

MEKELLE UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC AND ETHICAL STUDIES

EXAMINE CHALLENGES OF REINTEGRATION TO WOMEN RETURNEE FROM SAUDI ARABIA: THE CASE OF HIRNA TOWN IN WESTERN HARARGHE ZONE, OROMIA REGIONAL STATE

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Approval Sheet

Examine challenges of reintegration to women returnee from Saudi Arabia: The Case of Hirna Town in Western Hararghe Zone, Oromia Regional State

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Declaration

I declare that this thesis work entitled Examine challenges of reintegration to women returnee from Saudi Arabia: The Case of Hirna Town in Western Hararghe Zone, Oromia Regional State is my original work, has not been presented earlier for award of any degree to any other University and that all sources and materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged. I have produced it independently except from the guidance suggestion of research advisor.

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CSA	-----	Central Statistics Agency
DIIS	-----	Danish Institute for International Studies
FDRE	-----	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	-----	Focus Group Discussion
ILO	-----	International Labor Organizations
IOM	-----	International Organizations for Migrations
KSA	-----	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MSF	-----	Medicines Sans Frontiers
RMMS	-----	Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat
UNICEF	-----	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
UN	-----	United Nations

Abstract

Return migration is a dynamic and complex phenomenon which involves different participants with various backgrounds and experiences. The reintegration of women returnees into their communities and reunification with their families has become a major challenge especially in a society where the rate of women migration and returnees is high. The overall objective of this study is to examining the challenges of reintegration to women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia in the case of Hirna town. To meet the objectives of the study, a qualitative research approach with descriptive design was employed to revealing the challenges of reintegration to women returnees. The study area and participants are selected using purposive sampling techniques. To collect primary data in-depth interview, observation and focus group discussion were employed. The study participants of this research are 10 women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Hirna town. The qualitative data was analyzed through detailed description, narration and discussion to get in depth insight into the subject matter. The finding of the study implies that female returnees have faced socio-economic and psychological challenges of reintegration soon after their arrival to home country. Absence of employment opportunities and lack of regular incomes are among the economic challenges. Declining family care and support for the returnees, direct and indirect family pressure to remigration are the social challenges they have faced. The study also shows that, the reintegration process for female returnees was disorganized, not regular and did not help them to effectively reintegrate to the community. Based on the findings of the study it is conclude that female returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia had experienced different challenges with limited opportunities.

keywords: *Returnees, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, Irregular migrant, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Regular migration.*

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Broadly, migration is the movement of people away from their usual place of residence to a new place of residence, either across an international border or within a state for different reasons. Migration is first and foremost, a normal human activity. Human beings have always moved from one country, locality and place of residence to settle in another. It is not a new phenomena for the world rather than it is as old as human beings which was used by many peoples as ways for the search of good lives and opportunities (Sironi, 2021). According to Selamawit (2013), in developing countries including Ethiopia many peoples choose migration as the only ways to improve their livelihoods. At the same time, just as people migrate for various reasons, similarly migrants return to their home land for different reasons and then the problem they faced after return for reintegration highly rise. Globally, around 2016 and 2018, the data of supported voluntary and involuntary returns migrants were increased over (MMC, 2023). In 2017, the number of returns migrant women rise in all parts of Africa, most of them were take place between African countries and encountered socio-economic challenges in re-integrating themselves in their home land. From 2017 up to 2020, the data of Africans women returning (voluntarily or involuntary) from Arab countries, for example, Ethiopian women returning from Saudi Arabia, rise highly and faced different problem in their country to reintegrate into the local community(IOM, 2018).

Reintegration is understood as a multidimensional process that enabling returns to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain their life, livelihood, dignity and achieve inclusion in civic life. Reintegration can be considered as sustainable when returnees have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with remigration drivers. Having achieved sustainable reintegration, returnees are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity (IOM, 2023).

Illegal migration, forced return and returnee reintegration challenges are increasingly becoming current issue in contemporary world, because of the magnitude of problem they cause and the socio economic impact they exert on the individual, the family, and the community of return rise(Andersson, 2022). The world developing countries including African countries is a countries from where many people migrated to relatively developed countries. This is mainly because of people suffer from continues poverty which is a result of social, economic, environmental and political factors. They use both the legal and illegal channels. The reasons behind their migration are searching of better living condition, education and employment(Assefa, 2021).

The challenges of reintegrating return migrant has become a very serious social, political, and economic issue in the world in general and in Ethiopia in particular. Ethiopia is one of the major labour-sending countries, especially for women domestic workers to the Arab Countries, for the purpose of forced labor, domestic servitude, and even to some extent organ harvesting. Young female from different parts of the country are migrated for domestic workers, mainly to Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Yemen through legal and illegal agencies and transit routes(MoFA, 2020).

Nowday, many Ethiopian women are illegally migrated to Arab countries and returned both voluntarily and involuntary to Ethiopia for various reasons, and then faced different challenges after return to their home land in reintegration process (IOM, 2022). Among the Ethiopian Regional States, Oromia was leading in the number of received females migrant returned from Arab countries. From Oromia Regional state, West Haraghe zones is among those zones that received a significant number of women returned from Saudi Arabia. Regarding to challenges of reintegration to women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia, they faced severe economic, social, and psychological challenges in Western Haraghe Zone of Hirna town district as compared to the other zones of Oromia Regional State(MoLSA, 2021). Therefore, this study was conducted in Hirna town district because of the district is one of the most affected districts through a huge flow of women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In a recent years, Ethiopian migrant workers have been migrating to Middle Eastern countries looking for employment opportunities, especially in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), through irregular routes. Changes in foreign workers legislations in Middle Eastern countries made return and reintegration a critical issue for the country of origin like Ethiopia(IOM, 2021). Saudi Arabia is one of the major destination country for Ethiopian migrants. As the movement from Ethiopia to the Saudi Arabia is largely irregular, Ethiopian migrants often faced serious problem and are exposed to a wide range of risks on these migration journeys (Amnesty International, 2022). From the Ethiopian labor migrant population in Saudi Arabia, more than half of them migrated through illegal channel and they have no work and residence permission. Because of this, when the government of Saudi Arabia have started to endorsed and implemented the new legislation, which requires all foreign workers to legalize their work documents and residence permission, those who fail to do so face deportation, Ethiopians migrant women become the majority, within a few period of time, a significant number of Ethiopians migrant women were expelled from the country(ILO, 2019).

Return migration is an integral and significant element in the cycle of international migration. Essentially, reintegration is a key part of return migration which empowers and protects returnees by providing the necessary tools and assistance to ensure reclusion into their country of origin(Debnath, 2021). However, reintegration into their home country is a difficulty process because of migrants women upon return faced different economic, social and psychological challenges, such as lack of job opportunities, feeling of depression, a sense of failure, declining family support and community misconception, and as a result, many pursue re-migration as the only option of life(Zeleke, 2020).

In principle, providing adequate and meaningful reintegration assistance which would bring about the desired economic employment to the returnees could potentially avoid and prevent the likelihood of remigration and re-victimization (IOM, 2010). Hence, as the vast majority of irregular migration to Saudi Arabia was believed to be initially caused by economic reasons, it would be a matter of necessity for the government to devise effective ways of ensuring economic reintegration for the returnees which enable them to lead their own life. Without addressing both

the immediate and longer-term economic, social, and psychological challenges, migrants' reintegration outcomes will remain poor. When returnees are not adequately supported to successfully rebuild their lives, remigration may be considered the only solution, and might lead to frustration (MMC, 2023)

With the mass forced return migrants to Ethiopia, the reintegration of the returnees in the Ethiopian labor market as well as into their communities and reunification with their family has become a major challenge to the government of Ethiopia. Even though many efforts were made to support and improve the reintegration of the returnees, the desired results were not achieved. In this regard, the stakeholders stated that the main reasons were lack of coordination, lack of responsibility and lack of a clear mandate creating confusion among the returnees and encouraging re-migration by some of the returnees (Beyene, 2022). An added to aforementioned justifications, it is also overbearing to justify the need to conduct the study in Hirna town. Accordingly, Hirna town is found to be the major sources of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia and at the same time the residents of many of return migrant women from Saudi Arabia. Currently, Hirna town is also known to be the place of where many returned migrants women do not able to lead their own life, and being dependent, under unemployment, lack of income and facing Psychosocial problem. In the study area of Hirna town, though the returnees migrant women who were in a difficulty situation need support, there are a very limited institutions and organized body to provide support for the returnee women in the town to start their own business or get job (Hirna town labour and Social Affairs Office report, 2023).

Different researchers conducted research on migration in Ethiopia. However, in the study area of Hirna town district, challenges of reintegration to women returnee from Saudi Arabia hasn't been researched and little has been known about the issue. Most of the studies focused on the causes and consequences of migration, expectations and experiences of migration. Conversely, there is a set of limited information on women migrant returnees, specifically, on challenges of return women reintegration features. While reviewing different pieces of literatures, we can see the migration is increasingly becoming a subject for research in Ethiopia. Over the years, researchers like, Sindew (2021); Miheret (2016); Sewareg (2019); Assafa (2018); Abebaw (2013); Adamnesh (2015) looked into the causes and consequences of migration, expectations and

experiences of migration. Among these, Miheret (2016) looked into the different aspects of return migration without the gender differences; Gutema (2019); Zeleke (2020); and Nisrane (2020) assessed the abuse of Ethiopian women migrant workers in Saudi Arabia and focused on challenges migrants returnee faced in the host countries and in the process of deportation. Even though they gave focus to returnees, their emphasis was the impact or the reflection of the women's migration stories to their current life after the return and the living conditions of returnee migrant in the host countries.

None of the above mentioned studies has focused on the challenges of reintegration in terms of economic and Psychosocial aspects, needs and demand of women migrant returnees and to what extent the women migrant returnees currently reintegrated into the communities and not suggest effective solution to reintegrate returnee women from Saudi Arabia in the study area of Hirna town. Therefore, these empirical research gaps initiated the researcher to conduct this research and to add value to the study which make the study different from the others by target of population and the study domain that focus on challenges of reintegration in terms of economic and Psychosocial aspects to women migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia now residing in Hirna town. This study intended to found out the existing knowledge gap by examining challenges in the process of reintegration of women migrant returnee in terms of economic and Psychosocial aspects, need and demand, effective solution to reintegrate the returnee and the current rehabilitation status of the return women mainly from Saudi Arabia in the case of Hirna town district, Western Hararghe zone, Oromia National Regional state.

1.3. Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The overall aim of this research is to examine challenges of reintegration to women returned from Saudi Arabia in case of Hirna town administration.

1.3.2 Specific objective

- ✓ To identify the needs and demand of women migrant returned from Saudi Arabia in the Hirna town.

- ✓ To explore the current status of reintegration assistance provided for women returned from Saudi Arabia in the study area.
- ✓ To identify the economic and psychosocial challenges facing women returned from Saudi Arabia in the Hirna town.
- ✓ To suggest possible solution to effectively reintegrate women returned from Saudi Arabia.

1.4 Research questions

The following research questions is used to guide the study.

