



Adama Science and Technology University

School of Humanities and Law

Department of Sociology and Social Work

**Socio Economic Problems of Illegal Migrant Returned From Saudi
Arabia the Case of Munnesa Woreda, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region**

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Declarations

I, the undersigned _____ hereby declare that I'm the sole author of this thesis. To the best of my knowledge this thesis contains no material previously published by any other person except where due acknowledge has been made. There is no materials which has been accepted as part of the requirements of any other academic degree or any non – degree program in any other language.

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ACCRONYMS

AAMR	Addis Ababa Municipality Report
ETB	Ethiopia birr
HIV/AIDS	human immune virus /aqua imino deficiency cyndrun
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Socio economic problem of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia has been a basic issue in Ethiopian. This study is to identify socio-economic problem of illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda of Arsi Zone Oromia region. . By using purposive sampling 50 returned migrants from Saudi Arabia were sampled from four 10 kebeles. Data was collected through Questionnaires, FGD and case stories. Majority of respondents age category of 15(30%) are male and 35(70%) are female. This indicated that the majority of the respondents are female. Orthodox Christianity, protestant and Islam were religious faiths of sampled population. 30 (60%) of the respondents were illegally migrated due to unemployment, 8(16%) were social problems, while 7(14%) were illegal brokers and again 7(14%) of the respondents were migrated because of peer pressure. We can understand that unemployment is the major factor for illegal migration to Saudi Arabia. Most of them were returned empty hand and they were forced to leave the country in a short time. After they returned to their country they didn't get and support from the government and other bodies which improve their economic problem. They were dependent on their family and other relative to sustain their life. The other was denied the money they were sent to their parents or relatives. Only some of them were included or participating in Idirs, Ikubs and others institutions most of them didn't engaged. This is due to the community accepts them as deviants because illegally migrated and returned by government of Ethiopia. Consequently, these illegal migrant's returnees were depressed after they returned to their country. On the other hand single or unmarried returnees were not equally married with others people as a result of negative attitude of community toward them in the study area.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Although the focus of migration studies has traditionally been on emigration towards Western countries, the issue of return migration has recently been receiving increasing attention in the migration literature (Asiedu, 2005; Rodriguez and Egea, 2006). It was a major theme of the G7 summit of the major industrialized countries held in London in July 1991 (Teitelbaum and Weiner, 1995). Much academic writing on return migration, however, has been focused on the contributions which return migrants can make to economic development in countries of origin (Diatta and Mbow, 1999; McCormick and Wahba, 2001; Thomas-Hope, 1999). There has been comparatively little research on the individual and contextual factors which determine return migration. It is, therefore, not very surprising that most policy measures taken to encourage return migration have failed (Dustmann et al., 1996). The underlying behavioral mechanisms of return migration is an important topic to explore further empirically, since different migration theories offer radically opposed interpretations of return migration (Constant and Massey, 2002).

While emigrations are easily explained by simple static models where the driving force is wage differentials between regions, return migrations occur despite persistently more favorable conditions in the host countries (Stark, 1991; Mesnard, 2004; Zakharenko, 2008). But the question is, in the face of substantial wage differentials, why would migrant in rich countries return. Migration is not a new phenomenon in human history. People are moved from their residential areas to other place to search a job in both developed and developing countries. Most of citizens are returned to their countries whether they are expelled by the governments or to search better job opportunities in their home Land.

It is estimated that in 2010, 10.2 percent of global migrants will hail from Africa (UNDP, 2009). Only three percent of the world migrates, and around 1.9 percent of Africa's population engages in international migration (UNDP, 2009). Migration flows from Sub-Saharan Africa are thus occurring within a context of extreme poverty, conflict, and the HIV/AIDs pandemic, all of which impact migration dynamics (Adepoju, 2008).

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world and in 2005 had an emigration rate of 0.6 percent, which is low in comparison to Africa as a whole. Ethiopia is one of the world countries in which most migrants migrate to different countries for various factors. Migration to the Arab countries occupies the lion share in recent years. Ethiopian rural women and girls have been challenging their major economic and social life obstacles in many ways, albeit their vulnerability to low social and economic status, denial of their right of access to resources and violence against them are increasing from time to time. Labour migration as domestic worker abroad nowadays is considered as an escape from such kind of marginalized lifestyle (IOM, 2013).

However, over 160,000 Ethiopian workers were expelled from Saudi Arabia in December last year (2013) after the government carried out a massive crackdown on 'undocumented' migrants. Ethiopia is now swamped with returning migrants, many of whom are women who were employed as domestic workers, and the government has slapped a travel ban on Ethiopian nationals traveling to the Middle East for work (ILO, 2013). The IOM & government data shows that the total number of returnees were 163,018 of which 100,688 are men, 53,732 are women and 8,598 are children. Developing a sound policy on return migrants in particular will require good knowledge of return migration including a deeper understanding of their socio-economic implications after their return (ILO, 2013).

In Ethiopia the situation of migration is being in alarming rate and is not very different from what is being experienced by other developing countries. About 27 percent of women and 13 percent of men in Ethiopia are jobless; according to the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2013). Tens of thousands of Ethiopians travel to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries each year to seek economic opportunities. Home-country problems like unemployment, widespread poverty, high inflation, and the disadvantageous social and economic position of women are believed to be the main reasons for this migration. According to the Ethiopian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, around 200,000 women sought work in the Middle East in 2012 alone (MoLSA). The UN refugee agency found that more than 51,000 Ethiopians risked their lives in 2013 on dangerous sea journeys across the Gulf of Aden (UN, 2013). Even if they arrive safely, many of these migrants encounter harsh working conditions, including low or unpaid wages and orders to labor for 15 to 20 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, women working as household servants are frequently subjected to sexual abuse, food deprivation, and forced confinement (UN, 2013).

Saudi Arabia also expelled 400,000 Yemenis, as well as people from India, Sudan, Somalia and Egypt. They worked in construction and as maids, shepherds and cleaners. Their mass deportation was part of a nationalization program of the Saudi labor sector. Azfar Khan, a senior migration specialist for the Arab states at the International Labor Organization, said the program was a product of the Saudi government's fear of an Arab Spring. Nine million people, a third of Saudi Arabia's population, are foreign workers (Benno Muchler, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Illegal migration to Arab countries is the major current social problem Ethiopia. Early in 2013, Saudi authorities announced plans to purge alleged illegal migrants from the kingdom in order to reduce the 12 percent unemployment rate and create jobs for Saudi citizens. The Ethiopian workers faced beatings, torture, and other abuse, and related violence has left and most people were dead. There have also been reports of migrant women being gang raped and Ethiopian women suffered most substantially. Several reports have expressed concern about the physical and mental condition of the returnees, as some appear traumatized or seriously ill. Many are also returning empty handed, having had their savings and belongings confiscated. Morale of these returnees was really low. Most of them were afraid and ashamed to return to their families. They had traveled to Saudi Arabia looking for economic opportunities, hoping to send money back to support their families. Most of them have not achieved this goal and they

are in a worse situation than they were before leaving Ethiopia. Most returnees do not have even financial resources for transport; some of the women have also had babies while in Saudi, so there is another mouth to feed; some of them have not even managed to re-pay the loan they took from relatives or families to migrate (FHEAP, 2014). Others sent money to their families, but it is rare to find cases where relatives have saved some of it, so financial problems can cause tensions at home. There were also a number of cases with physical disability due to experiences encountered in Saudi Arabia, as well as mental disorders. There is no certainty that returnees will find jobs in the local market. However, the government, the IOM and the ILO are all working to create livelihood opportunities for them. They had contributed US\$ 100,000 towards the Ethiopian government's repatriation efforts (IOM, 2013).

The Ethiopian government has worked 24/7 to repatriate migrant workers, and has allocated a huge chunk of the budget to helping workers get home – and reintegrate. For example, Addis Ababa City administration has provided psychosocial training for 2000 returnees from the district followed by vocational skills training. Once the returnees complete the training, they will be linked up with opportunities for starting micro-enterprises, and will be given seed capital to get their businesses started (AA City Administration Report, 2013).

The main problem is that they come back without any resources, and are very dependent on the help of the government or NGOs for training, psycho social support, job opportunities, and access to credit. Finding productive employment sectors will continue to be a major challenge for the government and relevant stakeholders'. One main obstacle in some rural parts of the country is the negative attitude the local communities have towards the returnees. This is due to Ethiopia being a very traditional society; returnees coming back from KSA with a change in attitude or culture will not be welcomed (IOM, 2013).

As mentioned above some women have returned back with babies or kids born out of wedlock, and Ethiopia being the conservative society that it is, this is a taboo. It is just simply unacceptable and most women will be viewed as commercial sex workers. The Ethiopian government has allocated \$2.6 million to help migrants reintegrate. The fund supports those who have some savings left and want to start a small business. But the government expected only about 30,000 returnees. Their number increased fivefold (Benno Muchler, 2014).

In light to the above statements, the purpose of this study is therefore to know or identify “Socio-economic problem of returnees of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda” and to forward possible recommendation.

1.3 Research Objective

1.3.1 General Objective

The ultimate goal of this study was to describe the socio-economic problem of illegal migrant’s returnees from Saudi Arabia from Oromia region, Arsi Zone, MunessaWoreda.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

This study was sought to address the following specific objectives.

- To find out the major factors that may influence the illegal migration of female to Arab countries.
- To assess what interventions are providing by the government and non-government organizations for Returnees in the study area.
- To find out the attitude of communities towards returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area.

1.4 Research Questions

- What are the factors for the illegal migration to Arab countries in the study area?
- What were the major economic problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?
- What were the major social problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?
- What are governmental interventions for illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia in the study area?
- How is the attitude of community towards returned returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area?

