

**Return migrants' reintegration process across policy and practice
in Ethiopia: the case in Bale, of irregular migrant returnees from
Saudi Arabia.**

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Abbreviations

AVR:	Assisted Voluntary Return
AVRR:	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
BIRDA:	Bale Integrated Rural Development Association
COOPI:	Cooperazione Internazionale
ETB:	Ethiopian Birr
FGDs:	Focus Group Discussion
FR:	Forced Return
GoE:	Government of Ethiopia
IOM:	International Organization for Migration
IOs:	International Organizations
KSA:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MoLSA:	Ministry of Labour and Foreign Affairs
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
RMMS:	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
UN	United Nations
US\$/USD:	United States Dollar

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Abstract

This study attempt to assess the existing return migrants' reintegration efforts across policy and practices, in particular references to deported returnees of Bale from Saudi. Through a methodological approach of both quantitative and qualitative, questionnaire and interview are used as key instruments of data collection. In addition, important secondary sources such researches, legislations, reports, official documents and recorded figures of returnees are also used. Both simple random and purposive sampling techniques have been used so as to select participants of the study. The five top returnees host areas such as Gasera, Agarfa, Sinana, Ginir and Robe town are elected purposively as a sample study area in account of their highest number of returnees. Through random sampling technique 185 returnees were selected as a sample representative of the quantitative data. Moreover, purposively depth interview with 12 selected returnees and key informant interview with 8 officials of local government authorities and NGOs has been conducted. The study find out that, related with policy effort on return and reintegration, there exist lack of comprehensive legal and institutional frameworks. The only formal policy and institutional mechanism are the Diaspora engagement practice which is not relevant to the recent involuntary failed returnee crisis. The greater sizes of returnees, almost 93.9% of them, are existed 11 Woredas of Bale including the top five sample areas. From the total 163018 returnees at national level, Bale has a share of 2.4 % or 3919 returnees from Saudi. These returnees are male and aged between 20-15 in majority. The returnees are now without any sufficient reintegration supports and access to income generating activities. For this reason some of the returnees are already re-migrated and the remaining are eager to re-migrat. The existing poor reintegration supports of the stakeholders is seriously challenged by the absence of legal and institutional set up directly relevant to returnees, and by the existing limited capacity to provide labor opportunities to return migrants. The study finally recommends that, a comprehensive legal and institutional framework should be established to formally manage the issues. In addition, beyond the immediate repatriation of deported returnees, the stakeholders should work for a long term oriented reintegration.

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Background

Movement of peoples for different reason by crossing a border of a particular place and of a state is not a strange phenomenon, since it is as old as mankind's history and in one way or other remains as part of humans' life. Nowadays, migration is beyond the people's usual activity, rather a complex issues interwoven into economic, socio-cultural, and political and security concerns stressed by the public, researchers and policy makers. Particularly, cross border migration especially in irregular ways is today's crucial global challenges. An explosion of irregular migration out flow, in a trend, predominantly from developing world to relatively politico-economic stable countries, is the phenomena of the current migration crisis facing the security of sovereign states, the international system and more importantly of the migrants themselves (Koser, 2005). With a considerable proportion of migrants in irregular status as huge as 244 million international migrants has been recorded by the end of 2015 (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2016:1). Generally, by the test of the existing migration related problem, the world is witnessing an extreme crisis of humanity and a political crisis of sovereign states and their political association like the current European Union crisis (UNHCR, 2016).

As long as Ethiopia is concerned, migration related issue is already revealed as one of the top national agenda. Driven, facilitated and accelerated by the key factors such as economic poverty, unemployment, political persecution, environmental hardship and so on, massive outward migration of the youth is the key challenge of the nation (RMMS, 2014; Carter & Rohwerder, 2016). Migration is opted as an immediate strategy of Ethiopian youths just to move out of the existing acute poverty and unemployment. According to the recent estimation of the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, only in between the year 2008 and 2014, around 1.5 million Ethiopian irregularly migrated towards Gulf States and other destinations. From the existing outward migration channels, majority of the Ethiopian migrants are believed to use the illegal channels through the facilitation of brokers (US Department of State, 2013). Ethiopia is, generally, identified as one of irregular migration outflow hub country where its peoples massively managed to exist the border through three major migratory direction: (1) through East or Gulf of Aden direction to make their destination in Middle East or Gulf States, (2) through North or Mediterranean Sea route to arrive in Europe, and (3) through South direction making South Africa, major destination point (Carter & Rohwerder, 2016).

Recently, in spite of the fact that, the Ethiopian government is seemingly undertaking a tough stance in fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling (see, MHUB, 2015), supported by the introduction of strong normative frameworks, irregular migration outflow prevalence is yet not curtailed. The country is now in facing a bitter challenge from irregular migration where a considerable number of its nationals are severely suffering from the risks of trafficking in person and migrant smuggling crimes.

One of the biggest ever migrant crisis in the country and the particular focus of this study is the 2013/2014 massive deported migrants from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the resulted reintegration challenge still facing the returnees themselves, and the government as a primary concerned body in managing the issue (see, IOM, 2014a; Betelhem, 2015; Michael, 2014). Associated with Saud's crack down on migrants, more than hundred and a half thousand irregular migrants were forcefully returned back to Ethiopia. These returnees are now living in different parts of the country, by experiencing economic and socio-cultural reintegration problems (Carter & Rohwerder, 2016). Therefore, this study as its particular purpose seeks to assess the ongoing reintegration process undertaken by concerned government and nongovernment agents towards a sustainable rehabilitation of return migrants of Ethiopia, taking irregular migrant returnees from KSA, living now in Bale as a particular reference.

1.2. Problem Statement

Ethiopians are now extremely facing irregular migration related problem including to its extended by-products such as integration and reintegration challenges primarily facing the migrants themselves. The 2013/2014, the Saudi deportation measures against Ethiopian irregular migrants who were without visa and work permit is the biggest ever and the first in its kind with respect to irregular migration related crisis that still continues in affecting the state's policy and decision makers as well as the return migrants socio-economic lives (see IOM, 2014a). It was after the introduction of a new immigration regulation aiming at creating jobs and reducing unemployment of domestic citizens that KAS implemented deportation action against all migrants in irregular status. An amnesty period was given to irregular migrants either to regularize their statuses or to leave the country until the first week of November 2013 (Ethiopian Red Cross Society, 2013 cited in Bethlehem, 2015:12). However, immediately, after the end of the announcement period, an estimated 163,018 (100,688 men, 53,732 women and the remaining 8,598 children) Ethiopian labor migrants in irregular status

expelled from KSA in between November 2013 and December 2014 (IOM, 2014b cited in Michael, 2014:12). The deportation measures were supported by aggressive actions of Saudi police and vigilante groups including a traumatizing inhumane treatment during arrest such as beating, rape, robbery and killing.

Worst, in addition to the aggressive arrest and deportation measures and resulted exploitation, the Ethiopian forced return migrants from Saudi are now still facing among others, socio-economic reintegration challenges (IOM, 2014a; Bethlehem, 2015; Carter & Rohwerder, 2016). Relatively, these huge migrant populations living now in different parts of the country (Amhara hosted over 50,000, Oromia over 30,000 and Tigray under 30,000 returnees from KSA) are exposed to lack of proper support and assistances aimed at durable rehabilitation and reintegration (Carter and Rohwerder, 2016:28). In Oromia regional state of the country, the second largest populations of returnees are found in migration hub Zonal administrations of Jima, Arsi, Eastern Hararghe and Bale (IOM, 2014a; Carter & Rohwerder, 2016). In Bale Zone only, the particular reference to this study, around 3919 deported returnees from KSA are existed (Tizazu & Endalamaw, 2016:84).

In fact, the government in collaboration with local and international humanitarian organizations is undertaking various reintegration measures for these victims. Besides, the existing policy instrument grants victims of trafficking and smuggling, the right to get protection whenever the crime takes places and rehabilitation measures from the government (Proclamation No.909/2015, part four). Nonetheless, how far the practical reintegration effort is going effective, aiming at sustainable return and how far the existing policy instruments are comprehensive enough in addressing (return) migration management is yet not clearly known. Moreover, the issue of migration management in general and return migrants reintegration in particular is not still well supported by academic inquiry both at national level and here in study areas. Even the existing scattered research works on issues of returnee reintegration are on other parts of the country and exclusively focuses on reintegration challenges faced by returnees themselves without addressing the gaps, challenges and limitation observed in the side of stakeholders efforts in addressing the issue (see, Kunshmider, 2013; Naami, 2014; IOM, 2014; Hanna, 2014; Bethlehem 2014; Michael, 2015). Here in Bale, the particular focus of the study, the ongoing reintegration of returnees, is completely not supported by studies.

Reintegration is considered as an important aspect of migration management, and supposed to be a key pre-condition for a sustainable return, meaning enabling returnees to perceive that “they are in conditions of safety and security upon return, by removing (*sic*) the impetus for re-migration at least in the foreseeable future” (Koser & Kushmider, 2015:48). However, this is not the case here particularly in the study area that irregular return migrants deported from KSA are in a condition of re-migrating (see, Tizazu & Endalamaw, 2016) probably because of lack of reintegration support or for other reasons. As one study conducted in this year shows, out of the total 3919 irregular return migrant from KSA, of Bale, around 118 of them re-migrated to different destination countries (ibid:84). In perspective of reintegration of return migrants’, the situation exactly indicates the existing possible gaps in the existing management of (return) migrants. Clearly, pertaining to sustainable return, the questions how far the ongoing reintegration of returnees is effectively addressing by government and other concerned stakeholders on both policy frameworks and practically at the ground level, needs to be answered. This study, therefore, aspire to fill the aforementioned gaps by assessing at least the reintegration process across policy and practices, of irregular migrant returnee from KSA, taking Bale, as a particular reference.

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. General Objectives

The overall objective of this study is assessing the existing return migrants’ reintegration process across policies and practices undertaken by concerned stakeholder for sustainable rehabilitation of returnees from Saudi in Bale

1.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To explore the existing policy instruments and practical efforts for return migrants’ sustainable reintegration
2. To assess the economic and social reintegration support and assistance provided to returnees
3. To find out the challenges and limitations in the efforts of rehabilitation process aiming at sustainable reintegration of irregular migrant returnees from Saudi

1.4. Research Questions

What are the existing return migrants’ reintegration processes across policies and practices undertaken by concerned stakeholders for sustainable rehabilitation of returnees from Saudi in Bale?

1. Are there policy instrument and practical efforts for return migrants' sustainable reintegration?
2. What are the economic and socio-cultural reintegration support being provided to returnees
3. What are the challenges and limitations in the efforts of rehabilitation process aiming at sustainable reintegration of irregular migrant returnees?

1.5. Scope of the Study

The particular focus of this study is an assessment of efforts of reintegration process across policies and practices for sustainable rehabilitation of irregular migrant returnees in Bale. Return migrants in irregular statuses, deported from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in between November 2013 and December 2014 are the specific particular reference of the study. In terms of areas, only four Woreda and one administrative town namely, Agarfa, Gasera, Ginir, Sinana and Robe are selected as a sample representatives out of the existing 18 Woredas and 3 administrative Towns of Bale. The sample areas are selected based on the fact that the highest stock of returnees existed there compared to other areas of the Zone.

1.6. Significance

The final outcome of this study will have expected significances specifically to policy makers and to the academia. To decision and policy makers as well as to all government and organization stakeholders, the finding could provide an important input and recommendation for their plan of action. The study will contribute in producing a sort of literature particularly about reintegration process of return migrants. Return migration in Ethiopia is very scattered if not totally strange to literatures being an emerging and yet developing issues across multi-disciplines of social sciences. In particular here in Bale either issues of returnees or migration in general is almost totally neglected from academic circle. Hence, this study will come up with the final findings of an empirical research concerning the issues under focus, thereby contributing a new sort of literature to be used as input to further investigate the issues as well as for other related purposes.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1. Overview of Return Migration and Reintegration

2.1.1. Return Migration

Literatures in addressing return migration from multiple perspectives are significantly noticeable. Especially, if not in all aspects of return, a significant research works are observable particularly on voluntary return and its different impacts than forced return (see, Koser, 2015; Koser & Kushminder, 2015; Cherti & Szilard, 2013). The existing literatures, in various aspects of the term in general, however, lack a consensus in defining return migration and in addressing its related conceptual matters (Butcher & Kushminder, 2012; Kushminder, 2013).

Return migration defined by King (2000), as “the process whereby people return to their country or place of origin after a significant period in another country or region” is recommended by Kushminder (2013:11) to be the best suitable definition so as to broadly include the multiple categories of return migrants. And Kushminder, after she request other scholars to define the phrase a “significant period” for their works, she further claim that “a minimum of three months abroad” is enough to say a significant period stay. Interestingly, she have done this to avoid (1) the problem of considering return migration as a permanent resettlement or as an end point of migration cycle, and to avoid (2) the problem of the UN definition which consider return migration as migrants returning to their own country for at least one year in abroad which creates a problem in case of states that do not provide dual citizenship statuses, like Ethiopia, wherein only citizens are to be regarded as returnees (ibid: 10-11).