1. What are the needs and demand of returned women of Saudi Arabia in the Hirna town?
2. What are the current status of reintegration assistance provided for returned women in Hirna town?
3. What are the economic and psychosocial challenges the returned women faced in the study area?
4. What are the possible solutions to effectively reintegrate returned women in the study area?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be important to found out the limited or non-existent support reintegration and rehabilitation programs for returned migrant women when they returned to Ethiopia, particularly in the study area. It is important to create awareness about the effect of illegal migration and exploring the challenge of reintegration for return migration and their need. And also reduce the different challenge for re-integrating return migrant and the problem they faced after return to their home land by providing possible solutions and recommend the concerned body.

It will be an input for policy makers and planner to consider the rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees when drafting policies and programs. It will contribute important insights for women who will like to migrate to Arab countries, their families, practitioners, policy makers and advocater to create a better policy and legal framework in relation to making the migratory process safe. Further, it will increase the knowledge acquaintances of the researcher as well as

the reader on the area. In addition, it will serve as a steppe-stone for other researchers who will interest to conduct studies in similar areas.

1.6. Scope of the study

The scope of the study is delimited to specific geographic areas, which is West Hararge zone, Tullo woreda district, in hirna town, Oromia regional state. The research population are delimited to the reintegration challenges of migrant women returned from Saudi Arabia after 2014, now who residing in Hirna town. Methodologically, this study was followed qualitative method approach. I inclined on a qualitative method since my intention is to explore the experiences of the returned and also to understand and describe their experiences and the meanings they attach to them (their experiences). The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method by employed the phenomenological approach.

1.7. Limitation of the study

Even if this study was yield a number of important findings and crucial issue, some obstacles are hindered researcher to carry out this study as far as it needed to be effective and efficient. Some of these limitations include the silence trend of returned women victims, lack of well-organized and current data that show the full picture of the returnee reintegrate patterns in the study area. As the research designed is a descriptive one, this research was more dependent on the knowledge of the researcher to explain the findings properly, in this respect the researcher faced a limitation such as translate language. But the researcher tried to probe them as much as possible by argue and facilitated a safe environment where they are free to provide the needy information. In order to deal with this limitation, the researcher initially contacted informants physically through the assistance of the town Labor and Social Affairs and then I repeatedly clarified and expressed to them about the purpose and importance of the study. In This way, I was able to win their willingness to participate, and thus share their experience. For the problems related to the privacy of respondents, the researcher politely informed the respondents that the research was only used for an academic reason and their names or identities will never be used and revealed to anybody and adjusting the schedule by taking into consideration the interest and situations of the participants.

1.8. Organization of the study

This paper have five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction which discussed the context of the research concern, specifies what is to be studied, why the study is conducted and the significances of the study outcomes. The second chapter deals with the literature that exists on the subject under study. The third chapter determined the methodology detail how the study conducted. The fourth chapter presented and interprets findings of the study. Chapter five conclude the study, presented its implications and forwards possible recommendations standing on the study findings.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Return Migration and Reintegration Returnees

Return migrants are people who come back to their home land after having been international migrant in another country and intending to stay in their own country for at least a year (OECD, 2009).

The reasons for migrants to come back to their home land are either individual or structural. As to the structural cause, the migration policy, law and the demand of the labor market of one's country are causes of migrants to turn back to their home country (Integration Strategy Group, 2016). On the other hand, as to the individual cause, age, gender issue, duration of stay, saving and family condition may influence the migrants to turn back (Martin, 2003).

According to the study conducted by Gmelch (1980), migrant returnees are those re-migrating to their homeland to resettle. Within this definition, three types of returnees can be identified: temporary migrants (returnees who intended temporary migration); forced returnees (returnees who intended permanent migration but were forced to return); and voluntary returnees (returnees who intended permanent migration but chose to return) (Gmelch, 1980). For scholars of transnational migration, return migration is conceived more broadly, as a stage within an ongoing migration of spatial mobility (Anarfi and Jaguar, 2005). Among these groups of return migration, involuntary/forced return is defined as the compulsory return of an individual to the home land, transit or third country, on the basis of an administrative or judicial act (IOM, 2011).

The administrative or judicial act compared to other involuntary return migrations (conflict or humanitarian crisis followed returns), makes deportation unique with mandatory and state sponsored character; and it acknowledges how it has long been a power claimed and exercised by states as migration controlling mechanism (Gibney and Hansen, 2003).

Deportation protect the deportee from returning to the host country unless and until the order is revised; and People who can be deported include noncitizens (including green card holders) with past criminal convictions; visa overstays; refugee seekers; and those who entered without

inspection (Cassarino, 2004). Deportation also makes the return experiences of returnees unique when compared to other return migrations; the willingness of migrants to return is highly important as only those who are willing could be prepared through resource mobilization and activating social networks (Cassarino, 2004).

2.2 Reasons for Return

Migrant return for many different reasons such as voluntary and involuntary reasons after varying lengths of stay in their destination countries and may or may not enjoy networks and bond with actors in their countries of origin (Black, 2004).

2.2.1 Voluntary Return

The voluntary return is assumed to be the most advisable way of return as the voluntary return will facilitate their sustainable return. The definition of sustainable return by IOM was presented as achieved when returnees are able to integrate in the community of return, without immediate inducement to leave again (IOM, 2005, p: 34).

This form of return might look voluntary, but it is always the inevitable consequences of failed migration and integration experiences in the host countries. Usually, these migrants' residence statuses expire in the foreseeable future; return may also be chosen on account of regulations which prevent family reunification in the country of destination (Haase and Honera, 2016).

2.2.2 Involuntary Return

This is usually individuals with no legal resident status whose economic and social integration failed and who are deported back to home. Many return migrants have experienced marginalization in the host countries due to their irregular status and often face origin discrimination and marginalization in their countries of origin after return (Haase and Honera, 2016).

2.3 Major Challenges to Migrant Returnees

In the normal course of things, migrant returnees may face a number of challenges in the course of reintegrating themselves back into the community and the way of lives they had left behind (ILO, 2011). The reintegration challenges could be indicated through different forms. Among the different challenges, the returnees of Saudi Arabia have faced economic and social reintegration

challenges are the major one (ILO, 2011). While returning, migrant returnees face a number of challenges and often re-migrate for labor in the Arab countries or cities within Ethiopia. The biggest challenge for returning migrants is lack of job opportunities at home (IOM, 2011). As Gmelch (2000) stated, all returnees do not have the same experience in re-adjusting with the home community. Adamnesh (2006) stated that the return migrants are experiencing different challenges in re-adapting to life back home as a result of the society's expectation and the system as well. Livelihood challenges are further complicated by the fact that migration constitutes an established livelihood strategy in many places, often realized through collective decisions and finance-pooling. The untimely return of a migrant may not only disrupt personal hopes and plans but also those of the migrant's family, especially if migrants or their families have fallen into debt (DIIS, 2013).

Mentioning Gmelch (2000), Dawit (2015) stated that the challenges for the returnees are high expectations of home societies, which is to mean showing positive change of the returnees as well as the stand for the betterment of societies as a whole. When the returnees fall to meet the expectation of societies, it results in confusion upon them. Another challenges of the returnees is that they expect too much from their own society which does not fit with that of the real conditions on the ground (Ibid). Berhane (2003) stated two aspects while returnees are returning to a developing country. One is they may come from a region with relatively high living standards to a non-prosperous region characterized by few employment opportunities, low levels of education, low economic development, and poor social service facilities. The other one is they may also come back from countries whose norms, values, and social structures are incompatible with those of the home country. Thus, the returnees face socio-economic and psychological challenges as they attempt to reintegrate into their home society. Like many domestic migrant workers in the Middle East, Ethiopian female migrants experience various challenges at the different stages of their migration; pre-departure, en route, in the destination, and even after return from the Gulf States (Abebaw, 2013). Migrants who return involuntarily and empty-handed from violent conflict or through deportation often face huge challenges in re-establishing their lives in their countries of origin (DIIS, 2013).

2.3.1 Psychosocial challenges

Because of their work load and culture of the host country most of the returnees did not have access to communicate with their families, other relatives and friends. So it's very important to have group reintegration for ensuring successful psychosocial reintegration of returnees. It also contributes for economic empowerment of returnees and provides structure for psychosocial support (Meron, 2016). Because of their shared experience returnees networks are very important and need to integrate into the larger community (Ibid). Returnees may come back from countries whose norms, values, and social structures mismatch with the home country. At this time they face psychological and social challenges when they try to reintegrate into their home society (Berhane, 2003). Migrant's returnees are not always perceived positively by the non-migrated home country community. Tension may develop among who took migration as a solution for their socio economic and political problems, and who stayed in the country with the problems. There may also be competition for social standards and roles. It's also difficult to coordinate stakeholders involved in psychosocial reintegration because of their diversity - they are government of the origin country, nongovernmental organizations and community of the return (Ibid). Returnee's family and social networks often change in long period. Hence, rebuilding network, which contribute for social capital, information, safety net, and access to jobs is necessary. This is especially essential for vulnerable migrants or migrants who have survived violence, for example, trafficking in persons (Laurence Hart and Susanne Klink, 2015).

2.3.2 Economic Challenges

Even though its importance and the amount of resources delivered to facilitating economic reintegration, certain challenges faced regardless of the context in which it takes place (Meron, 2016). The skill set of the returning migrant may not be well matched to the economy in his or her home community, and depending on his or her personal networks, he or she may not have easy ways to enter the private sector (IOM, 2014). Moreover, depending on the amount of time spent away, economic activity in the community of return may be drastically different compared to when the migrant left it. Creating a sustainable livelihood can also be difficult as a result of structural challenges in the country of origin. Labour markets may be underdeveloped in communities of return, and economic opportunities may be low for the population as a whole, not just for returnees (Ana Fonseca and Susanne Klink, 2015)

2.3.3 Social Challenges

Returnees are not always perceived positively by those who have never migrated. Tension can develop between local populations who persevered through poverty, conflict or crisis and populations who left in search of better living and economic conditions (Meron, 2016). Moreover, competition for social standards and roles, which may have changed during the absence of the returnee, can increase tensions between local populations and returnees receiving financial reintegration assistance. In addition, stakeholders involved in social reintegration – host governments, governments of countries of origin, civil society and the community of return – are diverse and may be difficult to coordinate (Ibid). Returnees must also cope with a changed support structure in their community of return. A returnee's family and social networks often change while he or she is abroad, especially over a long periods of time (Ana Fonseca, 2015).

2.4 Opportunities of Returnee

Returnees' success or failure is assessed based on the fact of the home economy and society with the expectations of the returnee (Cassarino, 2004). But regarding opportunities, some studies show that some migrants accumulate resources for later investments in the home country (Yang, 2006). On the other hand, another evidence indicate that many migrants return home to take advantage of a higher return in their home country (Dustmann et al., 2011). In many cases, the return decision is part of a migration plan to move temporarily to accumulate savings and share experience, skills and knowledge to use in their home country (Dustmann, 2011). In countries of origin, global migration contributes to poverty reduction at family level and to the development of human capital. Migrant remittances create multiplier effects in rural economies and can thus contribute to economic development (ILO, 2017).