1.5 Significance of the Study

- The finding of this study could support the illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia in order to understand their socio economic problems and struggle to solve by themselves .
- The findings of the study could provide a policy frame work for governments at national, regional and at local level to forward possible solution of socio-economic problem of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia.
- On the other hand it could support nongovernmental organizations in their policy formulation onfor their intervention for returnees.
- It might also help other researchers who have interest and initiation to conduct to conduct other researches relate to issues in the study area (MunnesaWoreda).

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in the 10 kebeles (Qarsa Town, DobaAshe, QarssaAnno, GuriDengego, DidibeYadola, AdareGolba, Chopha, Ego, AdareAansha and QomaJabbo) of MunnesaWoreda, Arsi zone, Oromia National Regional state. It focused on socio-economic illegal migrant's returnees from Saudi Arabia from Arsi Zone MunnesaWoreda.

The respondents of the study were both Female and males who were returned from Saudi Arabia in last December 2013.

1.7 Description of the Study Area

MunnesaWoreda is one of the 25 Woredas of the East Arsi Administrative Zone, which is located in Oromia National Regional State of Ethiopia. The Woredas of Lemu and Bilbilo in the East, Arsi Negele in the West, Digelu and Tijoin in the North and Kore in the South surrounds it. The capital of the woreda Qarsa is located at 235 km south-east of Addis Ababa and 58 km from the zonal capital Asella.

The Woreda is administratively divided into 32 rural and 6 urban Kebeles. According to the 1999/2006 report of the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), the total population of the Woreda is estimated about 203,000) of which 52% are female. From the total population, 90.9% are live in rural setting where as Urban population is 9.1%. According to CSA (2006), the average family size of a household is 6, which is above the national figure.

According to the MunnesaWoreda Agriculture Office, the total area of the Woreda is estimated at 1031.4 km² out of which, 51.5 % (62,800 hectares) is cultivable, 33074 hectares of land covered

by forest and the rest is for used for grazing land and settlement day's farmers are clearing these trees for different reasons like shortage of farmland.

Munnesa woreda is one of administrative units of Arsi zone. It has population of over 203,000 people predominantly Muslims (70%) and Christians (30%). It is found at the altitude of 2800 meter above sea level. The capital Qarssa is located 235 km south-east of Addis Ababa and 58 km from the zonal capital Asella. More than 90.11 % of the total populations live in rural and only 9.89% of the total population live in urban setting.

Economic Condition

The landscape of Munnesa woreda is highland and has favorable weather condition for agriculture production especially wheat, barley and potatoes. The woreda is one of the areas who produce surplus grain in Ethiopia. Over 95% of the population lives on agriculture (mixed crop and animal production) with both subsistence and market components. The potential resources for high productivity are partially utilized because of lack of awareness about alternative means of production, potential among farmers, and shortage of agricultural inputs apart from the standard seed and fertilizer and high price and sub-optimal application of the package. The upper hand of livestock population is covered by cattle (51.6%) and followed by sheep's (35.6%) and goats (4.7%). The district has total land area 1031.4 km² and 51.5 % (62,800) of the total land area is cultivable and 33074 hectares of land covered by forest. In areas of livestock production there is high shortage of grazing land, lack of improved high yielding cross bred animal and there is a shortage of animal health center.

Education

According to Woreda Education office report of 2014, the district has 60 schools. From these five are high schools (grade 9 up to 10), one is preparatory (11-12), and others (54 schools) are primary schools.

Health

In the district there are 6 health centers and 30 health posts and one hospital is on construction. The major and top five causes of morbidity in district are: Acute fever, Fight, Urinary Tract Infection, Retroviral infection and rheumatoid pain.

Infrastructure

The district has four small towns and the capital Qarssa, from these four towns three of them and Qarssa towns have an electric light. From total households in the woreda only 10% of households got electric light. Almost all kebeles of the district have roads that connect them with the woreda town. Close to 50% of the population have an access for clean potable water. On average the community has to travel 2 km to fetch water.

The altitude of the Woredais 2800 meters above sea level. The area has two distinct agro-ecological zones, Dega and woinadega. The predominant ethnic groups living in the Woredais Oromo 98% and the rest are Amhara, Gurage and

Tigre. The majority of the population, 70% is Muslims followed by Orthodox Christians, Protestants and Catholics in decreasing order and Afan Oromo is the dominant language (over 98%) spoken in the Woreda.

Mixed farming is the dominant household activity in the Woreda and it is mostly beans and (sorghum and Teff) in a few amount. The study area has two rainy seasons: 'belg' which falls from March to May, and the summer rains, which fall from late June to mid-October. 'Belg' crops (Barely and potato) will be planted in March and harvested in June. In the woreda cereal crops like barley and wheat are planted in July and August and are usually harvested in the period between November and December, with the main cereal thrashing months of early November to late December. Livestock population is covered by cattle (51.6%) and followed by sheep's (35.6%) and goats (4.7%), and horse and donkey used for transportation purpose. In areas of livestock production there is high shortage of grazing land, lack of improved high yielding cross bred animal and there is a shortage of animal health center.

1.8 Operational Definition

Irregular migrant: Someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who disobey a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/ illegal/ undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).

Returnees: Individual and groups who were migrated to other countries illegally and legally to search jobs and for other factors and came back to their home countries voluntarily or forcefully.

Migration: may be defined as a temporary or permanent change in the usual residence across space in a given time period (United Nations Statistics Division, 1998; IOM, 2004).

1.9 Ethical Considerations

Written formal letter was given from school of Graduate studies, Adama science and Technology University, to Munnesa woreda Administration office for collaboration to the researcher indicating the purpose study. So, the woreda accepted the letter and wrote supportive letter to the concerned institution and the researcher used this letter to collect data. In addition to these, researcher was kept the confidentiality of the respondents, respected the respondent's or participants right on whether or not they are willing to participate or provide information about the questions they asked based on their freewill.

CHAPTER TWO REVIEW OF LITERATURES

2.1 Conceptual framework

Migration may be defined as a temporary or permanent change in the usual place of residence across space in a given time period. It has time dimensions which are often used to classify migrants. International return migration, which is the focus of this paper, refers to the act of a person returning to his or her country of citizenship after having been international migrant in another country and who is intending to stay in his/her own country for at least one year (United Nations Statistics Division, 1998; IOM, 2004).

On the other hand the movement of people from one place to another is termed as migration and it is a complex problem having many dimensions. Although migration is multidimensional problem and its causes are varied, it has been a subject of study to administrators, scholars and researchers all over the world..

In the 1970's, the theories on return migration viewed the returnee as a migrant who returned home because of a failed migration experience that did not accomplish the desired outcome (Cassarino, 2004). For instance, the neoclassical migration model viewed the return decisions of migrants as the outcome of a failed migration experience which did not yield the expected benefits. In other words, in a neoclassical stance, return migration exclusively involves labour migrants who miscalculated the costs of migration due to imperfect information before departure

and who did not reap the benefits of higher earnings. Return occurs as a consequence of their failed experiences abroad or because their human capital was not rewarded as expected.

However, the focus shifted by the 1990's. Return then was understood as a successful experience abroad where the migrant accomplished the goals of higher income and the accumulation of savings while remitting part of their income to the household; acquisition of higher education, skills, and foreign work experience; as well as the accumulation of social capital in the form of networks, values and attitudes (Cassarino, 2004). From the perspective of the new economics model, international migration and return is viewed as a calculated strategy that aims to mitigate credit market imperfections at origin in which migration serves to accumulate sufficient savings to provide the capital, or at least the collateral required to obtain a credit for investment at home, in particular in business activities. Once they have achieved the target level of savings, migrants return to their home countries (Stark, 1991; Mesnard, 2004).

A household could sponsor its member to migrate abroad to work and earn some income and to acquire property. The income obtained through the migration could be used to support the household income.

2.2 Prevalence of illegal Migration in the World

The issue of illegal immigration is of growing importance worldwide. According to ILO estimates, illegal migrants represent 10 to 15 per cent of total global migrant stocks and owns (ILO, 2004). In developed countries, illegal immigrants have been estimated to account for a third to a half of new entrants, with an increase of 20 per cent over ten years (IOM, 2003).

Empirical evidence shows that a significant fraction intends to immigrate only temporarily and return to their home country eventually (see for example Chiswick (1988), Massey and Liang (1990) and Borjas, Freeman and Lang (1991) for the US). In her study on Western Mexican immigrants, Reyes (1997) in fact finds that undocumented immigrants are much more likely to return than documented ones: about 50 percent of the former leave within two years and retention rates after 5 and 10 years, respectively, are between 30 and 50% lower than those of documented immigrants for both California and the US as a whole.

Most recently, Conligio, De Arcangelis and Serlenga (2009) _and that more than 70% of illegal immigrants to Italy planned to return home after an intended stay of 6 years on average.

If part of the illegal immigration is voluntarily non-permanent, this should matter for the effectiveness of policies against illegal immigration.

Globally, there were 232 million international migrants in 2013. Of these, nearly 59 per cent lived in the developed regions, while the developing regions hosted 41 per cent of the world's total. Of the 136 million international migrants living in the North in 2013, 82 million, or 60 per cent, originated from a developing country, while 54 million, or 40 per cent, were born in the North. Further, 82 million or 86 per cent of the 96 million international migrants residing in the developing world in 2013 originated from the South, while 14 million or 14 per cent were born in the North (UN, 2013).

Most domestic migrant workers of Ethiopian women find themselves to be further drifted from their earlier positions within the power structure of their families upon returning. This is particularly a result of the transformation they had to go through in their Middle East experiences. Most of these women are not even aware of the changes they had gone through until they feel the stigma of and alienation from their own family members and close friends (Naami Belihu, 2014).

The majority of Ethiopian women and girls who illegally migrate to Middle East to work as house hold are prey of trafficking. The study has been got the fact that the influx of trafficked Ethiopian women and girls to region is alarmingly increasing. He revealed that the major causes of trafficking to Middle East countries are unemployment, poverty and gender inequality (Ashene Elias, 2013).