Concerning the definition above, Kushminder further clarifies in challenging the definitions provided by authors like, Gmelch (1980) which read as “Return migration is defined as the movement of emigrants back to their homelands to resettle...”, which implies permanency in return movement. However, she argued that like Gmelch definition, return migration is not an ‘end part of the migration cycle’; rather it “may be only another step in the cycle as people lead increasingly fluid lives of mobility”. Furthermore, she argued that instead of a lengthy 12 months, only three month stay in abroad is enough not only to avoid the UN definition by which only citizens can be returnee, but a three month stay abroad is also enough for “exposure to another culture and context to have an impact on individuals’ values and behaviours, which is important for their ability to potentially impact social change.”(

Kushminder', 2013:11). In sum, for this study purpose, we have found appropriate the recommendation of Kushminder to use the definition provided by King (2000) which further elaborated by her as indicated below: hence, return or return migration is 'the process whereby people return to their country or place of origin after a significant period in another country or region'... "wherein a significant period is considered as a minimum of three months abroad."(King 2000 cited in Kushminder 2013:11).

2.1.1.1. Categories of return

Return migration has multiple categories based up on different criterion such as the voluntary or involuntary nature of the return (Butcher & Kushminder, 2012), based up on the achievements of the return migrant and based up on the initial motives or purpose of migration (Cherti & Szilard, 2013:3; Kushminder 2013). Returnees are most commonly categorized as Voluntary or Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) and Forced return. While the former represents the situation by which migrant return back to their origin countries under their free will, the latter refers to where return migrant forcefully expelled from the host countries (Cherti & Szilard, 2013:3).

Concerning the term "voluntary", however, literatures, by further clarifying how far the term voluntary return is truly or genuinely voluntary, attempt to extend the term in to two sub categories: *decided or chosen return and compelled return*. Decided or chosen return means when returnees did it by their one's own initiative without coercion or persuasion; on the other hand compelled return refers to the situation when migrants return to their country of origin by the influence of unfavourable circumstances and by the "factors which abruptly interrupt the migration cycle" (Cassarino, 2008: 113). In this regard, AVR is fall under the category of compelled return since influence of persuasion, rejection of asylum seeking and so on leads to this sort of return (Kushminder 2013). In consideration of such as kind of complexities in categorizing returnees, literatures (Cherti & Szilard, 2013: 3) advice policy makers at least to consider three categories of return migrants: (en)forced return, decided or chosen return and compelled return.

2.1.2. Reintegration

Reintegration is the next immediate step after migrants return into their origin countries. Reintegration which is considered as precondition for a meaningful sustainable return of migrants (Koser & Kushminder, 2015:15) is, however, subjected to different meaning to

different policy makers and scholars. There is no agreed definition for the terms reintegration and sustainable return. Reintegration itself together with return migration being less researched area (Kushmider, 2013) comprehensive conceptual and theoretical models are not well developed concerning the definitions and conceptual frameworks, of the term in general (Koser & Kushmider, 2015).

Nonetheless, exploring the existing definition provided for reintegration by the available literatures is an indispensable task so as to grasp basic notions of the term. IOM's definition is amongst the frequently cited definitions of reintegration. Hence, according to IOM (2015:13) reintegration is defined as "the re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or process, for example, of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence". The relative central focus behind the definitions provided for reintegration including the above definition is revolves around the re-inclusion of returnees in to their origin societies to maintain them at least in their economic, social, cultural, and political lives. It is right oriented notion implying the restitution and equalizing of the comprehensive rights of returnees with the rest of the society in origin places. For example, this idea is strongly supported by Kushmider (2013:2) that she defined reintegration as "the process in which return migrants are supported in maintaining their cultural and social identities by the host society and the whole population acquires equal civil, social, political, human and cultural rights".

The term "re-integration" is straightforward in its difference with integration. While integration is about migrants' process of adjustment towards completely a new environment, particularly in the host countries, re-integration preceded by the prefix "re" indicates at least aspects of previous integration by concerned returnees in their origin countries or permanent residence; therefore reintegration is a process meant to revive or bring back return migrants to their previous situation in their origin countries (Michael, 2015). More broadly, reintegration is "a process that enables the returnee to participate again in the social, cultural, economic and political life of his or her country of origin" (IOM, 2015:13).

2.1.2.1. Sustainable Return

Sustainable return and reintegration are often used interchangeably. However, this is not true in a strict sense where sustainable return involves the absence of migration after return because returnees are fully reintegrated (IOM, 2015), since return migrants could not always avoid remigration just as a full reintegration. Rather, there is a condition that returns stay

sustainably in their origin countries without actually reintegrating (Koser & Kushmider, 2015:15). Further, the term sustainable return itself does not have a common or agreed definition. Just to overview some of the frequently used definition amongst literatures, sustainable return is narrowly defined by European Commission Directorate-General for Home Affairs (2012) as “the absence of migration after return because the returnee is fully integrated socially and economically in the home community”. According to Koser & Kushmider (2015:49), sustainable return is defined as the situation when, “the individual has reintegrated into the economic, social and cultural processes of the country of origin and feels that they are in an environment of safety and security upon return”. These authors in strengthening their definition above, further claim that to say a sustainable return “the returnee must perceive they are in conditions of safety and security upon return, which should remove the impetus for re-migration at least in the foreseeable future” (ibid). Generally, in one way or another sustainable return is revolves around the condition when absence of remigration is ensured up on return for the reason returnees are successfully reintegrated in their origin country.

The IOM (2015:20) based on its experience of reintegration project, has recommended the following condition to be used so as to sustainably reintegrate returnees:

- (a) Involvement and active participation of the returnee in his return and reintegration process;
- (b) A stable socioeconomic environment that provides income generation opportunities;
- (c) Mitigation of possible security risks, especially if these were the reason for migrating in the first place;
- (d) Psychosocial support to adapt to the new reality, define one’s role in the community and ensure psychosocial stability;
- (e) Sufficient time for the returnee to process the migration experience through a follow-up during the first 12 months upon arrival;
- (f) Adequate skills training and financial support to empower the returnee to develop and implement a livelihood strategy;
- (g) Support for the re-establishment of social networks by involving family members, friends and the local community in the reintegration process;
- (h) Effective access to social protection schemes on the same level as the local population, including addressing the basic needs of vulnerable returnees;

- (i) A “Do no harm” approach to ensure that communities are not negatively affected by the return.

2.1.2.2. Dimensions of Reintegration Assistance

Support and assistance needs to provide for return migrants are relatively varied accordingly the types of returnees, the condition of individual returnee experience in host countries and during return, and social status before return, and so on (see, Kushmider, 2013:18). More importantly, the structural factors or condition of the return environment, and individual factors (related with returnee themselves) are key influential factors on both the ability of the returns to reintegrate and the assistance and support to be provided from stakeholders (Butcher & Kushminder, 2012). Factors related with structural condition in the origin countries that affects reintegration of returnees include “government policies, such as the rights extended to returnees in terms of citizenship, property restitution, or other privileges”; the context of safety and security especially in post conflict society; the attitudes of the local population towards returnees; and the number of people returning simultaneously. Structural factor are by and large related with the governments of return countries readiness and actual endeavor in policy and practical matters of reintegration process of return migrants. The individual factors impacting reintegration of returns basically concerned with “the preparedness of return migrants for reintegration” which affected by the conditions among others, “the duration of the migration episode, the conditions in the country of migration, age, gender, if one is born in the country of migration, the social networks of the individual in the country of return, and the conditions of the return”. Reintegration of all types of returns migrants in general, is therefore, supposed to be affected by the above mentioned structural and individual factors.

Reintegration of return migrants needs to be sustainable by incorporating a comprehensive assistance. Pertaining to forced returnees or victims of deported irregular migrants returnees, the existing literature attempt to suggest the different dimension of reintegration assistance (IOM, 2013; Michael, 2015: IOM, 2015). Assistance and support enjoyed by return migrants is expected to be comprehensive enough ranged from economic, social, cultural, political assistances to legal and psychological supports. For instance, such kinds of assistances are provided by existing international and national normative frameworks related to victims of trafficking in person and migrant smuggling. The UN trafficking protocol provides that states parties in cooperation with organization are expected to provide “physical,

psychological and social recovery” assistance to victims; provisions of appropriate housing, medical and material assistance, employment, educational and training opportunities are the specific socio-economic provision as per the trafficking protocol (UN trafficking protocol 2000:article 6). Moreover, the Ethiopian anti-trafficking and smuggling proclamation provides that victims should provide with assistance and protection in terms of social services, medical or health care, and psychological counseling (Proclamation, No.909, 2015: article 26 (b)). The IOM document entitled “*guide line for assisting victims of human trafficking in the East African Region*” also suggests a similar kind of assistance to victim returnees like the above legal frameworks: provision of shelter including food, water, clothing; health care, psychological support, education and vocational training and legal assistance (IOM, 2011:29-32).

Cassarino (2008) also point out reintegration dimension of return in social, economic, cultural and political aspects:

- Economic reintegration as one aspect of reintegration is supposed to include employment opportunities and affording livelihood standard of returnee;
- Whereas social aspects of reintegration refers to relationship and acceptance in family and friends and societal acceptance in general;
- Access to participation in religious and cultural practices, the norms and values of the society involves cultural reintegration of returns;
- Participation in the political process of the country is also referred as political reintegration.

2.2. The 2013/2014 Forced Returnees of Ethiopia from Saudi Arabia

2.2.1. Overview of Return Migration in Ethiopia

Back to the Ethiopia international migration history, outward migration in general and return migration in particular is an event that takes place since 1970s in a considerable magnitude. Prior to the 1974 revolution, the greater size of Ethiopian emigrants were students sent to abroad for higher education purposes (Naami, 2014). The return migrant were, therefore, students, before 1974. It was beginning from the eve of the revolution that Ethiopian started to produce a large sized of emigrants as a refugees related with the civil war. According to Kushminder (2013) generally the Ethiopian return migration history is categorized into four phases:

- The pre 1991: return migration of Educated Ethiopians
- The 1990s: post conflict return migration or refugee repatriation
- The early 2000s: return migration of Diaspora members in a refugees status
- The 2008 onwards: Divers flow of returnees including Diasporas, Voluntary and Assisted Voluntary Return and Forced Return

The pre 1991 period returnees significantly comprise return migration of educated Ethiopian from western Universities. But in between 1974-1991, there was very little return migration because of the countries instable political condition that rather gives ways for fleeing the country in a lager extent as an asylum seeker and refugees. The second phase of return migration in Ethiopia was the 1990s post conflict return migration or refugee repatriation especially from neighborhood countries. The post conflict return migration of Ethiopian refugees almost ended up until 1999.

The third phase of return migration started since 2000 which were refugees in a diaspora status from Western and USA. The 2000s return migration of the diaspora was much smaller in size compared with the 1990s larger scale refugees' repatriation. The final historical phase of return migration is believed to be started from 2008 onwards, which included divers inflow of returnees of Diasporas Voluntary and Assisted voluntary Return and Forced Return. Particularly, the recent return migration of Ethiopia being overwhelmed by massive deported returnees of Ethiopian from the Middle East countries like Saud Arabia.

2.2.1.1. Saudi's Deportation measures against Ethiopian irregular migrants in 2013/14

2.2.1.1.1. The Mass Deportation

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is one of the major Middle East destination countries for labor immigrants from South East Asians and sub-Saharan Africans including Ethiopians. Massive labor immigration in to the country has started since the 1930s associated with the discovery of one of the largest reserves of crude oil in the world. This oil booming economy increasingly pulls large volume of migrant labor especially at the lowest job categories. The situation eventually has led to raise the number of non-nationals at the highest percentage in manner that affect citizens' employment opportunity and the country's security. For instance, by 2013 the average estimates of non-nationals in Saudi Arabia were 32% of its total population. Consequently, the country implements an ever increasing restrictive migration policy particularly against irregular migrants. Border blockages and mass deportation measures are parts of the Saud's unpopular restrictive migration policy being implemented as

means of migration control against irregular migrant entries. The country is still applying such policy of migration control even in greater and in an increasing scale. The 2013/2014 massive deportation of Ethiopians were the result of part of Saudi Arabia's ever increasing restrictive migration policy and at extreme cases its violent migration control policy.

According to RMMS, (2014a) the Government of Saudi applies mass deportation policy as the third mechanism following 'Saudization' and "border blockage"¹ policy for the purpose of reserving employment opportunity to domestic citizen and curbing irregular migration. Deportation is therefore usual and frequently used by Saudi authorities against irregular migrants. Notwithstanding, deportation was not a new event in the country, the 2013 mass deportation was an unprecedented crackdown on irregular migration. By this deportation measure, over '370,000 migrants were sent back to their home countries from Saudi Arabia alone in the five months since November 2013, [surprisingly] nearly half of these were from Ethiopia.' (IOM 2014b:4).

