

**RETURNEE MIGRANTS AND THEIR ECONOMIC SECURITY: THE
CASE OF JAMMA WOREDA, AMHARA NATIONAL REGIONAL STATE**

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ABSTRACT

Most economic migrants who live abroad have a dream to return to their home country whether they are economically secure or not. This is also true in Jamma Woreda of South Wollo Zone, Amhara National Regional State. The main purpose of the thesis is to assess the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda, Amhara National Regional State. It also explores the perception of returnee migrants to their return and assistance programs in the area under the case study. To this end, the thesis employed a mixed research approach to examine the experience of the various actors in the provision of economic security to returnee migrants by using case study. The data were collected through in-depth interviews, document review, and personal observation, as well as Focus Group Discussions and were analyzed using a thematic analysis. The participants of the thesis were selected purposefully based on their experience of migration and active engagement in the provision of economic security of returnee migrants. The results of this thesis reveal that most of the returnee migrants are not economically secure due to lack of commitment to work in their locality, insufficient finance to start their own business, misuse of the money they brought from abroad, and lack of proper support from the community, government and other stakeholders. As a result, in Jamma Woreda, the majority of the returnee migrants prefer re-migration rather than staying in their locality since they are economically insecure and influenced by their family. Moreover, the thesis indicated that the support to returnee migrants from stakeholders is not as such quantifiable and visible. Most of the reintegration and support programs lack well-designed strategy/plan, budget, and fairness. Therefore to solve problems related to returnee migrants and to enhance their economic security, all stakeholders should take their own role.

Keywords: Jamma Woreda, returnee migration, returnees' economic security

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACSI	Amhara Saving and Credit Association
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Return
CBE	Commercial Bank of Ethiopia
CHS	Commission for Human Security
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EU	European Union
FFSD	Forum For Sustainable Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JWA	Jamma Woreda Administration
JWGCA	Jamma Woreda Government Communication Affairs
JWTVED	Jamma Woreda Technical and Vocational Enterprise Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TVED	Technical and Vocational Enterprise Development
TVET	Technical, Vocational, and Educational Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations Higher Commission on Refuges

USAID United States Aid for International Development

WSA Workers and Social Affairs

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human migration is an old development that dates back to the earliest times of human history. In recent time, emigration and immigration continue to provide countries, societies, and migrants with many blessings. At the same time, migration has started in the previous few decades as a main political and policy challenge in matters like integration, displacement, safe migration and border administration (International Labor Organization (ILO), 2018).

David & Poku (2005) is also noted that in recent time world migration has become a highly political issue in different countries and a central topic of international dialogue. In the 1960s, only a few states, mainly the ancient immigrant nations in North America and Oceania, were dominantly affected by global migration, but in the 1990s nearly all nations were affected in some ways by immigration or emigration of various kinds (David & Poku, 2005). As stated by the UN in 2015 solely there were 243,700,236 migrants who account 3% of the world's total population, however, currently, it is on the way to doubling of this (UN, 2015).

Globally, socio-political, economic and environmental reasons are the main motivating factors to migration. Increasing worldwide collective violence often as a result of ethnic or spiritual intolerance has led to increased levels of migration. Meron (2016) explained that economic inequalities between developing and developed economies encourage the movement of skilled labor from the former to the latter. She also argued that Africa is typically seen as a continent of mass displacement and migration caused by the economic condition and violent conflict.

International migration has become a global political priority, with a growing concern about the scale of human trafficking, risky work conditions, and resulting in psychological and physical injury among migrants. Migration is a spherical human movement in which people want to go somewhere and after some period of time, they will be returned back to their homeland, whether they are regular or irregular migrants. Returnee migration has continually been one of the shadowy additional options of the migration method, mainly as a result of the problem of gaining satisfactory knowledge for this development (King, 2015).

In 2015 International Organization for Migration (IOM) provide Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) to 69,540 returnees from 156 countries of origin. The report also delineated that returnee migrants of Africa and Middle-East cover 21% of total returnee migrants (i.e. 14,513 returnees) (IOM, 2016, p. 7). It also identified the regions of Africa based on their proportion of voluntary returnee migration.¹ According to ILO reports, in 2017 there were 72,176 people that were assisted to return to their homeland and a total of 10,183 migrants return back to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region under the supports of IOM (ILO, 2018).

In the East and Horn of Africa, the number of returnee migrants was increased by 68 percent in 2017 as compared to the previous year. Intra-regional returnees represented 92 percent of the total numbers of returnees from the region. More than 90 percent of these returned to Ethiopia, mostly from Djibouti and Somalia (IOM, 2018). From 2011-2015, there are 9,483 voluntarily assisted returnee migrants in Ethiopia (IOM, 2015). Before 2017 Over 100,000 Ethiopian nationals were forcibly returned, and hundreds of thousands continued to face deportation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a major country of destination for Ethiopian migrant workers (IOM, 2017). Ethiopia remains an important “source” country for feminine domestic employees in the Middle East and the Gulf States, despite the widespread reports of exploitation and abuse (Busza, Sehin, Serawit & Zimmerman, 2017).

Therefore this thesis was conducted to assess the economic security of returnees, through exploring the reasons for their return, their perception towards their return, the factors affecting their economic security and the support given to them by stakeholders.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Due to the complication of human life, fast, ever-changing socioeconomic conditions, the concern about human migration increases from time to time. The main motives which have an effect on the movement of people from one place to the other are unequal distribution of population and resources, unequal use of resources and imbalance in economic and cultural development (Spencer, 2011). There were certain places of residence marked as “center of habitats” wherever individuals are attracted from completely different regions, countries and continents (Gutkar, n.d.). The International movement has become easier since the 1980s because of political changes, cheaper transport, and communication advancement which lead to free access to information, ideas, and networks (Spencer, 2011).

As of IOM (2018, p. 22), an international movement is “a mystifying event that tells a diversity of financial, social and security approaches affecting our livelihood in an indisputably interconnected world”. From the world's 258 million international migrants, more than 50 million are illegal migrants of this 66.6 million are females. The size of international migration

which influences most States of the globe is increasing and shows no sign of reduction (Uliffe & Koser, 2017). Illegal migration was started in all western economies, primarily and other States since World War II and it has risen significantly within the past decades and begins to affect Africa (Van Meeteren, 2014).

Many African migrants who live in Europe or other continents develop hope to one day return, either permanently or on a more temporary basis (Åkesson & Eriksson, 2015, p. 1). This is because of the economic crisis in parts of Europe has made the lives of migrants difficult as manifested in their further marginalization in labor markets, but also in the upsurge of xenophobic, anti-migrant discourses and practices. According to Wahba (2014), many of us consider international migration as a one-way move, in reality, many immigrants move abroad solely temporarily. There is measurable evidence for international migration being characterized by frequent returnee migration. Returnee migration typically refers to temporary overseas migration, where migrants return to their country of origin by their own selection or through force full deportation. The report of UNHCR (2000), (as cited in the Commission on Human Security (CHS), 2003) indicated that there are 1,184,000 returnee movements of formerly deported people.

The 2016 report of IOM also indicated that Ethiopia is one of the highest ten countries that is ranked fourth in AVR and accounted over 1,610 in 2014 and 4,689 in 2015 returnee migrants and explicit that the degree continues to be raised in terrible rate (IOM, 2016). In this report, the IOM also argued that from the beginning of 2011 to 2015 9,483 persons were migrated from Ethiopia and assisted by IOM for their return. South Wollo is one of the administrative Zones which is characterized by a higher rate of migration². In line with this Jamma Woreda is also characterized by the emigration of 10,203 migrants from these 5,650 are female (Central Statistical Agency (CSA), 2007). Still now, the number of emigrants, as well as returnee migrants, is increasing alarmingly and the current report of Jamma Woreda Workers and Social Affairs (WAS) indicated that there are over 2000 returnee migrants.

Even if the number of returnee migrants is increasing, now a day there is a dialogue in relating to their economic security (Wahba, 2014). Some scholars, who support New Economics of Labor Migration theory, argued that returnee migrants are economically secure since they return after they works somewhere and save some amount of money which enables them to start work at home and reintegrate with their community, whereas others such as Neo-classical Economists still confess this and explicit that there are involuntary returnee migrants that did not have even food for their breakfast as well as voluntary returnees who have nothing due to different reasons (Cassarino, 2004).

A number of studies were conducted in Ethiopia in the field of returnee migration by different scholars. The first one is a research done by Busza, Sehin, Serawit and Zimmerman in 2017 on *“Learning from returnee Ethiopian migrant domestic workers: a qualitative assessment to reduce the risk of human trafficking”*. In their research, they argued that there is little evidence on practices that foster safer, more successful labor migration. They also indicated that the numbers of young people seeking opportunities abroad continue to grow, as do concerns about associated exploitation, poor working conditions and connected psychological and physical morbidity. Finally, they concluded that Ethiopia has a long history of out-migration and evidence shows that women seeking domestic work abroad comprise a large portion of current migrants.

Elias Getachew also conducted his study in 2016 entitled *“Irregular migration from Ethiopia to the Middle East: the human security perspective”*. The finding of the study shows that political, economic and food insecurity affects a number of individuals during their journey, while they are in the hosting states as well as at home in Ethiopia. He also concluded that irregular migrants were derived out of their country by insecurities and they also endangered to a number of the deadliest threats during their journey as well as their destination.

Thirdly, Meron Mengesha conducted her study in 2016 on *“Assessment of socio-economic reintegration of returnees from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia, a case of returnees in Addis Ababa, Addis Ketema sub-city”*. In her study, Meron affirmed that, even though the returnees were provided with all packages of economic supports, the continuation of the small business cooperatives is questionable. She also argued that the economic reintegration of women with physical disabilities and women who have children should be an issue and the social reintegration aspect did not get adequate attention from the service providers. In addition, she concluded that the sustainability of reintegration depends on the effectiveness of psychological, social, and economic efforts on returnees’ life as well as the adequate duration of marketable skills training. The finding of Meron also indicated that lack of effective coordination, duplication of efforts, lack of clarity of mandate, lack of comprehensive guideline, and lack of reliable monitoring and evaluation are the major challenges of service providers.

Lastly, a study conducted by Desalegn Birara in 2017 on *“Challenges of Social Reintegration for the 2013 Saudi Arabia returnees in Ethiopia”*, indicated that the challenges to reintegrate with local people came up with another migration; both intra-national and international. According to Desalegn, returnees who did not appropriately reintegrate with the socio- cultural environment are found vulnerable to substance abuse, alcoholism, and prostitution, hopelessness, social isolation and development of low self-esteem prevail in the Saudi Arabian returnees. Even if these and other studies were conducted in the field of returnee migration but none of these studies indicate whether the returnee migrants are economically secure or not, how they perceive

their return to their homeland and the problems facing returnees at home. Hence, this thesis fills the research gap by taking a case study of Jamma Woreda, which is one of the major migration areas in the country.

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The major objective of this thesis is to assess the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda, Amhara National Regional State. Derived from this grand objective, the researcher tried to attain the following specific objectives:

1. To explore the reasons for the return of migrants in Jamma Woreda
2. To analyze the perception of returnees to their return in Jamma Woreda.
3. To identify the major factors affecting the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda.
4. To analyze the actions taken by stakeholders for the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda.

1.4 Research Questions

To undertake/conduct this thesis the following research questions were proposed.

1. Why migrants return in Jamma Woreda?
2. How returnee migrants perceive their return in Jamma Woreda?
3. What are the major factors affecting the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda?
4. What are the actions taken by stakeholders to enhance the economic security of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda?

1.5 Scope/Delimitation of the Study

Due to financial constraints and shortage of time, the thesis is delimited both thematically and geographically. Thematically, it is delimited to the return of economic migrants. This is because the concept of migration is so vast and complex which includes a number of elements such as refugees, students, migrant workers and the like. Hence, the research focuses on the return of economic migrants because focusing on their economic security enables the researcher to explore the complexity of the problem. Geographically, the thesis is delimited in Amhara National Regional State, South Wollo Zone, Jamma Woreda, especially in Degollo town, 015 and 012 kebele. This also helps to explore the issue of returnee migrants in detail because a preliminary assessment of the thesis showed that there are a number of returnee migrants in the Woreda. The

residency of the researcher in that Woreda also helps to facilitate the data collection process of the research.

1.6 Significances of the Study

This research has come up with valuable findings and recommendations which can really help the Woreda administration to understand the conditions of returnee migrants and their economic security and the roles of other institutions to respond to problems in the study area. This research also has relevance at least in two ways: first, as there is no dipper and organized study in the economic issue of Ethiopian returnee migrants, it adds new insights to the body of knowledge concerning returnee migration and returnees economic security. Additionally, the findings and recommendations may initiate further research/study. Second, policymakers, migration and social experts, and public safety network institutions may use the recommendations and finding of this research to evaluate and take the necessary measures to assure economic security of returnees.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This thesis has faced some limitations. There was no sufficient literature in connection with Economic security of returnees in the Ethiopian context and, some targeted individuals were not become voluntary to give information. To reduce those limitations, the researcher spent more time to find the relevant document and tried to create a greater convenience with the targeted individuals and find out other individuals in the place of non-volunteer informants that have similar experience and know-how like that of non-volunteer informants.

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

The paper is organized under five chapters. Chapter one includes the introductory part of the thesis such as the background of the thesis, statement of the problem, objectives of the thesis, research questions, significance and the like. The second chapter includes a review of related literature on the concept of returnee migrants, human security and economic security. The third chapter includes the methodology aspect such as research method, sampling size and techniques, data collection, and analysis method, and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter includes data presentations, analysis, and interpretations. Finally, chapter five includes findings, and policy implications/recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW ON RETURNEE MIGRATION AND RETURNEES' ECONOMIC SECURITY

Introduction

This chapter deals with reviewing various kinds of literature related with human security, the conceptualization of migration, the conceptualization of return migration and problems facing returnees in their homeland and finally it deals with the conceptualization and theorization of economic security as well as factors affecting the economic security of returnees.

2.1 Conceptualizing Returnee Migration and Human Security

2.1.1 What is Migration?

The word migration is a holistic term which has different definitions. Different scholars and institutions forward different definitions for it. For example, IOM (2011, p. 62), defines the term migration as “a process of moving either across an international border or within the state” which includes any kind of movement of people whatever its length, composition and its causes.

On the other, hand Mohammed, (2016, p. 3) stated migration as “a movement of people or cluster of persons from one geographical space to a different through crossing borders wish to settle for permanently or for the temporary in another place apart from the place of origin.”

From these two definitions, we can understand that migration is the flow of individuals from their residence to alternative residence in their country or it's the way of crossing one's own country's border to travel and live abroad for some time or forever, legally or illegally.

2.1.2 Types of Migration

Migration can be classified in a number of ways based on criteria such as the way people migrate, time span, the crossing of an international border, the voluntariness of migrants and others.

Cohen (1996) & King (2002) (as cited in King, 2012) classified migration as internal and international based on whether the migrants are crossing the international boundaries or not.

Internal migration is the movement of people from rural to urban, urban to rural, interurban and inter rural in their homeland. *International migration* is a cross border movement of the people and it is either *emigration* (which is the departure of the person from homeland to another

country to live permanently or for short period of time) or *immigration* (i.e. is returning back to one's origin with the aim of living there permanently or short period of time).

These scholars also classified migration as temporal and permanent based on the time span of migration. *Temporal migration*: is the movement of the people to somewhere to live for a limited time, not more than 10 years, which includes labor or economic migrants, who migrate to work abroad and return back to home. *Permanent migration*: is the movement of the people to somewhere to live there permanently which includes forced or refugee migrants, who migrate for permanent resident.

Furthermore, King, (2012) also tried to classify migration based on the legality status of migrants as regular/legal and irregular/illegal migration. *Regular migration*: is a way in which people are going somewhere lawfully through fulfilling the legal requirements of the receiving state to stay there permanently or for a limited time. On the other hand, *irregular migration*: is the way in which migrants are going somewhere illegally/unlawfully and are not fulfilling the legal requirements of the hosting states and they cross the borders through illegal agents and smugglers. In most cases, this includes labor migrants from developing states.

Lastly, another scholar Baggio (n.d.) classified migration based on causes and motives that have generated it into voluntary and forced migration. *Voluntary/Economic migration* is the flow of people to economically advance than the home and these migrants are going based on their permission to hoard wealth and return to home. Whereas *forced/ refugees migration* is the movement of people to somewhere to get accommodation due to their trouble in their country and these migrants are going out due to compelling situations like civil war, natural disaster or political unrest (Baggio, n.d.).

In general, even if there are different classifications of migration based on different criteria, all of the classifications are inseparable and interlinked each other.

2.2 Returnee Migration as a Concept

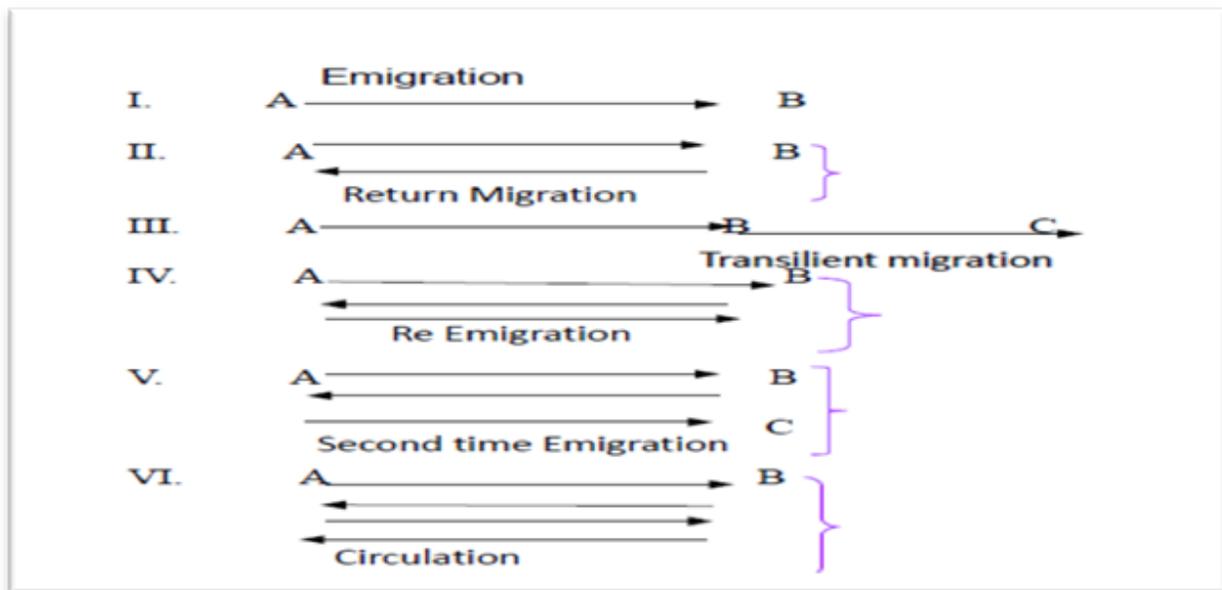
King (2015) stated that before the 1960s studies on migration made slight or no locus to the events of returnee migration and it was cited only to lament that so little material existed on it. He also argued that returnee migration is the most mysterious type of the migration process, mainly due to the difficulty of getting adequate data for this event and for him the 'take-off' stage for the returnee migration study was the 1960s.

