A. Yes

B. No

C. I don't know

16. If your answer for question no 14 is "Yes", at what magnitude this support rehabilitates you for your livelihood?

A. Very High

C. Medium

B. High

D. Low

E. Very low

F. I don't know

17. Is there any promised implemented by the different Government and Non-governmental organizations (actors) involved reintegration?

A. Yes

B. No

C. I don't know

18. What are you currently doing for survival?

A. Merchant

D. Daily laborer

B. Government worker

E. Others_____

C. Farming

19. Are you satisfied with your living here?

A. Very High

D. Low

B. High

E. Very low

C. Medium

F. I don't know

20. What possible solution do you suggest to improve these challenges facing women migrant returnee?

A. Creating job opportunity

D. Giving farmland

B. Providing loan

E. Psycho-social support

C. Providing working place

F. Others_____

21. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics covered above?

Thank You!

APPENDIX II: FGD Guide

Focus group discussions guide; prepared to collect data from community members on response to reintegrate women migrant returnees.

Dear participant, my name is **Gemechu Beyene**. I am MA student at **Jimma University**.

I am conducting this study for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for **MA degree in Development Management at Jimma University**. The objectives of the study are to *explore the practices and challenges of women reintegration experiences of the returnees, their subsequent reintegration needs, how they manage their situations, how the community responded to the returnees' reintegration needs and the reintegration experiences of the returnees*. You are selected for this focus group discussion because it is believed that you can contribute valuable information for the study. To this end, I am going to conduct focus group discussions with you for about 1 hour. There may not be direct and immediate benefits that you get from the study. However, the findings of the study may serve the concerned bodies to plan further reintegration the interventions in future. All information you provide will have a paramount importance for the success of the study. Any information you provide will be kept in secret. For this purpose, your name will not be mentioned in any part of the study. You have full right to participate or not to participate in providing information for the study. Even once you have started to participate in the study and may feel discomfort at any point in the process, you have full right to discontinue the process. There is no harm caused to you because of your refusal. Hence, please do not hesitate to give information or ask questions something that is not clear for you.

Discussion points:

The discussion points are concerned with your knowledge about:

- ☛ Challenges of women migrant returnees
- ☛ How families, relatives, friends and neighborhood reacted to the returnees
- ☛ Reintegration assistances and supports provided for the returnees by the families, relatives, friends, neighborhood, government and non-government
- ☛ The returnees' means of livelihood, social inclusion (social acceptance, relationship, stigma, and discrimination)
- ☛ The overall current reintegration situation of the returnees

Thank You!

APPENDIX III: KII Guide
JIMMA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Masters of Development Management Stream

Key informant Interview Questions to organizational leaders

The main reasons for this interview question are **to collect in-depth information from organizational leaders** that are important to *assess economic, social, physical, and cultural Challenges towards the Reintegration Endeavours of Women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia: The Experience of Saudi Returnees in Mana district*. The data will be applied for the research leading to master's thesis requirement in masters of **Development Management**. The information you will provided in this interview will be kept confidential and will be utilized only for the purpose of the study, your authentic responses is highly valuable for the achievement of the objectives of this research. Accordingly, you are politely requested to give reliable responses to interviews presented below us of your knowledge and experience. The information gathered during this interview remains confidential and cannot be transferred to third party. I am not interested to know your name or any things related to your personality rather than information you provide.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

1. Would you please tell me your name and your position in your organization?
2. How long have you worked in this institution?
3. How do you understand the women migrant returnee reintegration in general?
4. How do you explain the challenges of women migrant returnee reintegration?
5. What kind of assistance/services or provisions that your institution is providing for women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia?
6. Do you believe that the services are sufficient to address the needs of the returnees?
7. How do you explain the reintegration of returnee women, and stakeholders' interventions including the government?
8. What future plans your institution has in order to address the needs of returnees and to make sustainable integration?
9. What challenges have you encountered so far in addressing and in the reintegration process?
10. What possible solution do you suggest to prevent women vulnerability from human trafficking?
11. Do you have anything to add or discuss which is relevant to the topics covered above?