Employment status of return migrants before their movement and during the survey period shows that well over half of them (58%) were unemployed before their migration while this is only 7.3% during the survey period (February 2010). The majority of the return migrants (92.7%) reported that they are currently employed(Ashene E,2013).

Mirian Tukhashvili(2012) showed the returnee average monthly income abroad was 874 euro. In Germany it was 544 euro, in Greece – 669 euro. According to the survey conducted in 2002 the average monthly income of Georgians in Germany was 627 dollars, in Greece – 709 dollars (Teshome D. Kankol, 2013).

Women who migrate via (illegal) recruitment agencies as contract workers are generally seen as the most unfavorable, both in Yemen as all over the world. Their mobility is often severely restricted because they are not allowed to leave the house of their employers unaccompanied and they may be locked inside the house in order to prevent them from running away or meeting compatriots. In addition, they may be denied basic human rights such as a good place to sleep and good food, and they may work under exploitative conditions with hardly any time off and be confronted with physical, mental or sexual abuse (Marinade Regt, 2007).

A large proportion (78%) said that their socio-economic status had improved after return, 13.3% said their socio-economic status had remained unchanged while 9.2% reported a diminished socio-economic status. Overall, the analysis of the socio-economic status of the returnees mimics an upward adjustment in their living conditions resulting from migration abroad (Elijah, 2010).

Ethiopian women migrants maintained with their families back home in Ethiopia in various ways. These include by making phone calls, writing letters, and sometimes (after getting legal residence in Austria) by flying back for a visit. For migrants, maintaining family contact is so important and that is why they are ready to waste their hard won money for making calls to Ethiopia. Despite its high cost, they prefer to maintain their contact with their family and relatives and shoulder the expenses. Actually, talking with their families back home gives them a psychological comfort and gives them temporary relief for their worries and depressions. The data also revealed that the migrants have many problems. We can categorize the problems of migrants into three types. These are: economic problems, social problems, and psychological problems (Wondwosen Teshome, 2006).

A large number of Ethiopian women migrate to the Gulf States and Lebanon employed as housemaids'. She found that, migration to Arab countries is due to the fact that job opportunities for women within the country are very limited, lack of a continuous information campaign on the issue, the magnitude of the problem is not well-grasped by private and Government bodies or the public at large; the women's rights movement in the country is still young and there are very few women's rights activists groups trying to address wide issues of gender discrimination (Emebet K, 1999).



Figure 1: Ethiopian returnees from Saudi Arabia, Bole International air port (IOM, 2013)

2.3 Determinants of illegal Migration

There are as many reasons for migration as there are migrants. However, most individuals who cross national borders for employment and/or settlement do so for one of two major reasons—economic or non-economic. The factors that lead individuals to migrate, in turn, are motivated and sustained by three major types of influences—demand-pull, supply-push, and network and other factors

For example, economic migrants may require all three influences to decide to move across borders for employment—a supply-push reason for seeking employment elsewhere, a network that provides information about job availability and perhaps the means to finance migration to a foreign job, and demand-pull confidence that, once abroad, a job will be waiting.

The demand-pull, supply-push, and network framework permits us to make two important points about economically-motivated migration (Augustine Escobar Latapí, 2011).

2.4 Theories of Migration

Several attempts have been made through researchers to explain migration in terms of various theories but these seem to be fragmented. Moreover, there is not a generally accepted theory that can explain international migration. The theories of international migration can be divided into two groups and they are classical migration theories that explain the commencement and consequences of international migration whereas the other group of theories explains the perpetuation of international migration.

2.4.1 Classical Theories of Migration

The economic assessment of migration involves both the redistribution of labour and the search of opportunity. For instance Adam Smith, father of economics, viewed that labour migration is due to the imbalance in the labour market at different locations (Lebhart, 2005)¹. However, the oldest theoretical approach for explaining the phenomenon of labour migration is based on Ravenstein's laws of migration in which he highlighted the concept of 'search of opportunity' as the main motive for migration (Ravenstein, 1889)². Subsequently, a variety of studies has been proposed to explain the commencement and causes of international migration. There are six prominent classical theories of migration and they are reviewed in this section.

2.4.1.1 The Neo- Classical Theory

According to the neo-classical theory of migration, migration of labour is due to the differences in the real wages between the countries and migration of labour brings equilibrium in the international labour market which wipes away the wage differences between the countries. The neo-classical theory explains both the macro and micro aspects of migration. The neo-classical macro theory of migration dates back to Hicks (1932). According to this theory, the unbalanced distribution of capital and labour at the macro level causes inequality in wages and living conditions and leads to migration. The migrants move towards the places where employment, wages and other economic conditions are more favorable to them giving high chances of ending the differences in wages and living conditions between places. The neo-classical micro approach of migration (The Theory of the New Economics of Migration) considers not only the labour market but also the conditions of other markets such as the capital market or unemployment insurance market as reasons for migration. In addition, this theory also considers household strategy behind migration as the actual drive of migration is to change the source of income rather than maximize the income. This theory also emphasizes the importance of financial transfers of migration in the context of sociocultural changes. Moreover, this theory also helps to understand why individuals of a particular community are potential migrants. It also observes

that poor people are less inclined to migration compared to the rich due to the high costs of migration (International Labour Organization (IOM), 2003).

2.4.1.2 The Situation Oriented Approach (Push- Pull Hypotheses)

This approach was formulated by Lee (Lee, 1966)⁵ for explaining the unpredictable nature of migrants. According to him, the push-pull factors are the most important factor in migration. Here, the push factors are the negative factors in the place of origin while the pull factors are the positive ones in the destination place. In addition to this, he suggests that the decision to migrate and the process of migration are influenced by factors associated with the area of origin, destination, intervening factors, personal factors and fluctuations in the economy.

2.4.1.3 The World System Theory

Wallerstein propounds the world system theory in which he attempted to link the development process of the countries with international migration. The theory asserts that the root cause of migration is the existence of unequal development between the central developed countries and the peripheral agricultural countries. According to his theory, the central countries will develop by exploiting the peripheral countries. Besides, this theory realizes that migration is the natural consequence of globalization and market penetration across national boundaries (Wallerstein, 1974). The theory also observes that globalization, cheap air transportation and growth of multinational companies etc. lead to the enhancement of migration (Joly, 2000).

2.4.1.4 The Dual Labour Market Theory

According to this theory, the labour markets of industrialized countries have a dualistic structure - skilled workers (primary segment) and unskilled workers (secondary segment). The skilled workers are well-paid whereas the wages of unskilled workers in the secondary segment are low so that the local workers avoid secondary jobs. The employers do not pay higher wages to local workers to do the unpleasant jobs because they want to maintain wage differentials between the two segments of jobs. As a result of labour shortages at the bottom of the job hierarchy, employers are compelled to recruit the unskilled foreign workers, who do not plan to stay permanently, but accept the Secondary job more easily since it pays them more income ((Piore, 1979 and Stalker, 2000).

2.4.1.5 Liberal Choice and Structural Theories

According to Ghosh, international movement of labour is caused by economic factors and he presents two models of migration theories. They are classical theories (liberal choice) and core-periphery conflict (structural) theories. According to the classical theories, workers move from low wage countries to high wage countries and this results in the efficient use of labour and narrows down the inter-country wage gaps. However, according to the structural theories, migration widens wage and income disparities as a result of the differences in the economic and political situations of countries (Ghosh, 1996).

2.4.1.6 Dual Economy Model of Development

As per the dual economy model labour migration has a key role in the economic development of a country. Thus, according to this theory, migration between countries is mainly due to differences in wages and employment opportunities. Moreover, this considers migration as an individual decision for income maximization.

2.4.2 Perpetuation Theories of Migration

The perpetuation theories of migration emphasize kin and friendship networks as important factors in migration. The interpersonal ties connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination that encourage circular migration and reduce migration risk (Tilly and Brown, 1967). There are a few theories that explain the continuation of migration out of which the two most relevant theories from the point of view of the present study are the Migration Networks Theory and the Theory of Cumulative Causation.

2.4.2.1 The Migration Networks Theory

This theory considers migration as a network process in which migrants help each other by communicating with the close friends and family members. They exchange information, provide financial assistance and even help to find a job for the migrant. It is asserted that such interaction facilitates migration by reducing the costs and risks. However, there are instances of migration through illegal means by friends and relatives that results in hardships and migrants become victims of violence and exploitation (IOM, 2003).

2.4.2.2 The Cumulative Causation Theory of migration.

The cumulative causation theory of migration is propounded by Massey and this theory states that continuance of migration is due to the intermingling of migrants with the persons of the origin. The theory also asserts that migration is sustained itself by creating more migration (Massey, 1990).

On the basis of the theories reviewed above, it can be concluded that there is not a common theory or principle that can explain different types of migration. However, these theories establish diverse factors, instincts and causes behind migration.

2.5 Legislative Framework

2.5.1 Ratified Conventions and bilateral agreements relevant to migrant workers

Ethiopia has ratified a number of International Conventions that protect the rights of migrants, including:

- 1) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1996
- 2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 3) Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
- 4) Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979

The rights of migrant workers have been addressed under the major International Human Rights conventions. In a bid to address the special needs of migrant workers and to accord them much needed protection, the ILO has taken different initiatives towards the establishment of International Instruments. The major ILO instruments on the rights of migrants are:

- The Migration for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No. 97) accompanied by Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949 (No.86);
- Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143);

Ethiopia has not ratified any of these Conventions. Out of the 19 ILO conventions Ethiopia has ratified, the ones relevant to the protection of migrant workers are:

- 1) The Private Employment Agencies Convention (No. 181), 1997
- 2) The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- 3) The Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

All International Human Rights Conventions ratified by Ethiopia have become part of national law as directed by the constitution. Unlike its previous constitutions, the current constitution, strongly influenced by CEDAW, devotes a separate section to the rights of women. Among other things the constitution provides for the right of women to engage in any profession they choose and to earn equal pay as men for the same type of work performed.