Another scholar Bovenkerk, (1974) argued that terminological criticism in the relevant studies of returnee migration leads vast difficulties and declared that different scholars outline returnee migration in numerous ideas such as: "*back migration, counter-current, counter flow, re-*

emigration, reflux migration, re-migration, return flow, returnee migration, return movement, second time migration, and repatriation". But to avoid such kind of confusion, Frank makes the concept of migration cycle as follows:

"when people return after emigration for the first time to their country (or region) of origin, the term „returnee migration” should be used; when people move on to a second destination use the term „transilient migration”; when people emigrate once again to the same destination after having returned for the first time this can be called „re-emigration”; when people emigrate to a new destination after having returned, this is „second time emigration”; when the to and from movement between two places includes more than one return is „circulation”""(Bovenkerk, (1974).

Diagram 2.1: Migration Cycle



(Source: Bovenkerk, 1974)

Even if the idea of returnee migration was evolved to be concerned in the 1960s, still there is no common, agreed definition for it; this is because of its contested nature and elements within it such as students, refugees, migrant workers, and asylum seekers. According to IOM (2011), returnee migration is “the act or process of going back to the point of departure” and this can be an internal movement which includes IDPs and disbanded fighters; or international movement, in the case of migrant workers, refugees, asylum-seekers, and qualified nationals. Whereas,

European Migration Network, (2007) also define returnee migration as a non-European Union nationals' movement to their country of origin, whether voluntarily or forced.

On the other hand, the UN defines returnee migrants as "persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year" (as cited by Haase & Honerath, 2016, p. 5). This definition of returnee migration includes persons returning from study or training abroad, returning after working abroad as a civil servant, citizens deported from abroad and other returning citizens.

The above stated and other definitions share the common concept for returnee migration i.e. if a person stays abroad for some period of time and return back to his/her homeland, he/she is considered as returnee migrant. Even if this is so, still there is a debate on the time span in which the migrants should stay abroad and whether who has to be considered returnee: the refugees, asylum seekers, the educated and the like. For the purpose of this thesis, the researcher used the definition given by the UN by taking the sample of economic migrants.

2.2.1 Types of Returnee Migration and Implication to Economic Security

There are diverse classifications of returnee migration based on different criteria. Returnee migration can be classified based on migrants' voluntariness to return, migrants' aspirations, expectations and needs, their probability to return.

Haase & Honerath, (2016) pointed out the following types of returnee migrants based on their voluntariness to return:

1. ***Involuntary/forced returnee migrants*** are migrants with no legal residence statuses, whose economic and/or social integration failed, and who are expatriated back to home. Such kind of migrants are unable to assemble resources such as social capital, networks or know-how upon their return to the country of origin; they experienced marginalization in the destination countries due to their irregular status, and often face stigmatization and marginalization in their countries of origin after the return.
2. ***Returnee migrants whose return are "voluntary but unavoidable"***: this form of return might look voluntary, but is usually the inevitable consequence of failed migration and integration experiences in the host countries and these migrant residence statuses will expire in the foreseeable future (Haase & Honerath, 2016).
3. ***Voluntary returnee migrants***: these migrants have an explicit intention to return, especially once they have reached their savings goals, or acquired skills, higher education or business networks in their host countries which they can transfer and apply back to home and their reintegration can stimulate business development or create jobs through investments (Haase

& Honerath, 2016).

4. **Second-generation “quasi-returnees”**: are second or third generation diaspora members who wish to invest in the home country of their parents or grandparents. Some quasi- returnees lack skills such as knowledge of the local business culture or language, while others can be achieved relative success in providing specific forms of support and guidance, such as business plan development (Haase & Honerath, 2016).

On the other hand, IOM in its glossary of 2011 identified the two major types of returnee migration based on the voluntariness of migrants to return:

1. **Voluntary returnee** - is the “assisted or independent return to the country of origin, transit or another third country based on the free will of the returnee.” It can be either *Spontaneous returnee* (a situation in which migrants return to their country voluntarily without any support of states or other international or national assistance). Or *Assisted voluntary returnee* (a situation in which migrants return to their country through administrative, logistical, financial and reintegration support) (IOM, 2011).
2. **Forced returnee** is “the compulsory return of an individual to the country of origin, transit or third country, i.e. country of return, on the basis of an administrative or juridical act” (IOM, 2011).

Another scholar, Cerase (1974), also identified four different types of returnees, by emphasizing on their aspirations, expectations, and needs (as cited in Cassarino, 2004). *Returnees of failure*: are returnees who could not integrate with their host countries owing to the prejudices and stereotypes they encountered abroad. *Returnees of conservatism*: include migrants who had planned to return home with enough money to buy land with a view to liberating themselves from disgusting subjection to the landowners.

Returnees of retirement: refers to retire migrants who decide to return to their home countries and to acquire a piece of land and a home where they will spend their old age. *Returnees of innovation*: it refers to migrants, who are prepared to make use of all the means and new skills they have acquired during their migration experience with a view to achieving their goals in their origin countries.

In general, there are different types and classifications of returnees and returnee migration based on different reasons and classifying criteria. For this thesis, the researcher mainly used the classification of returnee migration identified by IOM 2011.

2.2.2 Reasons for Returnee Migration

Different scholars such as Winnie (2006), Haase & Honerath, (2016) raised different reasons for different types of returnees. This implies that the reason for return migration varies according to the type of return. The reasons for the return of migrants also have an impact on their economic security.

The first reason and determining factor for returnee migration is motivation and preparedness of migrants to return. If migrants have a greater motivation to return and they are prepared enough psychologically and financially their economic security after their return will be high.

Returnee migration is also determined by a family related issue. A considerable number of migrants are returned to their country due to family-related issues. In line with this, Winnie (2006), migrants return to their homeland due to marriage factors (some want to marry at homeland and others return due to the influence of their marriage partners), childbirth (some migrants want to have children in their country) and caregiving (some migrants return their country to take care of their parents).

The other factor which leads to returnee migration is that the living conditions in the hosting states and changes in their country. This refers to the culture of the hosting states to integrate migrants, the socio-political conditions in the hosting states, the laws and regulations related to migrants and the like.

In this regard, Haase & Honerath, (2016) stated that migrants return to their country due to socioeconomic and political situations in the hosting states such as the presence of civil war and crisis, the conservative law which discriminates migrants, xenophobia, discrimination and prejudice in the hosting state, returnees' accumulation of money and skill to work in the homeland and the socioeconomic and political change of their home country than before.

Achievement of savings and the desire to invest in the home can be another reason for returnee migration. Most migrants are going abroad to accumulate money for their future livelihood. Therefore, after they save the money they need, they return back to their country. Here, Winnie (2006) again argued that migrants return to their homeland for investment purpose. In addition, the study conducted by the OECD (2008) indicated that migrants return to their homeland due to the achievement of their savings objective and opening of employment opportunities in the home country based on experience acquired abroad

Lastly, the nature of residence permits and the legality status of migrants also determine their return migration and economic security (OECD,2008). Migrants may have a temporary or permanent residence permit and some of them may be legal migrants and others may be irregular /illegal migrants. This affects their probability of return and their economic security. This indicates that the people who migrate to countries which do not give permanent resident they are

prone to return migration and the magnitude of the returnee migration is higher than from those countries that give permanent resident. Like this, the illegal migrants have a higher degree of probability to return than legal migrants.

As described above, there are a number of factors which determine returnee migration and have an adverse effect on returnees economic security. For the purpose of this paper, the researcher gives high emphasis to the legality status of migrants, the achievement of saving objectives and motivation and preparedness of returnees.

2.2.3 Merits of Returnee Migration

From the beginning of the concept of returnee migration, there is a public as well as scholars debate with regard to its advantage. Some scholars like Wahba (2014), believed that it has a positive contribution to the economy of their origin in the form of remittance, job creation, and peace-building; whereas others like Gmelch 1980, (as cited in Cassarino, 2004) said that returnee migration leads to an increase in population size which leads to a high rate of consumption and increase the countries expenditure. Even if it is full of contradictions the researcher tried to see the following advantage based on available literature.

Returnee migration has its own advantage for the sending states. The first one is it enables returnees to find employment/jobs matching their experience gained abroad. Migrants develop some experiences, skills, and knowledge in the hosting states, after their return to their home country, this enables them to get employment or jobs. In this regard Wahba, (2015) argued that returnees have a chance to get a job or employment opportunities after their return to homeland through their newly acquired skills and knowledge from working overseas, but if the skill and experience learned abroad is not matched with the home labor market this could lead to „brain waste rather than brain gain“.

Secondly, returnee migration enables the starting of a new business based on savings abroad. Most people migrate to other states to accumulate money/savings even if all cannot achieve it. Those individuals who have some sort of savings start their own business after their return. This also enables the creation of a job/employment opportunity for the local communities. Here, Horvath (n.d.) stated that returnee migration has an advantage for returnees to start a business at home matching their experience and savings gained abroad. But according to this scholar to be useful from returnee migration there should be a proper and positive selection of returnees unless dependency and more expenditure are the results.

Thirdly, returnee migration enables increment of foreign currency of sending states. When migrants are working in the hosting states, they are paid in the currency of the hosting states, but when they return to their home country, they exchange it to their country“s currency. This, in

turn, increases the foreign currency of the country. As of Wahba (2015) when migrants return to their country of origin, they represent the entry of financial capital through accumulated foreign savings.

Lastly, van Houte & Davids, (2014) in their study concluded that more than economic impacts, the human dimension of returnees' involvement in the country of origin is the most important potential contribution to change and voluntary returnees' creativity, resilience, and innovativeness, along with their entrepreneurial mentality and their intellectual skills are important input by these returnees.

In general, even if the returnee migration has a number of advantages sometimes it may have the opposite. This can be determined by a number of factors. As indicated by (IOM 2001), the factors that determine the impact of return on personal and societal success and development includes: (a) the propensity of returnee migrants and the degree of preparation for return, (b) the socio-economic and institutional situations existing in the home country and other factors such as type of return (voluntary or involuntary), experiences and skills learned, etc.

2.2.4 Problems Facing Returnee Migrants at Home

Returnee migrants face a number of challenges/problems after they return to their country emanated from their family, marriage partners, and the community as well as government officials. These include bad governance in government offices, social exclusion, and stigma in the society, economic and infrastructural problems. For further elaboration, the researcher classified those problems into governance-related problems, socio-cultural, and economic related problems.

The first and the major problem which faces returnee migrants are related to socio-cultural factors. Here, socio-cultural factors mean that the problems that are resulted from culture, tradition, and way of thinking of society. This includes social exclusion, stigma and prejudice, shaming and blaming the returnees. According to Kuschminder (2013), returnees are shamed by residents due to their incompatibility with the home culture, the way they act and their fashion choice. In addition, they are not afraid of anything and they are far from the local community's expectations. As a result of this, as expressed by Kuschminder the returnees face social exclusion and stigma. In addition, other scholars Åkesson and Eriksson, (2015) also argued that the socio-cultural capital of returnees developed when they were abroad was mostly seen as threatening to society at home. Due to this, the societies do not accept the new culture that is adapted by returnees rather they stigmatize them.

The second challenge for the returnees is the overall functioning of the government. In most cases, bad governance and lack of appropriate and continuous reintegration strategy are other

problems that face returnees in their home country after the return. After their return, some returnee migrants tried to live and invest in their locality. But most of the time there is government bureaucracy which makes them bored and degrades their commitment to work in their country. In addition to bureaucratic difficulty, there are also corrupt practices of government officials which lead to unfair treatment of returnees. Moreover, the unorganized, unplanned and unstudied reintegration program is another government activity which affects returnee migrants. If the reintegration program is not well organized, planned and studied it also creates disparity among returnee migrants.

By siding to the above idea, Meron (2016), argued that lack of effective coordination, duplication of efforts, lack of clarity on mandate, absence of comprehensive guideline, and shortage of reliable monitoring and evaluation system from the side of government, challenges service providers to the returnees as well as the returnees themselves in having stable and continuous reintegration. Another scholar Piracha (2015), stressed that many returnees are astonished by the paperwork and the bureaucracy that accompanied the setting of obtaining permits for a task or simply an appointment with the relevant city officials; they were also discouraged by the red tape, bribery, and corruption that characterized the public service.

Lastly, other problems which face returnee migrants in their country are related to economic situations. In this regard infrastructural problem is the one which faces returnee migrants. Some committed and successful returnees have a desire to invest in their locality to increase their savings, but most of the time infrastructural problem hampers their desire. This also leads them to consider/think another migration for their investment. Researchers like Bilgili, Kuschminder, & Siegel (2017), strongly believed that returnee migrants, especially deportees, are affected by economic problems after their return to. As of these researchers, it is difficult to find employment and finance for their livelihood. Another study conducted by IOM (2014) also indicated that the returnees will engage in different conflicts due to the loss of their money by their families and marriage partners. This further leads them to bloodshed and displacement.

In general, like that of the hosting states, returnee migrants may face a number of problems in their homeland as stated above. In this paper, the researcher tried to examine those problems of returnee migrants in the research area.

2.3 Human Security

The concept of human security first gained widespread attention following its appearance in the 1994 *Human Development Report*, a document produced annually by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report, acknowledging the call for a conceptual shift towards the protection of people rather than states witnessed in 1993's *Human Development*

Report argues, “the concept of security has been interpreted narrowly for a long period of time: as security of territory from external aggression, or as protection of national interests in foreign policy or as global security from the threat of nuclear holocaust... It forgets the legitimate concern for ordinary people who sought security in their daily lives.” (1994, p. 22).

Human security can no longer be understood in purely military terms. Rather, it must encompass economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law (Kofi Annan, 2000). He also said that demands we face also reflect a growing consensus that collective security can no longer be narrowly defined as the absence of armed conflict, be it between or within states. Gross abuses of human rights, the large-scale displacement of civilian populations, international terrorism, the AIDS pandemic, drug, and arms trafficking and environmental disasters present a direct threat to human security, forcing us to adopt a much more coordinated approach to a range of issues (Kofi Annan, 2000). The above points tell us how human security is a broad and debatable issue.

CHS (2003), in its final report *Human Security Now* defines human security as: “... to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment and Human security mean protecting fundamental freedoms; freedoms that are the essence of life”. This means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. This includes using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations and also creating political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity.

2.3.1 Main Features of Human Security

Human security is an integrated, sustainable, comprehensive security from fear, conflict, ignorance, poverty, social and cultural deprivation, and hunger, resting upon positive and negative freedoms (Hans, 2000). In broad terms, human security shifts our focus from traditional territorial security to that of the person. Human security recognizes that an individual’s personal protection and preservation did not come just from the safeguarding of the state as a political unit, but also from access to individual welfare and quality of life. Human security, in short, involves the security of the individual in their personal surroundings, their community, and in their environment (MacLean, as cited in UNDP, 1994).

According to CHS (2003), human security brings together the „human elements“ of security, rights, and development. As such, it is an interdisciplinary concept that displays the following characteristics: people-centered, multi-sectoral, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented.

2.3.2 Components of Human Security

The United Nations Human Development Report lists seven main areas of human security threats can be found (UNDP 1994, p. 24-25) as follows:

1. **Economic security:** is assured basic income: access to employment and resources.
2. **Food security:** is physical and economic access to food for all people at all times. Hundreds of millions of people in the world remain hungry either through local unavailability of food or, more often, through lack of entitlements or resources to purchase food.
3. **Health security:** is access to medical treatment and improved health conditions. Poor people, in general, have less health security and in developing countries, the major causes of death are infectious and parasitic diseases.
4. **Environmental security:** is living in a healthy physical environment which is spared from desertification, deforestation and other environmental threats that endanger people's survival.
5. **Personal security:** is individual security from physical violence. Threats can take several forms, for example, threats from the State, foreign states, other groups of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs; threats directed against women or children based on their vulnerability and dependence; threats to self (e.g. suicide, drug use, etc.).
6. **Community security:** is the security of the community. Most people derive their security from membership of a social group (family, community, organization, political grouping, ethnic group, etc.). Tensions often arise between these groups due to competition over limited access to opportunities and resources.
7. **Political security:** is living in a society that guarantees basic human rights and freedom of expression.

As indicated by Liotta & Owen (2006), those components of human security are not equally emphasized in different approaches. These scholars summarize the spectrum of human security emphasized by different scholars and countries in the following diagram.

which also has an adverse effect on economic security: *labor market security* (occurs when the market generates opportunities for employment, giving an adequate salary for the job), *employment security* (protection against loss of income, protection against sudden dismissal and unjustified dismissal, etc.), *job security* (the ability to perform tasks compatible with the interests of workers, training opportunities, career development), *work security* (obeying the safety rules and protecting from excessive stress), *skill reproduction security* (access to training opportunities, guaranteed leave), *income security* (the current, perceived and expected income, both earned and received in the form of social benefits) and *representation security* (the rights of individuals as well as to the existence of competent and independent trade unions).

Furthermore, Buzan, (1991a) & Tsereteli, (2008) pointed out the concept of economic security as long-term security to access economic opportunities in markets and resources such as people (human capital), capital, energy, water, technology, and education (as cited in Andrusac, 2015).

In addition to the above, the ICRC, (2015) also defines economic security, as an ability to meet basic needs. As of ICRC, economic security is the ability of individuals, households or communities to cover their essential needs sustainably and with dignity. According to it economic security concentrates on one of the following "key livelihood outcomes."

1. Food consumption: What are people eating? Does their diet cover their nutritional requirements?
2. Food production: Are people able to hunt, fish, produce food or forage as they normally would?
3. Income: Do people earn or obtain enough money to cover their basic expenses?
4. Living conditions: Are people protected against bad weather? Do they have the means to cook food? Can they maintain basic standards of hygiene?
5. Capacity: Can the government, civil society, National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies and others help meet people's economic security needs?

Lastly, scholars like Sharpe & Osberg (2003) define economic security as „economic wellbeing“ and they try to find out four major components or dimensions of economic security what they call the components of economic well-being:

- A. *Effective per capita consumption flows*: which includes consumption of marketed goods and services, government services, and adjustment of effective per capita consumption flows for household production, changing household economies of scale, leisure and life expectancy;
- B. *Net societal accumulation of stocks of productive resources*: which includes net accumulation of tangible capital, housing stocks, net changes in the value of natural resources stocks, environmental costs, the net change in the level of foreign indebtedness and

accumulation of human capital;

- C. *Income distribution*: the intensity of poverty (incidence and depth) and the inequality of income;
- D. *Economic security from job loss and unemployment, illness, family breakup and poverty in old age.*

Generally, economic security can be defined in a number of ways; as an ability to meet basic needs, as economic wellbeing, access to economic opportunities, like basic security, as assured basic income, as access to employment and resources. But for the purpose of this thesis, the researcher tried to see the definition given by UNDP i.e. "Economic security is assuring basic income, access to employment and resources." Since this definition includes other definitions implicitly or explicitly.

2.4.1 The core values of Economic security

As a concept economic security has a number of values to deal with as expressed above. Different scholars, practitioners, activists, and organizations such as UNDP and CHS associate economic security to different elements and core values. But those values and elements can be grouped into three major themes.

Provision of income and consumption necessary for basic human or family life is the first central value of economic security. Based on this value, economic security is achieved if an individual has some reasonable source of income for his/her consumption. Here, Nesaduria (2005) argued that economic security is aiming for a secure stream of income for individuals as well as access to a level of consumption that provides for basic human/family need. Moreover, UNDP (1994) revealed that economic security is achieved when the basic needs of citizens are attained through their source of income, but the falling of incomes threatens human security in general and economic security in particular. Furthermore, ICRC (2015) again argued that economic security is an ability to meet basic needs based on self-sustained income.