Thank You!

**APPENDIX IV: Translated Questionnaire, KII and FGD
Yuuniversiitii Jimmaa**

Kolleejjii Seeraa fi Bulchiinsaa

Muummee Bulchiinsaa fi Qorannoo Misoomaa

Sagantaa Digirii Lammaffaa Bulchiinsa Misoomaatiin

Kabajamoo Deebiftootaa!

Gaafannoon kun kan qophaa'eef inni ijoon ragaa sadarkaa duraa dhimma dubartoota biyya ambaa turuun deebi'anii, innis hudhaalee dubartoota kanaan dura biyya Arabaa turanii deebi'an bayyanachiisuu keessatti gama hawaasummaa, dinagdee, aadaa, fi miidhaa qaamaan akka aanaa Maannaatti jiru xiinxaluurratt kan xiyyeeffatedha. Odeeffannoon kunis akka madda guddaa qorannoo sadarkaa digirii 2ffaa gosa barnootaa Bulchiinsa Misoomaatiin Yuuniversiitii Jimmaatti guuttachuuf kan ooludha.

Odeeffannoofi ragaaleen isin laattan kun madda rakkoo isa sirrii adda baasuuf waan gargaaruufi akkasumas qulqullinafi milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf shoora olaanaa waan qabuuf, yommuu gaafannoo kana deebifan yaada qajeelummaan tahuu qaba.

Haaluma kanaan gaaffile armaan gaditti dhiyaatan kanaaf deebii qabatamaa akka beekumsaa fi muuxannoo qabdaniitti deebisaa. Odeeffannoon keessan kun amanamummaan kan qabamuufi haala kamiinuu qaama sadaffaatti dabarfamee hin kennamu. Xiyyeeffannoon koo inni guddaan odeeffannoo qorannicha oolu malee, maqaa fi odeeffannoo dhuunfaa keessanii waan hin taaneef bilisa ta'aa.

Waan Na Deeggertaniif Guddaa Galatoomaa!

Gammachuu Bayyanaa: Lakk. Bilbilaa: 0917766265

Kallattii Waliigalaa

- ✓ Gaafannoo daanga'aaf deebii keessan kan tahe qubee filattanitti geengessaa.
- ✓ Gaaffilee banaa ta'aniif bakka duwwaa isiniif dhiyaate irratti karaa gabaa fi ifa taheen deebisaa ,
- ✓ Odeeffannoon kutaa jalqabaa kan utuu gara biyya Arabaa hin deemin ilaallata.

Kutaa Tokko; Odeeffannoo Dhuunfaa

1. Umurii

- a. Waggaa 18 gadi
- b. 18 – 25
- c. 26 - 35
- d. Waggaa 35 ol

2. Sadarkaa Barnootaa

- a. Kan hin baranne
- b. Kutaa 6ffaa gadi
- c. 7^{ffaa} – 8^{ffaa}
- d. 9^{ffaa} – 10^{ffaa}
- e. 11-12^{ffaa}
- f. Sertifikeetii
- g. Dippiloomaa
- h. Digirii and isaa ol

3. Amantaa

- a. Musliima
- b. Ortodoksii
- c. Pirootestaantii
- d. Kaatolikii
- e. Kan biro _____

4. Haala Gaa'elaa
 - a. Qeerroo/Qarree
 - b. Kan Fuudhe/Heerumte
 - c. Kan wal hiike/hiikte
 - d. Kan abbaa warra hin qabne
5. **Haalli jireenya maatii kee sadarkaa galiifi qabeenyaan sadarkaa maalirratti argama?**
 - A. Galii Olaanaa
 - B. Galii Giddu-Galeessaa
 - C. Galii Gadaanaa
 - D. Kan biro _____

Kutaa Lammaffaa; Gaaffilee Qorannicha Ilaallatan

6. Haala kamiin godaante?

a. Karaa seera qabeessaan	c. Maatiin/hiriyaan
b. Faddaalaadhaan	d. Kan biroo _____
7. Waggaa meeqaaf biyya Saa'ud Arabiyaa turte?