The convention on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the prostitution of others influenced the criminal law of Ethiopia at the time it was drafted. As mentioned in the preceding section, Ethiopian Criminal law punishes those who benefit from the prostitution of others, including those who traffic in women and children within or outside the country for that purpose.

The Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997, has had a great impact on the protection of Ethiopian migrant workers. The Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1999, whose contents are discussed in the next section, was based on the principles laid down in this convention.

Though the International conventions ratified by Ethiopia have influenced the adoption of national laws, the conventions themselves have not been directly put into practice. The main problem is the lack of clear procedures to apply international conventions domestically, especially in the courts, as well as a lack of awareness among the law enforcement bodies and the general public.

2.5.2 Legislation related to migration for employment

Ethiopian laws and directives relevant to migrant workers recruited for employment outside Ethiopia are:

- 1) The Ethiopian Labour Proclamation No. 42/1993;
- 2) Directive Issued to Determine the Manner of Employment of Ethiopian Nationals Abroad, 1994;
- 3) Private Employment Agency Proclamation No. 104/1998.

The Ethiopian Labour Proclamation No. 42/1993 and the Directive to Determine the Manner of Employment of Ethiopian Nationals Abroad, 1994

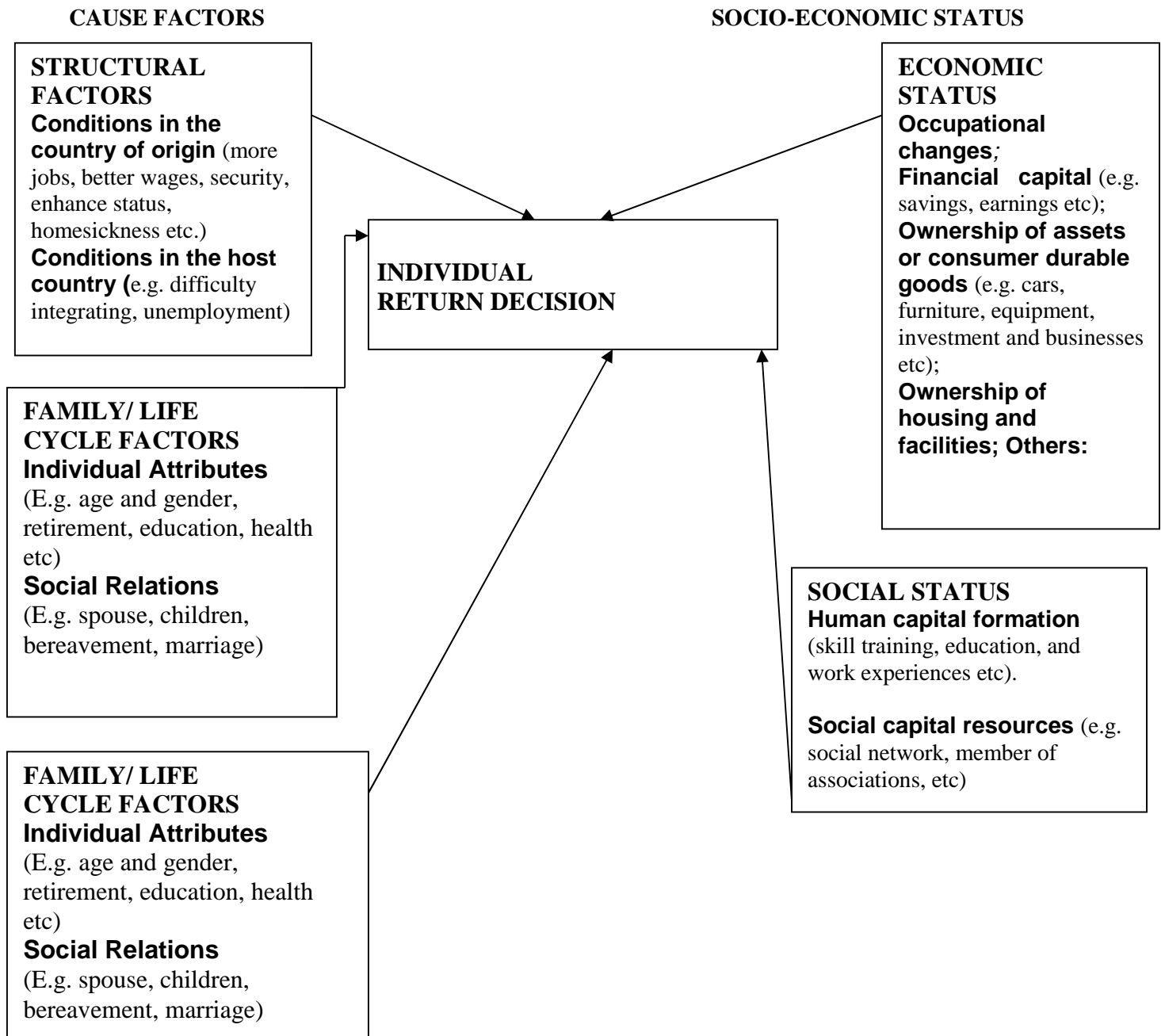
Article 170 (2) of Ethiopian labour law, states that, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) has the mandate to establish an employment service ²⁴. Article 172 determines the manner in which Ethiopians are employed outside of Ethiopia. Article 175 provides that an Ethiopian national can be employed outside of Ethiopia if MOLSA has obtained adequate assurance that his rights and dignity shall be respected in the country of employment. Article 170(f) gives the Ministry the power to issue directives regarding the employment of nationals outside of Ethiopia. Exercising this legal mandate, the Ministry had issued a directive to determine the manner of employment of Ethiopian Nationals abroad.

According to this directive, an Ethiopian national can be recruited for employment outside the country under two conditions. These are:

- 1) That the worker's employment should not adversely affect the manpower requirements of the country;
- 2) That the contract of employment concluded is a result of a bilateral or multilateral agreement;

The bilateral agreement clause is advantageous because such agreements can be adapted to the specific situation of migrant workers both in the sending and receiving countries.

INDIVIDUAL RETURN DECISION MODEL



Source: Adapted from King (2000) and Black et al (2003)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design:

Descriptive research design was used in this study to describe the social and economic problems of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area. Both Qualitative and Quantitative research methods also used. Quantitative research method used to collect and analysis the data about socio economic problems of returnees through questionnaires with percents and tables. Qualitative research method used to collect analyze the data through FGD and case studies. Then it was narrated accordingly.

3.2 Study Area and Population or Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Munnesa woreda, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region. There are 38 kebeles in the study area and 10 kebeles would be selected. According to statics of Munnesa woreda social and labor affairs office, there are 350 illegal migrants were returned from Saudi Arabia in 2013. Therefore total population of the current study was 350 female and male those illegally migrated to Saudi Arabia and returned to Ethiopia. The 10 kebeles selected were based on high number of returned males and females. The study population of this study is both females and males above 18 years old returned from Saudi Arabia.

3.3 Source of Data

The source of data of this study was both primary and secondary data. The primary data was obtained first hand data from respondents through questionnaires, case studies and FGDs. The researcher selected the methods because they are relatively easy and less cost.

Secondary data was collected through reviewing written data such as books, Journals, and research about socio economic problems of illegal migrants returned.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

First, after the questionnaires were prepared (both close and open ended) for respondents, the final draft was made based on the comments by advisor. Second, the developed questionnaires was duplicated and distributed to respondents in order to collect data. The questionnaires were administered through following the respondents and initiating them to gain full information.

Thirdly, the participants of the focus group discussions who have interests were informed and appointed the day of the discussion. Then the discussions were conducted and the participants were well raised their social and economic problems. Finally, two illegal migrant returned who have interests selected, they told their story and finally they was appreciated and thanked.

3.5 Sampling and Sample Size:

In this study purposivesampling which is non probability sampling was used to sample the respondents because it allows the researcher to get data easily by selecting respondents who can provide more details data than others.It is easy and less cost. The sample of this study was 50 samples. The data was collected between April and May 2015.

3.6 Instruments of Data Collection:

The following data collection instruments were used to gather data from respondents.

- A. **Questionnaire:** Both open and close ended questionnaire was developed and provided for respondents by researcher. Then the questionnaires administered through following the respondents and initiating them to gain full information.
- B. **Interview:** Both formal and informal interview with some illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia also conducted.
- C. **Case stories:** Two returnees (one male and one female) were selected based on their interest and their case story was written, analyzed and finally narrated.
- D. **Focus Group discussions:** Two group discussions (which consists 8-12 participants of illegal migrant returnees) were conducted.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis:

To analyze the collected data, the researcher employed descriptive techniques such as tables and percents. The data collected was sorted, coded and analyzed using Statistically Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) methods and then data it was described in tables, percentages and figures. Then it was reported and presented to concerned bodies.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter is concerned with analysis and interpretation of primary data collected through Questionnaires, Focus group discussion and case story's. It contains data analysis about demographic characteristics of the respondents and result, the socio economic problems of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The data was collected from illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda in Arsi Zone, Oromia region. The analysis consist such information about the socio economic problem of illegal migrant returnees which the researcher is going to analysis the statistical tools such as percent and frequency, tables were used to present to the outcome of the study

Table 1: Sex category of Respondent

s/ n	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	15	30
2	Female	35	70
	Total	50	100%

Source: Own data (2015).

As indicated on the above table 1, the age category of the respondents 15(30%) are male and 35(70%) are female. This indicated that the majority of the respondents are female. The implication is that female are mostly migrated and returned than male in the study area.

Table 2: Age Category of Respondents

s/ n	Age category	Frequency	Percentage
1	18-25	36	72
2	26-50	14	28
	Total	50	100%

Source: Own data (2015).

Table 2 shows that, the respondents of the study category of the different age groups ranging from minimum age of 18 years to 50 years. Accordingly, 36(72%) of the respondents were within age group of 18-25, 14(28%) within age group of 26-50. This implies that reproductive age (18-25) are the most migrant age group to Saudi Arabia in the study area than other age groups.