Almost 163018 Ethiopians constituting 61.7% (100688) men, 32.9% (53732) women and the remaining 5.2 % (8598) children returnees were recorded from November 2013 to December 2014(Yonas, 2015). In terms of region the larger sizes of these returnees were from Amhara, almost 50% followed by Oromia in 40% and Tigray around 30%. The remaining are SNNP and Addis Ababa region with insignificant number of returnees in the rest of the regions.

2.3. Policies on return migration and Reintegration

2.3.1. International Policies and Practices

Migration is the current key policy issues of both state governments and international community. Given the increasing dramatic impact of migration, international policies as well as frameworks of cooperation on the issues are stressed by the existing studies as an important factor "in determining the flows, conditions and consequences of international migration" (United Nations, 2013:20). Moreover, related with the unprecedented crisis of international migration, the international community's increasing focus on policy of migration matters is also the issues that the existing scared literatures takes into account (Cherti & Szilard, 2013; United Nations, 2013; Haase & Honerath, 2016). These literatures also stress the growing awareness of international community on the needed collective response to effectively address the issues as long as the problem is beyond the sovereign

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jurisdiction of states. Further, representatives of world state and supranational organization are in a frequent negotiation just to come up with a formal system of global governance of international migration flows (EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative, 2014; United Nations, 2017). Nonetheless, not yet formal international migration regime is established.

As the existing migration policy related institutional documents shows, international negotiation and agreement in the forms of bilateral, regional and multilateral platforms are in a significant growing concern. For instance, the UN has now adopted a declaration on Refugees and Migrants in order to address international migrant flows (United Nations, 2016a). Moreover, the UN also launches “a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018” (United Nations, 2017:1). In a general sense, international community’s policy on international migration stressed to make migration as an integral feature of development through a proper management. To this end, efforts are in progress just to improve international cooperation on migration for development (United Nations, 2016b). The UN, by considering the international migration’s multidimensional relationship with development has already incorporated in to its 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs office produced a report in 2013 entitled as “*International Migration Policies: Government Views and Priorities*” (United Nations, 2013). The report generally indicates all the UN member state views and policy regarding different dimension of international migration. World countries policies on comprehensive dimension of international migration, such as policy and practices on immigration and emigration, integration, return migration and re-admission, policies related to refugees, irregular migration, human trafficking and migrant smuggling are well described. As the report highlight, almost all member states of United Nations brought migration in its one or another dimension as an integral part of their policy agendas. With respect to return migration and sustainable reintegration the report also underlined as countries are giving a greater attentions informed by the positive potential role that returnees could play in development process. However, according to Haase & Honerath, (2016) the current dramatic global increase in number of migrants and refugees shaped the international policies of migration to emphasis on “migration control”. This is the policy of both destination and origin countries in particular against irregular migrants and failed return. Generally, the section below wills

briefly overview specifically the international policy practices on return migration and reintegration.

2.3.1.1. International policies of return migration and reintegration

Studies shows that, informed by the reality of migrant crisis of the recent years, the international communities migration polices are emphasizing on return of migrants “be it voluntary or forced”(Haase & Honerath, 2016). A bilateral agreements and cooperation between origin and destination countries, particularly on Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) schemes are noted as an important aspect of return migration policy focuses. With respect to return of irregular migrant, a tendency towards a more restrictive policy of migration control, in terms of border blockage, deportation and sometimes using re-admission bilateral agreement as tool is the fact that literatures identifies. For example, the return policy of European Union (EU) states particularly in early 2000s was based on forced return against irregular migrants and refused asylum seekers (Cherti & Szilard, 2013). Nowadays, despite EU has shifted its policy of return migration towards assisted voluntary return and development oriented reintegration, still the practical return migration is overwhelmed by enforced returning (ibid). As Cherti & Szilard, (2013) further noted, the practice of forced returning through detention and deportation of irregular migrants is still the prevailed fact even though assisted voluntary return is recognized as a preferred option by EU member states at least at policy level.

In spite of the fact that literature of migration policy and institutional documents are significantly in bringing the issues of return and reintegration as a central theme of discussion, yet lacks comprehensiveness in incorporating especially the issues of forced return migration equally with that of voluntary returns. What the existing literature heavy stresses is in analyzing the issue of development oriented AVRR (see, Koser, 2015; International Organization For Migration [IOM], 2015). The promoting of particularly the voluntary returnees of irregular migrants by host countries and of the returnee of skilled migrants by origin countries is increasingly becoming the key policy interest (Debnath, 2016). **In light of this fact, studies advice migration policies of international communities as well as national governments to consider the individual and structural factors² of return and sustainable reintegration (Kuschminder & Butcher, 2012; Haase & Honerath, 2016). More importantly, the structural factors which includes domestic migration policies and initiatives**

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or broadly “the stability and attractiveness of the political, economic, and social conditions in the home country” is considered by the existing literatures as vital determinant factors especially for the return of skilled migrants (Debnath, 2016:10).

With respect to irregular migrants and involuntary failed returns, return policies of international community as well as the policies of origin and receiving countries is “shaped by increasing political emphasis on migration control” which “rarely target sustainable reintegration” (Haase & Honerath, 2016:4). Further, their policy approach is divergent and lacks cooperation which is very vital to provide viable conditions for sustainable returns. Despite, literatures recommended an inter-state cooperation for a healthy return migration, countries of origin and host neither understands returns in similar ways nor follows a coherent and a sustainable return oriented policy. In this regard a study by Haase & Honerath point out a great deal of origin and host countries views and policies on return as well as suggest a comprehensive important guide line for return migration and reintegration to the involving countries, as the next part presented.

Return and Reintegration policy in countries of origin and destination

A recent study by Haase & Honerath pays a great deal of return migration policy suggestion. Taking return migration as naturally a transnational issues and home and host countries as a directly involving actors, suggest cooperation between them as a crucial point. The authors believes that return migration is a potential leverage for development of countries involved if it could be voluntary, well informed, planned return and sustainable reintegration. The respective views, policies and practices of home and host countries on return and reintegration as well as the possible policy guide lines suggested by Haase & Honerath are presented below:

Destination countries view and policies on return

According to Haase & Honerath, in destination countries a return is approached in terms of controlling migration and preventing irregular migration. Irregular migrant are considered even by the public as illegitimate. Adopting strict policy of return in the form of re-admission agreement at the bilateral and supranational level as well as practicing “tighter residence laws and tougher expulsion criteria” at the national level, is the way the host countries manage irregular migration as the authors point out. Given the restrictive return policy of host countries Haase & Honerath advice that, “return policies should be broadened in scope and

redesigned to support individual and structural factors”. Hence, destination countries, should reconsider their return policy which would aim at fostering readiness to return and enhancing qualities during process.

Home countries views and policy on return

Literatures generally agree that the views, policies and practices of origin countries on return and reintegration are directly linked with the domestic socio-economic and political condition (Debnath, 2016). Attractive and stable return policies; availability of labor market and the existence of positive perception by the government and the public towards returnees are viewed as an important factor to encourage return migration. However, this is not the reality in developing origin countries which faces weak labor market and economic performances. In such origin countries return and reintegration is always receiving very little attention. In particular involuntary return, or return due to failed migration receive low priority and may be considered as a burden not only by the home countries government but also by the local communities.

Nonetheless, given the positive impact of returnees on home economy, origin countries especially which had a high emigration rate, mostly recognize the potential of return and remain ready to practice the best of their reintegration initiatives and programs. Such countries address return and reintegration issue at “a very early stages” and offers incentive such as ‘return plan’ (Haase & Honerath, 2016). Origin countries which aim for the voluntary return of skilled migrant like the diaspora, design return policy of diaspora engagement strategies for the temporary and permanent return of them. In this regard Debnath, (2016) identifies the various policies initiatives and measures practiced by origin countries to attract the return of skilled migrants, such as, designing policies that:

- Encourage brain gain and knowledge transfer
- Facilitate returnee entrepreneurship
- Promote ties between the homeland and its migrants abroad; and
- Establishing dedicated agencies to facilitate return initiatives

2.3.1.2. Guidelines for successful return and reintegration policies

Haase & Honerath, (2016) focusing on inter-state cooperation in the areas of the structural factors which affecting return of migrants, identifies areas of intervention and propose guide line for better return and reintegration policies as follows:

General orientation of return and reintegration policies:

- *To avoid failed return and reintegration processes, policymakers need to critically consider and question the focus on increasing return rates. Return policies should focus on fostering sustainable return, coordinating approaches with countries of origin and partner countries.*
- *Well-designed policies require accurate information and knowledge of target groups' needs. Policymakers in both countries need to increase the collection and analysis of gender and age-disaggregated migration data when designing migration and return policies according to local reality and capacities.*
- *Migrants themselves usually know what is most needed for sustainable return and reintegration. Making use of diaspora experiences and insights can help design adequate policies. Policymakers, therefore, should engage with the diaspora, and ask for their input when designing attractive and effective return policies.*

Target groups and beneficiaries:

- *As a group, returnees vary in terms of gender, age, qualifications, and reason and preparedness for return. In the interests of sustainable reintegration policy, policymakers need to take this variety into account, and use a target group-centered approach. Policymakers should offer appropriate and needs-based reintegration programs for each category.*
- *Development programs have shown that policymakers should not expect socially and economically marginalized “failed” return migrants to make a significant contribution to “development.” Support for involuntary returnees should primarily be psychological.*

Return and (re-)integration policies in destination countries:

- *Different policy areas offer measures designed for reintegrating migrants. Policymakers do not need to reinvent the wheel, but instead make use of these existing instruments such as bilateral agreements recognizing foreign university qualifications, and long-term multiple entry visa agreements to encourage circular migration.*
- *Divergent policy approaches in destination countries hinder communication and cooperation on migration and integration issues between countries of origin and destination. Policymakers in both countries should therefore strive for a more coherent policy approach.*
- *Prospects for reintegration depend not only on circumstances in the country of origin, but also on the migrant's economic and social success in the destination country. Accordingly, policymakers should facilitate return by offering effective incentives, and ensuring that migrants' skills and abilities are integrated into society. The offer of dual citizenship in the country of origin can facilitate both the return and circulation of talent.*

Reintegration policies in countries of origin:

- *Sustainable return requires the right conditions. Policymakers in countries of origin should take returnees' needs into consideration, and integrate inclusion into national development planning as well as sector strategies.*
- *Government antidiscrimination and equal access programs can encourage reintegration. Policymakers should involve the receiving society in all aspects of reintegration policy, and acknowledge that reintegration is severely impeded when returnees are discriminated against or envied for special support.*

Cooperation between countries of origin and destination:

- *By their very nature, return and reintegration are transnational. Policymakers in both countries need to enhance political dialogue, which should take place on an equal footing, and not just at the destination country's insistence. Ideally, nation*

states should be involved together with regional organizations and civil society actors.

- *Policy dialogue might also facilitate cooperative and coherent policy approaches between the countries involved. Policymakers need to seek cooperative approaches between states to design and provide interlinked pre-departure and post-arrival support and reintegration assistance. This includes, prior to departure, return counseling and guidance detailing the conditions and opportunities in countries of origin, as well as the establishment of further education possibilities or job matching.*

2.4. National policy of return and reintegration

In Ethiopia, recently though there is a growing research works in the areas of irregular outward migration, migration policy in general and return and reintegration policy in particular is the most neglected areas. Progress are also observable in research works related with the current unprecedented crisis of involuntary return of irregular migrant from the Middle East countries. However, with respect to the specific policy issues of return and reintegration, very scanty literatures are there (see, Ong'ayo, 2014; Eide, 2013). The literature commonly agreed as Ethiopia yet lacks a comprehensive policy on migration in general and on return and reintegration in particular.

Nonetheless, existing literatures indicates as the Ethiopian government is showing a tough stance in management of migration issues in general (MHUB, 2015). The current climax of outward irregular migration crisis influenced the government to design mechanism so as to provide remedies. As existing legal document shows the country has come up with a significant legal and policy changes particularly on the management of illegal migration. It introduced two new legislations (see Proclamation NO.909, 2015; Proclamation No.923, 2016) aiming to curtail the existing exodus of irregular out migration which includes trafficking in human beings. As a part of a policy changes, the countries also had banned and suspended labor migration until the new overseas employment proclamation introduced. By the new overseas employment proclamation, labor migration is allowed in conditions of bilateral labor agreements with receiving countries as another reflection of policy changes.

Along with the introduction of the legal frameworks and policy changes, prosecution of migrant smugglers and traffickers, checkpoint control and community awareness creation

campaign are the practical efforts in progress. Moreover working on bilateral agreement with laboring receiving countries remain the other strong practical reaction of the government observable in a growing concern.