E. Waggaa 2 gadi	G. Waggaa 4
F. Waggaa 3	H. Waggaa 5 oliif
8. Utuu biyya kanatti hin deebi'in biyya sanatti Ji'aan qarshii meeqatu isiniif kanfalamaa ture?

F. Qarshii 2000 gadi	I. Qarshii 8000
G. Qarshii 4000	J. Kan biro yoo ta'eef _____.
H. Qarshii 6000	
9. Gara biyya keetti yoom deebite?

E. 2017 ALA	G. 2019 ALA
F. 2018 ALA	H. 2020 ALA
10. Erga gara biyya keetti deebitee galiin keessan ji'aan qarshii meeqaadha?

G. >4000	J. 10,000
H. 6000	K. <12,000
I. 8000	L. Kan biroo _____
11. Gara aanaa Maannaatti erga deebitanii rakkooleen midhama qaamaa isin mudatan maal fa'i?

F. Mataa bowwuu,	H. Dhukkubbii garaa, laphee, dudgaa
G. Nuffii fi hirina ulfina qaamaa,	I. Ilkaan,Ija,Gurra
	J. Kan biroo _____
12. Erga gara biyyaatti deebitanii rakkoon dinagdee isin mudatu maal fa'i?
 - G. Hoji dhabdummaa
 - H. Bakka hojiif mijataa dhabuu
 - I. Lafa qonnaa dhabuu
 - J. Hanqina Galteewwanii (Sanyii filatamaa, xaa'oo, qotiyyoo,..)
 - K. Rakkoo maallaqaa (Liqii)
 - L. Kan biroo _____
13. Rakkolee hawaasumma si mudataa jiran kam fa'i?
 - G. Simanna fi fudhatamummaa
 - H. Ofgahuu fi nagaallessummaa
 - I. Hirmaanaa aadaa fi duudhaa keessatti

- J. Walqixa simatauu fi carraa argachuu
K. Leenjii dandeettii hawaasummaa
14. Rakkooleen erga biyya ambaa deebitee, gama aadaan si mudatan maal fa'idha?
F. Hirmaannaa sagantaa aadaa fi amantaa adda addaa
G. Hariiroo fi walitti dhufeenya hawaasummaa
H. Hidhata hawaasummaa fi leecalloo adda addaa argachuu dhabuu
I. Rincicummaa simanna sababa saalfii fi loogummaan
J. Kan biros yoo jiraate, eeri_____
15. Deeggersi ogummaa giddu-galeeffate rakkoolee armaan olii isinii furuu fi isin bayyanachiisuuf gama hundaan qaama Mootummaa fi Mit-Mootummaan godhame jiraa?
A. Eeyyee B. Lakki C. Hin beeku
16. Deebiin keessan lakk. 14 eeyyee yoo tahe, Deggersi isiniif godhame hangam isin tumsuun jijjiirama bulloo keessan irratti fide?
a. Daran Olaanaa d. Gadaanaa
b. Olaanaa e. Baay'ee Gadaanaa
c. Giddu-Galeessa f. Hin beeku
17. Waadaan qaamolee mootummaa fi miti-mootummaan isin bayyanachiisuuf seenamee hojiirra isiniif oleeraa?
a. Eeyyee B. Lakki C. Hin beeku
18. Yeroo ammaa kana maal hojjetee jiraataa jirta?
a. Daldala d. Hojii Humnaa
b. Hojjetaa Mootummaa e. Kan biro_____
19. Hojii amma hojjechuun jiraataa jirtutti itti quufinsi kee hammam?
a. Daran Olaanaa d. Gadaanaa
b. Olaanaa e. Baay'ee Gadaanaa
c. Giddu-Galeessa f. Hin beeku
20. Akka ganda keetti dubartoota biyya Sa'ud Arabiyaa irraa deebi'an bayyanachiisuuf gama dinagdee, hawaasummaa, aadaa fi fayyummaa qaamaan godhame ammam quubsaadha jettee amantaa?
a. Daran Olaanaa d. Gadaanaa
b. Olaanaa e. Baay'ee Gadaanaa
c. Giddu-Galeessa f. Hin beeku
21. Rakkoolee dubartoota biyya olitti eeramee deebi'an mudatan kana furuuf maaltu utuu hojjetamee faladha jettee amanta?
a. Carraa Hojii Uumuu d. Lafa qonnaa kennuu
b. Liqii mijeessuu e. Deeggersa xiin-fayyaa gochuu
c. Bakka Hojii kennuu f. Kan biro_____
22. Mata-duree kana ilaalchisee wantoota olitti eeraman kanaan alatti yaada barbaachisaadha jedhu yoo qabaatte maaloo asitti katabi.