Table 3: Marital Status of Respondents

S/n	Marital status of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Single	27	54
2	Married	20	40
3	Divorced	3	6
4	Widowed	-	0
	Total	50	100%

Source: Own data (2015).

Table 3 reveals that, 27(54%) of the respondents were single, 20(40%) are married and 3(6%) are divorced. Therefore, the conclusion is that the majority of the respondent or returnees were single followed by married. From this figure, the implication is that single youths are mostly migrated than married.

Table 4: Educational Back ground of Respondents

S/n	Educational back ground	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	-	-
2	Grade 1-4	6	12
3	Grade 5-8	25	50
4	Grade 9-10	14	28
5	Grade 10 and diploma holders	5	10
6	Degree and above	-	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

As indicated on the above table, 6(12%) of the respondent attended from grade 1-4, 25(50%) were grade 5-8, 14 (28%) were grade 9-10 and 5(10%) were grade 10 completed and diploma holders. Therefore, the majority of the respondents are learned up to grade 10 and the least were grade 10 completed and diploma holders. The implication is that most of illegal migrants are learned up to grade 10 or dropped from grade 5-8.

Table 5: Religion

S/n	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Orthodox	9	18
2	Muslim	35	70
3	Protestant	6	12
4	Catholic	-	-
5	Waqefata	-	-
6	Others	--	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 5 illustrated that 9(18%) were orthodox, 35(70%) were Muslim and 6(12%) were protestant. The majority of the respondents were Muslims followed by Christian Orthodox.

Table 6: Ethnic Back ground

S/n	Ethnic Back ground	Frequency	Percentage
1	Oromo	44	88
2	Amhara	6	12
3	Tigre	-	-
4	Silte	-	-
5	Gurage	-	-
6	Others	-	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

The above table 6 shows the respondent 44(88%) were Oromo while others were 6(12%)Amhara.So that Oromo is the dominant ethnic of the respondents. Since the dominant ethnic group is Oromo, the illegal migrants and returned from Saudi Arabia were also Oromo ethnic group.

Table 7: Income per Month

S/n	Income per month	Frequency	Percentage
1	<500 birr	42	84
2	501-1000 birr	2	4
3	1001-1500 birr	1	2
4	1501-2500 birr	2	4
5	2501-3000 birr	3	6
6	>3000 birr	-	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

As indicated on the above table 7 the income per month of the respondents were 42(84%) were get less than 500 birr,3(6%) were 2501-3000 birr,2(4%) were 501-1000 birr and 1(2%) were 1001-1500 birr per month. This implies that the income of respondents per month is very low and they need job opportunities or other income sources.

Table 8: Occupation

S/n	Income per month	Frequency	Percentage
1	Farmer	20	40
2	Government recruited	-	-
3	Private jobs	26	52
4	NGOs recruited		
5	Others	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 8 illustrated that, 26 (52%) of the respondents are engaged in private jobs, 20(40%) are farmers, 4(8%) are engaged in others jobs. This indicated that the majority of the respondents were unemployed and engaged in private jobs.

4.2Data Analysis about Social Problems of Illegal migrant Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda

Table 9: Factors of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia

S/n	Major factors of illegally migration to Saudi Arabia	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unemployment	30	60
2	Social problems	8	16
3	Illegal brokers false agenda	7	14
4	Political case	-	-
5	Peer pressure	7	14
6	Please write if others factors	-	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

Table 9states that, the factors of illegal migration of youth to Saudi Arabia.Accordingly, 30(60%) of the respondents were illegally migrated due to unemployment, 8(16%) were due to social problems, while 7(14%) were due to false illegal brokers and again 7(14%) of the respondents were migrated because of peer pressure.We can realize that unemployment is the major reason for illegal migration to Saudi Arabia in the study area.

This implies that most illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia were illegally migrated due to employment problem existed in the study area.

Table 10: Social Challenges returnees faced after returned

S/n	Social challenges returnees faced after they returned from Saudi Arabia	Frequency	Percentage
1	Conflict with families	16	32
2	Difficulty of reunification	7	14
3	Loss of morale	24	48
4	Exclusion from community	-	-
5	If others	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 10 indicated that, 24(48%) of the youth who returned from Saudi Arabia loosed their moral, 16(32%) of them conflicted with their family, 7(14%) faced difficulty of reunification and 3(6%) of them faced others social problems. The majority of the respondents were loosed moral as a result of returned to their county without achieving their goals. This implies that social problems such as conflict with their family, reunification problem and social exclusion are major social problems the returnees facing after they returned to study area.

Table 11: Social Activities Returnees are engaging

S/n	Major social activities they are engaging after you returned	Frequency	Percentage
1	Idirs&Ikubs	12	24
2	Micro finance institutions	-	-
3	Youth associations	4	8
4	Women associations	3	6
5	Not participated	31	62
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

As illustrated on the above table 11, 31(62%) of respondents were didn't engaged on any social institutions such as Idirs, Ikubs, micro finance, youth associations and women associations. On the other hand 12(24%) of them were engaged in Idirs and Ikubs, 4(8%) were in youth associations and 3(6%) were engaged in the women associations. This figures showed that the majority of the respondents were not engaged in any social institutions after they returned. It implies that most returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area are neglected from social institutions.

Table 12: The attitude of Communities towards returned Returnees from Saudi Arabia

S/n	The attitude of community towards Returnees	Frequency	Percentage
1	Positive and rapport	13	26
2	Negative and exclusion	19	38
3	Neither negative nor positive	18	36
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015)

Table 12 show that, 19(38%) of respondents responded that the attitude of community towards them is negative and excluded. The others 18(36%) responded as medium and 13(26%) were responded positive and rapport. The majority of the respondents were responded the attitude of the community towards were negative and didn't get any support from the community. This data imply that members of community are not providing support for illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia and they are neglecting the returnees.

Table 13: Marriage Condition of Single Returnees

S/n	Do you think that unmarried/single returnees are marrying equal with others?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	17	34
2	No	33	66
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

As we can see from the above table 13, 33(66%) of the respondents responded that unmarried/single returnees are not marring equal with others due to negative attitude of community towards illegal migrant returnees. 17(34%) respondents responded that illegal

migrant returnees are marrying equal with others. From this data the implication is that those illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia facing the marriage problem because of negative attitude of community towards them.

Table 14: Governmental Support or Intervention for illegal Returnees from Saudi Arabia

S/n	Governmental support or intervention after they returned	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	3	6
2	No	47	94
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

Table 14 illustrates that 47(94%) of the respondents responded the government didn't provide any support for them after they returned and only 3(6%) responded the government provide a support or intervention for them. Therefore, we can conclude that the majority of the respondents were not supported by government to solve socio economic problems.

Table 15: Psychological problems of illegal Returnees from Saudi Arabia encountered after returned

S/n	Psychological challenges the Returnees encountered after they returned to Ethiopia.	Frequency	Percentage
1	Depression	25	50
2	Loss of morale	7	14
3	Mental illness	13	26
4	Others psychological effects	5	10
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

As indicated on the above table 15, 25(50%) of the respondents faced depression, 14(28%) were faced mental illness, 7(14%) were faced loss of morale and 5(10%) faced others health problems after they returned from Saudi Arabia. This showed the majority of the illegal migrant's returnees were depressed after they returned to their country.

Table 16: Reunification problem of Returnees after returned

S/n	Have you faced the problem of reunification or adaption to local culture?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	16	32
2	No	34	68
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

Table 16 states that, 34(68%) of the respondents were faced the problem of reunification or adaption to local cultures while 16(32%) were didn't faced after they returned from Saudi Arabia. This means there is no much problem of reunification of illegal migrant returnees after returned.

Table 17: Health problems of illegal Migrant Returnees

S/n	Are you faced health problems after you returned to Ethiopia	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	32	64
2	No	18	36
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 17 indicates that the health condition of illegal migrant returnees after they returned. Accordingly, 32(64%) were faced health problems and 18(36%) were didn't faced any health problems. The majority of the respondents were faced health problems. Therefore, the health status of the returnees from Saudi Arabia needs immediate solution concerned bodies.

Table 18: Inequality and Vulnerability of illegal Migrant Returnees

S/n	Is/are there any inequality and vulnerability by anybody against you or on others returnees after returned?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	32	64
2	No	18	36
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

Table 18 shows, 32(64) of the respondents responded that there is inequality or vulnerability problems to illegal migrant returnees and 18(36%) were responded that there is no inequality compared to others people. This implies that illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area are being victims of different vulnerability by others peoples.

4.1 Data Analysis about the Economic problems of Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda

Table 19: Amount of money returnees got during they returned

S/n	Amount of money returnees got During they returned	Frequency	Percentage
1	Empty hand	17	34
2	<5000	7	14
3	5000-10000 birr	7	14
4	10001-15000 birr	7	14
5	15001-25000 birr	3	6
6	25001-30000 birr	5	10
7	>30000 birr	4	8
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 19 states that 17(34%) of the respondents were returned empty hand, 7(14%) were returned with less than 5000 birr, 7(14%) were with 5000-10,000 birr, 7(14%) were with 10,000-15,000 birr, 5(10%) with 25,001-30,000 and 4(8%) were with greater than 30,000 birr and 3(6%) were returned with 15,001-25,000 birr. We can understand that more than half of the respondents were returned empty hand while few returnees were returned with more than 10,000 birr.

Table 20: Job opportunities of Returnees after returned

S/n	Do you have a job after you returned?	Frequency	percentage
1	Yes	17	34
2	No	33	66
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

As tried to indicate on the above table 20, 33(66%) of respondents are don't have any job and 17(34%) were employed. This figure shows the majority of the respondents were unemployed (do not have any job). The implication is that more than of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area need job opportunities.