Some previous studying findings show that women tend to send a higher proportion of their income, even if they generally earn less than men. They also usually send money more regularly and for longer periods of time (IOM, 2004). By sending smaller sums more often, women tend to spend more on transfer fees (Ibid). Another study said that some returnees largely spend their saving in consumption to raise the position and comfort to themselves and their family. It is common to see building houses. On the other hand, some of returnees spend their saving in building houses, driving better cars and other consumption purpose; as a result they may force to remigration (De Has, 2005).

Mentioning as a good opportunity or as a second largest source of external funding for developing countries, remittances or money transfers by migrants to their relatives or other persons in countries of origin are recognized by governments and international organizations as important tools for reducing household poverty and enhancing local development (IOM, 2004). Historically remittances have tended to rise in times of economic downturns, financial crises, and natural disasters because migrants living abroad have a big intention to send more money to their families back home (Yang, 2006, and Choi, 2007).

2.5 Theoretical Literature

Theoretical perspective is set of assumptions about reality that inform the questions we ask and the kind of answer we arrive at result. Theoretical perspective is important for research it serves to organize our thoughts and ideas make them to others often (Crossman, 2017)

2.5.1 Rational Choices Theory

Rational choice action is caused by the self-interest of the individual oriented to the consequences as she/he defines them (Burns, 2016). The actor judges the costs and benefit of alternatives, with concerns solely about the consequences for him/herself. She/he chooses the alternative with the most net gain utility (Burns and Roszkoask, 2016).

Potential migrant estimate that the costs and benefit of moving to alternative locations and migrate to where the expected discount net returns are greatest over some time horizon. Based on this theory it can be concluded that, if the quantity of the expected net returns to migration is positive for some potential destination, if it is the negative the individuals stays; and if it is zero, the individual is indifferent between moving staying. In theory a potential migrant goes to where the expected net returns to migration are greatest than staying at home (Douglas et al, 2013)

2.5.2 Structural theorist

Do not consider the success of the migration experience abroad as a dominant factor in the decision to return, but instead focus on how well returnees adjust to the culture, norms, and values in the home country. They focus on the expected productivity of the returnees in the country of origin (Setrana & Tonah, 2014). Hence, the socio-economic and the political situation in the home country guides both the return decision and the reintegration of returnees (Dejen, 2017).

According to the structural theory, return and reintegration cannot be understood without taking into account the actual conditions in the home country, such as local power, traditions, and values (Cassarino, 2004, 2008).

The transnational approach views return as an experience that demands adaptation to the home country by incorporating new identities acquired due to exposure to the country of immigration. Transnational theories argue that back and forth movement by migrants helps the return and reintegration process, by facilitating the development of social networks and the adaptation of migrants to home country changes (Assefa, 2017). Regarding reintegration, while structural theorists focus on readjustment to the home society, transnational theorists focus on the re-adaptation of migrants to the home country (Cassarino, 2004). The significance of context in understanding the return and reintegration of return migrants is emphasized in the structural and transnational theories .

2.5.3 Neo classical economic theory

According to this theory, migration happens because of wage inequalities and employment conditions between regions. As stated in Neoclassical migration theory , the reason behind migration is search for better labour or employment and the economic difference between world countries (Cassarino, 2004). Here, migration decision is an individual decision for income maximization. Migration is regarded as a temporal phenomenon since movement from the low wage economy to high wage economy is presumed to ultimately result in wage equalization (Hagen, 2008). Hence, return migrants are considered a failure if they return to their place of origin. Within this framework, migrants return home if they fail to derive the expected benefit of higher earnings at the destination (Thomas, 2008). This could be the result of two things; change in the conditions of the original country (wage differentials disappearing) or migrants miscalculation of the balance of costs and benefits in migration (Gonzalez, 2000).

Several critics exist against this theory due to its only emphasis on wage equalization and for regarding return as a result of failed migration experience (King, 2012). Moreover, it views return as the natural outcome of a successful experience abroad during which migrants met their goals (higher income and accumulation of savings).

2.5.4 Relative Deprivation Theory

Here the relative income position of a household or an individual is an important factor for international migration. Individuals compare themselves to other people in their community and they resort to migration to improve their position within the community (Jennisen, 2004). Under this theory, it is the poorest people that resort to migration. Thus, return here is achieved when a migrant finds that his position in his community is better at home than at the place of destination (Gonzalez, 2000).

2.5.5 The New Economics of labour Migration approach

This theory states that migration decisions are often made by household members for the good of the family at large. Migration is regarded as a tool of income diversification and risk aversion while return is considered as logical outcome of a calculated strategy obtained from the successful achievement of goals in the migrants' country of destination. Thus, return migration is possible if the family improves its position and the risk is reduced or the reason for sending member of the family exist no more or is alleviated. Return is thus regarded as the result of successful achievements (Cassarino, 2004). Major criticism of is focus only on the economic motivation of the returnees. Moreover, how the returnees use the economic resources accumulated from migration and the reintegration of returnees in the home country are not discussed within these frameworks (Cassarino, 2008).

2.6 International and national Instruments and efforts to combat trafficking

2.6.1 International Instruments

International migration and return migration are major global issues that affect international policy agenda. The rise of migration over the years has an implication for international community to regulate labor migration and protect migrant' s rights. There is no international regulatory framework that protects economic migrants (Meron, 2016). A widely known framework was formulated only to regulate the status of refugees in 1951 (Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees). The other agreement indirectly related to migration is the Protocol on the Trafficking of People, which was ratified in 2000 and signed by 129 countries. There is one convention that standardizes the rights of economic migrants and their families (Antonio, 2011).

The agreement is called International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which was enacted in 2003 and signed by 33 countries.

Ethiopia has yet to ratify the most recent and comprehensive global instrument, which is the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially of Women and Children (2000a) as well as its parent Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Other instruments that are not ratified by Ethiopia comprise the Migrant for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No.97); the Convention on the Promotion of Equality of and Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975; and the UN International Convention on the Right of Migrant Workers and their Families, 1990. According to Eshetu (2003) the importance of Part III of the Migrant Workers Convention is emphasized, which establishes the values of equal treatment with all migrant workers, whether they are in regular (legal) or irregular (illegal) status.

According to UN RMWF (cited in Eshetu, 2003, p.42) article 25 of the Convention states that: “ migrant workers shall enjoy treatment not less favorable than that which applies to nationals of state of employment in respect of remuneration” .

2.6.2 National Instruments

Ethiopia has several national legal frameworks, if implemented properly, are so useful in the fight against human trafficking. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution Article 18(2) reads: ‘ No one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Trafficking in human beings for whatever purpose is prohibited.’ Article 9, of the FDRE constitution states that those international and continental conventions that Ethiopia has ratified so far are part of the law of the country. Article 32 of the constitution guarantees the right of every citizen of Ethiopia to move and reside within the country, to leave the country whenever the individual wishes and to return to his country (FDRE, 1995).

Yet, the constitution not laid down favorable prevention reintegration challenges and rehabilitation strategies towards the returnee when they have been reintegrating into the country of origin community members. The revised Criminal Code of Ethiopia further incorporates provisions that criminalize trafficking in persons, particularly of women and children (articles 596,597,598 and 635) for certain purposes. Moreover, working manuals and guidelines have been prepared and put into practice (FDRE, 1995).

2.7 Coping Mechanisms for Different problems for Return women in Ethiopia

Women returnee migrants from Arabian countries faced social, health, and economic and psychological challenges. The economic and social structure of original society May not in good with the economic and social experiences of the returnee (ILO, 2011). To cop challenges various mechanisms use which include social, economic, health and psychological spheres. Even if there is shortage of literatures’ regarding to coping mechanism of women returnee migrants, these are the ideas related to the issues (Ibid). A research conducted by IOM explain that one coping mechanism in which returnee migrants examined is the engaged in accessible work so as to win life (IOM, 2014).

Atinkut (2018) stated most of women returnee migrants who are victims of depression and related problems are attending religious ceremonies and living as a way out strategy from the psychological problems. He also explained that organizing in group and creating a room to discuss the challenge faced are important coping strategies that returnee women experienced. Another study conducted by IOM for migration state that being optimistic is very crucial way that returnee used to be visionary and to be human being of tomorrow (IOM, 2014)

2.8 Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Returnees in Ethiopia

Migration is a condition of human activity show as an under theorized phenomena. According to Kusch minder study (2013), on “Female return migration and reintegration strategies in Ethiopia” , reintegration is a terminology that has different indication for various types of return migrants and an idea that has much to do with sustainable return. Various factors such as individual experiences and social position pre migration, their experiences in the country of migration and the situation of their return are factors that influence reintegration (Ibid). However, regardless of the situation of return, reintegration is a process that has great relationship with the structural situation of the return environment. The same study also describe that reintegration is an all-inclusive aspect requiring the efforts of governments, local population and labor markets to be open and accepting of returnees’ cultural and social identities in order for the returnees to have an optimal reintegration (IOM, 2014). The author identifies four core elements that shape the reintegration strategies of returnees. These include cultural orientation, social networks, self-identification and access to rights, institutions and the labor market (ibid).

On the other hand, Naomi (2014) also conduct study on the migration, return migration and reintegration experiences of Ethiopian female domestic workers and examined different aspects in return migration such as reception, economic betterment, personal relationships and empowerment. According to his finding, there is uneven distribution of incomes among the returnees. As the study of Hanna (2014), on the mass deportations of female Ethiopian Migrant workers from Saudi Arabia, there are different challenges that face women deportees during reintegration. These challenges include social impacts (i.e. breakdown of family, unemployment, change of behavior and habits), psychological impacts and economic impacts. She also show that lack of funding and national policy hinder the reintegration efforts as well as the continuity of the return program. The study concluded by ensuring that there is a need to formulate a migration policy, facilitate ways in which migrants could take legal routes to migration, advancements in the educational and employment policy.

Likewise, according to Michael (2014), in his study conduct on exploring the reintegration challenges of irregular migrant women returnees from Saud Arabia, there are various economic, organizational and social challenges that face returnees. The economic challenges faced by these repatriates include inadequacy of the loan repayment period, inability to get interest free start-up loan, excessive size of members in a business, market problem of the sheds allocated and failure to fulfill infrastructures for allocated business sheds. Lengthy government bureaucracy as well as incoherent and inconsistent leadership, declining family care and support, family and peer pressure, community misconception and self-imposed social isolation were some of the organizational and social challenges faced by the deportees. Reintegration of return migrants could pose serious challenges to the absorption capacity of the country of return especially in the case of mass influx of return migrants. Thus it is a matter that requires careful planning as well as cooperation between sending and receiving countries.