However, with respect to return migration and reintegration though the government shows a positive stance, no specific policy and normative frameworks are established to date. In spite of the fact that, literatures commonly agreed on governments' domestic policy on return migration and reintegration as amongst a crucial structural factor in determining the readiness to return and the possibility of sustainable reintegration of migrants, Ethiopia yet does not address the policy framework gaps specifically in the areas of forced return migration. But a considerable political will and a comprehensive policy and normative framework is developing particularly for the voluntary return of highly skilled diaspora migrants (Ong'ayo, 2014), despite the current increasing forced returnees of irregular migrants does not receive sufficient policy focus. With respect to encouraging the return of diaspora for eager needs of their support for domestic development plan, the Ethiopian government is already developed a legal and institutional frameworks. The government is engaging in practical efforts of attracting the diaspora's for home entrepreneurship, investment and for promoting of remittance flows and knowledge transfer. Generally, in this part of the study existing important literatures including legal and official documents in the areas of return migration will be briefly reviewed.

Literature in addressing return migration and reintegration particularly in Ethiopia are very scant and that almost revolves around the general voluntary return of skilled diaspora migrants and recently on forced returnees of irregular migrants from the Middle East with less emphasis on the policy issues of return. For example, Eide (2013); Kuschminder, (2013); Ong'ayo (2014) and studies by international institutions like the IOM and ILO are amongst those rare literature concerned with specific part of the issues.

To look at the contents of some of these literatures roughly, Eide (2013) produced a work on policy issues of a bilateral return agreement between Ethiopia and Norway. The study is entitled as "How to understand the outcomes of migration policy? A study of the return agreement between Norway and Ethiopia" that focus on the analysis of migrations policy outcomes taking in account the 2012 Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Norway. Eide's study is more or less about how migration policy might be understood differently and how diverse effects and outcome resulted from a given migration policy. It

emphasis on a theoretical approaches of migration policy analysis of the Ethio-Norway's agreements on return with little focus on what the return process and the reintegration project looks like at practical level.

Kuschminder's (2013) study entitled "Female Return Migration and Reintegration Strategies in Ethiopia" is also another important literature that significantly addresses policy issues under the heading of "structural environments of return in Ethiopia". Hence, very relevant to the scope of our study, the Author briefly discussed "the governments' policies and approach towards returnees", as amongst those essential elements in analyzing the structural factors of return migration.

Ong'ayo (2014) has also specifically concerned with the Ethiopia Diaspora organization in Netherlands. The political, legal and institutional environments both in country of origin and destinations are briefly discussed. Particularly, the study gives a great deal on the Ethiopian government policy initiatives and programs for the return of skilled Diasporas. It indicates Ethiopia as one of the few sub-Saharan African countries with a diaspora policy and considerable initiatives regarding diaspora engagements

Official documents, reports and studies by international organizations which directly concerned with return and reintegration are also relevant literatures. For example, International Organization for Migration(IOM) as a key institution mandated with return and reintegration of various types of migrants had produced dozen of different sorts of literatures including the Ethiopian case. Specific to our case a report entitled "*Post Arrival Humanitarian Assistance to Ethiopians Returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: An account of IOM's operation in assisting over 160,000 Ethiopian returnees*" and the study entitled as "*Assessment of the Socio-Economic Situation and Needs of Ethiopian Returnees from KSA*" (see, IOM, 2014a; IOM, 2014b) are relevant literatures which directly address the involuntary return of Ethiopian irregular migrants from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The former one is about the IOM's itself humanitarian assistances to the post arrival returnees. The document comprises important profiles of deported returnees of Ethiopian from Saudi. Basic service that provided to different groups of returnees including those returnees who were victims of trafficking is the scope of the document considered in detail. The later one is all about the socio-economic situation and needs of the 2013/2014 forced returnees of Ethiopian from Saudi Arabia.

2.4.1. Policy and legal documents

There are no policies documents and legislation which are directly relevant to return migration and reintegration in Ethiopia. However, number of legal frameworks regarding migration issues in general and irregular migration in particular are introduced which may be indirectly relevant to the issues of returnees and reintegration:

- FDRE Constitution, Article 32
- The 2013 Ethiopian Diaspora Policy
- The Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Person and Smuggling of migrants, Proclamation No.909/2015
- Oversea Employment Proclamation, Proclamation No./2016
- Ethiopian Origin Identity Card Proclamation No. 270/2002
- Investment Proclamation No.280/2002

Chapter Three: Methodology and Methods

3.1. Description of Study Area

Bale zone got its present day size of 63,555 square kilometers in 2006/7. At present it is the largest administrative zone of Oromia Regional State, with 18 administrative Wärädas (Districts) and three town administrations namely: Robe, Goba and Ginnir (Bulchiinsa Godina Baalee, 2013:8).

Robe, the capital of Bale zone is located about 430 km far from Addis Ababa in the South east direction and about 310 km far from Adama. The zone shares zonal administrative boundaries in the north with Arsi Zone, in the East with East and West Hararge Zones and Ethiopian Somali Regional State, in the west with West Arsi Zone and in the south with Ethiopian Somali Regional State, Guji and Borana Zones (ibid).

According to the 2007 Central Statics Authority reports, the population of Bale zone was 1,418,864 out of which 721,679 are males and 697,185 are females. In Bale, the Muslims are about 76.7%, Orthodox Christian followers 19.12 %, Protestants 1.15%, Catholics 2.27% and other traditional religion followers 0.22 %. Economically, more than 85% of the population engages in agriculture and the remaining in pastoralist, trade and civil service (CSA, 2007: 10).

Bale, due to its variety of climate and topography, it has diversified culture, agro-climatic and ecological zones. It is also gifted with endemic wild animals and birds. There are three distinct climatic zones; cold (14.93%), temperate (21.53%) and hot climate (63.53%) (Oromia Millennium Office, 2000: 32).

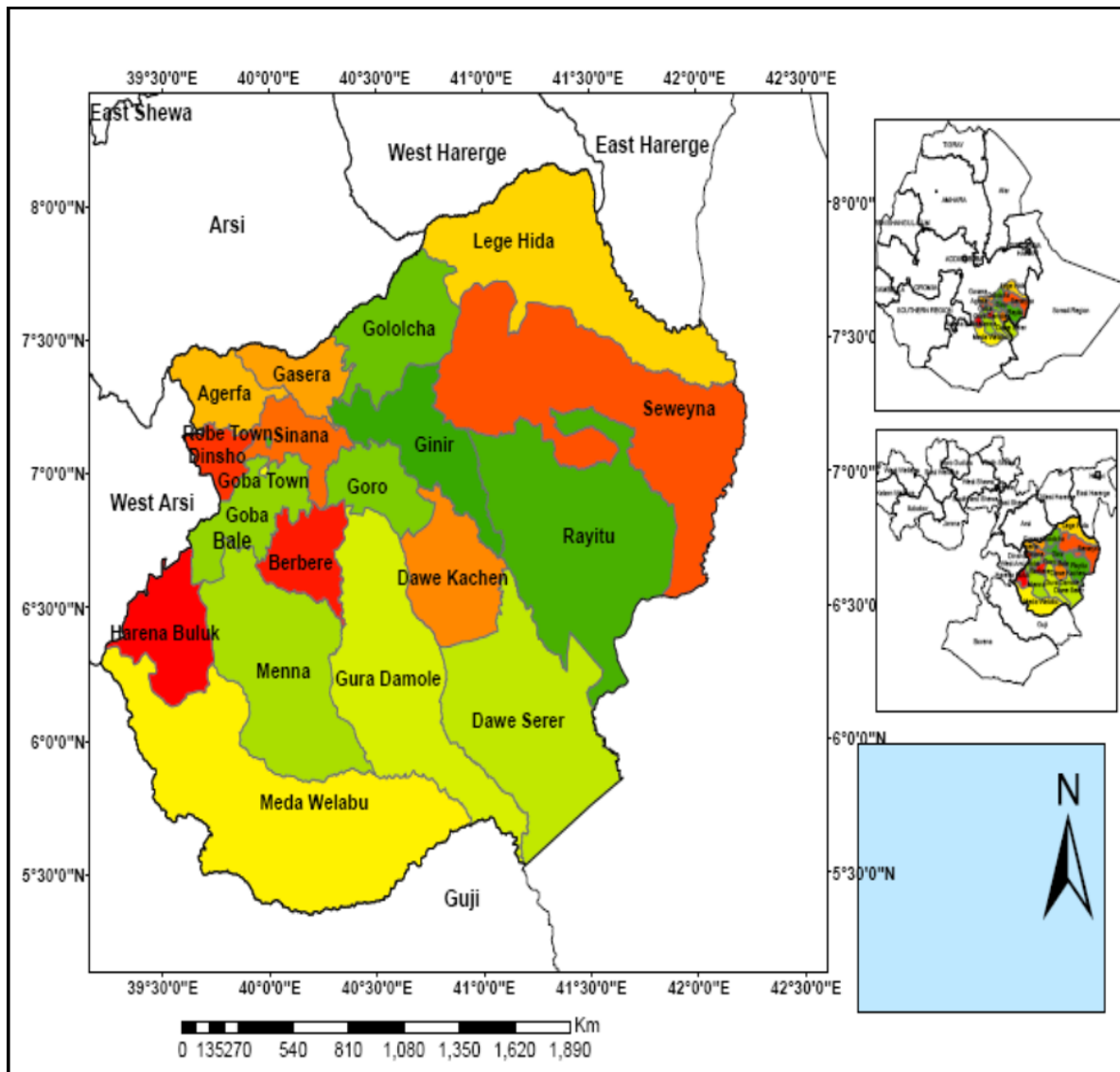


Figure 1: Location Bale administrative Zone in Map

3.2. Description of Study Population

The study is exclusively carried out on returnee migrants specifically on those Ethiopian returnees who were deported from Saudi Arabia in 2013/14. The attempt so far made to reintegrate the deported migrants and the challenge of reintegration is the central focus this study. To this end, deported Ethiopian Saudi migrants of Bale zone provide relevant data on the reintegration attempt and its challenges. The government offices such as Zone and Woreda social and labor affairs offices and Small and Micro-enterprise offices also provides valuable information on the issue of concern. Furthermore, the NGOs which works in the areas like Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), provides important data regarding their reintegration efforts.

3.3. Research Design

Descriptive research design is going to be employed because the study requires the description of how the different stakeholders and government bodies are working towards sustainable reintegration process of returnees.

3.4. Sample size and Sampling Techniques

The sample size and sampling techniques are determined as follows. First, four woredas and one town administration were purposively selected based on the fact that there exists number of Saudi deported migrants in those areas. These are Ginir, Gasera, Agarfa, Sinana and Robe town.

Second, to collect qualitative data, Snowball sampling technique used to conduct 12 depth interviewees and 8 key informant interview with selected returnees and local government authorities of the woredas labor and Social affairs, and the Small and micro enterprise offices. Also a key informant interview with project manager of Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) has been conducted. Finally, to collect quantitative data, 10% of the Ethiopian Saudi deported Migrants now living in Ginnir, Gasera, Agarfa, Sinana Woreda and Robe town administration i.e 395, 814, 467,665 and 333 respectively has been selected through simple random sampling. However, the actual number of respondents becomes 185 that are 22 from Ginnir, 71 from Gasera, 21 from Agarfa, 41 from Sinana Woreda and 30 from Robe town administration as a sample to collect quantitative data. The logic behind using simple random sampling is that every Ethiopian Saudi deported migrants have assumed to have relatively similar knowledge and experience on the issue under study.

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

The relevant data needed to accomplish the study is obtained from primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected from field while the secondary data obtained from available and relevant literature.

The primary data is obtained through qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative data is gathered through Depth and key informant interview while quantitative data is collected through questionnaires. The logic behind using both qualitative and quantitative data is that the data gathered through one approach will be useful to triangulate the reliability of data obtained through other approach and vice versa.

Furthermore, secondary sources like article, books, reports, legislations, official documents and recorded figures of returnees is used with the intention to either support the established argument or to argue against it.

3.5.1. Depth and Key Informant Interview

Semi-structured interview was prepared to obtain information from 8 government officials of labor and Social affairs of each selected woreda and also with project manager of Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI). In addition by unstructured interview, a depth interview was conducted with 12 selected Saudi returnees.

3.5.2. Questionnaires

Questionnaires comprising of items related to basic research questions is prepared for groups of respondents in order to obtain the required information. 185 questionnaires were distributed comprising both close and open-ended items. The questionnaire was first prepared in English and then translated to the local language so that the returnee respondents are able to respond with easily. Thus, the questionnaires distributed to 185 determined sample of Ethiopian Saudi deported Migrants now living in Ginnir, Gasera, Agarfa, Sinana Woreda and Robe town administration.

3.6. Methodology of Data Analysis

The study follows a mixed approach i.e qualitative and quantitative approaches. Descriptive analysis is used to analyze the important data collected through various means. Before starting the analysis, themes of analysis will be arranged based on objectives. The analysis of qualitative and quantitative data has gone together under each theme with the intention to show the comprehensive picture on the result of the study.