Table 21: Different trainings illegal migrant got after returned

S/n	Do you have different trainings after you returned?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	3	6
2	No	47	94
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

Table 21 illustrated that 47(94%) of the illegal migrant returnees were didn't get any different vocational trainings after returned. But 3(6%) were trained on vocational skills after returned from Saudi Arabia. So that the majority of the illegal migrant returnees are didn't trained by any concerned body. Some of the respondents had acquired additional skills training after their return such as social work (29.1%) and industrial skills (18.1%). Among the respondents who said they had skills in social work, 7.3% were males while 21.8% were females and of those with industrial skills training, 2.4% were males while 15.7% were females (Elijah Yendaw, 2010).

Table 22: The attitude of Returnees to Job creation after they returned

S/n	The attitude of returnees to job creation in their country rather than migration to Arab and other countries	Frequency	Percentage
1	Excellent	17	34
2	Very good	31	62
3	Good	2	4
4	No idea	-	-
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 22 reveals that the attitude of returnees to job creation in their country rather than migration to Arab and other countries. Accordingly, 31(62%) of respondents initiation toward job creation is very good, 17(34%) is excellent and 2(4%) is good. We can conclude that the majority of the respondent's initiation toward job creation is very good if the condition is made comfortable for them. Therefore, illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area have good initiation to job creation in their country.

Table 23: Life condition of Returnees after returned from Saudi Arabia

S/n	Do you think that you and your family life condition improved after you returned?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	27	54
2	No	23	46
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

Table 23 states that the life condition of returnees and their family after they returned. Accordingly, 27(54%) of the respondents life was improved and 23(46%) of the respondents life condition is unchanged. This data showed more than half of the illegal migrant returnee's life condition was improved after they returned.

Table 24: Initiation to Job after returned

S/n	The initiation of returnees to job after returned	Frequency	Percentage
1	Excellent	2	4
2	Very good	19	38
3	Good	28	56
4	No idea	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

As indicated on the above table 24, 28(56%) of the returnees has good initiation to job while 19(38%) are very good, 2(4%) are excellent and 1(2%) was no idea. This indicates that the majority of the respondents have good initiation to job after they were returned to their country. This implies that returnees returned from Saudi Arabia have good initiation to job even though the condition is not comfortable for them.

Table 25: Plan of Returnees either they return to Saudi Arabia or not

S/n	Do you have planned to return to Saudi Arabia if you get a chance	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	25	50
2	No	25	50
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data(2015).

Table 25 states the plan of the illegal migrant returnees whether they have planned to live in Ethiopia or return to Saudi Arabia. Accordingly, 25 (50%) of the respondents were illegally migrated due to unemployment, 8 (16%) of them by social problems, while 7(14%) were by illegal brokers and again 7(14%) of the respondents were migrated because of peer pressure.

Table 26: Financial status of Returnees After returned

S/n	How is your financial status after return?	Frequency	Percentage
1	Better	17	34
2	Poor	33	66
	Total	50	100

Source: Own data (2015)

The above table 26 illustrated that 33(66%) of the respondents financial status is poor while 17(34%) respondents have better income after they returned. This indicated that the majority of the respondents have poor financial status because of unemployment problem.

Table 27: Status of family ownership of house hold assets after returned

S/n	Ownership of household assets after returned	Frequency	Percentage
1	Increased	23	46
2	Decreased	20	40
3	Un changed	7	14
		50	100

Source: Own data (2015).

The above table 27 reveals the condition of family ownership of household assets after they returned. Accordingly, 23(46%) of respondents household assets is increased, 20(40%) are decreased and 7(14%) are unchanged. So, we can conclude that the majority of the respondent's family household assets are increased.

4.2 Data analysis from Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Case Stories

To get more detail data about socio economic problem of the respondent, two Focus group discussions were conducted. Two FGD were conducted with a members of ten illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia. In their discussion the respondents revealed major social and economic challenges they faced during and after they returned.

The returnees raised different social and economic problems existing in the study area. The first is that difficulties of re unification. As they indicated on the discussion most of them were challenged to adopt with food, clothing and climate change of the area. There are also illegal migrants returned with children from Saudi Arabia. The children and their families faced challenge to adopt new born babies.

The other social problem is negative attitude of communities towards returnees from Saudi Arabia. The communities are excluding them due to they are returned without achieving their goals. Most of them agreed that the divorced or single returnees are not marring equally with others because the community feared that the returnees are living with different sexual transmitted disease like HIV/AIDS. The community attitudes toward them are low and they are not supporting them. Besides this, most of them also agreed; they are not joined different social institution running by communities in their local villages because of low income. There are also returnees returned with different physical and mental disabilities. They need medical treatment and other mobility appliance. However, they didn't got any support from government and non government according to their need.

On the other hand, some of them faced gender based violence from their male counterpart. There is a case in which they are beaten and snapped. Generally, the participants of the discussion concluded that the illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia had different social and economic problems. They wererecommended that the government of Ethiopia have to focus on migration issues like others social problems.

4.3 Case stories of illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia

Case story 1

“My life was saved”

Chaltu Beyena is **28** years old living in Gujicha Kebele of Munnesa woreda. She has two brothers and one sister. She is one of illegal migrants returned to his country last year (December 2013).

She said, ‘I went to Saudi Arabia through illegal brokers in 2010 for seeking of job opportunities and need additional money for my selves and.’ ‘ I was paid 10,000 ETB for brokers for migration and I sold three oxen and two cows of my family.’ At the time she was dropped her education from grade 7 with two of her friends. Chaltu and her two friend’s was paid around **30,000 ETB** for brokers and other services. Chaltu said ‘ it was very difficult to express the challenges and vulnerability I faced at way of migration.’ ‘We stayed 3 days without eating food and walked 2 weeks on foot from Metama to Sudan then to Yemen.’ Chaltu continued. ‘ Most migrants were died on road and others were eaten by wild animals.’ She said ‘one of his friend also sick on the way and returned to Addis Ababa before she reached to Saudi Arabia.’

After three months they reached Saud Arabia and she was recruited at private company by position of cafeteria waiter. Chaltu said, ‘I got 150 Real per month for 9 months.’ Then, she was terminated due to unknown reason. She lived six months without any jobs at camp of migrants.

Then after, she got another job of cafeteria waiter and worked for two years again. Chaltu was sent around 150,000 ETB to her brothers who live in Ethiopia. She was expected that her brothers was bought some cattle and house, land and etc. by money she was sent. On the other hand, she heard the news of Saudi government that it announced to leave Ethiopian illegal migrants citizens living in the country. Then, ‘I was registered to Ethiopian Embassy at Saudi Arabia and returned to Ethiopia after one week. ‘ I was returned empty hand because we forced to leave immediately and I didn’t took my all salary and others materials.’

She said, ‘after I returned I am living with my family and I didn’t get any support from anybody except the oxen got from my father.’ She didn’t got job opportunities and other supports from government and NGOs. Her brothers who received her money also denied her and gave only 20,000 ETB from around 150,000.00 birr through negotiations of local elders.

Chaltu expressed the situation, ‘The life condition is very difficult for me because I didn’t got any job and nobody support me to cope from the challenges I faced.’ she is worrying about his life. She didn’t engage in any social institutions such as Idirs, Iqub and etc.

The attitude of community towards her and others returnees also low and there is also some psychological attacks from community members.

Generally, Chaltu and her friends returned and they are suffering social and economic problems. He recommended that government, NGOs and community groups have to support the returned illegal migrants.

Case story 2

“Know is the time to stop migration”

Kedir Ahmed is 35 years old left Ethiopia two years ago from Munnesaworeda of Arsi Zone. He wanted to be independent, to support his family and to escape the mockery of having squandered a big chance for a better life. “I went to college and dropped out. I somehow failed,” he said. If he had gone back home and started a simple life with a poorly paid job, he said, “people would have called my family names.” So, like many Ethiopians, Kedir Ahmed left his small, rural area of Koji AlbassoKebele in Munnesaworeda to seek his fortune in Saudi Arabia. He entered the country illegally, he said, having walked most of the way through Djibouti and Yemen. Once he got there, he said, he worked as a guard and receptionist.

Despite the many challenges, the money was worth it, he recalled thinking, until he was tossed out of the country in a mass deportation in which nearly a million people who had entered the country illegally from Africa, the Middle East and elsewhere in Asia were pushed out of Saudi Arabia last year.

Mr. Kedir rode a bus past the mountains of his native country, old worries returned to his mind. When Mr. Kedir got off the rickety blue bus and took his luggage down from the roof, a group of friends and family gathered around, hugging him. Many of them had also returned from Saudi Arabia. In fact, one resident said, almost all the youths of K/AlbassoKebele, a 200 youths, had left because of poverty and had now come back.

The family’s sparsely furnished mud house was no bigger than 322 square feet. The family had built it with the money Mr. Kedir had sent from Saudi Arabia. Some mattresses lay in the living room. A bulb gave off a dim light at night. There was a bed in the next room. In the front, the father had created a small sewing room. The river behind the house served for washing and doing laundry. “Obviously, all this is a big problem,” said the father, a farmer like most people here, where there are not many other options. “The remittances were the pillar of our living.”

Without jobs, factories and better infrastructure, he said, people will continue to leave. His second son, Endris, had already thought about it but remained torn about the decision. Many things in Albasso were built with money from the sons and daughters in Saudi Arabia: houses, shops, four mosques, a school. The community has collected money for an ambulance, but it does not know if the project will still be realized. Mr. Kedir's mother, Zemzem Oumer, is not as worried about the future as his father. "Even if you have money, you always worry," she said. "We'll see what's going to happen."

She said she had been to Saudi Arabia before Mr. Kedir's traveled there. She went as a pilgrim to Mecca, stayed illegally, worked as a maid and returned only when her husband told her that he could not raise the children by himself any longer. Sometimes she did not get food, and sometimes she was locked away. Mr. Kedir said he had been insulted. Other migrants said they had been beaten and often not paid. Reports of rapes of young Ethiopian women set off protests against the mass deportation in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital, in early November. Three Ethiopians died in clashes with the police.