The means of return to country of origin also matter to successfully reintegrate migrants. Detention and deportation/involuntary return are one of the ways of return. These practices have become increasing and common in most destination countries. Deported migrants are more likely to return with empty handed or lost saving and belongings . The migrants might or might not have acquired education and skills while they live in the destination country. This factor highly contributes to their economic reintegration in their country of origin. The assessment conducted

on Ethiopian returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) highlighted that most of the returnees have lower educational level with only 3.4% reached preparatory level or above (Temesgen, 2014). The survey also indicated that only 32% of the returnees have skills that can be used to generate income. In addition, the socio-economic situation of the returnees deteriorated when compared to pre-migration (Temesgen, 2014). The other major factor in reintegration of returnees is the livelihood challenge. The unplanned return of migrants may create a problem in the financial system of their family. The problem will be aggravated if the families entered into debt to finance the migration (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). In addition, the involuntary return constitutes the end of remittances. Families who have relayed their major income on the remittances will be more affected. Inclusion of these households in reintegration program is vital to avoid livelihood problems. The social aspect of reintegration is also a major concern especially for involuntary returnees. The community might be suspicious about the deportation by giving different assumptions and gossip such as criminal or immoral behavior abroad (Kleist & Milliar, 2013). Due to these negative feedbacks from the community, returnees may isolate themselves from engaging in social life. The health condition of involuntary returnees is another matter that should be considered in the reintegration process. Returnees may have different health problems including physical and psychological due to their experience of irregular migration and deportation. Some of the Ethiopian returnees from KSA have psychological trauma, physical disability and other chronic problems (Temesgen, 2014).

2.9 International reintegration support schemes for returnees

Either voluntary or involuntary, return has its own effect on the life of returnees. Voluntary return by itself is an empowering ways for migrants as the decision doesn't come from outsiders. Moreover, migrants will have enough time to prepare emotionally and financially. On the other hand, forcible return puts migrants in a hard situation such as problem in economic and social reintegration. Economic reintegration would be difficult for returnees as they might not have good preparation financially to fulfill basic needs upon return. Social reintegration is also difficult since there is long separation with family members, friends, and community members (Go, 2012).

There are different rehabilitation and reintegration support schemes for returnees implemented around the world. Accordig to International Organization for Migration, there are three major

approaches for rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees. The approaches are economic, social, and psychological reintegration (Fonseca, Hart, and Klink, 2015). The economic approach include assistance to returnees upon arrival such as reception and inland transportation assistance. It also focuses on solving the root causes of irregular migration and incorporates reconstruction needs. The social aspect refers to group reintegration projects and building returnees' social networks (Fonseca, 2015).

2.10 The condition for successful reintegration of the women migrant returnees

The condition for successful reintegration is divided into two aspects, economic and social reintegration. Economic reintegration refers to a migrant into the economic system of his/her country of origin (IOM, 2004). Economic reintegration is one of the most important aspects of successful reintegration. This is because the ability to earn income and be productive members of their families plays a significant role in restoring self-esteem as well as overall physical and psychological well-being. Reintegration has physical, social, economic and cultural dimensions (Derk, 1998). Reintegration involves close examination of returnees' experience before any intervention assistance and the change they experienced in their lives after reintegration assistance in order to determine whether reintegration efforts were successful or not. This requires an investigation of the returnees' experience of the reintegration assistance and support they received and their subsequent subjective evaluation of their happiness, safety, health and the extent to which they are accepted by and provided with equal opportunities by family, peers, neighbors' and the community (Veitch, 2013). Therefore, reintegration schemes must address economic and physical rehabilitation aspects according to the migration experiences and reintegration needs of returnees. McKay et al (2010, p.4) point out the importance of the mobilisation of resources from client support systems to meet the need for medical screening and health care, schooling, physical support and/or vocational training.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the study area

This study was conducted in Hirna town of West Hararge Zone, Oromia National Regional State. Hirna is a small town in Ethiopia located in the west Hararge Zone of the Oromia Regional state. Hirna grew from a caravan route resting place into a market site and then into a small town following the appointment of Fitawrari Takla Hawariyat over Carrar in 1924. From 1941-1974 there was a significant social change in Hirna town mainly following the construction of a hard surface trunk road that crossed Hirna into Harar and Dire Dawa (Gosa Asnake, 2015).

Regarding to infrastructural development in the town, there are infrastructure like education, health services, drinking water, road, market center services and electricity. The availability of services institutions in the town include the Hirna primary hospital, Hirna elementary and secondary schools, Hirna Technical Vocational Educational and training (TEVT) college, court and town's financial institutions (Hirna Town Finance and Economic Development Department, 2021). Since 1966 E.C Hirna town had it's own municipality and town's mayor. The town serves as the tullo woreda's Administrative and commercial center. It is the fast growing town in terms of infrastructure, population and physical size. Currently the town expand it's boundaries to neighboring kebele due to the expansion of infrastructural development and town's population growth, and it has got a 17 the grade status in Oromia regional state (Hirna Town Administrative Bureau, 2022).

The town is administratively subdivided into five kebele namely, 01, 02, oda, burka and jarraa. It is bordered by Gemachis woreda in the west, Doba woreda in the north, Mesela woreda in South and Goro gutu woreda in the east. The town governance organ has the mayor, the town council, the town manager and the town court (Hirna town Administration, 2019).

Based on data from the Central Statistical Agency, in 2005 Hirna has an estimated total population of 57,897, of whom 32,993 were men and 24,897 were women (CSA, 2005). Small

and medium trade and agricultural product is the dominant economic activity of the town and their surrounding kebeles which includes maize, onion, crop and vegetables production.

The climatic condition of town is woinadega. The town is a center of long distance trade that mainly chat, maize, onion and other agricultural products are highly exported to the other town and regions. The distance of Hirna is 260 km away from Addis Ababa. This data is taken from Hirna department of finance and economic Development (CSA, 2005).

3.2 Research Approach

This study was employed a qualitative research method because it is the most appropriate method to answer the major research questions of the study. The research questions of this study is focused on individual experiences and views which require meaningful and extensive information from the research participants. Qualitative research is useful to understand in detail about study issues involve people to tell their own story and to be aware of the real context and settings on the ground (Creswell, 2014).

The researcher used qualitative research approach due to the objective and emphasis of the study is to exploring the phenomena and experiences of women returnees from Saudi Arabia now residing in Hirna town. As well as, to get a holistic and in-depth understand of the exist reintegration challenges and prospects related to Saudi Arabia women migrant returnees with the help of qualitative research tools like in-depth interviews, observation and focus group discussion (Creswell, 2007). Used this method make it possible to gather contextual description of how returnees experienced and to obtain culturally specific information about the opinions, perceptions and social contexts of populations involve and affect by the issue and Size. In an attempt to understand the female returnees experiences and prospects, qualitative research approach was employed in this study for it allow the research participants to tell their stories freely(Bergstorm, 2004).

3.3 Research Design

The study is used design that involved sampling which was more appropriate to incorporated the study area. This study is employed a descriptive research design because it provided an in-depth

description of the population under study, and it is a type of research design that enabled to systematically obtained information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population under study. And also allows researchers to thoroughly investigate the background of a research problem before further research can be carried out. The theoretical perspectives may be integrated with the philosophical assumptions that construct a picture of the issues being examine, the people to be studied, and the changes that are needed (Creswell, 2014). So, researcher employed descriptive research design since it is important to and my intention is to an in-depth understand and describe the meaning of different challenge regarding re-integrating return migrant women in Hirna town. It is useful to systematically obtain information, investigate and describe the socio-economic reintegration challenge that faced return migrant women in the study area (McCombes, 2019). The research is qualitative due to its objectives and scope particularly it focusses on assessing the socio-economic and psychological challenges of reintegration to women returned from Saudi Arabia in the study area. For this study regarding data collection method researcher used qualitative data collection instrument like interview, observations and focus group discussion that is founded from primary and secondary data types. As well as data analysis method like descriptive, narration, description, identify etc are employed (Creswell, 2007).

On the other hand, descriptive research design is helpful in the generation of an intensive and detailed examination. It is important to develop a concepts that enhance the understanding of social phenomena in natural settings, with due emphasis on the meanings, experiences and views of all participants(Parm, 2007). A descriptive research design is quite crucial as it used to dig out the untouched experiences of people explicitly. The very nature of descriptive research design is used to grasp things in detail or to understand the lived experience of individuals and social meaning that experience them (Langdridge, 2007). Accordingly, the researcher selected descriptive research design, due to the objective of this study was to look into details, personal realities of shared experiences, and subjective realities of migrant returnees in order to understand the challenges of reintegration to migrant returnees in the study area of Hirna town (Lewis, 2003).

The others reasons behind the selection of Descriptive method research design for this study is, because it focused on describing what all participants have in common as they experience a

phenomenon to grasp the very nature of it (Siedlecki, 2020). Accordingly, this research is intended to elicit the research participants to describe their experiences of return migration and the meanings they attributed to it from their subjective point of view. Hence, Descriptive research design is an appropriated method to used for this particular study to develop a pattern from the participants experiences of return migration and the meanings they attach to it (Bryman, 2008).

3.4 Source of Data

In trying to obtain necessary data to accomplish this study, researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data.

3.4.1 Primary Data

The researcher used primary data through one to one in-depth interviewed, observation and focus group discussion with Saudi returnee migrant women living in Hirna town. Primary sources are the first-hand information that the researcher had obtain from the participants directly. It is original documents and objects which were created at the time under study (Payne and Geoff, 2004). So the major source of this study is the primary data which was obtained from female returnee migrants, returnee family members, and government officials that understand the problem of migrants deeply in the form of an in-depth interview that is very vital and valuable to get accurate information.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished materials related to women migrant returnee migration and reintegration, which was available in the form of journal articles, government policy guidelines on returnee migration, research and reports on women migrant returnee (Bell, 2007). Secondary data were employed for the fulfillment of my study, which is obtained from different books, newspapers, journals, Internet and social media's (Bryman & Bell, 2007).

3.5 Methods of data collection

Data collection methods used to collect data from various sources both in primary and secondary sources. For this study, the researcher used qualitative data collection methods and collected data through in-depth interview, focus group discussion and observation with retunee migrant women from Saudi Arabia now living in Hirna town. They were interviewed and discussed about socio-economic challenges of reintegration, their need and demand, the extent of current rehabilitation and reintegration process and ways to solve problems of reintegration. Semi-structured interview and focus group discussion topics were prepared in English, then translated to Afaan oromo (local language) and then back to English for the analysis. Probing questions were used as needed. Individuals interview and focus group discussions were conducted in the local language (Oromic) at the places chosen by the respondents, including their home and training centers. Hence, interviews, observation and focus group discussion were employed as a methods for qualitative data collection tools to collect the necessary needed data (Grbich,1999).

3.5.1 In-depth Interview

Often, data collection in phenomenological studies consists of in-depth interviews with participants (Creswell, 2007). Interviews serve to get insight into things that cannot be observed directly such as peoples experience, knowledge, feeling, attitude, perspectives, activities that happen in at some point of time, how people organize and define their activities or the world through questioning them (Patton, 2002). Researcher utilized unstructure interviewed as an integral data collection instrument for this study to identify challenges faced return women in reintegration process after return to Hirna town.