Secondly, market integrity is essential for economic security. To enhance economic security, the market should give a chance for an equal competition of all and there should be an institution which regulates and oversees the market. According to Nesaduria (2005, p. 14), the market should be fair enough for the accessibility of goods and services. As to this scholar, this may be achieved by ensuring that the necessary market institutions exist, including a system of secure property rights and contracts that allow fair access to individuals to exploit economic opportunities. In addition to this, Buzan (1991a) and Tsereteli (2008) pointed out that the concept of economic security is flourished if there is the access to economic opportunities in markets and resources (as cited in Andruseac, 2015).

The third and last core value is distribution equity. For economic security to be fruitful and attained, there should be a fair distribution of opportunities, services as well as the wealth of the country. For the provision of distributive equity, it is mandatory to have accountable and transparent government and institutions. In this regard, Nesaduria (2005) argued that economic security is attained through securing distributive equity, which is vital to ensure the proper functioning of the market mechanism, to support human welfare and to ensure the political sustainability.

Generally, each and every task of enhancing economic security needs the incorporation of the above-stated core values of economic security i.e. provisions of income and consumption necessary for basic human or family life, market integrity, and distribution equity.

2.4.2 Factors Affecting Returnees' Economic Security

Enhancing economic security is not an easy task. It needs the coordination of different actors such as government, NGOs and civil societies, regional and international organizations and individuals. There are a number of factors which impede the realization of this coordination and economic security of citizens.

Economic and development level of the country is the first factor which determines economic security. As discussed earlier economic security focuses on income level and consumption pattern of citizens and fair distribution of wealth and resources. If the development and economic level of the country are high, with fair distribution, citizens will have access to higher income. This also enables them to fulfill their basic needs. In countries which are affected by the economic and financial crisis, the degree of economic security is low. In this regard CHS, (2003) stated that economic and financial crises reduce average wages and consumption, due to this the poor people feel the worst of the impact and become economically insecure.

Social and political conditions of the country also affect economic security. In the countries that have stable social and political conditions, there is relative economic security than those who do not have. In the countries characterized by destabilizations, social unrest, civil war, and political instability, thinking about economic security is mythical. Because those situations lead to excessive expenditure for arms rather than the fair distribution of wealth and resources among citizens and there will not be market integrity due to the absence of a regulatory body.

Thirdly, reintegration strategies applied by the government to vulnerable groups such as returnees affect economic security. Vulnerable groups need proper and planned reintegration strategies for their economic security and integration with the community. If successful reintegration is implemented to reintegrate those vulnerable groups they will have an equal opportunity like that of residents. This enables them to be economically secure. Haase &

Honerath, (2016) stated that “reintegration does not take care of itself”. Therefore governments need to take responsibility to provide adequate measures by recognizing the value of the vulnerable groups and by removing barriers, such as labor market restrictions, unnecessary government bureaucracies, and red tape.

Lastly, the governance of government determines economic security. Here, the system of government and its functioning mean that the democratic nature of the government and its working principles such as accountability, fairness, transparency and the like. The democratic government which works based on accountability, transparency, and fairness works on economic security based on its core values. But undemocratic governments cannot create and strive for economic security because they do not have a capacity to create market integrity, provide income and consumption necessary for basic human or family life and distribution equity. According to Nesaduria (2005), lack of effective domestic government and institutions to secure the growing potential of the economy and check the growing corruption and cronyism leads to undermined investor sentiments, weakened market institutional integrity and promoted a domestic political backlash when crisis struck.

Generally as stated above, there are a number of factors which affect the economic security of citizens in general and return migrants in particular. For the purpose of this thesis, the researcher focuses on three major factors that affect economic security i.e. the governance of government, reintegration strategies applied by the government to vulnerable groups, and the migration experiences of returnees.

2.5 Reintegration Strategies and Economic Security of Returnee Migrants

The enhancement of the economic security of returnee migrants need a successful reintegration strategy and follow up. In line with this, UN Department of Social and Economic Affairs (2017) stated that the integration policies and strategies are essential to achieve holistic and sustainable economic growth in countries of destination and to improve the wellbeing of migrants.

But most of the scholars like Cassarino(2004) believed that reintegration of returnee migrants is the most challenging task of the government in most states because it touches each and every sector of the government and deal with human rights such as development, gender, education, housing or legal status.

Even if reintegration is the most challenging task, the major question to be raised is “what a successful reintegration requires and constitute”. Different scholars and institutions/organizations answer this question in different ways. According to UNHCR, successful reintegration requires access to reasonable resources, opportunities, and basic services to establish a self-sustaining

livelihood in conditions of equal rights with other residents and citizens (as cited in UNESCO, 2008).

Gosh (1999) also pointed out in a successful reintegration process, access to productive and useful employment is the most vital element, in the same page Blitz, (2005) explained that, since inequalities in access to critical resources in the reintegration process creates disparities in the economic security of returnee, it should be considered (as cited in Kalinthal, 2006).

Furthermore, Haase & Honerath (2016, pp. 11-12) argued that an effective reintegration policy and strategy promote the economic security of returnees if policymakers need to critically consider and question the focus on increasing return rates and policies focus on fostering sustainable return, coordinating approaches with countries of origin and partner countries,

- Policies consider accurate information and knowledge of target groups' needs,
- Policymakers in both countries design migration and return policies according to local reality and capacities,
- Policymaking process is supported by diaspora insight and experience,

Lastly, IOM Ethiopia (2014) concluded that for their economic security most returnee migrants need successful re-integration supports i.e. planned, budgeted and continuous financial, material or psychosocial support as well as skill and technical training.

In general, we can conclude that if the government at all level has the capacity to reintegrate returnees in a fair manner by providing each kind of support, the returnees can be economically secure through employing what they have.

2.6 Theorizing Returnee Migration and Economic Security

Even if returnee migration is the new and contested concept of migration different scholars try to theorize it but the most well-known scholar in this field is, Cassarino. The major theories of returnee migration as identified by Cassarino (2004) include:

Neoclassical economics: returnee migration is viewed as the outcome of a failed migration experience which does not yield the expected benefits. Returnee migration exclusively involves labor migrants who miscalculated the costs of migration and who do not reap the benefits of higher earnings. Returnee migration occurs as a consequence of their failed experiences abroad or because their human capital was not rewarded as expected.

New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM): views returnee migration as the logical outcome of a "calculated strategy", defined at the level of the migrant's household, and resulting from the

successful achievement of goals or target. It views return as the natural outcome of a successful experience abroad during which migrants met their goals.

Structural theory: argues that return is not solely analyzed with reference to the individual experience of the migrant, but also with reference to social and institutional factors in countries of origin. The returnees' success or failure is analyzed by correlating the "reality" of the home economy and society with the expectations of the returnee.

Transnationalism theory: argued that the migrants' subjective perceptions of homeland and their self-identification have a bearing on their decision to return and the process of reintegration. It also contends that if readjustment does not take place, the returnee may contemplate re-emigration. For further information, those theories of J. P. Cassarino are summarized as follows in the table below. Among these theories, in this thesis, the researcher gave a higher emphasis on the structuralism theory. This theory enables to understand the social, cultural and institutional factors which affect the economic security of returnees in combination with returnees experience abroad.

Diag. 2.3: Theories of Return Migration by J.P. Cassarino

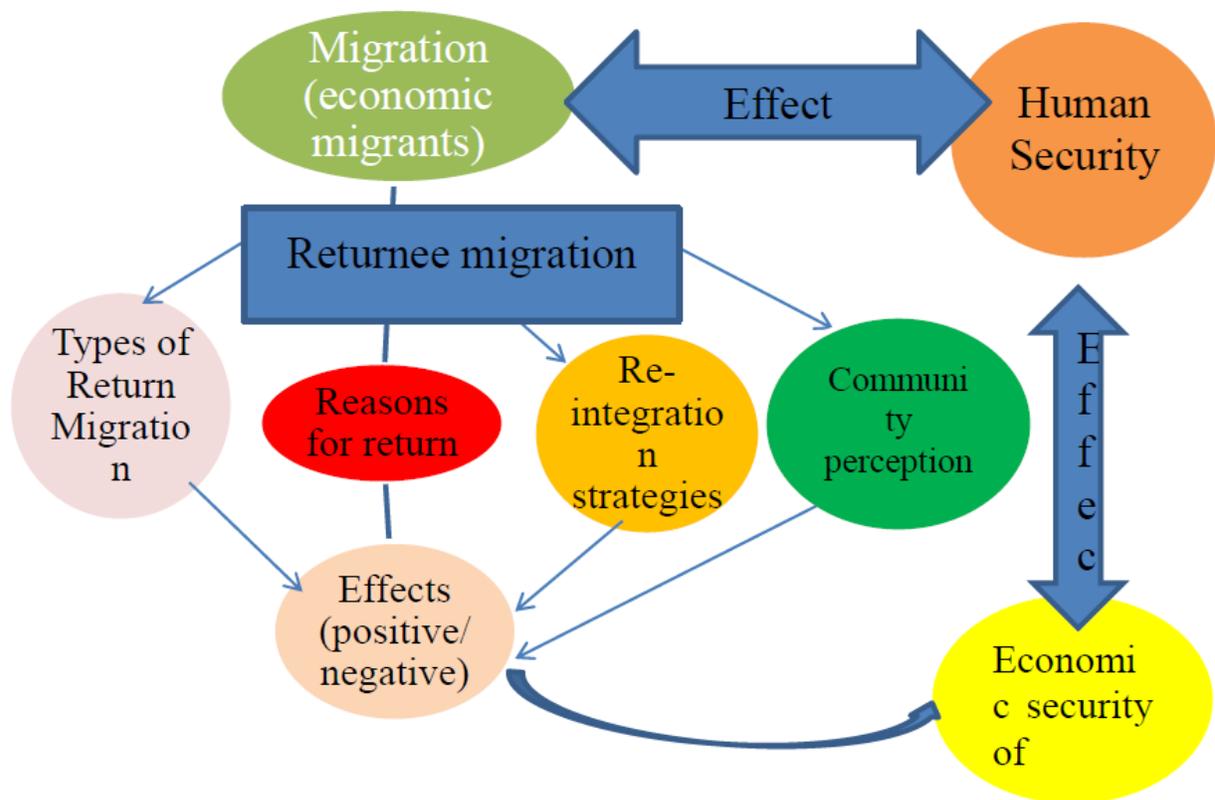
	Neoclassical economics	New economics of labor migration	structuralism	Transnationalism	Cross-border social network theory
Return migration	Succeeded migrants stay in receiving countries. Return is an abnormally, if not failure of migration experiences.	Seen as part and parcel of migration project. It occurs once the migrants' objectives meet at the destination country.	Return to home countries occurs without changing structural constraints inherent in origin countries. Return is also based on incomplete information about origin countries.	It is not necessarily permanent. It occurs once financial resources and benefits are gathered to sustain households. It is prepared based on conditions at home.	Sustained by cross border social and economic relationships. Return only constitutes the first step towards completion of migration project.
The returnee	Embodies the unsuccessful migrants who could not maximize the experience abroad.	Embodies the successful migrants whose objectives are meeting at the destination country. The returnee is financial intermediary and a target earner.	Neither a successful nor a failed migrant. They bring back savings to home country. Return expectations are readjusted and adapted to structural context at home. Behavioral divergence occurs on returnees. Only the ill, old, untalented and retired return.	Comprised of globally dispersed ethnic group. Have succeeded migration experience before return.	Social actor who has values, projects and own perception of return environment. It belongs to cross border networks involving migrants and non-migrants.
The returnees' motivation	Return will rise when Migration experience failed and needs to return home.	Has attachment to home and household and when goals are met.	Attached with home and household, nostalgia. Motivations are readjusted to realities of home market and power relations.	Has an attachment to home and household, family ties. Social and economic conditions of return are also other factors.	Shaped by socio-economic and institutions at home and relevance of own resource.
Financial capital	no income or savings from abroad are repatriated.	Remittance constitutes an insurance against misfortune to assist household's members.	Savings and remittance has no real impact on the development of origin country. Household members monopolize financial resources due to this there is no multiplier effect.	Pension and social benefits are part of remittance. Financial resources are based on institutional conditions at home and politico-economic structure of sending areas.	Remittance and savings constitute just one type of resource.
Human capital	Skills acquired abroad can hardly be transferred to origin countries because they do not match local needs. Human capital	Acquisition of skills varies according to probability of return	Skills acquired abroad are wasted owing to structural constraints inherent in origin countries. Social status does not change	Improved skills and educational background gained abroad allow upward mobility	Skills and knowledge, experiences and acquaintances acquired abroad are contributory factors to securing a successful return.

(Source: Cassarino, 2004)

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Economic security is one of the core aspects of human security and it has an adverse effect on it. Economic migrants will return to their homeland, whether they achieve their objective or not due to different reasons such as deportation, investment at home or others. The achievement of their objective and the reasons they return to their country have an effect (positive or negative) on their economic security after return, in addition to this, the reintegration strategies applied by local and national governments have also an effect on return migrants economic security. Furthermore, economic security is also affected by the local perception of the communities. Overall, the factors that affect the returnee migrants’ economic security also have an impact (positive or negative) on human security.

Diagram 2.4: conceptual framework on linking returnee migration and Economic Security



Source: developed by the researcher based on available literature

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Under this part, the researcher deals with the methodological approaches used by the researcher to answer the research questions and achieve those objectives of the thesis. These include research design, selection of research participants, sampling technique and sampling size, methods of data collection and instruments, data analysis and presentation and also it includes profiles of the research area and ethical considerations of the thesis.

3.1 Research Method and Design

A research design constitutes decisions regarding what, where, when, how much, by what means concerning an inquiry or research study. It also constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004).

This thesis employed a Mixed research approach. The rationale for employing such methods is that since it enables the researcher to answer questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and the experience of humans' lives and social worlds with some measurable quantitative data (Davidson & et al., 2002). It also provides rich data and a deeper understanding of the phenomena under consideration (Hancock, 2002). In addition to this, mixed research explores attitudes, behavior, and experiences through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD), interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under consideration and through observations around the research area by supporting with some quantifiable data.

Additionally, the researcher used descriptive research approach to provide a descriptive feature of economic security of returnee migrants and to further elaborate the experiences, attitudes and living conditions of the returnee migrants in the research area by supporting with some quantitative data.

3.2 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

3.2.1 Sampling Technique

The researcher used purposive sampling technique to incorporate returnee migrants of diverse age, both men and women who are under the category of returnee migrants. The rationale behind the use of purposive sampling according to (Patton, cited in Creswell 2009), explained that this strategy enables to understand the perceptions and experiences of informants. In purposive

sampling, the standard used in choosing participants and sites is determined by whether they are “information rich or not” (Patton, cited in Creswell 2009). To achieve the central objective of the research and the questions to be answered, the researcher purposefully selects the participants based on their experience, type of return, and returnees stayed abroad for more than a year. Snowball sampling was also used to trace the nearest key informants about the issue under consideration, from different government offices.

3.2.2 Sampling Size

Basically, it is difficult to determine the exact number of returnee migrants, but based on the data obtained from the Jamma Woreda Administration (JWA) and Social Affairs Office there are 684 officially registered returnee migrants. The researcher took a sample of them from Degollo town, 015 Kebele, 014 Kebele, and 012 Kebele through using purposive sampling technique. The reason for selecting the town was since most of the returnees are living there and the other three were selected based on their highest number of returnee migrants from Jamma Woreda.

In this thesis, a total of 27 informants have participated. The researcher selected 16 returnees from 5 kebele for FGD (which includes 5 male and 11 female) and 11 participants for key informant interview (which includes 1 person from each of Woreda administration office, workers and social affairs office, Technical and vocational enterprise development office, NGO coordinator, as well as 3 kebele chief executives, 2 kebele administrator and 2 returnee migrants).

3.3 Method of Data Collection

3.3.1 Sources of Data

This thesis utilized both primary and secondary data sources to attain the desired information which answers the stated research questions and meet the objectives. Primary data“s was collected from returnee migrants, Non-governmental organizations that are currently working with migrants, and selected offices of the Jamma Woreda Administration. Primary data collection was achieved through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) with returnee migrants, interviews with key informants who have knowledge about the issue under consideration. With regard to secondary data sources, different studies, documents, reports, publications, discussion papers, conducted by individual researchers, government organizations and non-government organizations, books, documents from the internet were amply reviewed.

3.3.2 Data Collection Tools (Instruments)

In this thesis, several methods of data collection instruments were used. Namely, key informant in-depth interview, focus group discussions and observation were employed to acquire sufficient information from primary sources. The researcher was prepared 11 interview sessions with key informants from Jamma Woreda Administration office, WSA office, TVED office, NGO coordinator, administrators and chief executives of selected kebele and selected return migrants. Focus Group Discussion was prepared for return migrants and conducted in three groups each of them contains 5 members and an observational survey was conducted by the researcher to see the working conditions of returnees.

Furthermore, the researcher collected the descriptive data by preparing separate questions on the background of returnees for FGD participants. The researcher also conducted non- participant observation at the market place to look at the economic activities conducted by returnees, at different offices to see the coordination among them and at the airport to look the gender composition and vulnerability of returnee migrants. In addition, the researcher also tried to review the reports of different sectors of government and kebele administrations to get descriptive data on returnee migrants and their support.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

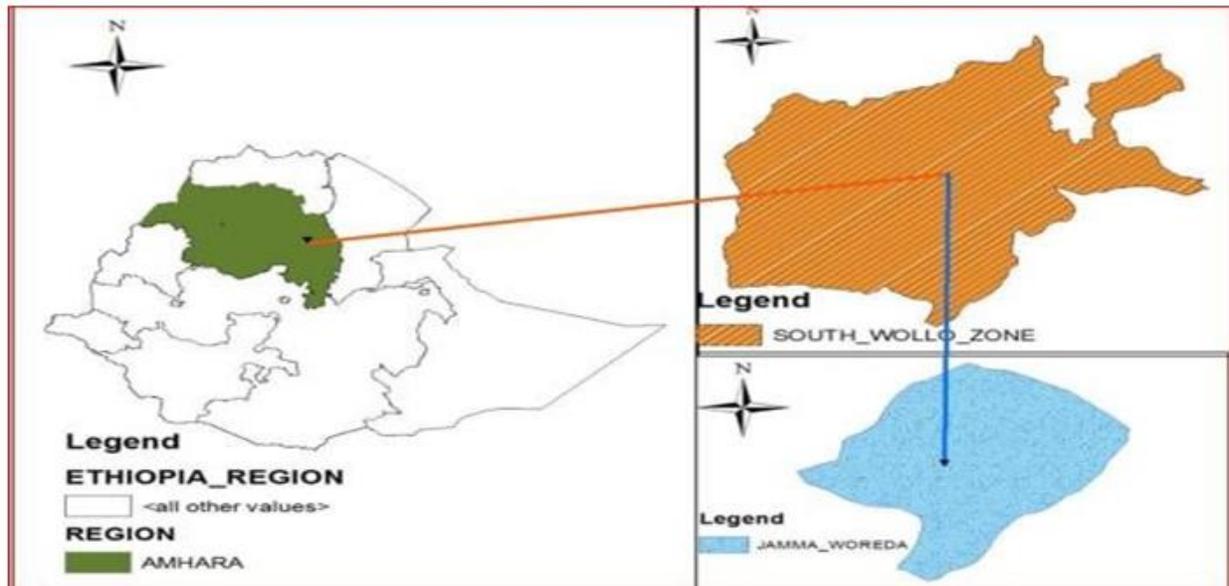
The mixed research analysis is usually based on an interpretative philosophy, to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of mixed data. In this thesis thematic analysis was used to analyze the primary data. After translating the interview data manually, it was organized and analyzed thematically and presented in a descriptive manner to consider research questions and meet the objectives of the research. Hancock, (2002) stated that categorizing thematic concepts that emerge from qualitative data and putting them in systematic structure is important for clear analysis. Moreover, the data were analyzed using thematic/content-based analysis by supporting with some quantitative data to examine the economic situation of the returnees in the research area.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

The following ethical issues were considered in the overall process of the research. The researcher gave due recognition to the work of others this enables to avoid plagiarism. The principle of informed consent was respected, that means before conducting interviews or focus group discussion the participants were asked for their consent/interest for participation and any form of record. Finally, the researcher also tried to protect and respect the rights of research participants during the interview as well as FGD sessions.