Guddaa Galatoomaa! "Thank You Very Much!"

APPENDIX II: Gaaffilee Garee Xiyyeeffannoo;

Kabajamoo hirmaattotaa, ani maqaankoo Gammachuu Bayyanaan jedhama, Barataa digirii lammaffaa Yuunivarsiitii Jimmaati.

Mareen garee kun kan qophaa'eef inni ijooon ragaa sadarkaa duraa *dhimma dubartoota biyya ambaa turuun deebi'anii, innis hudhaalee dubartoota kanaan dura biyya Arabaa turanii deebi'an bayyanachiisuu keessatti gama hawaasummaa, dinagdee, aadaa, fi miidhaa qaamaan akka aanaa Maannaatti* jiru xiinxaluurratt kan xiyyeeffatedha. Odeeffannoon kunis akka madda guddaa qorannoo sadarkaa **digirii 2ffaa** gosa barrnootaa **Bulchiinsa Misoomaatiin Yuunivarsiitii Jimmaatti** guuttachuuf kan ooludha.

Odeeffannoofi ragaaleen isin laattan kun madda rakkoo isa sirrii adda baasuuf waan gargaaruufi akkasumas qulqullinafi milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf shoora olaanaa waan qabuuf, yommuu gaafannoo kana deebifan yaada qajeelummaan tahuu qaba.

Isinis maree kanaaf kan filamtan odeeffannoo gama kanaan jiruu qixaan waan beektaniif qorannoo kanaaf gumaacha olaanaa qabdu jedhamee itti amanameetu. Bu'uuruma kanaan maree kanaaf yoo xiqqaate sa'aatii tokkoof waliin turra. Wanti beekamuu qabu qorannoo kanarraa faayidaan kallattiifi battalaa argamu hin jiru. Haata'u malee bu'aan qorannoo kanaa qaamota imaammata bocaniifi dhimmichi isaan ilaallatu fuulduratti hudhaalee kana furuuf isaan fayyada.

Odeeffannoon isin laattan milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf shoora olaanaa qaba. Odeeffannoon keessan kun amanamummaan kan qabamuufi haala kamiinuu qaama sadaffaatti dabarfamee kan hin kennamneefi maqaan keessan qorannicha keessatti hin ibsamu. Mirga maree kana hirmaachuu fi dhiisuu danda'uu guutuu qabdu. Akkasumas maree kana eegaltanii yoo isinitti toluu dide addaan kutuun dhiisuu dandeessu. Addaan kutuu kessaaniif dhiibbaan homtuu isinirra gahu hin jiru. Kanaafuu maaloo waan gaaffii isinitti tahuu fi ifa isiniif hin taane gaafachuuf hin sodaatinaa bilisa ta'aa odeeffannoo qabatamaa kennaa.

Qabxiilee Maree:

Qabxiileen maree kun kan isaan ilaallatan beekumsa keessaan kanneen armaan gadiirratti dha;

- ✚ Rakkoolee dubartoota biyya ambaa deebi'an
- ✚ Yommuu biyya ambaatii deebitan haalli simannaa maatii, firoota, hiriyya fi ollaa maal fakkaata?
- ✚ Bayyanachiisuu fi deeggersi qaamolee addaa addaan godhamu akkamiin ifa,
- ✚ Haalli rakkoolee gama dinagdee, hawaasummaa, aadaa fi deeggersa qaamaan jiru sadarkaa maaliirra jira
- ✚ Akka waliigalaatti dubartoota biyya ambaa deebi'an bayyanachiisuun gama hundaan sadarkaa maaliirra jira?