As Finlay (2011) stated, when selecting informants of in-depth interview in phenomenological study, it is important to specify the size of the informants you select, the sample size reached from 3-15 informants. Accordingly, the researcher conducted in-depth interview with ten (10) return migrant women from Saudi Arabia currently residing in Hirna town. The interview participants were totally return women migrants who returned from Saudi Arabia and the selection of the interviewees followed purposive sampling techniques. So the in-depth interview was conducted for returned migrant women in the town, who were 20 up to 30 years old.

Informants is someone who has particular position in the society, more experienced, have interest to participate and knows a great deal about the issues of the study being studied (Payne, 2014). Accordingly for this study, the researcher purposively selected from returned women migrant those who have interest to participate, experienced and knowledgeable about the issue under the study.

When the researcher collected the data from returnees migrants, initially the researcher contacted the research informants physically through the assistances of town officials and explained to them about the purpose of the study in detail, then the researcher requested their interest to participate in the study. The interviewed took place in the place where participants feel comfortable and safe in expressing themselves, especially in their own work place. Then the researcher continued the interviewing the informants until the necessary data that can adequately addresses the objectives of the study (Lin, 2013). In the process of data collection for the study, the researcher asked an interview questions prepared on the challenges of reintegration in terms socio-economic and psychological aspects, their need and demand, current status of rehabilitation and coping mechanism to women migrant returnee from Saudi Arabia currently living in Hirna town.

Researcher prepared an interviewed guide to conduct unstructure interview with the participants. The guiding questions is opened and flexible that help researcher to understand the participants experiences deeply. The guide is prepared, first in Afaan Oromoo which later translated in to English language for the interview purpose.

3.5.2 Observation

Kothari (2014) identifies observation method as the method of data collection systematically planned to checks validity and reliability of data. This method could be advantageous in that it helps to eliminate bias.

Making a field visit to the study areas creates the chance for direct observations, assuming that some important behaviors is available for observation. Observation entails the systematic noting and recording of events, behaviors in the social setting chosen for study (Marshall & Rossman,

2006). For this study, Observation is employed to clearly examine the participants physical ability and emotional feelings up on arrival at home land.

The researcher used this method in order to gather information to assess returned women migrant's feelings, to see the overall situations of returnees in around their home and work place, to understand the economic and psychosocial reintegration process, instead of just what they say (as they would in interview and discuss in FGD) (Smithson, 2000).

The researcher conducted this method by observing the sheds and market place assistance provided by town administration that the returnees migrant women were allocated in the town which serves as the centers of reintegration and work place. As researcher observed the place not suitable for work and to serve as market center, not given to all returnee and there is lack of financial assistance in order to effectively working. None participant observation is the type of observation employed for this study as the observation was done on a detached basis and since the researcher did not attempt to experience what the informants feel by being part of the group under the study (Creswell, 2007). The observation guide was first prepared and employed during observation. Observation check list was prepared to gather information on the status and experience of the women migrant returnee reintegration in the study area that may help researcher understand the challenges of women reintegration and to cross-check the data gathered through in-depth interview and focus group discussion (Creswell, 2014).

3.5.3 Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is one of the data gathering tools whereby group of individuals are selected to discuss together in a focus and moderate manner the topic under study (Smithson, 2000).

So, apart from individual interviews, researcher conducted two focus group discussions which consists of six of returned female migrants from Saudi Arabia now living in Hirna town and four town's labor and social affairs officials members respectively. The FGD participants were selected from returnee migrant women and labor and social affairs office discussed about the existing need and demand, challenges of reintegration in terms of economic and psychosocial,

status of rehabilitation, coping mechanism and experience in the living conditions of returnee migrant women in the town.

The researcher selected the FGD participants based on the depth of their knowledge and experience about the challenges of reintegration for the returnees and the returnees current reintegration process in the town (Baxter and Jack , 2008).

Major causes for females suffering is responded by focus group discussions, not only this but also they add and supplement a lot information for other questions. Thus, the informants were selected based on non-purposive sampling technique.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

The researcher employed non-probability sampling techniques for collecting relevant data for this study. Because this technique is widely used in qualitative research to identify and select individuals or group of individuals who are knowledgeable about study area (Creswell, 2002).

Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that do not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected (Mugera, 2013). Among different types of non-probability sampling techniques, the researcher used purposive sampling techniques because, according to Singh (2006), purposive sampling is enables the researcher to identify the sample for the particular study by using some criteria like knowledge and experience they have on specific case as to the researcher' s judgment.

For this study, sample respondents were those purposively selected among returnee migrant women from Saudi Arabia now residing in Hirna town and taking into account the participants relevance towards meeting the objective of the study. Thus, the researcher conducted interview with ten (10) sample respondents purposively selected among returnee migrants women from Saudi Arabia now living in Hirna town.

Therefore, the factors, which were considered in selecting the sample, include being returnees female from Saudi Arabia and accessibility or experience to any socio-economic reintegration challenges in Hirna town. The other inclusion criteria deployed in the course of selecting the research participants were a returnee of an age 20 and above, live in any kebele of Hirna town

and both married and unmarried female returnees who voluntarily to express their life experience.

Above all, the participants took part in the study voluntarily and based on their informed decisions to be part of the research and share their lived post-return reintegration. First, I contacted the town Labour and Social Affairs office to meet with deported returnees from Saudi Arabia and thus contacted women. I have discussed with them on the purpose of the study, and thus winning the willingness of the participants to openly express and share their experiences of deportation.

3.7 Sample Size

In qualitative research, the sample size shouldn't be very large as it is difficult to extract thick and rich data. Similarly, sample size shouldn't be very small which is difficult to reach data saturation, Flick (1998), cited in Morse (1995). When sample size comes to concern, Gentles et al (2015) stated 10 to 20 participants are recommendable for conducting a qualitative research depending on the degree to which the researchers intensively follow up the research participants. Furthermore, from his review of many qualitative studies, Creswell suggested the appropriate sample size for a qualitative research ranging from 3 to 10 participants (Creswell, 2014).

The population for this study is the returnees migrant women from Saudi Arabia after 2014 to Hirna town. Researcher applied the concept of data saturation, and as far as the size of the research participant was concerned, 10 in-depth interviewed were included as research participants with returnees of women migration in Hirna town who are all experienced about the phenomenon of return migration reintegration challenges. Thus, this actual number is determined as the saturation point is assured; which means data is collected till redundancy of ideas in different themes rise by the interviewees.

Women migrant returnees in Hirna town are selected because although migrants appear from rural areas, most of them are concentrated in the town areas post-returning to Ethiopia.

Participants were asked for verbal consent and then researcher purposively selected and interviewed only those who were willing to participate in the study. Regarding to the age of participants, the women who between 20 and 30 years old were selected because of their higher

vulnerability to the various types of challenges. In terms of the time of return, as a large number of migrants officially returned to Hirna town by Saudi Arabia after 2014, they were included in the study. This helped the researcher get many voluntary participants.

3.8 Methods of data analysis

In order to analyze the data, researcher employed different appropriate data analyses methods. Since the data is collected in the form of qualitative method, analysis of the qualitative data was conducted through narration and transcribe, observe important and emerge issues use as a tool (Creswell, 2014). To protect the rights of the participants, coded names are used. Then based on the information obtained from the analysis, interpretations made to reach out some conclusions and based on the conclusion make, possible solutions are recommend.

Data analysis in phenomenological study includes analysis of significant statements, generation of meaning units and the development of essence descriptions (Creswell, 2014). The data analysis of this research started along with the data gathered process through transcribed, observed important and emerge issues that included in the final research, review the gathered information throughout the process. In conducting qualitative research, data analysis is continuous starting from the time of data collection till the final report (Creswell, 2009). The researcher transcribed, translated, codified and analysed data using different qualitative procedures.

3.9 Ethical consideration

Any research that includes people requires consideration of ethical issues and human subject or participants' protection from harm is necessary in the process (Orlab, 2001). Kreuger and Neuman (2006), states that the social work researchers should follow proper ethical guideline even when the study participants are negligent or unaware of that. Cognizant of ethical issues of a research, in line with research ethics researcher carried out the data collection process by first giving adequate information and explanation about the research, its objectives, and methodologies to all participants. The protection of participants' identity and the confidentiality of information gather from them included in the letter of consent. Therefore the real name of each interviewed is replaced with pseudo names for the sake of protect the participants' identity. Before starting interviewing the research participants, their consent for one is requested. All

participants were informed that they have the right not to take part or withdraw from the research at any stage without any implied deprivation or penalty for their rejection.

CHAPTER FOUR

DISCUSSION

4. INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents data that focusing on the outline of research participants, the main challenges of reintegration and other specific issues. Consequently, the main results were arranged around the idea of reintegration challenges that faced the participant returnee women in the place of the origin in the Hirna town. The investigation was focus on the information provided by the returnee women stories, with other key informants like family members, communities and Hirna town Labour and social affair workers being used as key informants.

4.1 Profile of the study participants

As far as the age of the participants is concerned, their age range falls between 20 and 30. In other words, all the research participant returnees were in the young age group and regarding to sex all of them are female return from Saudi Arabia residing in Hirna town. Relating to their religious back ground, from the entire research participant returnees, five of the respondents were Muslim, three of the respondents were Christian while the remaining two of the respondents were Protestant. In terms of marital status, of the entire participants, four returnees are married, one have two child and the rest have one child each while the remaining six are single. In terms of educational status, educational level of respondents was low. Only three returnees able to reach grade 12th while four of them reached grade 10th, one proceeded up to grade 8th and the rest two able to reach to proceed up to 6th and 5th grades.

Relating to economic status of their family among ten returnee informants the three respondents' family economic level is medium where as the majority (7 respondents) family economic level is poor.

In relation to reasons for migration, economic problem took the leading position of the underlying causes for migration to Saudi Arabia. Six of the respondents mentioned search of better life caused their migration. Two of the respondents were influenced by their friends. Two of the respondents travelled following promises by brokers. Failure of school education also contributed for respondent's migration. For instance one of the respondents said that she traveled

after failing grade eight for consecutive years since she had no additional opportunity to try. (see **table 1 below**).

No.	Interviewees	Sex	Age	Educational status	Marital status	Religion	Economic status	Code of participants
1	S	F	23	Grade 10	Single	Muslim	Poor	1
2	R	F	25	Grade 12	Single	Muslim	Poor	2
3	E	F	24	Grade 12	Single	Protestant	Medium	3
4	Q	F	20	Grade 5	Single	Christian	Medium	4
5	N	F	28	Grade 10	Married	Christian	Poor	5
6	U	F	27	Grade 10	Married	Muslim	Poor	6
7	T	F	29	Grade 12	Married	Muslim	Poor	7
8	A	F	26	Grade 8	Married	Muslim	Medium	8
9	G	F	22	Grade 6	Single	Protestant	Poor	9
10	O	F	28	Grade 10	Single	Christian	Poor	10

4.2 Need and Demand of Return

As per study participants show, Since they arrive at their home country, they had various urgent needs and demand like urgent health care, shelter, food and assistance securing transport back to their home community. Besides upon-arrival support, other needs and demand arise with regards to their reintegration into the home country. As participants mentioned their need and demand clearly include economic, social, and psychological and healthy assistance.