Qualitative data obtained through key informant interview was first translated from local language to English. Then it is coded and arranged themes. After that, described and analyzed. Quantitative data, on the other hand, is analyzed using descriptive statics. Based on what is found from qualitative and quantitative data, the conclusion is drawn.

Expected Outcomes of the Study

This research finding will contribute a lot for the policy makers and local administrator as an input. It will come up the status and challenges of migrant reintegration especially the

reintegration of Ethiopian Saudi deported migrants in Bale zone. It will show the attempt so far made to reintegrate those deported migrants and how to sustainably reintegrate them.

Dissemination of the Study

After conducting this study, the researchers will present the finding first at school level (Behavioral Science School) and then in the Madda Walabu University symposium. After that, the study will also compete to be presented in the national and international symposium announced by different national and international universities. Furthermore, the study will be distributed for different stake holders like implementers at zone and woreda especially Zone and woreda labor and Social affairs and Small and micro enterprise offices. Besides, it will be available at Madda Walabu University library to use as source for students, teachers or researchers. The researchers will also try to publish the finding on the international journal.

Ethical Considerations

This study is conducted in a manner that is consistent with ethical issues that need to be considered in conducting a research. Accordingly, official letter from Madda Walabu University Research, Community Engagement and Technology Transfer vice president office is taken to consult the concerned bodies. Moreover, the consent of the respondents was asked to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Generally all information obtained from the participants are accessed by their full consents and used only for the purpose of this research.

Gender Consideration

Both men and women return migrants who were deported from Saudi Arabia in 2013\14 are the target of our study. The data is also collected from both sexes which are already reflecting in the finding section. The relative proportional representation of both sexes is made.

Chapter Four: Findings

4. Reintegration process of irregular migrant returnees of Saudi Arabia across policy and practices in Bale

This chapter attempt to address the key objectives of the study so as to come up with the intended final findings. Hence, it tries to address the return migration and reintegration policy initiatives and the actual process of reintegration supports with particular references to deported returnees from Saudi Arabia in Bale. Generally, the section attempt to present the finding under three major subheadings:(1) policy initiatives for the purpose of return migration and reintegration and (2) the practical reintegration process of forced returnees through socio-economic support and finally (3) challenges and limitation related with the general return migration and reintegration practices.

4.1. Ethiopia's Policy initiatives on return migration and reintegration

Ethiopia is, in fact, yet not developed a comprehensive policy and institutional arrangement for the specific purpose of return migration and reintegration (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2010; Oga'yo, 2013). In spite of the fact that, return migration is remain as a significant components of the general migration cycle in Ethiopia, the absence of any policy or legal and institutional arrangement indicates how the issues is yet not received attention from state's policy makers. Like the current state of massive flux of irregular outward migration, return migration is equally becoming a problem. However, the country's migration governance lacks comprehensiveness which still neglects the current state of forced return migration crisis. Since the 2013 explosive forced returning of Ethiopian irregular migrants from Saudi Arabia, a shocking trends of deportation related with irregular statuses and sometimes by factors of political instability (from Libya and Yemen in 2015) is becoming the new aspects of migration challenge of the country. Such recent crisis of forced return migration particularly from the Middle East countries which increasingly striking the state is simply being addressed via an *ad hoc* basis without formal mechanisms.

However, it doesn't mean that the country is totally negligent on all dimension of return migration. Indeed, the country has a growing concern related with voluntary returnees of skilled diaspora migrant with a strong political commitment and with a significant policy and institutional arrangements.

The existing literature advises policy makers, when they design policies on return migration and reintegration to consider individual factors of return or to consider all types of returnees (Cherti, & Szilard, 2013). At least four types of return migrants are identified in this regard: 1) involuntary return migrants; 2) return migrants whose return is ‘voluntary but unavoidable’; 3) voluntary return migrants; and 4) second-generation ‘quasi-returnees’ of diaspora members (Haase, & Honerath, 2016).

But the Ethiopian government official position and the policy consideration is not inclusive to address all the above types of returnees. An emphasis towards the voluntary return migrants including the second or third generation diaspora member quasi-returnees is noticeable as one can understand from the existing policies related with return (diaspora) migrants. For example, the only official policy related with return migration is the 2013 Diaspora Policy and related practices (see Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2013). This could be resulted from the other determining factors of return migration and reintegration: that is the country’s weak economic performance is arguably the influential factor to focus discriminately on the temporary and permanent voluntary return of skilled diaspora members. As discussed in the literature section, structural environment in origin countries, which includes government return and reintegration policies and related condition are a crucial factors in determining the success of return migration and reintegration. Reintegration policies and process itself is also assumed to be “dependent on the overall economic, political and social circumstances of the country of origin.” (Haase & Honerath, 2016:8).

Nonetheless, in Ethiopia neither relevant policy nor attractive domestic socio-economic environments are available. As indicated above, the country’s existing policy practices, is observable only in areas of voluntary return of skilled diaspora migrants. There is a strong recognition of the potential role of the Diasporas for the country’s development plan (Ong’ayo, 2014). This formal acknowledgment of the importance of the diaspora for development has led to the decision to create the country’s single Diaspora policy which is again the only official policy document related with return migration in general. Even before the introduction of this the 2013 Ethiopia’s Diaspora Policy (see, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2013), important records of policy initiatives and practices were available specifically since the early 2000s.

Even though, concern to address forced or involuntary failed returnees is neglected, a steady growing policy initiative regarding the voluntary return of Diasporas is the fact that the country takes in to account. The existing policy frameworks and practice with regard to diaspora engagement are also relatively comprehensive enough. Thus, below a detailed discussion of this diaspora oriented return policy practice of Ethiopia is presented.

4.1.1. Diaspora Engagement Policy of Ethiopia

With respect to Diaspora returnees the Ethiopian government remains active in designing and implementing policies and legislation in areas of what Gamlen (2006) categorizes the three types of Diaspora engagement policy, such as capacity building, extending rights and extracting obligation. In 2013 the government has formulated a formal Diaspora policy which typically designed to address these three types of Diaspora engagement policy (See Ministry of foreign Affairs, 2013). The objective, goals and strategies of the policy document directly stated to capacitate the Diasporas, to promote their rights and to enhance their support on the development of the country. Even the previously existed policy practices before introduction of the Diaspora policy were in line with this fact.

One of the existing policy practices of the Ethiopian government involvement related with diaspora returnees is capacity building. In this area different policies are practiced and being implemented. The main goal in capacity building areas of the policy is to create a sense of belongingness to their home country and communal sentiments amongst the Diaspora themselves. In this regard, the Ethiopian government focuses on information dissemination and annual celebration of Diaspora day. The government use publications, brochures, website and satellite broadcast in order to reach the diaspora through information dissemination (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2010). For example, the government produced a booklet of “Basic information for Ethiopian in the Diaspora” (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate General, 2011). The booklet is consisting of important information about investment procedures and incentives, tax regulations, the Yellow Card, Diaspora account, remittances services and about the grand renaissance dam bond. Annual celebration of National Diaspora Day is the other means of capacity building. Although Diaspora day was first launched in 2009, the annual celebration was started since 2014? a year after formal formulation of Diaspora policy in 2013.

Extending right, implying that political incorporation of the Diaspora and establishing specific civil and social rights for the diaspora is the second Ethiopian government policy of

diaspora engagement. In extending rights the government is even considered as more active than capacity building (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2010). Issuance of the Ethiopian Origin Identity Card (Yellow Card) which discussed below in detail and return incentives are the most noted practices as an act of extending rights to the diaspora. In 2003, related with return incentives the government had used to provide 100% duty free importation of Diasporas' personal and household effects. Granting piece of land up on return was also another policy of privileging diaspora returnee's. However, both the above policies have lifted soon.

As a primary objective of the diaspora engagement policy, extracting obligation from diaspora or encouraging the diaspora to assist the country's development is the key policy area in which the Ethiopian government design and implement different legislation. These policies of extracting obligation particularly includes provisions for investment and import incentives, foreign currency bank accounts, remittances, a Diaspora bond, and knowledge transfer programmes (See, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2013).

4.1.2. Legislations

There is no any legal framework that directly addresses the issues of return migration and reintegration in Ethiopia. Despite the country is showing a growing concern in management of irregular migration particularly on trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants (United States Departement of State, 2016), concerns for last long solution of returnees of both voluntary and involuntary is yet not developed. However, as discussed above a considerable concern is there for the temporary voluntary return of Ethiopian diaspora migrants. The country's focus for temporary voluntary return of skilled migrants is just by understanding the benefit that returnees would brought in terms of remittances, investment, entrepreneurship and human capitals. This situation implies, the country's position towards return migration is instrumentally targeted on the benefit that returnees could bring in support of the country's development. Though engaging the Diasporas in the overall development of the country is, something expected from the government, its return policy and initiatives needs to be comprehensive enough so as to address all types of returnees that return back to home because of different individual factors. Having in mind the absence of a comprehensive normative framework, that could specifically address the problem of return migrants, below we try to examine all available relevant national legislation which directly or indirectly concerned with return and reintegration.

4.1.2.1. FDRE Constitution

The constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia provides the right to movement and freedom to choose one's own residence including the right to leave the country (see Proclamation No.1/1995: article 32(1). Interestingly, concerning return migration the constitution under article 32 (2) provides that "Any Ethiopian national has the right to return to his country".

4.1.2.2. Proclamation of Ethiopian Origin Identity Card

Dual citizenship is not allowed in Ethiopia (see, Proclamation No. 378/2003, 2003). The Ethiopian government in account of this fact instituted the Ethiopian Origin Identity Card what commonly termed as the "Yellow Card" (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate, 2011; Proclamation No. 270/2002, 2002). An Ethiopian origin who acquired foreign citizenship, at time of return must denounce his/her foreign nationality if he/she wants to readmitted to the status of Ethiopian citizenship. The issuance of the Yellow Card becomes important opportunities for Ethiopian origin Diaspora returnees to return back to Ethiopia without denouncing their foreign citizenship. This is a significant recognition and means of encouraging for voluntary return of Ethiopian origin migrants and their reintegration. In support of this fact Haase & Honerath, (2016:12) suggests that such an act of offering a kind of dual citizenship status directly facilitates return migration.

However, the Yellow Card or the Ethiopian Origin Identity Card has exception in granting citizenship rights. Two important rights that the identity card does not allowed are (1) the right to vote and the right to be elected; and (2) the right to participate in the country's defense service. Except these two important citizenship rights, the Yellow Card allows almost all Ethiopian citizenship rights to Ethiopian origins in the Diaspora. However, the prohibition regarding participation in political affairs considered as an obstacle for political reintegration of this sort of returnees.

4.1.2.3. Anti-trafficking and Smuggling Proclamation

The introduction of the proclamation on the prevention and suppression of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants is one of the country's significant legal measures and changes related with migration management. Recognizing trafficking in person and migrant smuggling as an increasing serious crimes and the resulting its unprecedented human right violation, the government issued the proclamation as legal mechanism of tackling the

problem in addition to other socio-economic measures. The anti-trafficking proclamation is comprises of four main focuses: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership in countering the crimes of trafficking and smuggling (Proclamation No.909/2015).

The anti-trafficking proclamation though not enacted for the direct purpose of the issues of return migration and reintegration, incorporated some important provisions direct relevant to victims of irregular migrant returnees or victims of trafficking and smuggling crimes returnees. This proclamation is in fact the only existing legislation probably direct relevant to involuntary failed returnees. Provision of appropriate protection, support and rehabilitation measures to victims of trafficking and smuggling is even amongst the objectives behind the introduction of the proclamation (ibid). Moreover, “protection, rehabilitation and compensation” for what the proclamation calls “victims” is one main part of it (ibid: article 26-31). Hence, for victims of irregular migration, article 26 stated that the government will provide working procedures to identify, rescue, repatriate and rehabilitate victims in partnerships with government and nongovernment organization.

Victims are also provided with the right to get emergency supports and assistances such as information, legal services, health and social services, psychological counseling and so on. The proclamation recognizes that victims of trafficking in person and smuggling are not also supposed to be legally prosecuted because of the fact of being a victim of the crime. Interestingly enough, a criminal need to pay a compensation for victims covering all losses or costs incurred as a direct result of the crime. Further, it is provided that, the compensation should not be less than the amount paid or to be paid for the trafficker and smuggler and the loss incurred because of the crime. More importantly, if the victim could not able to get compensation from the criminal, he/she has the right to claim a reimbursement payment from the government “FUND”.