Guddaa Galatoomaa! “Thank You Very Much!”

APPENDIX III: AFGAAFFII HOOGGANTOOTA DHAABBILEE

Yuuniversiitii Jimmaa

Kolleejjii Seeraa fi Bulchiinsaa

Muummee Bulchiinsaa fi Qorannoo Misoomaa

Sagantaa Digirii Lammaffaa Bulchiinsa Misoomaatiin

Afgaaffiin kun kan qophaa'eef inni ijoon ragaa sadarkaa duraa *dhimma dubartoota biyya ambaa turuun deebi'anii, innis hudhaalee dubartoota kanaan dura biyya Arabaa turanii deebi'an bayyanachiisuu keessatti gama hawaasummaa, dinagdee, aadaa, fi miidhaa qaamaan akka aanaa Maannaatti* jiru xiinxaluurratt kan xiyyeeffatedha. Odeeffannoon kunis akka madda guddaa qorannoo sadarkaa **digirii 2ffaa** gosa barnootaa **Bulchiinsa Misoomaatiin Yuuniversiitii Jimmaatti** guuttachuuf kan ooludha.

Odeeffannoofi ragaaleen isin laattan kun madda rakkoo isa sirrii adda baasuuf waan gargaaruufi akkasumas qulqullinafi milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf shoora olaanaa waan qabuuf, yommuu gaafannoo kana deebifan yaada qajeelummaan tahuu qaba. Isinis afgaaffii kanaaf kan filamtan odeeffannoo gama kanaan jiruu qixaan waan beektaniif qorannoo kanaaf gumaacha olaanaa qabdu jedhamee itti amanameetu.

Odeeffannoon isin laattan milkaa'ina qorannoo kanaaf shoora olaanaa qaba. Odeeffannoon keessan kun amanamummaan kan qabamuufi haala kamiinuu qaama sadaffaatti dabarfamee kan hin kennamneefi maqaan keessan qorannicha keessatti hin ibsamu. Mirga maree kana hirmaachuu fi dhiisuu danda'uu guutuu qabdu. Akkasumas maree kana eegaltanii yoo isinitti toluu dide addaan kutuun dhiisuu dandeessu. Addaan kutuu kessaaniif dhiibbaan homtuu isinirra gahu hin jiru. Kanaafuu maaloo waan gaaffii isinitti tahuu fi ifa isiniif hin taane gaafachuuf hin sodaatinaa bilisa ta'aa odeeffannoo qabatamaa kennaa.

Waan na deeggertaniif Guddaa Galatoomaa!

1. Maqaa, gita hojii fi waajjira keessa hojjetu natti himi.
2. Waajjira kana keessa waggaa meeqaaf turteetta?
3. Akka waliigalaatti dubartoota biyya ambaa deebi'an bayyanachiisuurratti huubannoo akkamii qabda?
4. Hudhaalee dubartoota biyya alaa galan bayyanachiisuu akkamiin ibsita?
5. Deeggersaa fi tajaajillii waajjirri kee dubartoota biyyaa alaa deebi'aniif kennu maal fa'i?
6. Deeggersi amma godhamaafii jiru kun rakkoolee isaanii gama maraan furuuf quubsaadha jettee amantaa?
7. Dubartoota biyya alaa deebi'an bayyanachiisuu, giddu-seentummaa qaamolee dhimmichi ilaaluu fi mootummaa akkamiin ibsita?
8. Itti fufiinsaan qaamota kana bayyanachiisuuf akka waajjira keetti karoorri fi kallattiin gara fuulduraa maali?
9. Bayyanachiisuu kana keessatti hudhaaleen ijoon mudatan kam fa'i?
10. Mata duree kana ilaallatee yaada murteessaadha jettu dabaluu yoo barbaaddeef maalidha?