As respondents indicated, regarding to economic reintegration, their common needs and demand revolve around accessing job opportunities and business development support. So, a core component of their need and demand were that the support in the creation of micro and small enterprises, and facilitate access to job opportunities. Their crucial need and demand also include

need for vocational and life-skills training, facilitated access to financial services and access to government services.

These findings highlight the need and demand for extensive and comprehensive reintegration support that should include both economic and psychosocial components. Generally, according to returnee's participants some of the return need and demand were listed as follows:

4.2.1 Access to financial services

As the outcome of this study demonstrated, most of the deported women came back to their home country with empty handed. They also left behind all their material resources at their place of destination. As the research participants expressed, upon their return, they faced serious financial problems to help themselves with their daily-based basic needs expenses. So, in order to start their own business and generate income to lead their own lives and reintegrate into the community, they need financial services assistance from town administration.

This study also further revealed that migrants women who return through expulsion often face challenges in re-establishing their lives in their home countries. As the study participants mentioned, often times, they return empty handed, having lost their earnings or never having acquired an opportunity to earn and save money. This being the case, forced return migrants usually deal with the economic and social challenges of return. Hence, they need financial assistance to set up their own business after return. This, in turn, facilitate their economic reintegration into the community to which they did return.

Regarding to this, on the side of returnees some difficulties relating to financial services were listed as hindering factors to reintegrated into community and to start their own business in the town (Participant 3). Thus, key returnees need and demand that were identified in this study is access to financial services that is crucial to them in reintegration process.

Regarding to this issues, one of the participant female returnee described her ideas as follows:

"I just returned to home without adequate money, even without holding some clothes for change. I could not ask my parents for money since they are poor and they have still expected to get my support which they were receiving while I was in Saudi Arabia. As a

result, I am now facing a difficulty of money even to cover my daily basic needs' expenses, as a result I need financial assistance from concerned body to lead my life".

The other female returnee mentioned how she needed the financial services after returned home to start her own private business as follows:

"After I returned to home land, I wanted to start a business in order to earn income for my survival. The smallest and less capital intensive business which I wanted to engage in until I empower myself economically was making coffee and tea for sale. But, my financial capital at hand was not enough to do that. So that in order to start my own business, I need for financial assistance provision from town administration".

4.2.2 Facilitation of job opportunities

As the information obtained from the in-depth interviewed and FGDs respondents shows, one of the major problem that returnees have faced in the town is absence of employment opportunity. Most of the return women are unemployment and do not have the ability to start their own business. As a result, they need facilitations that focuses on the stream of intervention that leads to the creation of job opportunity such as micro and small enterprises and areas of labour market.

According study participants, for returnees who do not have the ability to start a business, town's administration and other organizations failed to create job opportunity, and unable to understand their need and demand regarding their linkages with potential employers. The area of labour market facilitation for those that do not aspire to open their own business is currently underdeveloped. More employment services and capacity building are needed and demanded in study area.

4.2.3 Access to work premises and land

As research participants explained their need and demand for access to work premises and land not fully facilitated. In terms of returnee's need and demand for access to work premises, there is a gaps in resources, include a common element that is the shortage of land and work premises for returnees. One key shortcoming is that the town administration failed, to provide a working place and a piece of land to a returnee to develop their own business that is one part of their need and demand.

4.3 Current status of rehabilitation and reintegration assistance

According to the information obtained via in-depth interview and FGDs participants shows, the town administration and other stakeholders give inadequate support for female migrant deported in the town. Accordingly, there is a lack of long-term and continuous psychosocial support that is essential to addressing issues related to family difficulties, economic problems, and other challenges faced at the social level. Some returnee women may need more time to recover and stabilize after their experiences of violence abroad. Yet, the town administration do not have the capacity to provide them with long-term, or even mid-term, support.

As per the respondents of this study indicated, the current reintegration and rehabilitation process of female returnees was disorganized and did not help them to effectively reintegrate them. Most returnees explained that the support they have got from town administration in terms of rehabilitation and reintegration was insufficient; moreover, it is not given for all returnees.

Regarding to this issues one participant explained her opinion as follows:

"I was returned to Ethiopia, during the mass deportation from Saudi Arabia, at that time the town administration have given us little support such as life skill training and how to reintegrate with the community that is not enough for us. For me the training was not effective to reintegrate and rehabilitated us and it was given for a few number of returnees for three days that is not enough for us. I think it helped me little, most of us expected economic benefits like startup capital and business premise that is crucial to rehabilitate and reintegrate us (participant "4")

Another participant shared her experience as follows:

"I did not receive any rehabilitation and reintegration support from town's administration on my return. It was my family support and support I have got from relatives that helped me to be stabilized and reintegrate with my family and the whole community somewhat (Participant "1")

Other participant also showed her experience as follows:

"I was returned to Ethiopia, three years ago, it was after the mass deportation from Saudi Arabia, and I found no reintegration and rehabilitation support, as well as I didn't

receive any advice from any one. On my return I have faced much problem and I am really looking for counseling and advise, but no one is there to give us such supports (participant "5").

I returned three years ago, I didn't get any support from any government office. My family told me that town administration give support for returnees, when I went there they simply register me and told me that they will call me. What reintegration and rehabilitation support is there, no one is there to give such supports. (Participant "2")

As respondents clearly explained, little reintegration and rehabilitation service in the town was given only during the mass deportation from Saudi Arabia and it was not accessible for all returnees. And also the town administration is not giving reintegration and rehabilitation support for returnees in a sustainable way, there was no regular and continue rehabilitation and reintegration support for returnees after the mass deportation.

The challenge on government rehabilitation and reintegration is that its capacity is not enough, absence of psychosocial support service and no urgent service. Psychosocial support training and effective rehabilitation mechanism was tried only during the mass deportation but it was not continued.

The government didn't understand us and don't solve any of our problems regarding to our current reintegration and rehabilitation assistance.

"I requested the town administration to give me a work place but they ignored my question and they gave plenty of land for work that is not suitable for work, but I requested them for survival, you see , this is the reality of our town (participant "6").

Currently, according to many respondents, returnees believe they have little hope to rehabilitated and reintegrated into their country because of there is lack of support by town administration in reintegration process and in secure a livelihood in the town and many want to re-migrate. As well as there is a lack of long-term rehabilitation and of continuous psychosocial support that is crucial for the rehabilitation. From the above information the, the researcher concluded that the town administration talking a lot to rehabilitate returned migrants women in the town theoretically, but nothing is there in the town practically to rehabilitate returned migrants. The

government talk a lot promise to reintegrate returned migrants women, but practically everything is absent.

4.4 Reintegration challenges of returnees

In this part of the finding's chapter, the post-return reintegration challenges that have been faced by the participant returnees, which is mainly the central focus area of the whole study shall be explained.

Women returnee migrants faced different reintegration challenges after returned back to home. In the course of post-return reintegration efforts, the following points were indicated by the participant returnees now residing in Hirna town as the the main challenges that faced them in the course of reintegrating themselves back into the community and the way of lives they had left behind. Thus, these main reintegration challenges, can be categorized into economic, psychological and social reintegration challenge.

4.4.1 Economic Challenges

This study show that economic situation of returnee migrants is one of the main requirements for successful reintegration. As research participants mentioned, women returnee migrant from Saudi faced various economic challenges that hinder their reintegration process. The result shows the returnee migrants were unable to fill their subsistence economic needs. In accordance with the idea of all research participant returnees, in spite of the town's administration support, the economic challenge which had led them to the migration in the first place still continued to hindering their attempt to successfully reintegrate.

The main economic problem in the reintegration process were include difficulty to earn sustainable Income , lack of employment opportunity , lack of support services and difficulty to access start-up loan.

4.4.1.1 Difficulty to earn sustainable income

Regarding to income generating challenge, the participant returnees explained that failure to generate enough and continuous income to live on has affected their livelihood of successful reintegration to a great extent. In the opinion of the participant returnees, all the other challenges

being faced in the reintegration effort are the shortage of income that is the origin of all other consequential challenges.

Income is a basic thing that used to fulfill the interest of human beings. Women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia now residing in Hirna town had faced shortage of income to lead their life. They are unable to fulfill their basic needs. To elaborate this one participant explained her opinion as follows.

“ I stayed for four years in Saudi Arabia. I had work in two employers. I worked for about one year and six months. I only gained salary from one employer and I sent it for my family. Moreover after I turned back to home country, I do not have any income thus I am leading a miserable life. Due to such fact, I have an intention to turn back to Saudi” (Participant 9)

Likewise, a one participant said that...

“I had stayed about four years in Saudi but the surprising thing is still I do not have income source thus I am dependent on my parents. I consider the four years as I minimized it from my age without any value. When I migrated to Saudi I had a great intention to work hard and save money to change my family’ s life but the contrary was true. After turning back, I do not have any income source to lead my life. Hence I prefer to turn back again even to feed myself” .(Participant 3)

The information obtained from the above case stories indicated that, among challenges of female returnee migrants faced after return, lack of income is the major one. Lack of income is the major cause of migration anticipating a better life after they turn back to their origin country is deteriorating.

4.4.1.2 Lack of employment opportunity

As study participants stated, employment opportunity can play an important role in poverty reduction by enabling the poor to obtain income and lead their own life. One mechanism to minimize poverty and unemployment is to facilitate and create job opportunities. On the contrary, according to the study participants, unemployment is a great problem for women

returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia residing in Hirna town. This is because they haven't a good educational status to be employed in various institutions. The only priority female returnee migrants can access is a daily laborer. One of the respondents stated her ideas as follows.

“ I want to be employed in different organizations but, since I stopped learning in grade 10 nobody needs me to employ. In the other case, I do not have money to start my business. Thus, I am jobless and dependent on my family” . (7)

The above information is indicated that lack of employment a great problem for female returnee migrants residing in Hirna town. Most of the interviewed returnee migrants from Saudi hadn't any income source to lead their life. They were unemployed and dependent on their family.

4.4.1.3 Lack of support

According to the study participants, female returnee migrants living in Hirna town not economically good to lead their life and start their own business. So, they need support such as credit services, working sheds and the facilitation of trade licenses from town's administration, but practically this wasn't as they expect. One of the return explained this ideas as follows.

“ We are in trouble so we need support both from family and town's administration. However, the government didn't support us. The administration of town gave container for few female returnee members that do not have an access to market. And also we did not get credit service but the officials talk about the importance of support provision especially for expansion of entrepreneurship; this is nothing rather it is talking for their political purpose. Micro and Small Enterprise office gives especial benefit for its organized groups; for and others but there is no such type of consideration for female returnee migrants from Arabian. But nothing is true till now; we are living and struggling life by ourselves.” (10)

Moreover, in line with this ideas one of the participant stated her opinion in the following ways :-

“ The Ethiopian constitution stated that all human beings are equal but female returnee migrants don’ t access any government support service provisions. The government did not support us in giving credit service, working sheds and providing training. When I was in Saudi I tried my best to send money for my families that is why they were happy but at this time since I haven’ t any capacity to do and support them, they do not give any value to me. They see me as something irrelevant and invalid. Even they don’ t support me in sharing ideas or issues as other siblings. So this leads me to conclude that my families previously gave me a value and support not for my dignity but for the money I sent” . (8)

From the above participants' information, the researcher can concluded that female returnee migrants in the town faced various Challenges regarding the assistance received from family and government.