The proclamation has also established a Fund for the prevention, control and rehabilitation of victims of crimes of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants which to be financed from the government budget allocation and from fines and any voluntary contribution. As we understand from the objectives of establishment of the Fund, its major purpose is directly related with rehabilitation of victim returnees. Article 34(1-4) provides that the main establishment of the Fund is:

- 1) *to assist the provision of material support for victims*
- 2) *to support provision of professional training to victims*

- 3) *to cover the expenses of relief, rehabilitation, reintegration of victims with their families and communities, and*
- 4) *to support the construction of temporary shelter and other needs.*

One important question relevant to deported returnees, what the proclamation termed as victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling is not clear whether it includes involuntary failed returnees which frequently deported because of their irregular status like Saudi returnees. One can understand that whether the 2013/2014 deported returnees or other failed returnees including the present newly arriving forced returnees from Saudi Arabia are because of their irregular status. Irregular migration and being irregular, in status, however, might happen by various factors. Whatever factor enable migrant irregular, in status, they are already identified as victims once when they forced to leave the host states. Therefore, the proclamation needs to be broad enough in scope to include victims of all returnees because of the general irregular migration factors. In that case the 2013/2014 involuntary failed returnees of Saudi would be beneficiary from the provision of the proclamation. This is, clearly, the fact that, the existing national policy and legal gaps on return migration in general and forced returnees in particular.

4.1.2.4. Oversea Employment Proclamation

Ethiopia has also introduced a new revised Oversea Employment Proclamation in replacing the 2009 Employment Exchange Service Proclamation No.639. The new Ethiopian's Oversea Employment Proclamation No.923/2016 is among others introduced for the objective of strengthening the protection of the "rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians who are willing to take-up overseas employment" (Proclamation No.923/2016). Repatriating or returning migrant domestic workers as an important component of protecting rights, safety and dignity of regular overseas workers, the proclamation provides obligation on Private Employment Agencies (PEAs) to repatriate or return back migrant workers upon termination of the contract of employment and during conditions of serious injuries including death (ibid: article 69). With respect to reintegration of returnees, under article 64 (4), the proclamation provides that the government in cooperation with concerned bodies should "facilitate reintegration supports for Ethiopian overseas workers deployed and return".

4.2. Institutional frameworks

4.2.1. Government institutional set up

Like the policy frame work gaps, there is no specific government institution established for mandate of return migration and reintegration. This is however, without forgetting the institutions that established and working in areas of diaspora engagement. Hence, specific institutions like Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate General and the Diaspora Coordinating Office are set up for the direct purpose of issues diaspora returnees. Moreover the government has recently launched the establishment of the “Diaspora Council” made up of from all the Ethiopian ministerial offices. There are also Ethiopian Diaspora Associations both at national and regional levels. Diaspora coordinating offices are also set up in each regional government. Other government institutions which engaged in migrations issues in general are (Ong’ayo, 2013):

- Ministry of Foreign Affair,
- Ministry of Labour and Social Affair Office,
- The Ethiopian Investment Agency,
- The Ministry of Justice,
- National Intelligence and Security Service,
- Immigration Department
- Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)
- The Federal Police

4.2.1.1. Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate General

The Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is one of a separate government institution establish directly for the purpose of Diaspora returnees and emigrant communities in general. Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate, the former Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs General Directorate, was established in January 2002 within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the mission of working closely with Ethiopian Diaspora and facilitating their activities in Ethiopia. Its aim is to ensure that Diaspora issues are considered in the nation building process³.

The General Directorate is established for the following key stated objectives⁴:

³ Available at <http://www.ethdiaspora.org.et/index.php/deadg>, accessed on Saturday, May 27, 2017, 11:05:05 PM

⁴ ibid

- Serve as a liaison between different federal Ministries, regional Diaspora coordinating offices and Ethiopians in Diaspora;
- Encourage the active involvement of the Ethiopians in Diaspora in socio-economic activities of the country;
- Mobilize the Ethiopian community abroad for a sustained and organized image building.

In addition, the Directorate works in tasks of disseminating accurate information to the Ethiopian community abroad through various media outlets and to keep them informed of issues relevant to them. It also conducts research intended to inform policy as regards the Diaspora's increased participation in nation building⁵. Moreover related with policy initiative the Directorate has published a booklet and Investment Guide for Ethiopians and Foreign Nationals of Ethiopian Origin Living Abroad. Organizing the annual celebration of "Ethiopian Diaspora Day" is also the other important initiatives of the Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2010).

4.2.1.2. International Institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations

There are several International Organizations (IOs) which directly provides assistance and protection to return migrants and also working for their reintegration. Both the UN and non-agencies of intergovernmental and non-governmental organization such as International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), United Nation Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are important IOs directly involved with different aspects of return migration and reintegration). The IOM which discussed in detail below is the primary IOs that provides emergency and post arrival assistance and protection even to the 2013/2014 deported Ethiopian from Saudi (IOM, 2014b).

Local and Global NGOs like Agar Ethiopia, the Good Samaritan Association, The Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) and so on plays significant role in assisting particularly, forced returnees migrants from the Middle East. As discussed below, at the local level in Bale, COOPI an Italian Non-Governmental Organization in cooperation

⁵ ibid

with other actors is playing relatively the most significant role in reintegrating forced returnees from Saudi and other Middle East countries. The local formal and informal NGOs like the Bale Integrated Rural Development Association (BIRDA) and Community *Idir* Association namely *Radio Tabyia Idir* and *Maksegno Gebeya Idir* in Robe Town are notable contributors in assisting return migrants and working with anti-trafficking and migrate smuggling, though their role is insignificant related with their capacities.

4.3. Efforts of reintegrating the returnees through socio-economic support

The subsection here devoted to present the actual process of reintegration supports with particular references to deported returnees from Saudi Arabia. Particularly questionnaires, and interviews results are utilized just to find out what the reintegration process of involuntary failed returnees, through socio-economic supports by both local government authorities and non-governmental bodies, are looks like.

4.3.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents and the general returnees of Saudi

Using the results of a sample questionnaires distributed in a selected Woreda of the zone, an attempt is made to show our specific returnee respondents' general demographic characteristics in terms of variable such as age, gender, marital status and education. In addition, by using the post arrival recorded figures of Saudi returnees, accessed from the Zone Labour and Social Affair office, some of their post arrival demographic characteristics is also presented.

Respondents Distribution in Sample Woreda

The actual total number of respondents were 185 which proportionally distributed in the five major returnees host sample Woreda of Gasera 38.3%, (71), Sinana 22.1% (41), Robe 16.2% (30), Ginir 11.8 % (22) and Agarfa 11.3% (21) as table 1 indicates. Accordingly, the figure indicates as Gasera, Sinana and Robe town in their respective order hosts relatively the highest number of returnee respondents. The remaining two sample Woreda stocks closely equal number of respondents.

Table 1: Respondents' distribution by sample Woreda, and sex and age category

Variables		Number	Percent
Woredas	Robe	30	16.2
	Sinana	41	22.1
	Agarfa	21	11.3
	Gasera	71	38.3
	Ginir	22	11.8
	Total	185	100
Sex category	Male	128	69.2
	Female	50	27.0
	Missed	7	3.8
	Total	185	100
Age Category	Between 15-19	14	7.6
	Between 20-25	95	51.4
	Between 26-30	43	23.2
	Above	30	15.7
	Total	185	100

Source: Researchers' own

The distribution of the return migrant in the sample Woreda is also similarly indicated in the order of the above description by the registered figures of return migrants from Saudi which accessed from the Zone Labor and Social Affair office (see Table 2). The registered figure also provides us important information to know the total number of deported returnees in Bale with their distribution in each Woredas of the administrative zone. Accordingly, there are a total of 3919 irregular return migrants, which comprises 2.4 % of the total “163, 018” national returnees from Saudi in 2013/2014 (Yonas, 2015:55). The sample Woredas which has been selected as a study area by their relative highest number of returnees, cover 68.2% of the total returnees of the Zone as the table below shows. At the Woreda level Gasera by 814 or 20.7 percent of returnees hosts the highest number of returnees followed by Sinana 665 (16.9%), Agarfa 467 (11.9%), Ginir 395 (10.0%) and Robe 333 (8.4%) share of the total number of return migrants from Saudi Arabia.

Moreover, around 93.9% of the returnees are hosted in 11 migrant prevalent areas of the Zone including the sample Woredas. Thus, in addition to the top five returnees hosting

samples Woredas, Berberie by 100 or 2.5 percent , Goba 247 (6.3%), Gollolcha 206 (5.2%), DelloMena 159 or 4.05 %, Goro 150 3.8% and Disho by 147 or 3.7 percent represents areas of highest number of return migrants in the Zone (see Table 2). These Woredas which are found in wet and settled agrarian area of the zone also identified as major areas of irregular outward migration relatively compared with the rest Woredas (Tizazu and Endalamaw, 2016). The rest Woredas of the zone hosted only around 5.58 percent of insignificant number of Saudi returnees.

Table 2: The 2013/2014 Deported return migrants and re-migrants, in Bale Zone

	Returnees								Re-migrant as of 2015					
	No.	Woreda/Town	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Top 5 (Sample) Woreda	1	Gassera	726	21.86%	88	14.6%	814	20.7%	29		0		29	
	2	Sinana	605	18.2%	60	10.0%	665	16.9%	0		0		0	
	3	Agarfa	425	12.8%	42	7.0%	467	11.9%	28		1		29	
	4	Ginir	360	10.8%	35	5.8%	395	10.0%	0		0		0	
	5	Robe Town	224	6.7%	109	18.1%	333	8.4%	47		8		55	
		Total	2,340	88.4%	334	12.4%	2674	68.2%						
	6	Berbrrie	86	2.5%	14	2.3%	100	2.5%	0		0		0	
	7	Dallo manna	139	4.1%	20	3.3%	159	4.05%	0		0		0	
	8	Dawe Qechan	14	0.4%	1	0.1%	15	0.3%	0		0		0	
	9	Dawe Serar	2	0.06%	0	0.0%	2	0.05%	0		0		0	
	10	Dinsho	104	3.1%	43	7.1%	147	3.7%	0		0		0	
	11	Ginir Town	*		*		*		*		*		*	
	12	Goba	160	4.8%	87	14.5%	247	6.3%	4		1		5	
	13	Goba Town	26	0.7%	34	5.6%	60	1.53%	0		0		0	
	14	Gollocha	187	5.6%	19	3.1%	206	5.2%	0		0		0	
	15	Goro	122	3.6%	28	4.67	150	3.8%	0		0		0	
	16	Guradamolle	10	0.3%	1	0.1%	11	0.2%	0		0		0	
	17	Harenabulluq	32	0.96%	5	0.8%	37	0.9%	0		0		0	
	18	Legahida	52	1.5%	2	0.3%	54	1.3%	0		0		0	
	19	Madawalabu	18	0.54%	8	1.3%	26	0.6%	0		0		0	

20	Rayitu	7	0.2%	1	0.1%	8	0.2%	0	0	0	0
21	Sawena	21	0.6%	2	0.3%	23	0.5%	0	0	0	
total		3320	84.7%	599	15.2%	3919	100%	108	10	118	

Source: Bale Zone Labor and Social Affair Office, 2017; see also Tizazu and Endalamaw (2016)

Sex and Age Category

As table 1 show, in terms of sex category a significant majority of respondents, covering 69.2% (128) out of the total 185 respondents were male whereas the rest 27.0% (50) were females. Similarly the recorded figure of returnees in table 2 also indicates as 88.4% (2,340), are male return while the remaining 12.4% (334) are female within the sample woredas. Even at the Zone level return migrants as large as 84.7% (3320) are male and only 15.2% are female from the total 3919 returnees. Therefore, the 2013/2014 returnees from Saudi, in Bale are male majority in a significant proportions.

In terms of Age category the majority around 51.4% or 95 from the total respondent are aged between 20 up to 25. Returnee respondents aged in between 26 up to 30 are the second largest groups (23.3% or 43) followed by 15.7 % (30) and 7.6%(14) of the age group above 30 and between 15 up to 19, respectively. As data accessed from Bale Zone Labour and Social Affair Office also indicated the average age of around 2072 return migrant of the Zone was 24.6 as they registered immediately in their post arrival. This figurative data comprising the general demographic characteristics of returnees from Saudi is prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affair (MoLSA) together with International Labour Organization (ILO) (see the appendix). Generally, the respondents figure together with figure of the recorded returnees' data implies as great proportion of these return migrants are in the age of between 20 up to 30.

Education Back ground

Table 3: Education Backgrounds of respondents

Variables		Number	Percent
Educational Status	Illiterate	5	2.5
	Primary school (1-8)	72	38.9
	Secondary school(9-10)	82	44.3
	Preparatory (11-12)	12	6.5

	College or TVET	6	3.2
	University Degree	7	3.8
	Missed	1	0.5
	Total	185	100

The educational status of return migrant respondents is primary and secondary school graduated in majority as the figure in table three tells us. The majority around 44.3 % (82) of them responded as they completed or dropped out from secondary school followed by 38.9% (72) of them whom replied that they are primary school dropout or complete. The remaining respondents constituting 6.5%(12), 3.8 % (7), 3.2%(6), and 2.5%(5) are preparatory or grade 11 and 12 graduated or dropout, University graduated, college or TVET graduated and illiterates, respectively.