3.6 Map of the Research Area

Diagram 3.1: map of the Research area



(Source: Moges, Bosena & Hassen, 2018)

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter deals with the data presentation and analysis parts of the thesis. The data that were collected through FGD, Key informant interview, personal observation, and document review were presented and analyzed based on the research questions and objectives. Those collected data were analyzed thematically in a descriptive manner.

4.1 Profile of the Study Area

Jamma Woreda lies on 10°40'N 39°10'E. Jamma is one of the Woreda in the Amhara National Region of Ethiopia. As part of the South Wollo Zone, Jamma is bordered on the South-East by the Qechene River which separates it from the North Shewa Zone, on the West by Kelala, on the North by Legahida Woreda, and on the North-East by Were Ilu Woreda (JWGCA, 2010). Towns in Jamma include Degollo and Shul Afaf.

Based on the 2007 national census conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia (CSA), this Woreda has a total population of 126,879, an increase of 18.18% over the 1994

census, of whom 63,166 are men and 63,713 women; 6,048 or 4.77% are urban inhabitants settling on. With an area of 1,051.93 square kilometers, with a population density of 120.62, which is less than the Zone average of 147.58 persons per square kilometer (CSA, 2007). A total of 28,919 households were counted in this Woreda, resulting in an average of 4.39 persons in a household, and 27,653 housing units (CSA, 2007).

The majority of the inhabitants (i.e. 69,395), practice Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity with 54.69% as their religion, while 45.1% of the populations were Muslim (i.e. 57,223) the rest practice Protestant (i.e. 179) Catholic (i.e. 28) and others (CSA, 2007). The largest ethnic group reported in Jamma was the Amhara (99.94%) and Amharic was spoken as a first language by 99.95% of the people and Jamma Woreda is also characterized by the migration of 10,203 migrants from this 5,650 are female (CSA, 2007).

Jamma Woreda practice agriculture as a primary economic activity by growing Teffe and Wheat majorly in addition to this inhabitants also grow barley, sorghum, bean, peas and others in combination with animal rearing (JWGCA, 2010), for this and other sectors the Woreda has more than 61,000 economically active citizens which are 48.07% of the total population (CSA, 2007).

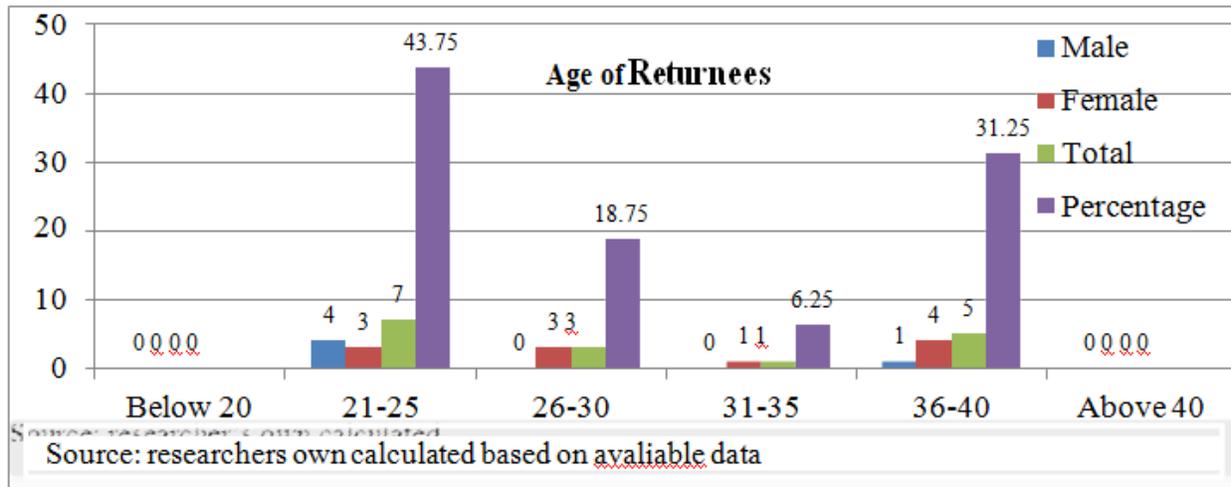
4.2 Background Information on Returnees

Under this point, the researcher has discussed age, sex distribution, country of destination/hosting, staying time, educational background, work before and after migration marital status before and after migration of returnee migrants based on the data obtained from Woreda Administration, interview and FGD participants.

A. Age Distribution of Returnees

Most of the returnees in Jamma Woreda are aged above 20. There are various reasons for this: the first one is the age limitation by immigration law of Ethiopia. Ethiopia's Overseas Employment Proclamation No. 923/2016, Ethiopia delimited the age of worker migrants until they complete grade 8. The second one is the age limit by the hosting states, in most of the cases, the hosting states delimit the age of employees they want to employ. Thirdly, most migrants from this Woreda prefer illegal migration through the sea this leads to the difficulty to pass the routes below the age of 20, and lastly, the partner's influence to the migration after marriage.

Diagram 4.1: Age Distribution of Returnees



The age distribution of participants in this thesis and the above explanation indicated that the majority of the returnees are adult working forces. This is an opportunity for the woreda because most of them are energetic and have the capacity to be changed if the woreda supports and reintegrates them properly.

B. Destination countries

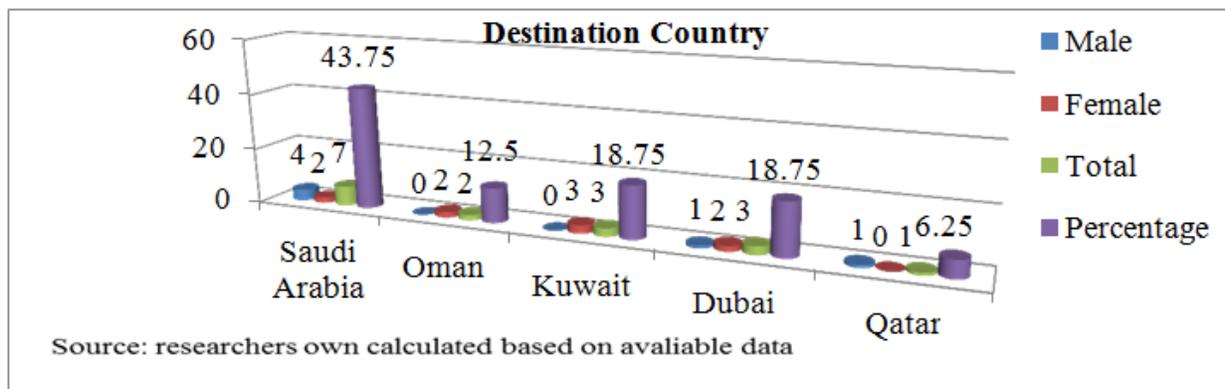
According to Kuschminder & Siegel (2014), the largest migration corridor is from Ethiopia to the Middle East. Half of all current migrants have migrated to the Middle East and 58 percent of returnee migrants were in the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia being the most popular destination and it is chosen for better employment and it is easier to get entry to the country.

As of those scholars, the reasons for migrants to prefer the Middle East states include; the proximity of Ethiopia to the Middle East and easy to get an entry (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2014). This enables the migrants, especially the illegal/irregular migrants, to prefer the Middle East and start their journey by the sea and crossing the desert.

Second, the cost to cover flight expenses is not higher like the Western states (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2014). The migrants can travel to the Middle East simply by selling one of their assets or through borrowing from lenders. Thirdly, most of the Middle East states want physical laborers than a skilled one, but the Western states need educated and skilled laborers (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2014). Lastly, the social network has its own role; here most of the returnees have relatives, friends or families in the Middle East before their migration (Kuschminder & Siegel, 2014). This enables them to prefer the Middle East to easily adapt to the culture and society with the help of their relatives, families, and friends.

The destination of migrants from Jamma Woreda also shows the above migration trend as can be seen in diagram 4.3.

Diagram 4.2: Destination Countries of Returnees



As stated above, most of the returnees in Jamma Woreda are from the Middle East mainly from, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Dubai, Oman, and Qatar. This indicated that there is a preference in the migrant's destination country and after they return to the home they become blue-collar workers since their experience abroad is related to physical labor. This is because they were in countries who employ physical laborers.

C. Marital Status of Returnees Before and After Migration

As obtained from FGD data, in Jamma Woreda most of the returnees marry after their return. The decision of the returnees to marry after their return comes from different reasons. The first reason is that after their stay abroad the returnees want to form a family and get children. Mainly female returnees who stay abroad for a longer period of time decided to marry immediately after their return since their age is reached to menopause stage before they marry and give birth.

The second reason is that the returnees were going abroad to accumulate money for fulfilling the basic necessities to their future life before their marriage. In Jamma Woreda before their marriage, most of the couples decide that one of them or both should work abroad before their marriage to fulfill what they need for their future life.

The other major reason is the influence of the family for the marriage of the returnees. After their return, the returnees are influenced by their families to marry and the family wants to be a grandfather and mother and want to express their happiness when their daughters or sons marry.

Diagram 4.3: Marital Status Distributions of Returnees before Migration

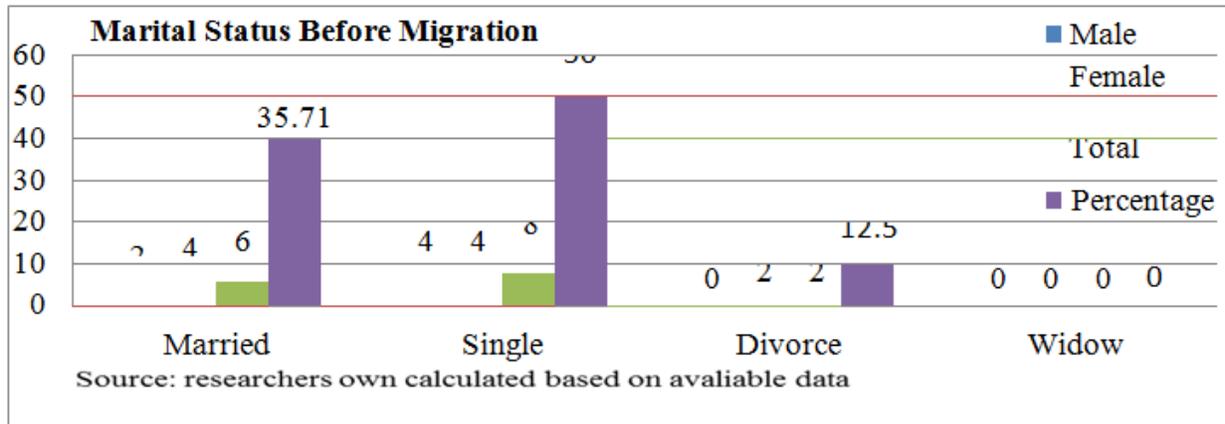
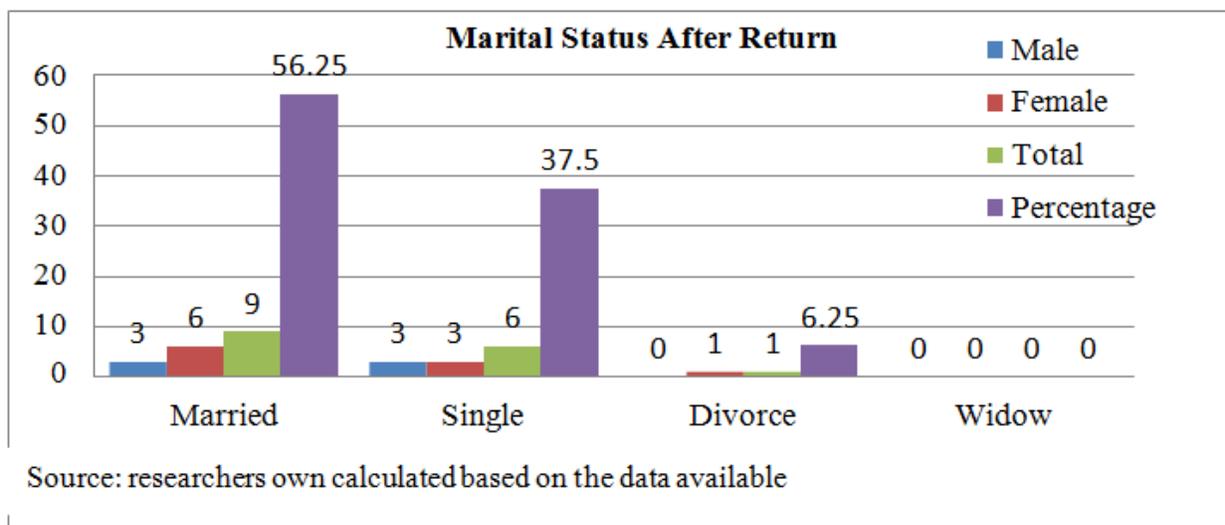


Diagram 4.4: Marital Statuses Distribution of Returnees after Return



The data in diagram 4.4 and 4.5 also shows how returnees’ marital status follows the above-stated pattern. One of the participants of FGD explained the reason for the higher marriage of returnee migrants in her own words as follows:

“I worked for 5 years abroad and my age already reached around 31. I came to my locality to marry the person I know and he knows me well rather than from abroad. Now a day I am in love with one person in the near future we have a plan to marry and born a child before my age is gone away” (FGD, February 24, 2019).

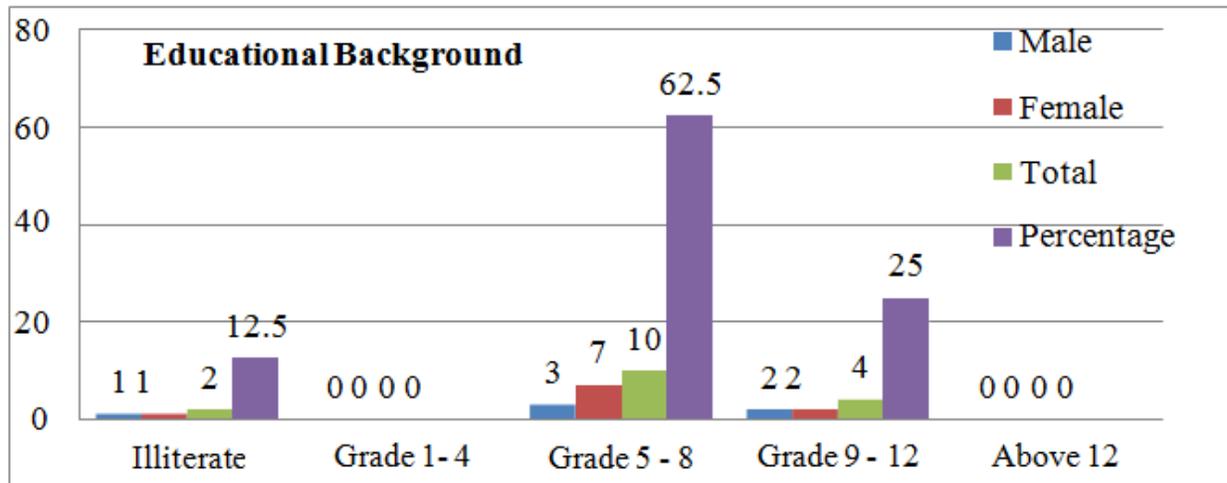
In general, this shows that, after returnee migration, there is a higher probability of marriage and reduction of singleness and divorce. This indicates after their return most of the migrants engage in marriage to invest what both couples have or to further accumulate their wealth or/and to achieve their failed objective.

D. Educational Backgrounds of Returnees

As of Kuschminder & Siegel (2014), most of the Ethiopian migrants tend to be literate; however, they still have low levels of education. In Jamma Woreda 62.5 % of the returnees complete primary level of education, i.e. from grade 5-8 and the returnees who complete secondary and tertiary level of education are few and countable". The reasons for this include; most of the returnees were migrated after taking primary education leaving examination. After taking the examination there are detainees who prefer to migrate abroad rather than choosing another alternative. Whereas others who cannot continue their secondary level of education due to remoteness to the center that has secondary schools, prefer to migrate abroad rather than going to the center/town to continue their education.

The other major reason is that, the communities" perception and family pressure. The community gives more emphasis on migration than education. Community develop the habit for eagerness of foreign money and they also argued in such a way that "education up to 6, family up to aunt", "there is no way for you whether you educate or not, it is better to go abroad and work there to get your future livelihood", "you cannot change here through education, but if you go you can be changed or disappear". Finally, the students obliged to shun their education from the primary level of education and decided to migrate. Therefore, due to this and other reasons, the educational background of most returnees is not far from the primary level of education.

Diagram 4.5: Educational Backgrounds of Returnees



Source: researchers own calculated based on the data available

The educational background of participants in this thesis as stated in diagram 4.5 also indicated that most of the returnees are those who completed the primary level of education. From this and the above-stated reasons, we can understand that most of the returnee migrants of Jamma Woreda are those who complete primary school and some complete secondary school and also there are few illiterates that migrate from rural areas of the Woreda. This also has an implication to their economic security because if they are not at least completed secondary education they do not have a chance for white-collar works which leads to higher pay. In addition, they do not have a better understanding of what is going on around them. These, in general, impedes their economic security.

E. Returnees’ Stay Time in Abroad

The majority of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda have stayed in the hosting states from 1- 4 years. This is due to a number of factors. As obtained from returnees’ interview (such as Rabia, March 3, 2019, Mohammed, March 3, 2019 and others) and FGD the main reasons are; the nature of the contract, the way in which they migrate (i.e, legally or illegally), their residence permission, their ability to renew their contract and their residence permission, families/marriage partners desire to their return in a short period of time.

If the contract given by employers is for a long period of time the migrants stay for a long period of time, but this is not the case, the contract given by the employers is not more than three years. In addition, the ways in which the returnees are going abroad determines their length of return. If they are going through illegal means their duration may be lesser than those who are going on

legal bases. Because they are arrested by security bodies and deported soon. Here most of the Jamma Woreda returnees affected by this. One of the FGD participants affirmed this idea as follows:

“Most of the employers give 3-4 years contract. If you finished your contract your choice is to return home or renew your contract but it needs more money. Most of the migrants like me are returned to their home after they finish their contract and re-migrate to another country for another job opportunity. I worked for 3 years in Oman and I returned to my country and re-migrate to Saudi Arabia for another opportunity and stayed there for 2 years” (FGD, March 2, 2019).