4. 4.1.4 Challenges Related with government bureaucracy

As the study outcome indicated, most of the participant returnees greatly blamed the town's administration office for its lengthy and response lacking bureaucracy. Town Administration office in their locality with the hope of getting relocation of the business shed as the business place which was previously given to them has serious market problem. Despite their recurrent request, still town's administration office in the same business could not secure the solution they need from the government side.

The participant returnees expressed the challenges they have continued to encounter in getting coherent and consistent pragmatic response from the respective government organs. The participants claimed that almost all the good promises entered by the key government officials were not fulfilled by those actual implementers at various government offices.

Accordingly, most of the research participant returnees greatly blamed the government for failing to honor and keep its promises. At the time of the return, the hope and expectations of the returnees were high. However, as the time passes, their hopes and expectations began to declined mainly due to the fact that the government has failed to keep the promises it pledged to implement as per the claim of most participants. Thus, the lack of consistency among the various

government organs, town's officials and actual implementers at the grassroots level considered to have been placing a challenge on the returnees (Participant 4).

At the time of the official reception organized for the returnees and in the following days, especially on the conclusion of the vocational and business trainings offered to returnees, the key government officials, during the occasion promised for various special treatments to be put in place at the respective government offices. However, in contravention to this, those promises did not go down and formally reach the actual implementers (Participant 1).

4.4.2 Psychosocial Challenges

Psychological wellbeing is an essential requirement for everyone else to execute the day to day activities. The communities' attitude for return is not good (Sewareg, 2019). As the study participants shows, women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia faced various psychological challenges such as loss of self-esteem, emotional behavior, hopelessness and depression.

In regards to psychological challenges, study participants said that they are still suffering from stress and depression due to previous experience and current socio-economic situation. Misunderstanding of the family and friends also forced returnee get into stress and depression. Continuous counseling support provision was limited to forced female returnees who had severe mental illness.

4.4.2.1 Loss of self-esteem

As the study implies one of the psychological challenges that female returnee migrants faced was loss of self-esteem. In support of this issue one of the participants explained her feeling as follows..

“ Before my first migration to Saudi I was confident enough, I expected that I was the winner for any competition, I had strong psychological mindset up; even in my childhood and my bargaining skill was strong. But migration puts the dark image in my life that all my qualities were diminished. Nowadays, I felt as I lost different capacities, I consider myself as lower than other persons. For your surprise, I rank myself lower than deaf and blind since they have a brilliant mindset up or intelligent quotient but I am poor in different criteria” .(9).

Regarding to this idea, one of the interviewed explained the issue in the following way.

“ Before I migrated to Saudi Arabia I was strong and had a behavior of overcoming any challenge but after I became returnee I lost such confidence. This is because life in Saudi Arabia was difficult even to tell the story. And also there is no support from the government and anything else that was only in talking, nothing is practical. These bad experiences torture and touché my mind. Through time my strong behavior is inclined and now the value I give for myself is nothing, surprisingly I haven’ t any confidence and self-esteem” . (6)

According to the FGD participants’ indicated, female returnee migrants have not good self-esteem as “ :their rights were violated by the employers, traffickers and smugglers; these put a negative impact on their mind. As to the interviewees’ , most of the returnee migrants were impacted by gender-based violation, lack of income and health-related problems such as disability and kidney problem. Thus, the self-esteem of returnee migrant was deteriorated.

4.4.2.2 Hopelessness

As the study participants expressed, female returnee migrants were not feeling good about their future life; their psychology wasn’ t visionary, the value they gave for themselves weren’ t positive, they were pessimistic.

Regarding to this idea one of the participants indicated the issue as follows:

"I spent many ups and downs in my lifespan. When I was in Saudi my employers were not good they insult me at every time, they didn’ t care about my dignity; some men were attempt to rape, the wives didn’ t give me time even for taking rest. These lead me health problem; they didn’ t support and allow me for medical treatment. Due to these, I hide from the employers but the police arrested me and put in prison for two months. After coming here, I did not get treatment in any organization these lead me not to have vision and hope."(2).

From the above information the researcher can concluded that female returnee migrants were challenged by various economic, social, psychological and health-related problems.

4.4.2.4 Depression

Depression and stress is the other challenge of returnees. The unbalance rate of their previous experience and current financial status contributed to psychological problem. As the study pinpointed out most female returnees were financially dependent on their families as their income is not enough to cover housing and living cost; this put financial pressure on them and their families (Sewareg, 2019). Support of this idea one of the participants explained the issue as follows;

“There is no language that can express my feeling, challenge and the problem I had been faced in my entire life. Life is full of challenge, especially for me. I spent about half of my age in Saudi Arabia but nothing was good similarly here in my home country. The sum total of these disordered my life; I haven’ t healthy psychological makeup, I am depressed day and night, I haven’ t even good dream at night rather I pass the night in full of nightmares. I am approaching to be mad” . (5)

4.4.2.4 Misunderstanding and pressure

Society's misunderstanding is another problems that explained by the respondents of the study. The respondents of the study explained that some of the society's members didn't understand the returnee's true conditions. For instance, participant 7, explained that the society members perceive that as they are in better financial position and expect they should do better business than they actually doing. On the other side, the communities perceive returnees as mentally disordered, and unfit for marriage and relationship. Due to this some of the participants don't have strong relationship with others (Participant 4). And, also they are seen as incapable for engaging in income generating activities. People don't trust them and as result don't want to give loan and work in partnership with them (Participant 6)

On the other hand, pressure from the friends living in the Saudi Arabia was challenged reintegration efforts of participants. Continued call and motivation for remigration from friends of participant' s returnees who are currently living in Saudi Arabia also affected them through getting them into confusion (Participant 3). Study participants also described the pressure emanating from the family members challenged reintegration endeavors. As study participants show, the pressure has different forms. Some family encourages remigration. For instance, one

of the respondent families, participant 10, prefers the returnees remigration than engagement in income generating activities here in the home country. Other families undermine reintegration effort of the returnees. “ My mother and brother ask me what and why I’ m doing here with them; they see as child play when I try to engage in business to and give support” (Participant 2).

4.4.3 Social Challenges

As the study's finding show, social values are very crucial for the good reintegration of women returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia. The result of the study indicated that the society’ s attitude and opinion towards returnee migrants from Saudi is not good (Van Houte and Dekoning, 2008).

Returnee migrants faced different social problems such as lack of reintegration within the community, unable to married with a partner, low social status, low educational status and housing problem. It is not as such easy for female returnee migrants to reintegrate with the family, neighbors and the community as a whole (Ibid). Regarding this issue, one interviewee explained her experience as follows.

"The communities’ attitude towards Arab returnee migrants was not healthy. They think us as we are abnormal, emotional and mad. The community is not interested to participate us in different social issues rather they isolate us and They don’ t understand our feeling especially for long-lived returnee migrants in Arabian countries it is quite difficult even to align with the culture and norms of the community". (1)

Moreover, one of the participant shared the above idea by saying:

"What makes me surprise is that, female returnee migrants come from the community but the community is not interested to support us which could not fit with the original community. Then after, female returnee migrants got difficulties to adapt the original community values, norms and culture thereby there is a derogatory saying from the community". (Participant 4).

4.4.3.1 Marriage problem

As study participants elaborated, marriage is a necessary social issue that used to establish family and community at large. As to the findings of the study female returnee from Arab countries were required permanently for married rather men tried to approach female returnee migrants, not for marriage but only to use their asset if there is any.

Regarding this issue, one of the respondents explained her ideas as follows:

"I turned back to my home country empty-handed, the community by itself has not any good attitude for female returnee migrants. Even they approach us only to use our money and after that, they throw us, they don' t want to live with us. This is my real life experience and my dream still can' t be true" (8).

From the above informations, the researcher, can concluded that marriage issue is a great Challenges for female returnee migrants that make their life miserable. Returnee migrants have faced marriage Challenges as they do not consider as good and appropriate wife within the community rather the perception given for them is not well.

4.4.3.2 Low educational status

According to FGD returnee participants elaborated, education is a key for the good life of individuals. Female returnee migrants have low educational level that obstacle for them to be employed and work in various governmental and non-governmental institutions. This had a serious effects on the overall life of the returnee migrant. In supporting this issue, one participants explained her ideas as follows:

"After turning back to my home country I want to work different activities but my educational status restricts me not to do that. I am illiterate so I can' t read and write. I also want to be employed in government organizations in different lower level positions like cleaner but this is only a dream for me. Even to be employed in well known hotels as waitress they need a certificate. Thus, I could not get employed due to lack of education." (10).

From the above story the researcher concluded that most of female returnee migrants' educational level is low and this has an impacts on accessing employment opportunity.

4.4.3.3 Housing problem

As explained by FGD study participants, housing is one basic need that is necessary for human beings. Female returnee migrants are not good in their economic status; that forced them to live in a rental house with great miserable life. In support of this idea one of the participant expressed the issue as follows:

"I am living in a rental house with my daughter and husband. My husband' s monthly salary is 3000 birr only. From here I paid 1500 birr for house rent which is half of my families' monthly revenue. The left amount of money is used for our daughters schooling and taxi service and for household expenses. In addition, we need to support my mother. Thus, life for me is miserable". (7).

From the above information the researcher concluded that lack of access to house affected the life of female returnee migrants. Most of the participants returnees hadn' t any capital to access house; for this reason, they are hardly treating life in a smooth way. Although housing is necessary basic need, female returnee migrants from Arabian were unable to access it. So as a way out they adapt dependency either on their husband or their parents.

4.5 Possible solutions to effectively reintegrate returnee

The study implise that the provisions for reintegration support to returnees requires effective engagement and cooperation among various government and non-government institutions with an appropriate referral system (ILO, 2011). Regarding this, various relevant government, non-government and town's administration must work together for the sustainable reintegration of returnees into their community and the labour market (ILO, 2011).

Moreover, according to most of the FGD participants, in order to effectively solve the challenge of reintegrating return migrants, the different forms of assistance must be provide by town's administration to returnees. The services include counseling, job opportunity, skills and entrepreneurship training, and access to finance services.

As far as the idea of the participant returnees is concerned, the underneath actions and solution to effectively reintegrate return were suggested in view of reducing the reintegration challenges as follows.

4.5.1 Resolving income earning problem

One of the challenges to return migrants women to be effectively reintegrate into the community is shortage of income to fulfill their basic needs and lead their own life. Resolving income problem is crucial to return's migrants to be independent and gain status, this is encourage them to reintegrated into the home community (IOM, 2014). So, as study participants show, town's administration should solve their income problem that is obstacle to them to be effectively reintegrated into the local community by facilitating different mechanisms to generate enough income.