Marital status of respondents

Table 4: Marital Status of respondents and their role in the family

Variables		Number	Percent
Marital status	Married	43	23.2
	Single	141	76.2
	Missed	1	
	Total	185	100
What is your role in the family?	I am the main sources in come for the family	32	17.3
	I am dependent on my family	98	53.0
	I am the house hold head	30	16.2
	Missed	25	13.5
	Total	185	100

An attempt is made to identify the marital status and the role of respondents in their families. Accordingly almost 76.2 percent of them are single while the rest 23.2 percent of them are married. Moreover, table 4 shows us also related with their role and status in the family; 53.0 percent of the majority responded as they have status of being dependent on their family. The remaining 17.3% and 16.2% of them responded as they are the main source of income for their families and head of their households, respectively excluding 13.5% of them did not

totally responded. The returnees response, particularly regarding their role and status in the family, tell us clearly how the significant proportion of returnees are still without any economic reintegration supports which also reaffirmed by their response in sections 4.3.2 below.

In referring the zone labor and social affair office recorded figures of the returnees of Saudi, the returnees had also stayed in the host state from a minimum one year up to four years or 2.6 years in average (see the appendix 2).

4.3.2. Efforts of Socio- Economic reintegration supports to returnees

4.3.2.1. Emergency assistance and protection during the repartition period and in post arrival

Immediately after Saudi crackdown against irregular migrants in the late 2013, the Ethiopian government as a primary responsible body to protect citizen in crisis situation including nationals in abroad takes the leading role in facilitating condition for repatriation during the mass deportation. In partnership with international organization, the government with 50 million Birr budget allocation repatriated the deportees by facilitating immigration clearances and other preconditions in five consecutive months from 13 November 2013 up to 14 March 2014 (IOM, 2014b). Direct assistance particularly in prior admission in to the country was carried out by Government of Ethiopia (GoE). As the evacuation was such unprecedented crisis in a largest scale, from a minimum of 2000 to a maximum 9000 returnees were repatriated in a daily basis by a 24 hour per day air flight. The whole repatriation process including air flight cost was also covered by GoE, as IOM further reported.

The post arrival humanitarian assistance was also carried out by cooperative efforts of GoE, international humanitarian organization and local NGOs stakeholders. However, IOM in partnership with GoE has taken the leading role in operational humanitarian assistance and protection. Hence, in the immediate post arrival situation the IOM provides basic necessities like foods (water and energetic biscuit in immediate arrival) and non-food items (clothes, shoes and blanket specially for those completely empty handed arrivals in a worst condition), temporary shelters in five transit centers, free call service and transportation service from the airport to transit centers and up to bus station. Moreover, the IOM in collaboration with Ministry of health and Ethiopian Red Cross Society provides post-arrival health care service. The final process of post arrival assistance of the emergency relief stakeholders was sending the returnees to home place if possible during arrival date if not in the next day by paying a

cash transportation allowances. In this case the transportation cash allowance was provided by IOM. From 100US\$ to 50US\$, the former in the early days of repatriation and the latter while returnees escalated over the capacity of IOM, was provided for transportation cost. During the interview, returnees also told to us as they have got these services including a transportation cash allowance from 800 up to 900 Ethiopian Birr (Amani, 2016; Nurie, 2016). Further, interviewees also replied, that as they stayed in detention centers for more than a month experiencing hardships before their repatriation.

Returnee respondents were also asked in a questionnaire to answer the question whether or not there was/is a rehabilitation support by the government or other agents during the repatriation period or after that? However, for this question while majority of them constituting 74.1% (137) from the total 185 respondent answer “No” the remaining 21.6 % (40) says “Yes”, excluding 4.3% who did not totally respond. This implies that the respondents were either not satisfied with the repatriation and post arrival assistance or obsessed by the absence of sustainable reintegration supports after their post arrival in home areas. Because, in an interview with returnees they repeatedly said that the government once sends us to our origin places and promised to provide access of employment and livelihood, nothing was still done.

Moreover, related with the assistance during the repatriation period the respondents affirmed the direct assistance provided by GoE in a significant majority 61.1% or 113 of them replied as GoE Ethiopia provides them assistance and the rest of 13.0%(24), 8.9%(16), and 11.1%(21) replied Saudi Government, Relief Organizations and No one support me, respectively.

Table 5: Respondents answer regarding the repatriation and post arrival emergency assistances

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Was/is there rehabilitation support provided to you by the government or other agents during the repatriation period and after that?	Yes	40	21.6%
	No	137	74.1%
	Missed	8	4.3%
During the deportation period	Total	185	100%
	No one support me	21	11.1%

who provides you emergency assistances like shelter, food and transportation?	Ethiopian Embassy/Government	113	61.1%
	Saudi Government	24	13.0%
	Relief organization	16	8.9%
	Missed	11	5.9%
	Total	185	100

4.3.2.2. Socio-Economic reintegration supports

Provision of Economic support for return migrants is one of the key, probably the primary, amongst the dimensions of reintegration supports. Economic reintegration assistance is directly related with provision of employment opportunities and affording livelihood access to returnees. It is about access to income generating activities for returnees to become self-sufficient. In this regard, IOM, (2015:13) as an important actor of reintegration project in AVRR scheme, ascertain that, “Without access to income-generating activities that allows returnees to meet their and their dependents’ basic needs, it is difficult for return to become successful”.

Notheless, in account of our respondents of return migrants, majority of the returnees are still without any access to income generating activities being dependent on their families. Also the documented socio-economic figures of returnees of Gasera and Sinana Woredas indicates, in their immediate post arrival their urgent needs and areas of interest to involve in works related with economic assistances were (see appendix 3):

- Land, for both farming and business.
- Animal Husbandry
- Trading
- Farming
- Financial Loan

However, as we able to understand from the returnees responses in terms of questionnaires and during the interview, none of this economic supports were sufficiently provided to returnees as indicated below. In the immediate post arrival, local government authorities

promised to provide the above types of support, though at the end of the day our returnees' interviewees seriously complain against the stakeholder, being without any support.

For instance, as the table below shows a significant majority of 64.9 percent of the respondents replied as they did not provided any economic reintegration supports since their post arrival. Only few proportion of respondents replied that access to small scale micro enterprise (17.8% or 33), start up business loan (5.9% or 11) provision of shops/ shopping or business houses (2.7 % or 5) as an economic reintegration support by the stakeholders. According to a key informant interviewees, these of list economic supports are also the key existing means of reintegrating returnees. Our interviewees of local government authorities working in the areas told to us that, in addition to the above types of supports, provision of land, particularly for those returnees in rural areas, short skill trainings in vocational and business plan areas and so on as part of the supports.

Related with economic support, NGOs, for example COOPI an Italian NGOs in collaboration with the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and CCM (Comitato Collaborazione Medica) is significantly working on reintegration support of returnees and potential migrants and in anti-irregular migration task in general. An interview, with Mr Shawol Kidanmariam, Project Manager of COOPI at Goba office, their organization is working in seven migration areas of the Zone. Specifically, in four areas of the Zone which are Sinana and Goba woredas and Robe and Goba towns, functionally economic supports and awareness creation campaign are being provided by COOPI. In areas of economic support COOPI has already provided start up business loan for 18 micro enterprises each have 10 members that organized by the organization itself. According to the manager, the beneficiaries are both returnees and potential migrants youths. From the total beneficiary of the support there are a considerable 76 number of return migrants. Animal husbandary (Hen and beef farming) café and dairy(milk) product processing, and Beauty salon are the areas in which beneficiaries are organized in micro enterprises. From a minimum 158 thousand to 266 thousand Ethiopian Birr is provided to the enterprises according to capital needs of the businesses. Skill training in areas of business planning and resources management are also provided. COOPI has also an interest to expand its work in three other woredas, namely Agra, Gaser and Berberi. Generally, though many other local and international NGOs like Danish Church Aid and BIRDA are working in the areas, COOPI is indeed, the only organization working practically in reintegration support and anti-irregular migration tasks in Bale, at a significant level.

Table 6: Returnees response concerning socio-economic reintegration assistance

Variables		Number	Percent
What kind of economic supports were/are being provided for you after post arrival?	Provided me/us start up business loan	11	5.9
	Provided Me/us shade/shopping house	5	2.7
	Organized me/us in small and micro enterprises	33	17.8
	Any other	9	4.9
	No economic support at all	120	64.9
	missed	7	3.7
	Total	185	100
What kind of social services supports are provided or being provided to you?	Health or medical care service	12	6.5
	Education or vocational training	2	1.1
	Psychological Counseling service	25	13.5
	All the above provisions	9	4.9
	Others	9	4.9
	No social provision at all	133	71.9
	Missed	7	11.2
	Total	185	100

Related with Social reintegration, which conceptually refers to access to social networks, or relationship and acceptance in the family, friends and in the community at large, during an interview and focus group discussion participants replied that their relationship with families and communities including with families is normal. Even they told to us as the community during their arrival has received them warmly by organizing feasts. Especially in cases of such a kind of involuntary failed return, there is a tendency to

isolate the return by the community and families considering them as “a burden and failures”. For example, a study by IOM, (2014a), in other parts of the country identifies that some returnees were faced problem of isolation by their families and the nearby communities. But this was not the case here in our study area in account of the response of interviewees.

Differently from the social network aspects of social reintegration we try to see assistances of social services provided by stakeholders to the return communities. Reintegration assistances like education and vocational training, health care and psychological counseling are what we consider social provisions. In this regard as already indicate in the above table majority of 114 (64.0%) our respondents were without any social services supports, while only few respondent responded as they provided with health care services (2 or 1.1%), educational and vocational training (11 or 5.9%), and psychological counseling (24 or 13.4). However, the assistances they replied as they have got related with social services are probably those assistance during the immediate post-arrival period. Because as we able to understand from our key informants, the only few existing supports by the local authorities and other concerned bodies are economic related assistances.

4.3.2.3. Remigration tendencies of returnees

As briefly discussed in the literature section, sustainable return and reintegration is rarely successfully in case of involuntary failed return. And for this reason, Haase & Honerath, (2016) advise that “policymakers should not expect socially and economically marginalized ‘failed’ return migrants to make a significant contribution to ‘development.’” These authors further, recommend that “Support for involuntary returnees should primarily be psychological”. In particular reference to the returnees in our study area, involuntary returnees are not either lucky to get psychological and other reintegration support or avoid their intention to re-migrate. The response of returnees in a table below implies the difficulty of reintegration of forced returnees into their home place and the inevitability of remigration. Respondents up to 93.5 percent of them replied as they aspired to remigration. As a key reason for their intention to re-migrate 51.9 percent of them responded unemployment and the remaining 33. 8 percent lack of sufficient livelihood and 10.8 percent of them for any unknown reason. This implies that lack of particularly economic reintegration supports and any access to livelihood sufficiency

resulted for this eager aspiration to re-migrate. This is what literatures argued that sustainable return and reintegration is difficult and remigration inevitable when returnees are without support of any income generating activities and access to sufficient livelihood.

Table 7: Returnees intention to re-migrate

Variables		Number	Percent
Do you aspire to re-migrate?	Yes	173	93.5
	No	12	6.5
	Total	185	100
If Yes why?	Because I am still unemployed	96	51.9
	Because the community/Family Isolate me	0	0.0
	Because I have no Sufficient livelihood	62	33.3
	Any other reason	20	10.8
	Total	185	100

The results of interview also directly support the above response of respondent. During the interview also, participant of both returnees themselves and local authorities told to us that returnees are either re-migrated or waiting opportunities to re-migrate in the future just because of lack of any alternative at least to meet their basic necessities. For example, Nurie, a Saudi returnee, our interviewee at Gasera, told to us that:

Many of the returnees here in our area already re-migrate and we also want go if we got roads (access), because we do not have any alternatives here.

4.4. Challenges and limitation in the existing policy initiatives of return migration and efforts of reintegration support

The nature of return migration itself or the individual factor of the return (involuntary and large scale nature of the return): is one of the key challenges related with the existing Saudi's returnees reintegration efforts. Theoretically it is assumed that, reintegration could be a good leverage for development in addition to what needs to be done for the returnees themselves, if the reintegration process would be voluntary, well informed, planned return and sustainable (Haase & Honerath, 2016). Conversely, reintegration is very difficult and

rarely successful in case of involuntary failed returnees and related circumstances. This latter case is what explains the existing reintegration challenges of the 2013/2014 Saudi returnees of Ethiopian nationals all over the country in general, and here in Bale particularly, probably resulted from “the individual factors of the return” or the nature of return migration itself. Obviously, the return migration was such a sudden, explosively massive deportation supported by a traumatized inhumane treatment (see, IOM, 2014b). As huge as 163, 018 return migrants of whom 3919 in Bale, almost empty handed returnees other than their psychological related suffering is the exact nature of these irregular migrant returnees.