Guddaa Galatoomaa! “Thank You Very Much!”

List of FGD Participants

S. No	Name of Participants	Kebeles From	Age
1.	Tamasgen Wolde	Yebu Town Prominent Elder	50
2.	Xayitu Birhanu	Haro Kebele Prominent Elder	42
3.	Fu'aad Nasiboo	Bilida Kebele Prominent Elder	55
4.	Misgana Tase	Kore Lelisa Kebele Prominent Elder	48
5.	Biyyaa Tamam	Yebu Town Prominent Elder	45
6.	Kumera Adisu	Kore Lelisa Kebele Prominent Elder	58
7.	Jemal Musa	Bilida Kebele Prominent Elder	64
8.	Mustefa Kadir	Haro Kebele Prominent Elder	62
9.	Biya A/Oli	Kore Lelisa Kebele Prominent Elder	43
10.	Abdurahaman Muhaba	Haro Kebele Prominent Elder	62
11.	Amide Oli	Bilida Kebele Prominent Elder	49
12.	Girma Tesfaye	Kore Lelisa Kebele Prominent Elder	68
13.	Seyid Yesuf	Yebu Town Prominent Elder	42
14.	Mustefa Adem	Kore Lelisa Kebele Prominent Elder	54
15.	Asefa Tulu	Haro Kebele Prominent Elder	47
16.	Tesema Kebede	Yebu Town Prominent Elder	59
17.	Fayera Deresa	Bilida Kebele Prominent Elder	65
18.	Nurzemen A/Oli	Haro Kebele Prominent Elder	70
19.	Fayisel A/Mecha	Yebu Town Prominent Elder	66
20.	Mohammad Jihad	Bilida Kebele Prominent Elder	54
21.	She Jaafar Jihaad.	Yebu Religious Leader	58
22.	Muhiddin A/Tamam	Yebu Religious Leader	48
23.	Jabmbare Oluma	Yebu Religious Leader	47
24.	Qes Asefa Wolde	Yebu Religious Leader	40
25.	Hasan Belete	Haro Religious Leader	38
26.	Qes Dereje W/Mikael	Haro Religious Leader	50
27.	She Sultan Hasan	Haro Religious Leader	36
28.	Werqu Adugna	Haro Religious Leader	53
29.	She Yasin Ahimad	Bilida Religious Leader	39
30.	Hasen Yasin	Bilida Religious Leader	44
31.	Qes Melese Tesfa	Bilida Religious Leader	51
32.	Kumera Adisu	Bilida Religious Leader	45
33.	Qes Sintayo Niguse	Kore Lelisa Religious Leader	34
34.	She Mustefa Jemal	Kore Lelisa Religious Leader	43
35.	Dessu Zewude	Kore Lelisa Religious Leader	47
36.	Getacho Kasahun	Kore Lelisa Religious Leader	42



List Of KII Participants

S.No	Name of Participants	Organization/Kebeles from	Position
1.	Mammed A/Nagaa	District Administrative Head	Head
2.	Take Fikadu	Saving And Credit Enterprise	Head
3.	Tamirii Bultum	Women Children and Youth Office	Head
4.	Shukurii Abadiir	Labor And Social Affairs Office	Head
5.	Fayisel Husen	Enterprise Development and Industry Office	Head
6.	Degafa Galena	Technical Vocational and Training (TVET)	Head
7.	Jihad Kemal	Police Office	Head
8.	Sabsib A/ Mecha	Yebu Town	Leader
9.	Sabit A/Dura	Haro Kebele	Leader
10.	Mammed Kebir	Bilida Kebele	Leader
11.	Gemechu W/Giyorgis	Kore Lelisa Kebele	Leader
12.	Amza Yilma	Yebu Town	Influential Person
13.	Ahimad Yasin	Haro Kebele	Influential Person
14.	Bahir Sherif	Bilida Kebele	Influential Person
15.	Rewuda Husen	Kore Lelisa Kebele	Influential Person



KII photo



Data Collectors



Photo during Questionnaire by Researcher