Residence permission and the ability to renew the contract and residence permit is also another determining factor. If the migrants have their own living license they have a greater probability than those who have not. Sometimes having residence permission is nothing it needs renewal. If the person cannot renew it as well as another person cannot renew his/her contract both will be forcefully deported by the security agencies of the hosting states.

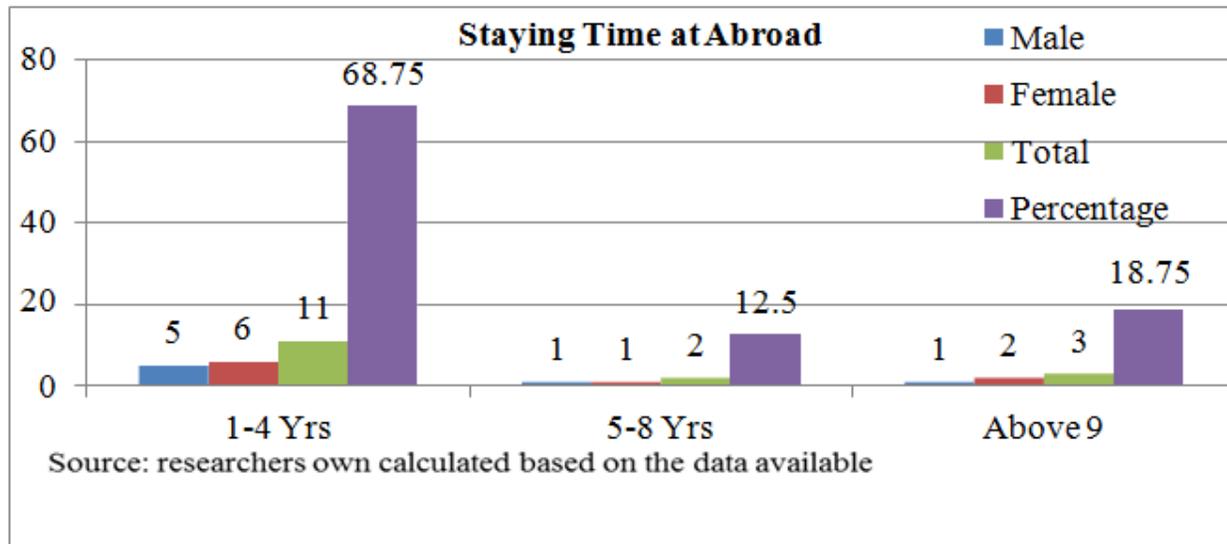
In this regarding, one of the FGD participants expressed his experience as follows:

“I went to Dubai on legal bases through contractual work, but I returned to my country after my employer intentionally rips my residence permission when I asked her to renew my contract. She also asked me to pay a lot of money to get it, I refused to do so. Finally, she called the security bodies then I was arrested and deported to Ethiopia” (FGD, March 2, 2019).

The other factor which determines the length of returning time is the desire of the families and marriage partners for the return of migrants. The elder families and marriage partners desire the return of their sons and daughters as well as marriage partners in a short period of time, but the migrants who have not marriage partner, elder families and children have a probability to stay in the hosting states for a long period of time.

Overall, the above factors determine the length of time in which the migrants stay in the hosting country. In line with this, the length of time in which migrants from Jamma Woreda stayed in the hosting states is determined by the cumulative of these factors.

Diagram 4.6: Returnees Staying Time at Abroad



This shows the majority of the participants did not live abroad for a long period of time since many of them did not have residence permits and migrate for contractual work which is not more than 4 years. Most of the participants of the thesis confirmed this point as follows:

“Most of us were going abroad for contractual work but the contract is not more than 4 years. If we ask for renewal of the contract our employers are not willing to do so. The measure that is taken by most of the migrants is to return to our country and re-migrate to another country to get another contract” (FGD, March 2, 2019).

In general, we can understand that the majority of the returnees in the Woreda are staying from 1-4 years and they return in a short period of time due to the above-mentioned reasons. This indicated that as the migrants are preferred illegal ways of migration and they are deported due to this reason and it also related to there economic security. If they stay there for a long period of time legally they will have a capacity to accumulate a higher amount of money and become economically secure. But if they return within a year even they can not pay back what they spent for their process.

F. Returnees Work before and after the migration

The main purpose of migration from Ethiopia is for employment: The majority of both current migrants and returnee migrants report that employment opportunities were the main reason for their migration abroad.

As the information obtained from FGD participants, before their migration most of the returnees in the research area were jobless and some are engaged in farming and trade. But after their return, most of them engaged in trade (predominantly merchandising) and some of them are engaged in farming and there are still jobless individuals. This shifting of economic activity is due to the reason of job preference habit developed after return, some sort of money accumulated to run their own business and some work on what they have before their migration (Piracha, 2015).

Diagram 4.7: Returnees Work before Migration

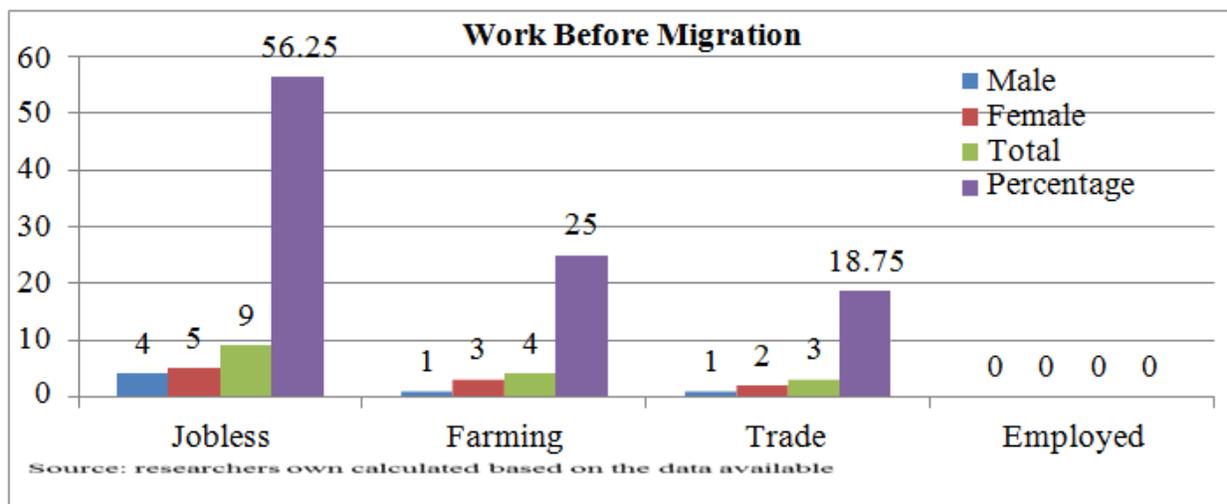
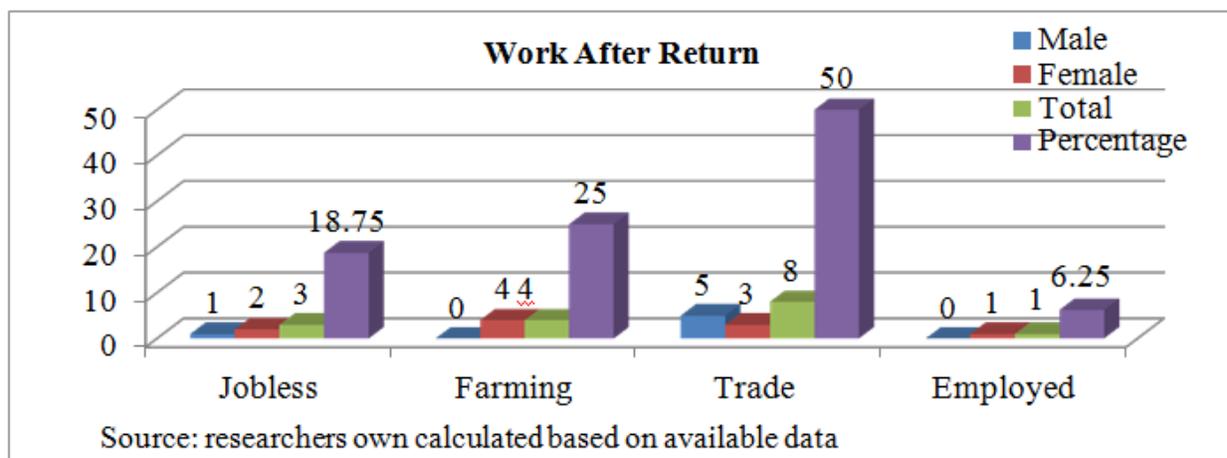


Diagram 4.8: Returnees Work after Return



What we understand from this and the above statements is there is a preference of job before migration and after return and reduction of joblessness after the return. Before migration, there

were a large number of jobless but after return it reduces. This implies there are some individuals who sustain their basic needs at least but this does not mean that they are totally economically secure. Because economic security is not only having some amount of money rather it needs other pre-conditions such as distribution equity and market integrity.

4.3 The status of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda

In Jamma Woreda, the status/number of returnee migrants is increasing at an alarming rate from time to time. Here under the researcher tried to see the status of returnees from two points. The first one is their disparity per returning kebele and the second one is their status in terms of their returning year.

The Disparity of Returnee Migrants in terms of Kebele

In Jamma Woreda, the number of returnee migrants is not one and the same in all kebele across the Woreda. There is a disparity in the number of returnee migrants between Kebeles. Some Kebeles have a higher number of returnees such as 06 kebele, 012 kebele, 014 kebele, 015 kebele, 018 kebele and Degollo Town itself (kebele 01 and 02) and others have lesser number of returnees such as kebele 01, kebele 02 and the like. The reason for such kind of disparity comes from two major reasons. The first one is their starting place of migration, most of the returnee migrants were migrated from those Kebeles that have a higher number of returnees. The second one is where they reside after their return. Here most of the returnees reside in their locality or in the town. As a result, the number of returnees in the town is higher than other Kebeles.

Table 4.1: Returnee migrants of Jamma Woreda per kebele

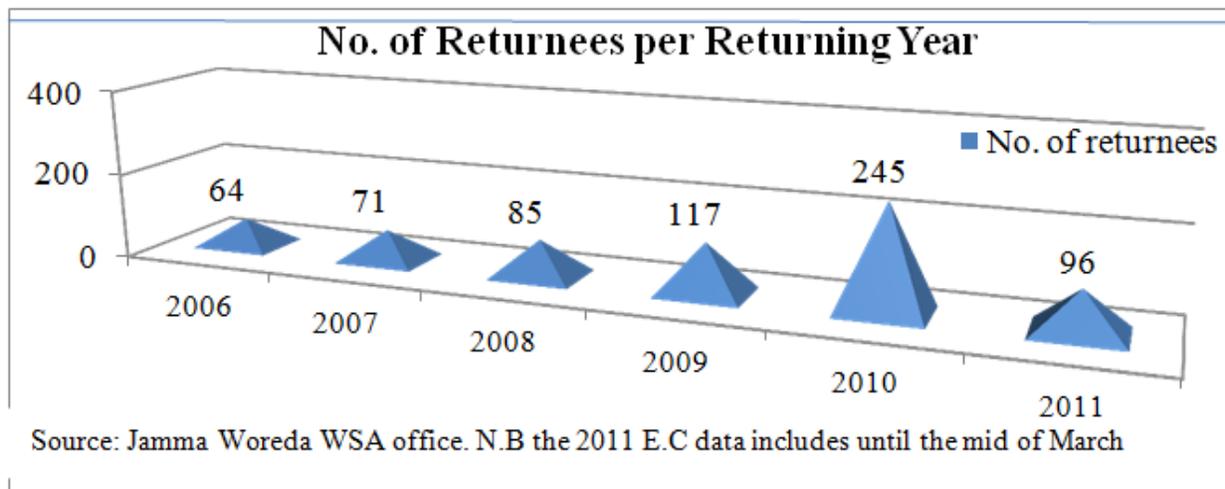
Kebel	01*	02*	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018	019	020	021	022
M	47	25	1	3	-	-	-	28	11	5	2	-	2	6	5	6	12	-	13	16	3	2	-	2
F	98	53	3	6	2	2	1	58	17	24	4	1	4	54	20	54	45	1	40	37	14	5	2	4
To	145	78	4	9	2	2	1	86	28	29	6	1	6	60	25	60	57	1	53	53	17	7	2	6
<p>Total Male = 185 Female = 499 Total = 684 Source: Jamma Woreda WSA Office</p>																								

N.B: - * means kebele in the town. The number indicates only the registered returnees.

Returnee Migrants of Jamma Woreda per year

From the beginning of 2006 E.C, the number of returnee migrants is increasing in Jamma Woreda.

Diagram 4.9: Numbers of Returnee Migrants per Returning Year



The above diagram indicates that the number of returnees in Jamma Woreda is increasing from time to time. The factors which lead to an increase in the number of returnee migrants include; legality status of returnees when they were abroad, the newly developed xenophobic culture in the hosting states, policies, and strategies in the hosting states, and efforts of the Woreda to attract migrants to return to their locality (FGD1, February 24, 2019, FGD2, March 2, 2019 and FGD3, March 5, 2019).

At first place, the legality status (legal or illegal) of the returnees when they were abroad is determined by the degree of their return. Here the Woreda Administrator indicated that most of the migrants from Jamma Woreda prefer illegal/irregular migration. In his own word he explained the situation as follows:

“Our Woreda is one of the migratory areas. Most of the migrants from this Woreda prefer illegal migration trend, they travel by sea through illegal traffickers and brokers. After they reached to the destination country they did not have any resident permit to live and finally, they will be deported to their country. This, in turn, increases the number of returnee migrant” (Mohammed, interview note,³ March 4, 2019).

Secondly, now a day there is an increase in xenophobic culture in which the hosting people hate the migrants based on their culture and race. This also leads to increasing of returnees from different parts of the world. In line with this one of the FGD participants explained how the culture and working environment is a cause as follows:

“After we went abroad, most of us worked not only for our employers we also work for their relatives and children but we don’t have additional payment for that. Most of our employers also assumed us as we have nothing and our choice is only them, as a result of this they insult and even they beat us, but no one can save us. Finally, I and my friends decided to leave our employers” house and we arrested by security forces and deported to our country” (FGD, March 5, 2019).

Policies and strategies designed by hosting states are also other factors for an increment of returnees from time to time. In recent times, most of the destination countries are formulating laws, which prevent potential migrants and reduce actual migrants working in their country, in the name of national interest and national security.

Lastly, the efforts of the Woreda administration to attract migrants to return to their locality have also its own paramount impact on the degree of return. By supporting this idea Missaw, one of the kebele chief executives, argued that:

“In Jamma Woreda including our kebele, the number of returnee migrants is increasing day to day. This is because the migrants are attracted by what the government is doing in their locality and the Woreda administration intends to attract migrants to return to their home by creating a comfortable environment for the involvement of returnees in investment” (interview note, February 27, 2019).

In general, the increasing number of returnee migrants is not only a result of a single factor. Rather it is an outcome of the sum of different factors happened in the home and destination country. Therefore, since the number of returnee migrants is increasing from time to time, it needs the commitment of the woreda administration to reintegrate and change them to productive forces.

4.4 Reasons for the Return of Migrants of Jamma Woreda

All individuals that are going abroad do not mean they stay there in their whole lifetime, once upon the time, they return back to their homeland. Most of the migrants did not want to stay in the hosting countries in their lifetime/permanently rather they have a dream to return to their

homeland. This is also true for Jamma Woreda migrants. There are several reasons that contributed to the returning of migrants to their homeland.

Migrants return to start their business in their home country. There are committed migrants who work abroad and accumulate their money to come and invest in their locality but their number is not as such high. According to Battistella (2018), such kinds of returnees are called “Returnees due to achievement” because they return voluntarily at the end of their migration project (contract) having achieved the purpose for which he/she went abroad. In line with this Dereje, one of the kebele administrators argued that:

“In our Woreda, the majority of returnee migrants misuse their money. But there are some committed returnees who returned with some sort of money, at least to open tea and coffee or to engage in merchandising rather than preferring re-migration” (interview note, February 22, 2019).

The second reason for the return of migrants is an unsafe working environment and other related factors in the hosting states. Migrants return to their country or migrate again to another country if their working condition is not comfortable to them. According to Assaye, the coordinator of FFSD (interview note, February 15, 2019), the reason for the return of migrants is related to the unsafe working environment such as lack of rest time, unbalanced payment, migrants may be compelled to work for the relatives of their employees without additional payment. In addition, FGD participants also argued that inability to speak the employers’ language and to work-related problems, for example by not doing what their employer wants to be done and unbalanced payment are the predominant reasons for the return of migrants (FGD, February 24, 2019). Another interviewee, TVED office job creation team leader, supports this idea as follows:

“The reasons for the return of migrants are basically related to their living conditions abroad. The living condition of migrants in the hosting states is devastating and boring, especially for illegal migrants, this leads to violation of their rights by employers, their salary is unbalanced sometimes even they may not be paid” (interview note, February 19, 2019).

Cancellation or termination of the contract and residence permit is another factor in the return of migrants. As far as the migrants are going to the hosting states to work there if their contract is canceled or terminated or their residence permit is canceled they have not any choice to stay there. Therefore, their probability is to return to their country. With regarding to this, Mohammed, one of the returnees, argued that some migrants are going abroad based on legal bases on contractual work or based on residence permit “Eqama”, even if this is so, in some

cases the employers may hide or cancel the living license “Eqama” and terminate the contract (interview note, March 3, 2019). He also expressed his experience as follows:

“First I went to Saudi Arabia on legal bases, but I returned to my country after my employer hides my residence permit “Eqama” and asked me to pay a lot of money to get it, finally, I refused to do so then I was arrested by security forces and deported to Ethiopia.”

According to Battistella, (2018) the afro mentioned and such kind of returnees are considered as “Returnees due to setbacks” because the migrants return voluntarily, but before the end of migration processes for various reasons, including unhappiness by the working conditions, termination or cancelation of contract and residence permission, experience of abuse or trafficking.

The fourth major reason for the return of migrants is the illegality status of migrants when they were abroad. If migrants are found illegal in the hosting states, for example, if they have not residence permission, participate in illegal activities such as drug dealing, human trafficking, small arms smuggling and the like, they are arrested and deported to their country. WSA Office officer, Merrawi argued that:

“From the total of returnees in our Woreda, 15% of migrants are returned due to compelling situations like discipline cases. Some of the migrants are not respecting the hosting countries law, and they are arrested by security bodies and finally deported to the home country” (Interview note, February 14, 2019).

In addition, one of the deported returnees explained how irregular/illegal migrant return to their country based on his experience as follows:

“After I reached to Yemen within three-month journey I got an Ethiopian who showed me the way to cross to Saudi Arabia and I was going by that way for one week, then after reaching to the countryside known as Abiyah, I was employed as a shepherd. After I worked for three months the security bodies arrested me from my working area since I do not have residence permits. Then they sent me to prison with my barefoot and only I wore my panties. In the prison, there is inhuman treatment and the act of cruelty, after I spent six months in jail I was deported to Ethiopia. When I arrive at Bole Airport I have nothing only the clothes given by IOM” (Interview note, February 14, 2019).