Mr. Kedir said "after paying for higher costs of living in Saudi Arabia, some migrants do not earn much more than they would in Ethiopia, he said. The transit is dangerous and costly, too. And life away from family and friends is hard. Still, the desire to leave remains high for many. Mr. Kedir said he had earned \$780 a month in Saudi Arabia. Mr. Kedir said he wanted to go back to college. It was his mother's savings from Saudi Arabia that had allowed him to study physical education; the savings were used up when she became sick with kidney and gastric problems and needed treatment. He blamed himself and left to earn money. "If there is a safe way to go back to Saudi Arabia in the legal system, this is an option," he said.

Summary Analysis of two Case Stories (Case Story 1 and 2)

As we can understand from both case stories of Chaltu and Mr. Kedir, they were facing different socio-economic problems after they returned to their kebeles from Saudi Arabia.

Accordingly, the major socio-economic problems are the following:

1. Reunification problem to local cultures and climate condition.
2. Low collaboration of communities to solve socio-economic problems of returnees.
3. Denying of money they were sent to their parents or relatives (the case of Chaltu).
4. Unemployment problem of returnees (the case of both Chaltu and Mr. Kedir).
5. Low job opportunities for returnees in the study area.
6. Low governmental and nongovernmental intervention for illegal migrant returnees.

CHAPTER -FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Demographic Characters of Respondents

The study examines the socio-economic problems of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesa Woreda, Arsi Zone, and Oromia region. The study has shown that about 15 (30%) are male and 35 (70%) are female. This indicated that the majority of the respondents are female. The age category of the respondents of the different age groups ranging from minimum age of 18 years to 50 years. Accordingly, 36 (72%) of the respondents are within age group of 18-25, 14 (28%) are within 26-50 ages. About 27 (54%) were single, 20 (40%) married and 3 (6%) divorced. The majority of the respondent or returnees were single followed by married.

The educational background of the respondent states, 6 (12%) of the respondent attended grade 1-4, 25 (50%) were grade 5-8, 14 (28%) were grade 9-10 and 5 (10%) were grade 10 completed and diploma holders. The majority of the respondents were learned up to grade 10 and the least were grade 10 complete and diploma holders. 9 (18%) were orthodox, 35 (70%) were Muslim and 6 (12%) were protestant. The majority of the respondents were Muslims followed by Christian orthodox. The respondent 44 (88%) were Oromo while others were 6 (12%) Amhara. So that, Oromo is the dominant ethnic group of the respondents. The income per month of the respondents were, 42 (84%) were get less than 500 birr, 3 (6%) were 2501-3000 birr, 2 (4%) were 501-1000 birr and 1 (2%) were 1001-1500 birr per month.

Concerning the occupation of the respondents, 26 (52%) of the respondents were 20(40%) were farmers, 4(8%) were engaged in others jobs. This indicated that the majority of the respondents were unemployed and engaged in private jobs.

5.2 Social Problems of illegal migrant Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesa woreda

The data collected through questionnaires indicated that the illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda have different social problems.

5.2.1 The attitude of the Community towards returned illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia

The attitude of the community towards returned illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia also low. The data from respondents shows, 19(38%) of respondents responded that the attitude of community towards illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia is negative and exclusion. The others 18(36%) responded as neither negative nor positive and 13(26%) were responded positive and rapport. The conclusion is that the attitude of the community towards them is negative and didn't get any support from the community.

5.2.2 Marriage inequality of returned illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia

Single or unmarried returnees are not equally marrying with others people as a result of negative attitude of community in the study area. Besides, 33(66%) of the respondents responded that unmarried/single returnees are not get marry equal with others, 17(34%) respondents responded illegal migrant returnees are marrying equal with others.

Concerning the problem of reunification of illegal returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area, 34 (68%) of the respondents were faced the problem of reunification or adaption to local cultures. Others 16(32%) were didn't faced problem of reunification after they returned from Saudi Arabia. This implies there is severe problem of reunification of illegal migrant returnees after returned.

5.2.3 Health problem of illegal Migrants returned from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda

The health condition of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia after they returned is also need attention. 32(64%) were faced health problems such as mental challenge, gastric problem and physical health problems. On the other hand, 18(36%) were responded that they didn't faced any health problems. The majority of the respondents were faced health problems after they were returned from Saudi Arabia. They also faced psychological problems like depression, mental illness and loss of morale. 25(50%) of the respondents faced depression, 14(28%) were faced mental illness, 7(14%) were faced loss of morale and 5(10%) faced others health problems after they returned from Saudi Arabia. This showed the majority of the illegal migrant's returnees were depressed after they returned to their country.

5.3 Economic problems of illegal migrant Returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda

Most of the respondents were returned empty hand due to they were forced by government of Saudi Arabia to leave the country. Among the total respondents, 17(34%) of the respondents were returned empty hand, 7(14%) were returned with less than 5000 birr, 7(14%) were with 5000-10,000 birr, 7(14%) were with 10,000-15,000 birr, 5(10%) with 25,001-30,000 and 4(8%) were with greater than 30,000 birr and 3(6%) were returned with 15,001-25,000 birr. We can understand that more than half of the respondents were returned empty hand while few returnees were returned with more than 10,000 birr.

5.3.1 Job opportunities for illegal Migrants returned from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda

The job opportunities for returnees in Munnesaworeda are also very poor. Only 33(66%) of the respondents were didn't have any job and 17(34%) were employed. This figure shows the majority of the respondents were unemployed (do not have any job). 47(94%) of the illegal migrant returnees were didn't get any different vocational trainings after returned. But 3(6%) were trained on vocational skills after returned from Saudi Arabia. So that the majority of the illegal migrant returnees were didn't trained by any concerned body.

5.3.2 The attitude of Returnees towards Job creation in their Country

The attitude of respondents' to job creation in their country rather than migration to Arab and other countries is low. Accordingly, 31(62%) of respondents initiation toward job creation is very good, 17(34%) is excellent and 2(4%) is good. We can conclude that the majority of the respondent's initiation toward job creation is very good if the condition is made comfortable for them.

5.3.3 Life Condition of illegal Migrants Returnees

The life condition of returnees and their family after they returned also concerned in this study. Accordingly, 27(54%) of the respondents life was improved and 23(46%) of the respondents life condition is unchanged. This data showed more than half of the illegal migrant returnee's life condition was improved after returned from Saudi Arabia. 28(56%) of the returned returnees has good initiation to job while 19(38%) is very good, 2(4%) is excellent and 1(2%) has no idea. These indicate that the most of the respondents have good initiation to job after they were returned to their country.

Poor income(financial status) is another problem of the respondents need attention. The 33(66%) of the respondents financial status were poor and 17(34%) respondents were had better finance after they returned. It indicated that the majority of the respondents had poor financial status because of unemployment problem and low income. The condition of family ownership of household assets after they returned is increased. Accordingly 23(46%) of respondents household asset were increased, 20(40%) were decreased and 7(14%) were unchanged. So, we can conclude that the majority of the respondent's family household assets were increased.

Half of the respondents (illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia) were planned to return to Saudi Arabia if they got chance because of unfavorable condition in the study area. 25 (50%) of the respondents were illegally migrated due to unemployment, 8(16%) were social problems, while 7(14%) were illegal brokers and again 7(14%) of the respondents were migrated because of peer pressure.

5.4 The Government support or intervention for illegal Returnees from Saudi Arabia

The intervention of government and others concerned bodies to improve socio economic problem of illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda is low. The data from the respondents showed, 47(94%) of the respondents responded that the government not providing any support for them after they returned. Only 3(6%) responded that government provided a support or intervention (trainings and loan) for them. Therefore, we can conclude that the majority of the respondents were not supported by government.

CHAPTER -SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSIONS

This thesis investigates in doing socio-economic problem of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda. It examines both social and economic problems of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia. The research explores different causes of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia. The findings of the research concentrated to attitude of community towards returnees, health problem, job opportunity, social and cultural reintegration problem of returnees, the challenge of cultural belonging after migration, different inequality and vulnerability faced after they returned and economic problems.

Summary of Major Findings

This research was guided by three research questions that was analyzed on most important issues in socio economic problem of illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia in Munnesaworeda.

- These include analyses of: What were the major economic problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?
- What were the major social problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?
- What are the factors for the illegal migration to Arab countries in the study area? The following summary of findings is organized in a manner that addresses each of the research questions guiding this research.

1. **Research question 1:** What were the major economic problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?

Illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area were having different economic problems. The first and need immediate actions are unemployment problem. Most of them were engaged in daily labor activities such as farming, petty trade and some were in construction. Most of them were returned empty hand and they were forced to leave the country in a short time. After they returned to their country they didn't get and support from the government and other bodies which improve their economic problem. They were dependent on their family and other relative to sustain their life. The other was denied the money they were sent to their parents or relatives. Consequently, the illegal migrant returnees

were conflicted with their parents and separated. Ethiopian migrant domestic workers experience a great deal of forceful assimilation during the time of their contract in the Middle East.

2. **Research question 2:** What were the major social problems of returnees from Saudi Arabia of the study area?

This study concluded that illegal migrant returnees in the study area having different social problems and are suffering by such problems. The attitude of community towards them is very low and excluded them different social institutions. Only some of them were included or participating in Idirs, Ikubs and others institutions most of them didn't engaged. This is due to the community accepts them as deviants because illegally migrated and returned by government of Ethiopia. Consequently, these illegal migrant's returnees were depressed after they returned to their country. On the other hand single or unmarried returnees were not equally married with others people as a result of negative attitude of community toward them in the study area.

Concerning the problem of reunification of illegal returnees from Saudi Arabia in the study area, they were faced the problem of reunification or adaption to local cultures after they returned to their home land. Some of them were returned with children's and physical disability. There is climate difficult to them for living because it is different Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia is completely different. This means there is a much problem of reunification of illegal migrant returnees after returned.