Existing unattractive domestic structural environments: the existing policy and legal framework gaps and the country's weak economic performance (lack of sufficient labor market for returnees) remain as a crucial challenge as well as a limitation to the reintegration efforts. As a structural environment in affecting return and reintegration in general, domestic political, economic and social environment are a crucial determining factors for success of return migrant and reintegration which is again another significant challenges for reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia. Ethiopia as a home country of the present unprecedented crisis of return migration, its domestic structural environments including the policy and institutional frameworks gaps is arguably not conducive yet. Particularly, as a developing nation, the country's weak economic development does not yet provides needed conditions of labor markets for the existing increasingly growing returning of migrants. Generally, the country's economic performance is not yet in a capacity to support return migration in general let alone such huge number of involuntary failed returnees. Hence, other than the policy frameworks gaps, the country's weak economic performance and the resulted lack of labor market opportunities remain the most difficulty in the reintegration process of failed returnees from Saudi in addition to the nature of return migration (large scale involuntary nature of the return).

Related with challenges and limitation that observed on the practical socio-economic reintegration supports , our key informants from Labor and Social Affairs Offices and Micro and Small Enterprises Offices of each selected Woredas of the Zone, mention the following key challenges which encounter their reintegration efforts:

- limited capacity to provides supports and access of labor to returnees;
- lack of interests of the returnees themselves to participate in the existing labor access;
- problems of market opportunities for those already involved in micro business, and

- Related with startup business loan returnees from Muslim community are not interested to take loan with interest rates.

Moreover, the existing rare support exclusively to return migrants arises a serious complains from non-returnees local jobless youths. As the key informant explains (Adisu, 2017)

we used to provide job creation supports only to selective returnees without incorporating the rest local jobless youths. However, the youth's even accused of us by saying shall we have to go abroad and return back, just to have access to job creation supports.

Nowadays, supports are being provided for both returnees and local jobless youths. Local authorities explain that, there no an access to provide a special support to retunes migrants only.

An interviewee with COOPI's project manager, as another limitation in their reintegration support, he stated that the existing support is not in consideration of the families or parents of the beneficiaries who are dependent on them. The beneficiaries or the youths in need of support in general needs sufficient income generating activities not only for themselves but also to support their needy families too. Therefore, he recommends that future works of reintegration assistance to consider the livelihood needs of returnees including their needy parents.

A part from all the above challenges, the government position towards such a kind of returnees is not something positive and aims to help them in long term oriented, beyond the immediate repatriation. For example according to the Human Right Watch report, the former minister data of Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Mufti said the government's current focus is on "bringing them to their country and providing them with necessary services such as transportation to their home town". Like other young people, the returnees could benefit from the government's five-year Growth and Transformation Plan, which aims to stimulate economic growth and create jobs.

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

The study find out that the reintegration effort is yet remains very poor both at policy frameworks level and in practical efforts. In spite of the fact that, recently return migration is becoming the key aspects of the country's migration challenge, a formal mechanism of addressing the issues through designing comprehensive policy and legal framework as well as institutional arrangement is not developed. Ethiopia does not yet have a comprehensive policy instrument and institutional set up for the specific purpose of return migration and reintegration. The existing unprecedented return migration crisis is simply attempt to be managed via an *ad hoc* basis without any formal mechanisms. Generally the countries domestic structural environment which includes government policy and position towards return and political, social and economic condition are not attractive for the readiness to return and for sustainable reintegration.

However, the country is not totally negligent on the issues return. There is a significant growing concern for voluntary return of skilled Diaspora returnees with strong policy and institutional frameworks. Policy makers are advised to consider individual factors of return or to take in to account all types of returnees when they design policies on return migration and reintegration. Nonetheless, Ethiopia's existing return related policy initiatives exclusively emphasis only on the voluntary return migrants of highly skilled Diaspora migrant without the consideration of the recent growing inflow of forced returnees in irregular statuses. By understanding the potential role the diaspora support for the countries development, Ethiopia has already designed a formal diaspora policy and established specific institutions. In 2013 the movement has formulated Diaspora policy. Institutions like Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate General of the ministry of Foreign Affairs are established since 2002 in order to facilitate the Ethiopian Diaspora temporary return.

Even though there is no legal instrument formulated directly for return migration, relevant legislation for return migration are the FDRE constitution are 32(2) which recognized any Ethiopian the right to return; the Ethiopian Origin Identity Card proclamation, No.270/2002; the anti-trafficking and smuggling proclamation; and the Oversea employment proclamation.

Related with institutional set up there is no any government body directly established for the purpose of return migration. But for voluntary return of the Diasporas institution like Diaspora Engagement Affairs Directorate General is established.

The study also tries to find out the practical reintegration efforts especially through socio-economic supports. Hence in account of the results questionnaires and some recorded figures of returnees accessed from local government offices, the demographic characteristics of returnees respondents and the general the 2013/14 returnees of Saudi were identified. Accordingly majority of the 2013/14 return migrant of Saudi are currently live in five tope Woredas of the Zone: Gasera by 814 or 20.7 percent of returnees hosts the highest number of returnees followed by Sinana 665 (16.9%), Agarfa 467 (11.9%), Ginir 395 (10.0%) and Robe 333 (8.4%) share of the total number of return migrants from Saudi Arabia. Moreover, around 93.9% of the returnees are hosted in 11 migrant prevalent areas of the Zone including the sample Woredas. Thus, in addition to the top five returnees hosting samples Woredas, Berberie by 100 or 2.5 percent , Goba 247 (6.3%), Gollolcha 206 (5.2%), DelloMena 159 or 4.05 %, Goro 150 3.8% and Disho by 147 or 3.7 percent represents areas of highest number of return migrants in the Zone. The rest Woredas of the zone hosted only around 5.58 percent of insignificant number of Saudi returnees. Generally around 2.4% of the 2013/14 Saudi returnees from the total national returnees live in Bale.

The return migrant in a significant majority covering 69.2% were male while 27.0% them were females. Similarly, the greater size of returnees constituting 51.4% were aged in between 20 up to 25 years old. Moreover in terms of martial statuses the majority around 76.2 percent of them are single. Concerning their role in their families the almost 53.0 returnees are yet dependent on their families which implies still without sufficient livelihoods.

During the immediate repatriation period the GoE in collaboration with international organization attempt to repatriate the returnees and provides emergency assistance. The post arrival emergency assistance and protection were carried out by the support of IOs like the IOM. IOM in in collaboration with other local and international government and nongovernment bodies provides humanitarian assistance like water, food, temporary shelter, health care, and transportation cash allowance. The IOM as a final means of emergency post arrival assistance send returnees to their home places by paying from 50 USD up to 100USD to each returnee.

However returnees after their arrival in their home areas are still without sufficient socio economic supports. Even though local governments promised them to provide economic supports like land, start up business, micro-enterprises and so on, none of these supports are provided to them to date. For instance, in a questionnaires majority of 64.9 percent of the

respondents replied as they did not provided any economic reintegration supports since their post arrival. Only few proportion of respondents replied that access to small scale micro enterprise (17.8%), start up business loan (5.9%) provision of shades/ shopping or business houses (2.7 %) as an economic reintegration support by the stakeholders. Similarly 64.0% our respondents were without any social services supports, health care services, educational and vocational training, and psychological counseling.

Insignificant supports related with economic reintegration are being provided by local government authorities and NGOs. Start up business loan, provision land for farming, micro-enterprises business, provision of business house in discount rent and also provision of short term skill and vocational trainings are the existing limited support to returnees together with local youths.

The study also identifies that a significant majority of returnees of Saudi has an eager intention to remigration. Returnee respondents up to 93.5 percent of them replied as they aspired to remigration. As a key reason for their intention to re-migrate 51.9 percent of them responded unemployment and the remaining 33. 8 percent lack of sufficient livelihood and 10.8 percent of them for any unknown reason.

The existing reintegration efforts is directly being affected by key challenges and limitation like the large scale and involuntary nature of the return itself, policy and institutional framework gapes, and the absence of labor opportunities to returnees because of poor economic performance of the country. Moreover in account the response of key informants, problems like limited capacity to provides supports and access of labor to returnees; lack of interests of the returnees themselves to participate in the existing labor access; problems of market opportunities for those already involved in micro business, and Related with startup business loan returnees from Muslim community are not interested to take loan with interest rates are identified as crucial challenges and limitation.

5.2. Recommendations

The study, on the basis of the key findings, recommends the following important points to policy and decision maker and other stake holder of return migration and reintegration:

- The existing policy and legal frameworks gapes need to be filled by formulating a comprehensive legal and institutional set up relevant to all types of returnees.
- As long as forced return migration is difficult for successful reintegration, the government should work for voluntary and planned return of Ethiopian emigrants. For this purpose, outward irregular migration needs to be curtailed, as far as migrants irregularly entered into other countries, their forced returning is inevitable.
- In case of deportation crisis, beyond the immediate repatriation of returnees, the government in collaboration with NGOs should work, for sustainable reintegration returnees through long term economic and social supports.
- As victims of irregular migration, returnees need special assistance and protection. The stakeholder, better to provide special reintegration support hand to hand what they are working on the general job creation supports to the local youths.

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Appendix 1

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Questionnaires to be Filled by Irregular Migrant Returnees from Saudi Arabia in 2013/2014

General Instructions: the purpose of this study is to assess the return migrants' reintegration efforts across policy and practice taking the case of Ethiopian Saudi deported migrants of Bale zone. To this end, this questionnaire is developed to get adequate and relevant data from you. Here we would like to inform you that the confidentiality of your response is kept and assure you that nothing will happen up on you as a result of your response. Your response has great value for the attainment of the purpose of the study. At the end we are happy to express you our thanks in advance for your cooperation.

Part one: Demographic information

Instruction: encircle the letter of your appropriate answer from the given alternatives

1. Sex : A Male

B. Female

2. Age :

A Below 15

C. 20-25

B. 15-19

D. 26-30

F. above 30 years old

3. Educational status before migration

A. Illiterate

D. Preparatory (11-12)

G. Postgraduate degree

B. Primary school (1-8)

E. College or TVET

C. Secondary School (9-10)

F. University Degree

4. Religion

A. Muslim

B. Orthodox Christian

C. Protestant Christian

D. Catholic

E. Others (specify)_____

5. Ethnicity
 - A. Oromo
 - B. Amhara
 - C. Somali
 - D. Others_____
6. Marital status before migration
 - A. Married
 - B. Single
 - C. Divorced
7. For question number 6 if your answer is married, do you have a children, if yes how many_____
8. What is your role in the family?
 - A. I am the main source of income for the family
 - B. I am a dependent on my family
 - C. I am the House Hold head
9. If you are House Hold Head, how many family member you own?_____

Part II:

Instructions: encircle the letter of your appropriate answer from the given alternatives. You can encircle more one answer for some these questions

10. Are you returnee migrant from Saudi Arabia by its 2013/2014 deportation measure?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
11. If your answer is yes for the above question, why you were deported? _____

12. Do you have job before migration
 - A. Yes
 - B. No

13. If your answer is yes for question number 7, what kind of job you were engaged in?

14. If your answer for question number 7 is yes, how many Birr you were earning before migration?

- A. Below 500
- B. Between 500 Birr to 1000 Birr
- C. Between 1000- 2000 Birr
- D. Between 2000-4000 Birr
- E. Above 5000 Birr

15. If you had income, why you were migrated?

16. Who facilitate and provides condition while you returned back to home because of the Saudi government deportation support?

- A. Ethiopian government
- B. Relief organization
- C. Saudi Government
- D. No one support me, I came back by my own self

17. The deportation who provides you emergency assistances like shelter, food and transportation?

- A. No one support me
- B. Ethiopian Embassy
- C. Saudi Government
- D. Relief organization

18. Was there a rehabilitation aimed support by a government or by other agents during the repatriation period or after that?

- A. Yes

B. No

19. If there were a supports can you mention these supports

20. What kind of social supports are provided or being provided to you?

- A. Health or medical care service
- B. Education or vocational training
- C. Psychological Counseling service
- D. Others.
- E. No social provision at all
- F. Specify if other social support is given for you

21. What kind of economic support you were/ are being provided after your post arrival?

- A. Provided us Start up business loan
- B. Provided us Shade or shopping house
- C. Organized us in Small and Micro enterprises
- D. All the above stated social provisions were provided for us.
- E. No economic support at all
- F. Specify if other economic support is given for you

22. Is the existing reintegration support and assistance long term oriented so as to sustainably rehabilitate you?

- A. Yes
- B. No

23. If your answer to question number 22 is yes, what makes the existing reintegration support sustainable?

24. Who were/ are the agents providing you those supports?

A. Government

B. NGOs

C. Others_____

25. How could you evaluate the existing rehabilitation support and assistance provided for you by the government and other organization?

A. Excellently satisfactory

B. Very satisfactory

C. Satisfactory

D. Unsatisfactory

E. Poorly unsatisfactory

26. Do you aspire to re-migrate?

A. Yes

B. No

27. If Yes for question 26 why?

A. Because I am still unemployed

B. Because the community/Family Isolate me

C. Because I have no Sufficient livelihood

D. For any other reasons