According to Battistella (2018), such kinds of returnees are considered as “Returnees due to the crisis” which includes migrants that return involuntarily/forcefully due to political turmoil or

environmental disaster and the migrants forced to leave the hosting state due to security or political related decisions made by the country of origin or hosting.

The desire to form a family/marriage, give birth and up bring ones' children in the home country and family related problem is another reason for the return of migrants. As the data indicates most migrants have a desire to marry and give birth after return in Jamma Woreda (see diagram 4.3 & 4.4, p. 37-38). FGD participants argued that the migrants want to marry and give birth immediately after their return (March 5, 2019). They also believed that some returnee migrants return based on the influence of their family and their health-related problems.

In line with this one of the returnee, Rabia (Interview note, March 3, 2019) stated that it is difficult to work abroad by having children. She also expressed how life is difficult at abroad with children and working in others' house as follows:

"I worked for 10 years in Saudi Arabia. After the end of the first five years, I got married an Ethiopian person and gave birth to my first child. Then after, I face a number of difficulties. Due to this reason I sent my child to my family and began to work again, later I give birth for the second time. After this time it is very difficult for me to work and live there. Finally, I discussed with my husband and we return to Ethiopia to up bring our children and work here with what we have. But my husband transfers all the properties that we have including the house we built to his sister and I remain alone with my two siblings in a rented house" (Rabia, Interview note, March 3, 2019).

The last reason for the return of migrants is sentimental feelings for the homeland and its traditions. According to Tukhashvili (2013), migrants, especially those who stay abroad for a longer period of time have a greater sentimental feeling for homeland and its traditions. As a result of this, they will return back to live the rest of life in their locality or to see their families and relatives. As the FGD participants background information shows, in Jamma Woreda there are few returnees who stayed abroad for a long period of time and returned to see their family and their locality due to their sentiment (see diagram 4.6, p. 41).

As stated above, there is no one and uniform reason for the return of migrants rather every returnee has his/her own reason for their return which is also true in Jamma Woreda. Generally, the migrants return to Jamma Woreda based on voluntary reasons (achievement of ones' objectives, to invest at home, to form family and give birth, etc.) or compelling/involuntary reasons (deportation due to illegality status, termination of contract or end of contract, family problem, health-related problems and crisis in the hosting states etc.).

4.5 Vulnerable groups to Returnee Migration in Jamma Woreda

Under this topic, the researcher tries to investigate which groups are more prone to returnee migration based on types of their migration system (legal or illegal migrants) and their social grouping (male, female/adult, elders or children).

In most cases, returnee migration is determined by the way in which migrants are going i.e. legally or illegally. Even if both of the legal and illegal migrants return to their homeland, there is a general assumption “unlike legal migrants illegal/irregular migrants are more vulnerable to returnee migration”. FGD participants also affirmed this argument and they stated that irregular/illegal migrants are more prone to returnee migration. According to them, the main reason for the more vulnerability of irregular/illegal migrants is the laws and regulations of the hosting states, which allows the detention and deportation of them to their country. Participants also argued that irregular migrants do not have a resident permit but in order to get a resident permit the agencies ask more amount of money which is not affordable to migrants (FGD, February 24, 2019).

Other FGD participants again argued that, if the migrants are illegal the agencies are not liable to protect their rights and to renew the contract as a result of this the migrants are engaged in conflict with the employers, their payment becomes lesser and even their contract is terminated then after they return to their country (FGD, March 5, 2019). One of the interviewee Abebe, who is job creation team leader in TVED office, also supports this idea and he argued that:

“Most of our Woreda”s people migrate on illegal bases through the sea by different brokers. As a result of this, the migrants that are prone to return are illegal migrants because they are vulnerable to a number of political social and economic problems in the hosting states. The agencies and the government do not give protection to illegal migrants due to this reason they return to their homeland to escape the danger and sometimes they are arrested by the security bodies” (interview note, February 19, 2019).

On the other hand, some returnees like Rabia argued that irregular migrants are not the only vulnerable one, regular migrants also return like that of irregular migrants (interview note, March 3, 2019). She argued that the people do not return to their homeland only because of their illegality, most returnees are migrants who fill sadness and inferiority in the hosting states.

Another returnee Mohammed also said that both legal and illegal migrants return to their country (interview note, March 3, 2019). As to him, illegal migrants are more exposed to return because they do not have legal resident permission, this exposes them to deportation.

Generally, based on above-raised information we can conclude that the degree of exposition is determined by the legality status and ways of migration of the migrants and its aftermath. As a

result of this even if both regular and irregular migrants return to their country, irregular migrants have a greater degree of probability for exposition.

Social grouping Vulnerability to returnee migration

Based on the research conducted by Kuschminder & Siegel (2014), now a day Ethiopia is affected by the migration of adult working forces. According to them emigration from Ethiopia has strongly gendered dimension: The majority of emigrants from Ethiopia are female which accounts for more than 60%. They are primarily young, single and migrate to the Middle East as domestic workers.

As part of Ethiopia, Jamma Woreda is also influenced by the migration of adult working forces. Based on the information obtained from Jamma Woreda WSA office, the Woreda is ranked 2nd from 20 Woreda in South Wollo in the migration of adult working forces, predominantly feminization of migration. In addition to this FGD participants also believed that most returnees are adults and from this the majority is females. According to them, the reason is that since the Woreda is characterized by an adult and feminized migration and the return is depends upon what is outgoing.

Abebe, one of the interviewee, also argued that in Jamma Woreda there are a higher number of adult migrants and at the same time the returnees are adults unless they born in the hosting states there is no as such high number of children returnees (interview note, February 19, 2019). In line with this WSA Officer Merrawi also argued that:

“The Woreda is characterized by the migration of working forces i.e. adults like that the returnees are adults of both sexes unless they born in the hosting state there is no more children returnee” (Interview note, February 14, 2019).

As the researcher observes at Bole international airport (February 26, 2019) on one occasion among those returnees in which the researcher observed, the majority were females especially from the Arabian States and most of them have kids on their back. In addition to this, one of the returnees stated that:

“We start our journey from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia. The airplane has 198 passengers among these only 10 were men the rest are women and most of them have kids who were born there” (interview note, February 15, 2019).

However, among the social groups exposed to returnee migration adults predominantly women covers the largest share in Jamma Woreda, this is because of the feminization nature of migration in this Woreda.

4.6 Problems Related with Returnee Migrants and the Community

Being a returnee migrant has a number of problems in the community as well as on the returnee themselves, such as hatred and exposition by the society, unemployment, financial insecurity and the like. It is unsurprising that the return and reintegration are challenging for Ethiopians, especially for those who may have suffered in the Middle East (Bilgili, Kuschminder, & Siegel, 2017). In line with this, returnees especially women, have a number of challenges in Ethiopia upon their return such as unemployment, financial instability, lack of social acceptance/social exclusion, and severe mental and health problem (Atnafu and Adamek, 2015, as cited in Bilgili, Kuschminder, & Siegel, 2017, p. 5-6). Here under the researcher tried to see the problems which face returnees and the adverse effect of returnees to the community.

4.6.1 Problems on the Returnees

There are a number of problems which faces migrants after their return. Among the challenges, the first one is the loss of their property by their family and marriage partners. Before and after their return the migrants' money and property are exploited in a number of ways. In line with this one of the returnee, Rabia (March 3, 2019) argued that even if a number of challenges face returnee migrants, but the major one is the loss of their property by their marriage partners and families and this leads to conflict between marriage partners and families. She also expresses her experience as follows:

“After I am going to Saudi Arabia I sent money to my brother to build a house on my farmland which is given to me and my sister by our parents. My brother said I built the house for you, when I am there, after I return to my locality I ask him to give me the house he refuses and said I can give you the money that you sent, you gave me as borrowing and the land in which the house is built is our parents, not yours. I accuse him and the court decided to give the money for me, but still, I am waiting for him. After we return to our country my husband also transfers the house, which is built by my money, to his sister without my permission and knowing” (interview note, March 3, 2019).

In addition to this, another returnee Mohammed stressed the loss of their money as the main problem which faces returnee migrants (interview note, March 3, 2019). According to him, most of the migrants send their money in the name of their family or their marriage partner even they do not have an account in their name, due to this their money is lost and they think about their unsuccessful effort to accumulate money and finally, they exposed to mental illness. FGD participants also argued that when migrants return to their locality they cannot achieve what they want to do because of the loss of their money by their family or marriage partner, and this further

leads them to commit suicide due to their mental illness and stress (FGD2, March 3, 2019, & FGD3, March 5, 2019).

The loss of their money is not the only problem; in addition, the families and marriage partners may also invest the returnees' money on illegal activities. According to Mohammed, JWA office head, (interview note, March 4, 2019), the families and marriage partners spend returnees' money on illegal and non-profitable activities such as buying a house illegally without map and plan. He also argued that some individuals use returnees and their money as a tool in the name of investment or marriage partnership.

The second and the most challenging problems which face returnees is that, social exclusion and hatred. According to Assaye (interview note, February 15, 2019), the communities excluded the returnees especially females based on what they did abroad, for example, washing animals, cleaning toilet and the like, since they perceive them as they are doing tasks that cannot be done in Ethiopia by the employee, and they perceived them as they are acting as ill-mannered this also exacerbated their psychological problem.

Returnee migrants also face risk in their businesses. After they return to their country returnees try to run certain business. But most of the businesses run by returnees are not based on study and plan, due to this they intentionally or unintentionally run the businesses already engaged by the people who stay at home. This further leads to unwanted competition and conflict between them. Here, the WSA office officer Merrawi (interview note, February 14, 2019) argued that returnee migrants are engaged in the conflict on the market competition with those individuals who stay at home since their business is at risk by the domination of the businesses run by the local people. This further escalated the market bias over the returnees and their activity.

The other problem which is facing all community members especially returnees is related to the government's bad governance. After their return, migrants need the support of government to run their business as well as to reintegrate with society. But even if it is not targeting only returnees, in some government offices there is an excessive bureaucracy which hinders the motivation of returnees to work in their locality and also there are officials who need bribe and some kind of corruption to do what is asked by returnees. In line with this one scholar argued that many returnees were astonished about the paperwork and the bureaucracy that accompanied the setting of obtaining permission for a task or simply an appointment with the relevant city officials, they were also discouraged by the red tape, bribery and corruption that characterized the public service (Piracha, 2015, p. 2).

Overall, returnee migrants face a number of challenges after their return within their own community. In general, those challenges were emanated from their family, their marriage partners, the community itself and from improper functioning of government offices.

4.6.2 Problems Created by Returnee Migrants in the Community

As discussed above returnee migrants face a number of challenges after their return from the community. On the other side, the returnees themselves also affect the community in different ways directly or indirectly. Here under the researcher tried to see problems in the community due to returnees.

Increment of dependency is the first problem which faces the community due to returnee migrants. According to Eliyas (2016), most families of returnee migrants are increased in the state of absolute poverty associated with the needs for the necessities of daily living as they sold their assets to save the life of the migrants“ lives from the dead list hostage takers and also when they return they will be dependent on those families.

Sometimes returnee migrants come back by being mentally disordered due to several reasons. Additionally, they come back with no financial capacity to support themselves this makes them dependent on their family and the community. In this regard, one of the returnee migrants Rabia also argued that;

“If the families and marriage partners do not save the money sent by migrants, returnees are exposed to a number of personal problems such as mental disorder in such situation again, they become dependent on their family and the community financially as well as socially” (interview note, March 3, 2019).

In addition to this, Kasaw one of the kebele chief executives argued that:

“When people migrate to abroad, their families and marriage partners sell what they have even their oxen and land in which their life is depending on or they borrow from illegal money lenders with high interest for the success of their journey. But after they reach the targeted place they again deported to their country without compensating what is lost. This situation also worsens the life of the sending family and the returnees again become dependent on their family” (Interview note, February 23, 2019).

The second problem which affects the community is the engagement of returnees in criminal activities. After their return, especially illegal migrants feel loneliness due to their social exclusion and they become emotional, due to this they engage in illegal and criminal activities.

Jamma Woreda Administration Office Head, Mohammed Aragaw explained such situation as follows:

“After they return to their locality migrants show an expected behavior such as they “try to control the town by drinking alcohols and give their money for revenge and buying small arms ” and assume no one is above them and sometimes they exist in illegal places and activities, for example, use of illegal drugs like Shisha and engaged in small arms smuggling” (interview note, March 4, 2019).

During interview most of Kebele administrators and chief executives also affirmed that, there is a wide range of killing in the form of revenge by returnees as a result of the loss of their property by their family this also affects the whole society, not only the victims of the killing and it also leads displacement of their family as a result of those conflicts (interview note, February 22, 23&27, 2019). In addition, they confirmed that the returnees also employ other persons as their alliance for this activity and they also create the network of illegal human traffickers to revenge the society in which their money is lost by sending their children through different convincing mechanisms.

Here, Kasaw one of the kebele chief executives also expressed what he observes in the kebele, he works with regard to the above idea during the interview as follows:

“Returnees become emotional over the society and become belligerent as a result of this there were more than 30 killings and conflicts in the last year in the kebele I administer between the returnee and their families. Some of the returnees (especially men) drink and rap the community due to this they become a security threat for the kebele as well as for the Woreda and others prefer illegal means to achieve what they want to do by using their money than the legal procedure” (interview note, February 23, 2019).

Another returnee migrant Mohammed also believed that if the money they sent is not saved or applied to something that is not useful to them returnees may revenge their family and their marriage partner, the revenge may be simple like stealing some property to compensate what is lost or it may be grave like killings (interview note, March 3, 2019). This also affects the society at large.

Generally, even if the returnee migrants are energetic working forces that have some sort of money, skill, and knowledge, unless they use it effectively it is meaningless. Rather than using the money, skill, and knowledge they have, a higher number of returnees engage in crime and related activities as well as most of them are dependent on their families. But this does not mean

that all returnees are dependent and engage in illegal activities, there are some returnees that are committed and successful in their life.

4.7 How do Returnees perceive their Return to their Homeland?

There is no one and a uniform factor which determines the perception of returnees to their return. Rather, it differs from person to person because each of the individuals measures their perception based on different criteria. Even if this is so, there are some factors that are common at least for all returnees, such as achievement of their objective they are migrating for, changes and economic situations in their homeland, respecting and protection of their rights and the like.

Achievement of the objectives they are migrated for is the major determining factor which affects the perception of returnees for their return. Different returnees may have different motives when they migrate such as an accumulation of money, building a house, helping families and the like. If they achieve this intended objective, they become happy with their return unless not. Mohammed, One of the returnees, confirmed this and argued that returnees happiness to their return is determined by the achievement of their objective in which they are migrated for, if they achieve what they want to do they will be happy unless not (interview note, March 3, 2019).

Some of the returnees perceive their return as a blessing since they get their family, as well as their freedom and rights, are respected in their country. Migrants feel loneliness and their rights are not respected when they were abroad. Such kind of migrants see their return as good because they get their families and avoids their loneliness and their rights are protected and respected in their country. One of the FGD participants argued that:

“We feel happy in our return to our country; the reason was that we feel loneliness and sadness when we were abroad. But after our return, such problem is not yet happening” (FGD, February 24, 2019).

Another interviewee Mohammed also argued that returnees feel happy with their return because they feel free and being respected, in which they do not get when they were in migration (interview note, March 3, 2019).

The economic situation and market price at home country are the third factors which determine the perception of returnees for their return (Wahba, 2015). Most returnees try to see the market price of goods and services in comparison with their hosting state. This is the major factor which discourages the return of migrants and makes them bored. Because they developed the habit of buying things at cheaper prices when they were abroad but they cannot in their country after their return.

In this regard, Rabi and others expressed how the economic situation and the market price influence the perception of returnees to their return as follows:

“When I was abroad if I have five birr I can buy a kilo of banana or orange and if I have twenty birr I can buy a jacket or skirt. But when I come to Ethiopia five birr cannot buy a single banana or orange and twenty birr cannot buy a pair of socks. This is the reason why we hate our return after we are going abroad. In addition, this family yarning compels you to return when you are abroad” (interview note, March 3, 2019).

Generally, unlike other factors which influence the decision to return, the major one is returnees’ happiness in their achievement of ones’ objective and the economic situation in their home country. If migrants are returning without achievement of their objective in their country which is influenced by market inflation their perception to their return is not good.

4.8 Factors Affecting Economic Security of Returnees

Economic security of returnees is a concept which is determined by a number of factors. As of scholar Battistella (2018), the factors which determine the success in the economic security of returnees generalized into two i.e. preparedness of returnees themselves and preparedness of their country and families. Self-preparedness includes their social capital, financial preparedness/financial capacity, technical preparedness/skills and training and psychological preparedness whereas country’s/institutional preparedness include central and local institutions preparedness to integrate and support returnee migrants. Here under the researcher tried to investigate each factor deeply from the point of view of returnees and others.

A. The commitment of returnees to save their money while in migration and after the return

This is one of the major factors which affects/determines the success in the economic security of returnees. If the returnees save their money while they are in migration and properly spent it after their return, their tendency to be economically secure is higher than others. Based on this idea JWA office head Mohammed argued that, returnee migrants are not far better from others who stay in their country. Because after return they spent their money within three or four months (especially males) and returnees that have better economic capacity did not prefer the Woreda rather they want to reside in zonal and regional cities and Addis Ababa (interview note, March 4, 2019).

Another interviewee Missaw also argued that economic security is determined by the efforts of returnees before and after return (interview note, February 27, 2019). As to him, after they

returned to their homeland some returnee try to use their money to increase it further, but in a Jamma Woreda large number of returnees goes to illegal places to spend their money such as chewing chat, using Shisha and the like. This makes the disparity in their economic security.

B. Psychological preparedness

This indicates how much the returnees are prepared to work/ invest in their country after the return, free from stress and tension and other psychological problems. Sometimes having money may not be considered as economically secured rather it needs good psychological wellbeing on how to invest/use it. This is why some returnee migrants become insecure, but they have money. In line with this one of the returnees argued as follows:

“Some returnee migrants are better in having more money in cash and we have clothes to change, even if there are some returnees who live more than 10 years in migration and have nothing, but the majority of us have a number of psychological problems due to lack of trust from our partners, loss of our property by our families and the like, in which the people at home are better than us” (interview note, February 14, 2019).

C. The way in which they are going abroad

This is another factor which determines the legality status of returnees when they were abroad, the source of finance when they are going abroad and their exposition to robbery and theft. In most cases the returnees who migrated abroad based on illegal ways their probability to be economically secure is low, because most of them travel by sea and they lose their lives, there is theft and robbery there even after they get entry they do not get a chance for a job and they cannot cover their expense. In addition, such kind of journey is financed by the family or illegal money lenders, in which the migrants cannot afford to pay after their return.

According to Kasaw, (interview note, February 23, 2019), most of the migrants of Jamma Woreda are from rural areas and also return there. As to him the returnee migrants especially who live in a rural area have nothing, except for a few females who have a house, most returnees are insecure, some forget what they are doing before and some are in crisis since they migrate through borrowing money from illegal money borrowers with high-interest rate by using their land or other properties as bail/collateral. Merrawi also stated that return migrants who are exposed to robbery and theft due to their illegal migration are not economically secured (interview note, February 14, 2019).