In accordance with the confirmation of the entire participant returnees, still shortage of income has continued to be the great challenge which is seriously challenging their overall reintegration efforts. Hence, as a primary solution, all the participant returnees have boldly called for the government to devise and put in place ways through which returnees can generate enough and sustainable income to live on. Besides, in connection with the economic reintegration challenges, returnees also urged the government to find solution in relation to the market problem of the business centers which were provided to those organized returnees. Pertaining to the market problem, participants called for the government to undertake effective assessment on the identified business centers, so as to determine the market potentials of the same both prior to handing over new Sheds to the returnees and re-evaluate the market potentials of those already allocated Sheds.

4.5.2 Creating employment opportunity

As FGD participants indicated, the government, the private sector and town's administration should exert as much united effort as they can to create employment opportunities for the returnees. As per the participants' claim, if the employment problem are effectively addressed, then unquestionably the social challenge, which is the derivative of the former, would also get solution.

Some of the returnees require the concerned body to solve the complex credit procedure, so as to align it with the specific contexts of the returnees. They asserted that, it would be difficult to fulfill all the loan access requirements for the returnees and thus, some of the complicated requirements and preconditions must be waived with regard to returnees to effectively reintegrate into the local community.

4.5.3 Economic empowerment

As the study results show, economic empowerment is one of the way through which different factors that hindering return migrants reintegration can be solved. It is necessary to reduce all problem that faced return migrants to reintegrated into the community, because it enables the return to start their own business, gain income and lead their own life. Economic empowerment encourage the return to produce quality production and compete in the market (Mathewos, 2019). Thus, according to research return participants, it is the responsibility of town's administration to provide economic support such as enterprenuer and life-skills training, financial resources and job opportunity, these are the core component in empowering the return and solving challenges of economic reintegration.

In accordance with the confirmation of the entire participant returnees, still the economic situation has continued to be the great challenge which is seriously challenging their overall reintegration efforts that it should be solved by the town's administration.

4.5.4 Psychosocial support

As the study outcome indicated, psychological treatments of return migrants is important to create good relationship and well communication with the community by building their confidence and self-esteem to join with the community. It is important to reduce return's migrants depression, stress and loss of self-esteem that is obstacle to effectively reintegrate the return migrants with the community in the study area (Mathewos, 2019). So, according to research return participants, it is the responsibility of town's administration to provide continuous

guidance to build return's migrants self-esteem and teach them how to effectively reintegrated into the local community.

4.5.5 Create access points for Reintegration services

As per study shows, reintegration service delivery is currently spread across several different actors at the regional and local level. However, there is no one consolidated centre for information and service delivery of reintegration interventions (ILO, 2014). So, according to FGD participants, a one-stop-shop approach must be needed at local level that is a necessary step to coordinate and consolidate reintegration service delivery. These one-stop-shops must be established and implement by the local administration.

4.5.6 Clarify roles and responsibilities for Reintegration

As study participants stated, the other central challenge is that there is no local government authority responsible for reintegration. This must be clarified, with a lead agency taking responsibility for coordination and communication among local stakeholders in reintegration process.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION and RECOMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Return migration is the movement of emigrants back to their home country to resettle. However, the returnee migrants women have faced various reintegration and rehabilitation challenges in their home town. This study was emphasised on female returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia residing in Hirna town; the problems they encountered after returned, suggesting possible solution to be Implemented in the reintegration and rehabilitation processes, their current status of reintegration and rehabilitation, and their need and demand. As the outcome of the study shows female returnee migrants faced social challenges such as reintegration problem, low educational status, low social status, marriage and housing problem. Economic challenges such as shortage of income, unemployment, lack of support from family and government. Psychological challenges such as loss of self-esteem, emotional behavior, depression, hopelessness. This is, therefore; female returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia faced social, health, economic and psychological challenges in their reintegration and rehabilitation process into local community of Hirna town. Inorder to solve the problems of female returnee migrants, creating opportunities by concerned body such as family, town's administration, community, governmental and nongovernmental organizations have paramount role. However, there is insignificant assistance provision for female returnee migrants which shows there is no as such good support for returnee migrants by the concerned bodies. As to the study finding, the opportunities in which female returnee migrants accessed are insignificant economic benefit and social capital.

The finding which obtained from informants indicated that returnees are highly desire for socio-economic reintegration, and psychotherapy interventions to help them by themselves and their families. As the evidence obtained from informants' the majority of them are born with poor families and turned back with empty hands as well turned back with sick mind. Because of this, returnees' expectation for support from the government is very high. Yet, concerned Hirna Town administrations and Hirna Labor Association affair didn' t perform adequate attempt to those returnee rather they performed registration activities alone.

Above all mentioned problems are not obtained possible attention by concerning bodies such as town's administration, Hirna Labor and Association and Women Association Affairs which are required work greater to attempt in putting their hands together to address challenges that faced returned female migrants from Saudi Arabia to reintegrate into local community of Hirna town, and those factor which push women to leave their country, and the factors which influence the well being of returnee in their country of origin.

On account of this, the government *Woreda* officials, labor and association affair, and women and children affair should make an ultimate profound effort to address returnees' need. The empirical evidence obtained from community informants as well as the results indicated that the existing gaps in the community awareness, returnees' stability and mind set, provision of continuing mental and psycho-social support' capacity of stake holders to provide socio economic reintegration support live hoods alternatives should be available to returnees in turn, inform any upcoming interventions geared towards rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees are so necessary.

5.2 Recommendations

The result shows, female returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia faced social, economic and psychological challenges in their reintegration process; so inorder to solve the challenges and to suggest possible solution to effectively reintegrate returned female migrant in the study area, the following recommendations are drawn.

- Female returnee migrants turned back to their home country empty handed. So, it is advisable for the leader of Micro and Small Enterprise office of Hirna town's administration to provide training and facilitate access to financial service so as to participate in various income generating activities.
- Female returnee migrants' educational and technical skill level is low. So, town administration labor and social affairs office in cooperation with vocational and technical training have to provide technical training for female returnee migrants.

- Saving is essential for the livelihood of female returnee migrants, so Hirna Town Micro and Small Enterprise office administration should create awareness and provide training for the returnee migrant women.
- Federal and Regional Governments Labor and social Affairs are required to work greater in an attempt to putting their hands together to address those factor which push women to leave their country and reintegration challenges, and the factors which influence the well being of returnee in their country of origin.
- Hirna Town administration government officials should work with non-governmental organizations and civil society to assist retunees who are victims of various kinds of abuses. Restoring their well-being should be prioritized through the provision of socio-economic and psychological treatments, protecting their rights through legal assistance and providing financial assistance allow them to rebuild their lives through reintegration with their society.
- Most of the returnees migrant women encountered psychological problems due to the abuse and exploitation they faced. So the Labour and Social Affairs Office of the Hirna town administration should provide counselling assistance for the returnees.
- The Office of Labour and Social Affairs of the town in cooperation with the Employment Opportunity Creation Office should give attention to employment creation for the unemployed returnees.
- The Labour and Social Affairs Office of the town in cooperation with micro finance should provide money to help the returnees to obtain job opportunities or start their own business.
- The town administration should provide working place where returnees can run their own business. The Labour and Social Affairs Office, in collaboration with the other concerned government agencies such as the Micro and Small Enterprises, should help returnees to get workplaces.

- The town administration, in partnership with other NGOs, should rehabilitate returnee migrants and assist them in surviving economically as any other member of society.

- As to many female returnee migrants, one major challenge is societies and families perception towards them. So, Hirna Town administration labor and social affairs department should organize a wide awareness creation campaign for returnee migrants in order to improve their psychological well-being and reintegrate them with community.

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Appendix A

Introduction and Consent Statements for Interview Participants for Hirna Town Informants

Mekelle University

College of Law and Governance

Department of Civics and Ethical Studies.

My name is Melaku Mengesha and I am candidate for a Master of Civic and Ethical Education Degree at Mekelle University. I cordially invite you to participate in this study which aims at examining the challenges of reintegration to return women from Saudi Arabia in case of Hirna town West hararghe zone Oromia Regional state. If you volunteer to participate in the study, you will be asked to take part in a face to face interview that will take from sixty minute. In order to maintain confidentiality, your name not be direct used at any; instead pseudonym will be used. Your participation in this study is entirely voluntary. There is no known risks to you or participating in this study. During the interview, you have right remain silent or skip answering certain interview question or with draw altogether at any time with no consequences at all.

Thank you so much for consenting to participate in the study.

Research site identification and personal data of informant.

Interview guide for in-depth interview Socio-demographic Background.

Woreda _____

Kebele _____ Name _____

Sex _____

Age _____

Marital status _____ Educational status _____

Occupation or means of survival _____

Religion _____

Time and duration of interview _____

Do you have children?

· If yes, how many children do you have? F=-----M=-----T=-----

· Could you tell me their age?

· Could you tell me about their educational status?

1. Would you please describe your post-return need and demand?

2. Would you tell me your current status of reintegration and rehabilitation?

3. How is your economic status?

4. What challenges did you face after turning back to Hirna town?

^a If you face social challenges what were that?

^a What about economic challenges you have been faced?

^a If you face psychological challenges what were that?

5. What is your suggestion to ensure psychosocial reintegration of female returnee migrants sustainably?

6. What is your suggestion to ensure economic reintegration of female returnee migrants sustainably?

7. What opportunities gained from different governmental and non-governmental institutions as a returnee migrant?

8. What is the source of these challenges and who need to assess?

9. What coping mechanisms did you use to coup your challenges?

9. How is your social life now? How is your relationship with the community?

10. Are you recently employed? If so what is your current occupation? How do you see your current job?

Appendix B: Observation checklist

The major aim of this study is to examine economic and psychosocial reintegration challenges of female returnee migrants from Saudi Arabia now living in Hirna town.

Accordingly, this observation checklist prepared to help the researcher to conduct observation of living and working situations of participants.

1. Observation of the returnee's physical ability and emotional feelings upon return to home land.
2. Observation of the overall situations of returnee around their home and work place including their need and demand.
3. Observation of the economic and Psychosocial problem in reintegration process.
4. Observation of the current status of reintegration and experience in the living conditions of the returnees.
5. Observation of the social relationship between the returnees and the community (Is it healthy).
6. Observation of whether the returnees engaged in income generating activities or not.
7. Observation of the types of activity they engaged (including working condition, and financial capacity).

APPENDIX C: FGD Guide

Focus group discussions guide; prepared to collect data from female returnee migrants regarding the challenges they faced after return to Hirna town in reintegration process.

Discussion points:

The discussion points are concerned with your knowledge about:

1. The existing returnee's need and demand regarding to reintegrated with community .
2. Challenges of women migrant returnees in terms of economic and psychosocial reintegration.
3. Reintegration supports provided for the returnees by the families, relatives, government and non-government.
5. The returnees' means of livelihood, social inclusion (social acceptance, relationship, stigma, and discrimination).
6. Ways of effectively to reintegrate the returnees and experience in the living conditions of the returnees
7. The current status of rehabilitation and reintegration of the returnees.

Thank You!

Note: for each question probing questions like how and why were raised.