Besides, most returnees of illegal migrants from Saudi Arabia were not engaged in different social institutions as a result of psychological challenges faced and socially excluded. The health condition of illegal migrant returnees after they returned is also need attention. They were faced health problems such as mental challenge, gastric problem and other health problems. The sexual, physical and emotional abuse they suffer at the hands of their employers and their family members may have a disempowering effect when the women return to home country, where they continue to not go out of their houses as they have developed a sense of insecurity and mistrust.

Research question 3: What are the factors for the illegal migration to Arab countries in the study area?

The major factors of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia in the study area are unemployment, different social problems, illegal brokers and peer pressure. Accordingly, 30 (60%) of the respondents were illegally migrated due to unemployment, 8(16%) were social problems, while 7(14%) were illegal brokers and again 7(14%) of the respondents were migrated because of peer pressure. Unemployment is the major factor of illegal migration to Saudi Arabia.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- As the finding of this study showed the major problem of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia is unemployment. First the government of Ethiopia needs to create job opportunities for illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia as a country in general and in Munnesaworeda in particular.
- The Ethiopian government needs to undertake a comprehensive study on the challenges of migration and return migration of migrant to solve socio-economic problem of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia.
- In addition, the Ethiopian government needs to look at the experiences of other countries in order to solve socio problem illegal migrants returned from Saudi Arabia and other countries. For example Ghana has good experiences to solve socio economic problems of migrants' returnees.
- The attitude of the community towards returned illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia is also low. The government sectors and any other organization should aware the community in a ways in which the community support the returned migrants citizens.
- The government of Ethiopia has recently banned Ethiopian migrant domestic workers from travelling to the Middle East. In addition, banning migration violates the universally recognized fundamental human right of movement. As a result, I recommend a strict regulation of labor migration of women and bilateral agreements with the Saudi Arabia.
- It is imperative that the government of Ethiopia needs to improve the working conditions of illegal migrant returnees from Saudi Arabia in the country.
- The Ethiopian government should negotiate for improved labor contract of the migrants and ensure the implementation. One of the important requirements that can be proposed is for the

government to ensure the migrants are “informed of their terms and conditions of employment in an appropriate, verifiable and easily understandable manner and preferably, where possible, through written contracts” (Domestic Workers Convention, 2011, Article 7). Accordingly, the contract should include, but shouldn't be limited to, name and address of the employer and the work place; the duration of the work including specific starting and end date; the type of work to be performed; the normal hours of work; remuneration and provision of food and accommodation; paid annual leave and daily and weekly rest periods; the terms of repatriation; and terms and conditions relating to the termination of employment, including any period of notice by either the domestic worker or the employer (Domestic Workers Convention, 2011, Article 7).

- In addition to negotiating and working conditions in the contract, the government should enhance the capacity of its consulates and embassies in the host countries to effectively demand and enforce the labor contract of its citizens.
- The Ethiopian government should incentivize civic organizations and non-profits that can provide to the psychological and economic needs of most return migrants, most of whom suffered from forced cultural assimilations in their working places, and who have returned to their home countries only to find out they are subject to stigma and alienation.

Social work implications and practices for Returnees of migration

- ▶ As a social worker, I would like to recommend that what has to be done/intervention for migration returnees.
 1. Community based rehabilitations
 2. Psycho –social therapy
 3. Linkage and coalition building with different stakeholders
 4. Empowerment and capacity development strategies
 5. National policy analysis and amendment

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Annex 1: Quetinnares



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 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

Socio Economic problems of illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia the case of MunnesaWoreda, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region

Dear respondent: This questionnaire is prepared to collect data about Socio Economic problems of illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia the case of MunnesaWoreda, Arsi Zone, and Oromia Region.

I would like to request you to response this questions honestly and carefully. Your responses have a crucial value for researchers as well as for returnees too. The question contains two items both qualitative and quantitative for social and economic problems of returned illegal migrants.

Here is the consent form:

I (the respondent) responded to these questionnaires based on my consent and there is no any compulsion and discrimination. The researcher has explained the purpose of the research and my participation, and will keep the confidentiality of the respondent's data and information. I am willing to participate in this research study based on my free will.

Name of researcher_____

Signature of respondent_____

Date_____

Date_____

Signature _____



ADAMA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND LAW
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK

**Study on Socio Economic problems of illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia
the case of MunnesaWoreda, Arsi Zone, Oromia Region**

Questionnaire: This questionnaire is prepared to collect data about Socio Economic problems of illegal migrant returned from Saudi Arabia the case of MunnesaWoreda, Arsi Zone, and Oromia Region. The respondents of this study will be both male and female returnees who returned from Saudi Arabia above 18 years old. Therefore, after you read the questions carefully response to each item.

Notice

- The respondents should not write their name
- Respondents are expected to write their responses using an "X" mark in box provided while you are expected to write your responses for questions need elaborations.

A. Demographic details of Respondents

1. Name of PA(kebele)_____

2. Sex

a. Male

b. female

3. Marital status

a. Single

b. Married

c. Divorced

d. Widowed

4. Educational back ground

a. Illiterate

b. Grade 1-4

c. Grade 5-8

d. Grade 9-10

e. 10 completed and Diploma holders

f. Degree and above

5. Religion

a. Orthodox

b. Muslim

c. Protestant

d. Catholic

e. Waqefata and others

6. Ethnic Back ground

a. Oromo

b. Amhara

c. Tigre

d. Gurage

e. Silte

f. If others please write it _____

7. Income per month

- a. <500 birr
- b. 501-1000 birr
- c. 1001-1500 birr
- d. 1501-2500 birr
- e. 2501-3000 birr
- f. >3000 birr

8. Occupation

- a. farmer
- b. government recruited
- c. private job
- d. NGOs recruited
- e. others

B. Questions related Social Problems of returnees

1. What are factors makes you illegally migrated to Saudi Arabia?

- a. Unemployment
- b. Social problems
- c. Illegal brokers false agenda
- d. Political case
- e. Peer pressure
- f. Please write if others factors _____

2. What are social challenges you faced after you returned from Saudi Arabia?

- a. Conflict with your families
- b. Difficulty of reunification
- c. Loss of morale
- d. Exclusion from community

e. If others there please mention

it _____

3. What are social activities you are engaging after you returned?

- a. Idirs&Ikubs
- b. Micro finance institutions
- c. Youth associations
- d. Women associations
- e. others
- f. Not participated

4. What is the attitude of community towards you after you returned?

- a. Positive and rapport
- b. Negative and exclusion
- c. Medium

1. Do you think that unmarried/single returnees are marrying equal with others?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. Is/are governmental support or intervention after you returned?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. Which psychological problems you encountered after you returned to Ethiopia?

- a. Emotional Disturbance
- b. Loss of morale
- c. Shamed
- d. Guilt Feeling
- e. Any other

7. Have you faced the problem of reunification or adaption to local culture?

a. Yes

b. No

8. Are you faced health problems after you returned to Ethiopia?

a. Yes

b. No

9. Is/are there any inequality and vulnerability by anybody against you or on others after returned?

a. Yes

b. No

Qualitative questions

10. Please write the challenges of reunification/adaption you faced after you returned?

11. Do you know illegal migrants returned with children? Please explain challenges they faced with their children?

12. Have you seen the returned migrants with different physical and mental disabilities?
Please write if you know what challenges and problems they faced?

13. Please explain the social improvements of yourself after returned?

14. Do you think that unmarried or single returned are marrying equal with others?

Please write the reasons if not equal?

15. Have you faced physical and other violence from your family and anybody after returned?
Please explain how if you faced or know other people

16. Please write the detail of inequality and vulnerability you observed or faced after returned (if available)

17. Do you think that you met the goal for you illegally migrated? Please write why you met or not?

18. What do you recommend to solve the social problems from any concerned bodies?

C. Questions related Economic Problems of returnees

1. With how many birr you returned from Saudi Arabia?

- a. Empty hand
- b. <5000
- c. 5000-10000 birr
- d. 10001-15000 birr
- e. 15001-25000 birr
- f. 25001-30000 birr
- g. >30000 birr

2. Do you have a job after you returned?

- A. Yes
- B. No

3. If your response of question No. 2 is "Yes" please write the job you are working?

- a. Self job
- b. Private
- c. Government employed
- d. NGO employed
- e. Micro enterprises
- f. Others jobs

4. Do you have got different trainings after you returned?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. What is your attitude to job creation in your country rather than migration to Arab and other countries?
 - a. Excellent
 - b. V.good
 - c. Good
 - d. I have no idea
6. Do you think that you and your family life condition improved after you returned?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. How is your initiation to job after returned?
 - a. Excellent
 - b. V.good
 - c. Good
 - d. I have no idea
8. Do you have planned to return to Saudi Arabia if you get a chance?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. How is your financial status after return?
 - a. Better
 - b. Poor
10. How you and your family ownership of household assets after returned?
 - a. Increased
 - b. Decreased
 - c. Unchanged

11. Most literatures said most of returned returnees were unemployed? Please elaborate the reasons why they didn't employ?

12. Do think that the level of your saving and improved? Please why it was improved and why it didn't?

13. Elaborate why the life condition of your family is improved or not improved?

14. Do think that the existence condition favors job opportunities for returnees or not? Please state the reasons if it favors or not?

15. Please explain the challenges of returnees related to working environment in your area?

16. Have you got loan and other incentives from any supporters? Please write from where you got if you got and why you didn't you got if not?

17. Have you got resources (land, cattle and etc) from your family and other relatives?

If you got explain how and how many you got and why don't got if not?

18. Do you think that the inflation (increasing price of goods and services) affected you and other returnees? Please elaborate how affected you or not?

19. Is/are there crimes or denial of your previous resources by your family and other peoples after you returned? Please explains them if there and how you managed it?

20. What you recommend to solve the economic problems by any concerned stakeholders?

Thank you so much for your response!!