D. Support from the concerned bodies

Returnee migrants need support from their family, marriage partners as well as from the government side. If returnee migrants get proper and necessary support from their families (such as saving of the money they sent, buying legalized land for the house and work, giving psychological treatment), marriage partners (such as keeping promises and building trust upon them and save the money they send) and the government (giving special and organized and continuous support) they have a probability to be economically secure. Based on this idea Mohammed one of the returnees argued as follows:

“Returnees may have some sorts of money and when we see them after one or two years they have nothing, but the people who stay at home are better because the people who stay at home have at least home to live and work to engage and their economy will increase day to day. Whereas the returnees spend the money they have to buy home and working place if they do not have any supporter from the family and other concerned bodies their money is finished and migrate again to get more”(interview note, March 3, 2019).

Dereje also affirmed that even if the returnees’ commitment plays a great role the economic security of returnees is also determined by their families and marriage partners’ willingness to help them (interview note, February 22, 2019). He also argued that if the returnees have good family and marriage partner who save their money and gives support at least some of them can be economically secure.

In general, with regard to the economic security of returnee migrants, there is no general conclusion for saying “all of them are economically secure or not”. But Based on the information obtained economic security of returnees in Jamma Woreda is depends upon the achievements of their objective, their preparedness and government's preparedness to support them, their commitment to work and save their money when they were abroad and after return, their legality status when they were abroad, their families and marriage partners commitment to save the money they sent and the like. As a result of these determining factors, the majority of them are economically insecure.

4.9 Actions Taken By Stakeholders to Enhance Economic Security

4.9.1 Actions taken by Woreda Administration

Woreda administration is one and a major stakeholder in supporting the returnee migrants. According to Article 91 sub 1 of the Amhara Regional state constitution, the Woreda administrative council has the following duties:

1. Implementation of policies, laws, regulations, directives, plans, and programs initiated and

formulated by both the federal and regional state throughout the Woreda.

2. Supervise, follow up and direct the activities done by executive bodies in the Woreda.
3. Study the possibility of finding additional sources of revenue and submit for recommendation to Woreda council.
4. Prepare annual budgets of the Woreda and submit to the Woreda council and facilitate its implementation upon approval.
5. To safeguard peace and security of the Woreda.
6. Prepare its social, economic and administrative plans and submit to the Woreda council for approval and follow up its implementation.
7. Follow up the proper distribution of the Woreda's wealth, resources and social services to its inhabitants.

According to Mohammed (JWA head), (interview note, March 4, 2019) even if the support is not based on a study the Woreda administrative council is providing support to returnees by identifying them which one is needy. According to him, the Woreda administration is doing the following major activities:

The Woreda Collects money from farmers in the form of dues to support the most vulnerable returnees and from finance in the form of the corporate budget to organize returnees since there is no designed budget for this. In Jamma Woreda there is no designed budget to support returnees, but the Amara Regional State constitution gives the power to prepare its budget and find out alternative sources of revenue. However, this indicated that the Woreda administration has not used its power given by the constitution to support vulnerable groups including returnees based on its capacity.

The Woreda also gives support once or twice a year in the form of cash or kind like clothes. Here the problem is that how can the Woreda integrate returnees by giving cloth or some sort of money twice a year. The returnees also blame the administration as its support is based on biased and relativism

The Woreda administration expressed as they tried to coordinate other sectors to help returnees, such as ACSI to give loan for the returnees, TVED Office to arrange a working place and job but it is not well done. But based on the observation and interview the researcher affirmed that there is no coordination among those sectors (March 7-9, 2019). For example, the Woreda administration council stated that ACSI helps returnee migrants, but the workers in ACSI stated that there is no returnee supported by ACSI, and also there is an information gap between sectors such as the list and document of returnees only found in administrative office but not in TVED office. This indicated that the Woreda does not properly coordinate the sectors that can support returnees.

Lastly, the Woreda office lacks uniform rule and regulation for supporting returnee migrants is their major problem. But as stated above the office has the power given by the constitution to make specific laws based on general laws designed by the above rank of the government.

In general, even if the Woreda administration is performing the above-stated activities to support returnees; it does not reach its climax stage. This means that for the full realization of economic security of returnees the administration should go further.

4.9.2 Actions Taken by TVED Office

TVED office is one of the concerning body to create awareness on job creation, create job opportunity, organizing jobless individuals to reduce joblessness and create market links between producers and consumers. Based on information obtained from this office, it has the following mandates:

1. Giving and coordinating different kinds of training,
2. Facilitation of working places for different enterprises,
3. Creation and coordination of different job creation programs,
4. Finding out the budget to finance different small business enterprises,
5. Creating a market link for the products of different small business enterprises,
6. Coordinating and leading the overall activities of small business enterprises in the Woreda.

In line with these mandates, the office did the following activities to help returnees. The first thing that is done by TVED office is giving training for returnees. According to Abebe, TVED office job creation team leader, the office give trainings in terms of *job creation* (giving training for returnees and others on how to make budget plan, recording earning and project planning), secondly *technical training* (in collaboration with Were Ilu TVET College and FFSD, 10 returnees were getting such kind of training), thirdly *Kaizen* (in collaboration with the Woreda finance) and lastly *technological training* (interview note, February 19, 2019). However, the training given by the office is not proportionate to the total number of returnees

The second one is providing a working place for returnees. According to the team leader TVED office give 4 containers for returnees and those containers will be transferred to others after five years. Here as data in the JWA indicates there are more than 684 officially registered returnees, so giving 4 containers or shades is disproportional with their number. Therefore this indicates that the office does not have a greater commitment for helping returnee migrants.

The other action taken by the office is job creation. As of the office, 13 job opportunities are created for returnees and Abebe, who is job creation team leader, also stated that:

“Even if we do not have any particularly specified budget for them we use transferable loan (since its interest is low), and 3.4 million birr assigned for the Woreda for job creation if the returnees come in a group but this budget is at least for three or four groups” (interview note, February 19, 2019).

As the information is obtained from document review, in 2011 E.C the office created job opportunities for 482 citizens among these only 13 are returnee migrants. This also indicated that the emphasis of the office is inclined to the local community, not to returnees and the job creation program is not proportionate and lacks an inclusive environment.

The office is also responsible for creating a market link for returnees“ projects. In this regard, the officer accepted that they do not fulfill their responsibility and for this, the Woreda administration and other sectors should work in cooperation and there should be uniform rule and regulation on how to organize and support returnee migrants and the source of budget. Creating a market link for the businesses run by returnee migrants is crucial for their economic security but the office failed to do so.

In general, the TVED office is working based on its mandate. It achieved some of them, but not others. Even if it tried to help returnees in the above-stated ways still, the work of the office lacks proportionality and coordination with other sectors of government.

4.9.3 Actions Taken by WSA Office

WSA office is one of the stakeholders in assisting returnee migrants and enhancing their economic security. Based on the information obtained from this office it has the following major roles and responsibilities.

1. The protection of the rights of workers in the Woreda
2. Acting as a bridge between different government sectors, NGOs, and workers including returnees
3. Assisting and planning regarding migration
4. Giving different training to workers, including returnees based on different agendas in collaboration with NGOs, TVED office, and TVET Colleges.

The protection of the rights of returnees was the first action done by WAS office. According to WSA officer, Merrawi, (interview note, February 19, 2019), the office is mainly working on the protection of the rights of returnees through different follow-up mechanism. But the office failed to follow up the violations of rights of returnees in the community; there are a number of social exclusions and discriminations against returnees the office failed to see.

According to him, the office also gave job creation and project planning training in collaboration with TVED office through job creation and educational training officers (interview note, February 19, 2019). However, there is no measurable evidence for this, rather than giving pre-migration training for potential migrants, there is no concern for returnee migrants that have the psychological problem as well as skill gap on how to run business.

WSA is a bridge which links different NGOs and the returnee migrants to forward different assistance for them. According to Merrawi the office organizes and supervises the actions done by NGOs related to returnee migrants (interview note, February 19, 2019). As NGOs coordinators argued that the office only receives reports from them not follow up what they are doing. This also shows how the office failed in its supervision of actions done by NGOs with regarding returnees.

In addition, the office also gives pre-migration training potential migrants who want to go abroad for work in collaboration with TVET College (ibid). In line with this office registered more than 400 individuals in this training and there were 65 individuals who complete the training by taking the exam and certificate for their legality and legibility until this data was collected. As to the office, this is one of the strategies which enable the migrants to be effective in their work abroad and economically secure after their return.

4.9.4 Actions Taken by Kebele Administration

Like other sectors and administrative organs the kebele administration also has a responsibility to support returnee migrants. According to Article 102 sub 1 of the Amhara Regional State Constitution, the Kebele administrative council has the following duties.

1. To implement development plans and programs initiated and formulated by the kebele council.
2. Drafts its own detailed development plans and submits to the kebele council for approval.
3. Follow up and supervise over the implementation of social service plans undertaken within the kebele.
4. Safeguard and maintain peace and security of the kebele.
5. Utilize natural resources available in that particular kebele proportionally and sustainably.

Based on these mandates, in different kebele, the administration council is doing the following major activities to support returnee migrants.

Giving identity card (ID card) is the first activity done by most kebele administrations. According to the law, an individual should wait six months to get an ID card, but in most kebele

to support returnees and reduce their further inconveniences, the ID is given to them as soon as possible. Dereje, one of the kebele administrators argued that:

“Most of the returnee migrants reside in the town after their return due to this the first thing that we do is treatment, after they return they need a lot of things from kebele like an ID card, we give ID card to them without clearance from their previous kebele and we do not wait until six months because they may be in problem to open account, transfer or take out their money” (interview note, February 22, 2019).

The other thing done by kebele administrators was the registration of returnees and identification of their degree of vulnerability. To give support, some Kebeles first register returnees and identify their degree of insecurity or vulnerability to economic insecurity. Missaw, one of the kebele chief executive stated that:

“First we register returnees on the form prepared by our office, which includes a number of criteria, and then we discuss with the community to give them a land for their work and construction of their house” (interview note, February 27, 2019).

The kebele administrations especially the rural one also gives land for returnees for building their house or working place and some financial assistance collected from farmers in the form of dues. The report of the Woreda administration also indicated that 66 individuals get financial and other assistance by their respective kebele. The other kebele chief executive, Kasaw also argued that the kebele prepared 6000 m² lands for returnee migrants and other youths irrigation and other projects even if the discussion was not made with those returnees (interview note, February 23, 2019).

Missaw also argued that the kebele is giving land for irrigation around rivers and provide financial assistance to returnees who are more vulnerable collected from farmers in the form of dues (interview note, February 27, 2019). But the problem here is that it lacks uniformity and consistency. Some Kebeles support returnees consistently but others do not even know the existence of returnees in their kebele.

In addition to the above activities, incorporation of returnees in different administrative committees such as women’s affair was done kebele administration. This incorporation of returnees enables to use of their capacity to teach the pros and cons of illegal migration and how much it is severe. This, in turn, used to change the attitude of potential migrants to work in their locality and become economically secure. However there is a limited number of returnees

incorporated in kebele administration it may be one or two, but this cannot foster the empowerment of all returnees.

Even if the majority of kebele administrations have done the above-stated activities to support returnees, there are some kebele administrations that do not have any information regarding with returnee migrants and they are not organized as well as support those returnees in their kebele. But in general, the actions taken by kebele administration are a good startup.

4.9.5 Actions Taken by NGOs

Non-governmental organizations have a vital role in supporting the economic security of returnees, through training, financial support as well as project planning. According to Proclamation No. 621/2009 in Ethiopia charity organizations and NGOs are established for the following purposes:

1. Alleviation of poverty or disaster.
2. Advancement of the economy and social development and environmental protection.
3. The relief of those in need by reasons of age, disability, financial hardship or other advantages.
4. The advancement of human and democratic rights.
5. The promotion of the rights of disabilities and children's rights.
6. The promotion of conflict resolutions or reconciliations.
7. The promotion of the efficiency of justice and law enforcement services and other activities.

In Jamma Woreda there are a number of NGOs such as SIDA, USAID, Save the Children, Menssion firr Menssion (Man for Man), Forum for Sustainable Development (FFSD) and the like. Among this, the researcher tried to see the work of FFSD because unlike other this NGO works more on migration and migrants in the research area.

According to Assaye coordinator of FFSD, (interview note, February 15, 2019), most NGOs are working on pre-migration rather than post migration/returnee migrants. According to him like others FFSD is working on pre-migration reason is that giving assistance before migration reduces problems such as; it reduces the number of potential migrants, increase the consciousness of migrants since they will train the pros and cons of migration, if there are out migrants they will be succeeded in their rational since they have know-how trained before. However, working on pre-migration cannot solve the overall problems of the society including the returnees; it should include post-return assistance and training.

The program used returnees as ambassadors, by incorporating them with others in the training to teach about migration. Returnees have a number of experiences while they are in migration and

after the return (interview note, February 15, 2019). According to the coordinator, some returnees are selected as ambassadors in order to teach the potential migrants and the community based on their experience.

The program also gave some financial assistance for most vulnerable returnees and for some selected committed returnees that are working in rural areas (interview note, February 15, 2019). As of the coordinator, FFSD in most of the time it works in selected rural Kebeles. In those Kebeles, the program provides some financial assistance to some returnees. By being selective the NGO cannot achieve its target, when they are working in a certain area the problem also faces the other community.

Overall, even if the work of this NGO is considered as good, it does not address the immediate need of the returnee and it is also demarcated in three or four selected rural Kebeles of the Woreda and most of its task is related to potential migrants rather than returnees.

In general, as the report of WSA office indicated that in Jamma Woreda there are 684 officially registered returnee migrants. As the report of TVED office stated among these returnee migrants only 160 of them get assistance from the Woreda in the form of finance, working place, different kinds of training, and employment opportunity. The main reason for this includes financial problem, lack of clear rules and regulations on how to support returnees, coordination problem among different sectors of government and the last one is lack of commitment from the side of returnees because most returnees prefer re-migration than working in their country and they did not design any business plan and come to ask what they need.

4.10 The perception of Returnees on Actions Taken by Stakeholders

Returnee migrants have different outlook or perception for those actions taken by different stakeholders in Jamma Woreda. Some of them believed that it is biased and affiliation-based; others consider it as it is only theoretical rather than practical and the rest consider it as it excludes the returnees.

Most of the FGD participants argued that there is no support from the Woreda administration even they also stated that the Woreda promised to give land for building a house and working place, but it remains in theory (FGD2 March 3, 2019, & FGD3, March 5, 2019). In this regard, Rabia one of the returnee migrants also argued that "*Land for building a house is a huge thing, but we do not get a coupon for sugar and oil when we live two years*" (interview note, March 3, 2019).

Whereas some of the returnee migrants argued that there are some kinds of “the so-called support” from government, NGOs and kebele administrations, but it is not free from bias and unnecessary bureaucracy. Based on this returnee migrant like Mohammed, argued that:

“When you ask for container or shades for your work they say ok you will get! But the main problem is bias and corruption. If you have one relative who works in Woreda administration office or TVED office you can get a shade or what you want within a piece of paper and you can use it not for a limited period of time but for your life” (interview note, March 3, 2019).

Still, some returnee migrants also stated that there is no coordination among different sectors of government as well as there is no special treatment for returnees in Jamma Woreda. Some FGD participants argued that:

“The Woreda administration assumes us as we have a considerable amount of money and a house, due to this they do not give treatment for us but we do have nothing. We are going to financial institutions like CBE, ACSI or the like only to save or withdraw what we have, but when we ask loan they need bail, in which we are incapable of it, they do not have any way to give us a special treatment” (FGD1 February 24, 2019, & FGD2, March 3, 2019).

The returnees are not denying the actions taken by stakeholders, but the majority of them argued that it is not far from bad governance. This despairs them to ask further questions.

Finally, the actions of those stakeholders lack coordination among different sectors. So based on this and above stated reasons, one can conclude that most of the returnees are working by their efforts, even though there is a minimal contribution by Woreda administration and other sectors including the family themselves.

4.11 Returnee Migrants’ Economic Activities in Jamma Woreda

All returnees have a desire to engage in a number of economic activities, but their engagement/preference depends on different factors. According to (Piracha, 2015, p. 5-10) occupational choice of returnee migrants is determined by; *the form of migration* (temporary, circular, long term, etc.), *their profile* (education, the type and level of skills acquired at abroad, savings accumulated at abroad, legal status, etc.), *the amount of time the migrant spent in the destination country, occupational experience before migration, reasons for return and any future migration intention.*

According to Mohammed JWA office head (interview note, March 3, 2019) and Abebe TVED office job creation team leader (interview note, February 19, 2019) in Jamma Woreda, there is an occupational preference by returnee migrants and most of them are working in the service sector in which the local community is already engaged in. As to them, this sector is not profitable at the local level, because they cannot afford the competition with the local community already engaged in the occupation. They also argued that returnees are not working in most profitable areas such as construction, manufacturing and mechanized agriculture due to their financial, technological skill and knowledge gap. The researcher also approved this during interview and FGD sessions as well as observation in the market places (February 24, 25, and 26, 2019).

The kebele administrators also argued that returnee migrants are working in rural areas in on-farm (like irrigation and animal husbandry) and off-farm (like merchandising and vegetable and fruit trade) (Kasaw, interview note, February 23, 2019, and Missaw, interview note, February 27, 2019). As to them, the reason was that they have their own land or buy on contract and most off-farm activities engaged by them do not need any skill and qualification rather than some amount of money as a startup and most of the activities are those they engaged before their migration.

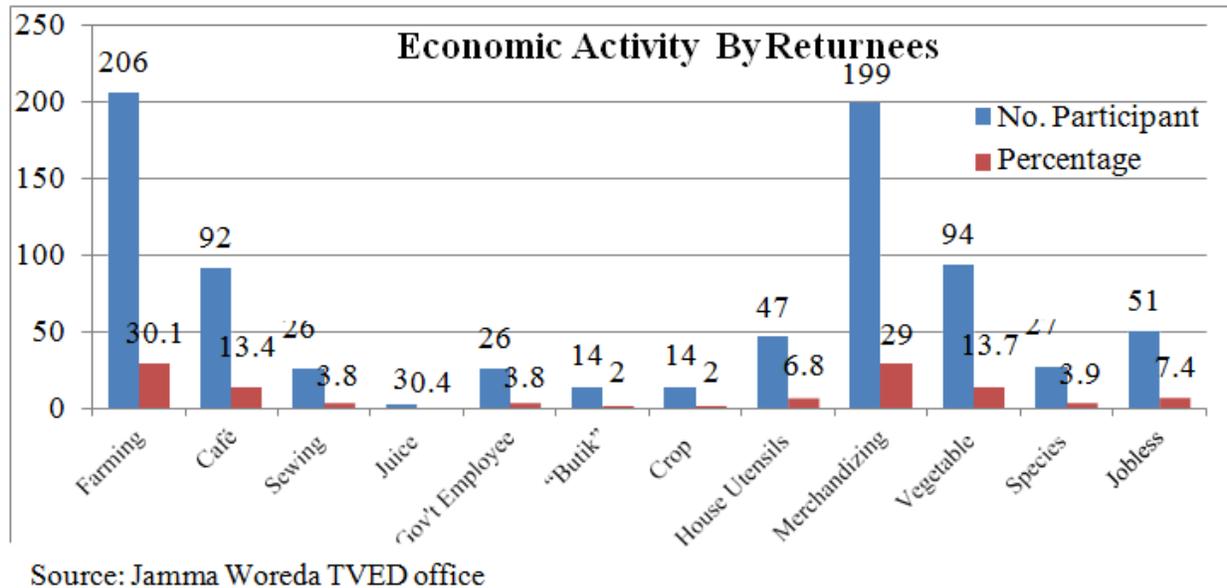
Furthermore, the returnees in the urban area mostly engaged in trade activities which do not require permanent working place and the local community already engaged such as home utensils trade, merchandising, crops trade, cloth trade and the like. This is because they cannot afford the price to rent a house for a shop or warehouse. The source of finance for such activities is their prior savings and their family as well as government support. Some returnees like Mohammed argued that:

“Returnee migrants engage in trading activities like crop trade, merchandising, vegetables and fruit trade in which their buying and selling are finished within a day and which do not require permanent workplace. Because the returnees do not have any more money to buy the working place, even if they have they cannot get a chance to buy the land due to complicated government bureaucracy” (interview note, March 3, 2019).

According to another returnee (Interview note, February 25, 2019), most of the returnees that dwell in a rural area are leading their life in agricultural activities. He expressed his experience as follows:

“I was going to Kuwait illegally I deported a year later. After I return to Ethiopia I directly go to my family since I do not have an opportunity then I asked my parents to give me land. Nowadays I am leading my life by plowing those pieces of land.”

Diagram 4.10: Economic Activities Engaged by Returnee Migrants in Jamma Woreda



Therefore, from this and the above discussion, we can understand that most of the returnees in Jamma Woreda are engaged in farming and service deliveries that are not as such profitable because most of the ordinary people/non-migrants are already engaged. In addition, they are not actively engaged in higher profitable sectors such as construction and manufacturing due to lack of finance, skill, knowledge, and experience in doing so. The engagement of returnees in these activities does not indicate their economic security because the concept of economic security touches every aspect of livelihood and governance.

4.12 A Tendency for Re-migration in Jamma Woreda

Most of the returnee migrants need a comfortable environment to reverse their idea of re-migration, to the hosting states or other new states. According to Bilgili, Kuschminder, and Siegel (2017, p. 6), the perceptions of re-migration of returnees is determined by; the migration experience (duration/length of time abroad, employment type while they were abroad, feelings of integration while at abroad, frequency of contacts in social networks while at abroad and sending of remittance while abroad), the return experience (voluntary or forced) and post-return conditions/structural environment in the returning country/ at home(duration since return, employment since return, and social contacts since return).

In Jamma Woreda there is a higher tendency for re-migration due to a multiplicity of factors such as loss of their money by their families and marriage partners, unachieved/ unaccomplished objective, lack of commitment to work in their country, lack of support from government and

family side especially for deported returnees and the like. Here under the researcher tried to see further reasons for re-migration.

Dissatisfaction with the general socioeconomic system in their home countries is one of the reasons for re-migration. According to Heiko, (1984, p. 236) this leads for a larger number of returnees to regret their decision to return, and they would like to go back to their former hosting countries or others if they get the possibility. Rabia (one of the returnee) argued that the economic condition and the price of goods and services at home is the reason for re-migration (interview note, March 3, 2019). According to her returnees develop the habit of buying goods at cheap prices when they were abroad, but when they return to their country the inverse is true, and then they immediately decide to migrate again.

Returnees develop a tendency to re-migrate when they feel that they are not integrated with the community economically. The research, which is conducted by Mirian Tukhashvili, indicated that 59.4% of returnees who wish to go abroad again are the returnees whose economic reintegration have not been fulfilled (2013, p. 5-6). Abebe, who is job creation team leader, argued that re-migration is an undeniable fact in Jamma Woreda (interview note, February 19, 2019). As to him, the main reason for the re-migration of returnees is the incapability of the Woreda to give financial and technical support to integrate them with the wider community. ,

The other reason for re-migration in Jamma Woreda is the influence of family, marriage partners, and peer. Most of the returnees will be influenced by their families, marriage partners, and peers for re-migration. WSA officer Merrawi argued that conflict with family, desertion by their marriage partner, and deficit in their business due to its inability to compete in the market, initiates the returnees to re-migrate (interview note, February 14, 2019).

The returnees migrate again for when the money they bring is finished. Sometimes the money in which the returnees brought is finished without achieving the intended objectives due to different reasons. So, in order to achieve unachieved objectives by getting more money through working abroad, the returnees decide to re-migration. In addition, sometimes the returnees' money is lost by their families. This leads them to lack of money for their livelihood, then to fulfill the basic necessities they prefer to re-migrate.

Most of FGD participants confirmed that returnees develop a tendency for re-migration if the money they sent is lost by their families before they accomplish what they want to do (February 24, 2019, March 3, 2019, & March 5, 2019). They also argued that the majority of migrants send their money in the name of their families; even they have not any account in their name. This leads to the loss of their money before they come to their country and they migrate again.

The last reason for the re-migration tendency in Jamma Woreda is the lack of commitment to working in their locality. Some returnees did not have a commitment to work in their locality because of a number of factors such as government bureaucratic procedures in the area of business. According to Dereje (interview note, February 22, 2019), government, bureaucratic procedures make returnees exhausted. As to him when returnees are exhausted by unnecessary bureaucratic procedures of officials in running their business in their locality they leave it and re-migrate to the place where they come or other countries. Kasaw also argued that there are returnees who do not have any willingness and commitment to work and live in their country rather they convince others to go with them and prefer illegal migration (interview note, February 23, 2019).

However, as stated above there is a higher tendency for re-migration in Jamma Woreda. There are different reasons for this and it depends upon each returnee but, the major reasons for re-migration includes, loss of their money by their families and marriage partners, unachieved/unaccomplished objective, lack of commitment to work in their country, lack of support from government and family side especially for deported returnees, unbalanced market price in Ethiopia and the purchasing habit they develop abroad, lack of money for their livelihood and some may re-migrate since they hate government bureaucratic procedures to invest in their country. But this does not mean that all returnees have a tendency for emigrations rather there are some committed returnees who form a family and lead a successful life.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter deals with the conclusions on the assessment of the economic security of returnee migrants in the research area obtained from the analysis of the data based on the research questions and objectives. It also deals with policy implications or recommendations based on the key findings/analysis and conclusions of the thesis.

5.1 Conclusions

Ethiopia is one of the countries which are characterized by a high rate of migration and economic insecurity of returnee migrants. Among those regions in Ethiopia, Amhara region is the one which is affected by higher migration rate. From those Woreda in Amhara Regional State, Jamma Woreda is taking the lion's share in the number of emigration as well as returnee migrants. Recently there are more than 2000 returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda. There is no one and uniform reason for their return rather every returnee has his/her own reason for their

return, but to mention some of them; deportation due to their illegality status at abroad, end or termination of contract, to form family/give birth, disasters in the hosting states, work-related problems like underpayment, lack of payment for overtime works and others.

After they return to Jamma Woreda, returnees perceive their return from two angles; firstly, in terms of freedom, adoration, and protection of their rights. In this regard the returnees are more interested in their return since they feel secure and their rights are protected and respected in their country but not in the hosting states. In addition to this, they feel lonely when they were abroad, but after return, they get their family and friends they become happy in their return.

Secondly, in regards to their economic security, market condition and prices at home, bureaucratic functioning of government and community support for them they have a reservation for their return. Most of the returnee migrants develop the habit of buying at a cheap price when they were abroad, but this is not at home and the community expects a considerable amount of money from them that they do not have. In addition, the returnees want to get services from the government without any bureaucracy but they cannot. As a result of this, they grumble their return and they again try to re-migrate. Due to this, reason Jamma Woreda is also affected by a higher tendency for re-migration.

Economic security of returnee migrants is differing from returnee to returnee in Ethiopia everywhere including Jamma Woreda. We cannot generalize as “all returnee migrants are economically secure or not” because there are various determining factors which makes returnee migrants economically secure or not. These factors includes the achievement of their objectives/not, their financial and psychological preparedness to return and work in their country, their commitment to save their money when they were abroad and at home, their legality/illegality status when they were abroad and their families and marriage partners commitment to save the money they sent and to help them.

Based on these determining factors obtained from the analysis, the majority of returnee migrants in Jamma Woreda are economically insecure. This is because most of them were migrated through illegal way of migration and due to this they are deported again, the families do not save the money they sent, the government support is not critical and do not bring remarkable change, and the returnees themselves do not have the commitment to work in their country rather they prefer second round migration/re-migration. But there are few returnees who are economically secure because from the beginning of their journey they prefer the legal means of migration and they have financial and psychological preparedness to work in their country after their return. Even if there are fewer committed and economically secure returnee migrants they do not prefer to stay in this Woreda rather they prefer the center or towns.

There are different actors who have a role in economic security. Among these civil societies have a responsibility to foster and advocate legal migration process and procedures, advocating the protection and respecting of the rights of migrants at every level of migration, promoting re-integration of returnee migrants through financial and technical support and also they have a responsibility in enforcing the government to make laws that will incorporate returnee migrants. The family and marriage partners should save the money sent by those migrants, give psychological support to the returnees and advise as well as help returnees in designing profitable and legal projects.

As stated above, there are different stakeholders in supporting returnee migrants and their economic security. But the result of the thesis indicated that the actions taken by these stakeholders to enhance the economic security of returnees do not meet the core values of economic security. Every and each task of enhancing the economic security needs the incorporation of the core values of economic security, i.e. the provisions of income and consumption necessary for basic human or family life, market integrity, and equity distribution. The returnees also perceive those actions taken by stakeholders as biased and not far from unnecessary bureaucracy.

5.2 Recommendations

To ensure the economic security of the returnee migrants, which matches with the market values of goods and services, based on core values of economic security in the research area there must be a coordinated and integrated approach used by the Woreda administration. The Woreda Administration of Jamma needs to develop an integrated road map/plan, to build infrastructures and give special attention and arrangement to returnees, to ensure relative economic security.

The Woreda administration alone cannot solve the problem under consideration. It is also important to give space for non-state actors such as NGOs, Civil Societies, community-based associations, and private organizations with a responsibility to enhance the economic security of returnees, and the Woreda administration should take a regulatory and supervisory role, to monitor the activity of those organizations.

In addition, the Woreda Administration should take political commitment to practice community engagement at the local level to empower the local community, to correct their attitude about returnees and increase their contribution to the economic security of returnees, through designing different training programs in collaboration with different NGOs and Civil Societies.

Furthermore, the Woreda administration should work in awareness creation programs considerably. Training should be given to returnees in the areas of investment opportunities, personal savings and pros and cons of migration through selecting some role model returnees. It

should also give psychological training for those who are more vulnerable returnees due to their return and deportation through the use of psychiatric centers.

The migrants should deposit their money in their name by opening a closed account. This protects their money from loss by their families and marriage partners. In addition to this, they should use their money effectively after the return. For this, the financial institutions should support them to save their money and provide loan for those who work in groups.

Lastly, the re-integration programs should be studied, planned and properly budgeted. The re-integration programs, which are designed by the Woreda, should be studied, planned and properly budgeted to enhance the economic security of the returnees. The administration should have to find out alternative means of the budget for the reintegration programs, through discussion with the community and other stakeholders. The other point to be considered is that the reintegration programs should be fair to all vulnerable groups in which the program intends to cover through alleviating problems such as bias, corruption and unnecessary bureaucracy characterized by the service providers.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

Background of FGD Participants

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Hosting state	Edu. Level	Marital status		Staying time	Work	
						Before migration	After migration		Before migration	After migration
1.	Merema	28	F	Oman	Grade 8	Divorced	Married	3	Jobless	Merchant
2.	Seda	25	F	Kuwait	Grade 8	Single	Married	4	Jobless	Merchant
3.	Fatuma	24	F	Kuwait	Grade 8	Single	Married	3	Jobless	Farming
4.	Ayelech	30	F	Kuwait	Grade 8	Single	Single	5	Jobless	Jobless
5.	Bizuayehu	30	F	Kuwait	Grade 10	Divorced	Divorced	3	Jobless	Employee
6.	Ayal	40	F	Dubai	Grade 6	Married	Married	3	Farming	Farming
7.	Aseged	40	F	Dubai	Grade 6	Married	Married	3	Farming	Farming
8.	Ahemed	20	M	Saudi Arabia	Grade 8	Single	Single	4	Jobless	Merchant

9.	Tadesse	24	M	Saudi Arabia	Grade 10	Single	Single	1	Jobless	Merchant
10.	Abreham	20	M	Dubai	Grade 10	Single	Single	1	Jobless	Merchant
11.	Lakech	40	F	Qatar	Grade 12	Married	Married	9	Merchan t	Merchant
12.	Ketema	25	M	Saudi Arabia	Grade 7	Single	Married	4	Jobless	Merchant
13.	Jemal	37	M	Dubai	-	Married	Married	8	Merchan t	Merchant
14.	Mulu	31	F	Kuwait	Grade 5	Married	Divorce d	3	Jobless	Merchant

Appendix 2

Key Informant Participants

No.	Name	Sex	Level of Education	Occupation	Remark
1.	Mohammed Aragaw	M	BA degree	Head of Jamma Woreda Administration Office	
2.	Merrawi Teffera	M	BA degree	Jamma Woreda WAS officer	
3.	Abebe Zebene	M	BA degree	Jamma Woreda TVED office job creation team leader	
4.	Assaye Ayalew	M	BA degree	NGO (FFSD) coordinator	
5.	Kasaw Getachew	M	Diploma	015 kebele Executive Officer	
6.	Missaw Temeselew	M	Diploma	012 kebele Executive Officer	
7.	Dereje Nigatu	M	Grade 10	01 kebele Administrator	
8.	Belay Demise	M	Grade 10	02 Kebele Administrator	

9.	Damitew Zenebe	M	Diploma	014 Kebele Chief Executive	
10.	Rabia Mustofa	F	-	-	Return migrant
11.	Mohammed Assen	M	Grade 6	Merchant	Return migrant

Appendix 3

FGD Guiding Questions

FGD Questions for Return Migrants

1. What are the triggering factors for return migration?
2. What types of migrants are more exposed to return migration? Why?
3. Which social group is more prone to return migration? Why?
4. What are the consequences of return migration?
5. Do you believe that a rehabilitation service is given to the returnees that have some social and economic problems?
6. How do you perceive return migrants? What about the community?
7. Do you believe that return migrants are economically secure than others? Why?
8. How migrants become economically secure after their return?
9. Do return migrants have a chance to get land, financial grant, and technical training from the concerned bodies for their works?
10. Do you believe that the rights of return migrants to work in every economic activity is respected and protected?
11. Are the financial institutions willing to support return migrants to improve their economic security?
12. In what economic activities are the return migrants engaged in Jamma Woreda?
13. Is there any follow-up mechanism designed by different sectors to look at and strengthen the economic security of return migrants?
14. What is done by the Woreda administration for supporting the economic security of returnees?
15. How do see the activities done by NGOs in supporting return migrants in Jamma Woreda?
16. What changes are experienced by return migrants from abroad?
17. What is the difference in your life before and after return?
18. Is there a tendency for re-migration of return migrants in Jamma Woreda? Why?
19. Do return migrants regret their return to their homeland?
20. What is expected from family, government and non- government organizations to support return migrants?

Appendix 4

Interview Questions for Key informants

A. Interview Questions for Woreda Administration

1. How do you see the status of return migrants and the reason for their migration?
2. What are the causes and triggering factors for return migration?
3. Which kinds of migrants are more exposed to return migration? Why?
4. Which social group is more prone to return migration? Why?
5. In which kebele are return migrants high in Jamma Woreda? Why?
6. How do you perceive return migrants? What about the community?
7. What are the consequences of return migration?
8. Are the returned migrants economically secured?
9. How do migrants become economically secure after their return?
10. In what economic activities are the return migrants engaged in Jamma Woreda?
11. How much is the Woreda administration willing to grant land, finance/loan and training for return migrants?
12. Is there any follow-up a mechanism by the Woreda administration to enable the return migrants economically secure in their local areas?
13. What is done by the Woreda administration to support return migrants?
14. Is there a tendency for re-migration of return migrants in Jamma Woreda? Why?
15. Do return migrants regret their return to their homeland?
16. What is expected from family, government and non- government organizations to support return migrants?

B. Interview Questions for Vocational and Technical Enterprise Development Office

1. How do you see the status of return migrants and the reason for their migration?
2. What are the causes and triggering factors for return migration?
3. Which kinds of migrants are more exposed to return migration? Why?
4. Which social group is more prone to return migration? Why?
5. In which kebele is return migration high in Jamma Woreda? Why?
6. How do you perceive return migrants? What about the community?
7. What are the consequences of return migration?
8. Are the returned migrants economically secured?
9. How do migrants become economically secure after their return?
10. In what economic activities are the return migrants engaged in Jamma Woreda?
11. Is the office has willing to support returnees in terms of finance and technical training for

their economic security?

12. Is there any tangible mechanism designed by the office to measure economic security of return migrants?
13. Is there a tendency for re-migration of return migrants in Jamma Woreda? Why?
14. Do return migrants regret their return to their homeland?
15. What is done by your organization to support return migrants?
16. What is expected from family, government and non- government organizations to support return migrants?

C. Interview Questions for NGOs

1. How do you see the status of return migrants and the reason for their migration?
2. In which kebele is return migration high in Jamma Woreda? Why?
3. How do you perceive return migrants? What about the community?
4. What are the consequences of return migration?
5. Are the returned migrants economically secured?
6. Is your organization is willing to support return migrants in terms of finance and training?
7. Among the return migrants which one if more focused by your organization? Why?
8. What is done by your organization to support return migrants?
9. What is expected from family, government and non- government organizations to support return migrants?

A. Interview Questions for Workers and Social Affairs Office

1. How do you see the status of return migrants and the reason for their migration?
2. What are the causes and triggering factors for return migration?
3. Which kinds of migrants are more exposed to return migration? Why?
4. How do you perceive return migrants? What about the community?
5. What are the consequences of return migration?
6. Are the returned migrants economically secured?
7. How do migrants become economically secure after their return?
8. In what economic activities are the return migrants engaged in Jamma Woreda?
9. As a concerned body what was done for return migrants to protect their rights, to get employment and other necessary facilities for their economic security?
10. Is there any planned follow up and supporting mechanism designed by the office for return migrants?
11. What privileges are given by the office to return migrants, unlike others?
12. What is done by your organization to support return migrants?
13. What is expected from family, government and non- government organizations to support

return migrants?

B. Interview Questions for kebele administrators

1. What seems the nature and status of return migrants in this kebele?
2. In what ways the kebele supports return migrants?
3. In what economic activities the return migrants are participating in your kebele?
4. What seems the perception of you and the community on return migrants?
5. What are the consequences of return migration in your kebele?
6. Are those returned migrants in your kebele are economically secure after their return?
7. Is there any hesitation by return migrants for coming to their homeland? Why?
8. Is there a tendency for re-migration of return migrants in this kebele? Why?
9. What is expected from family, government and non-government organizations for the economic security of return migrants?

Appendix 5

Observation Checklist

Focus Area	Observed place	Major themes to be seen
Vulnerability to Returnee migration	Airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From which area they come from? ➤ Do they have children or not? ➤ Which one is more male or female, adults or elders?
Support and coordination among different sectors of government	Different Government Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is there coordination between different sectors of government? ➤ Are there reports on supporting returnees? ➤ Is there an information link between different sectors?
Economic activities run by returnees	Market places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In what economic activity they engaged? ➤ Is there any support for working place from Woreda? ➤ Are the returnees engaging in territory economic activities?