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IMPACT Study Country Report:

Ethiopia

IMPACT – Impact evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa Region

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Submitted by Itad
In association with Stats4SD

RDH IOM Regional Data Hub East and Horn of Africa

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Disclaimer

This document provides a technical overview and analysis of the data gathered in Ethiopia, in the context of the IMPACT study. **Its contents were not edited by IOM**.

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ABOUT THE EU-IOM JOINT INITIATIVE FOR MIGRANT PROTECTION AND REINTEGRATION

The EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration was launched in December 2016 and is funded by the European Union (EU) Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. The programme brings together 26 African countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and North Africa regions, along with the EU and IOM around the goal of ensuring that migration is safer, more informed and better governed for both migrants and their communities. In the Horn of Africa, the programme is implemented primarily in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. The programme enables migrants who decide to return to their countries of origin to do so in a safe and dignified way. It provides assistance to returning migrants to help them restart their lives in their countries of origin through an integrated approach to reintegration that supports both migrants and their communities, has the potential to complement local development, and mitigates some of the drivers of irregular migration. Also within the programme's areas of action is building the capacity of governments and other partners; migration data collection and analysis to support fact-based programming; as well as information and awareness raising.

ABOUT THE IMPACT STUDY

The IMPACT Study is the impact evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative programme in the Horn of Africa. Launched in March 2020 and concluded in March 2023, the study focuses on Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan: the three countries in the region where the programme has the largest reintegration caseload. All the IMPACT Study reports, as well as additional resources such as technical annexes, datasets, data analysis scripts and dissemination material are accessible from the IMPACT Study webpage: https://eastandhornofafrica.iom.int/impact-study.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank our colleagues at IOM who supported our work on this project and provided helpful advice and guidance throughout. In particular, Davide Bruscoli, who provided valuable technical support and challenges, and Mitsue Pembroke who provided helpful programmatic expertise. We are also grateful to Berkay Ozcan, who carried out a vital role in peer reviewing our outputs.

Itad, who led the IMPACT consortium, is a consultancy firm with a long-term track record of supporting the generation of evidence to inform strategy, planning, design and implementation of development policies and programmes. The key contributors from Itad were Callum Taylor, Chris Barnett and Leonora Evans-Gutierrez.

Stats4SD, formerly the Statistical Services Department of the University of Reading, is a long-time partner of Itad. A not-for-profit, social enterprise, Stats4SD promotes better use of statistical methods for decision-making to benefit society and the environment. Andrew Pinney acted as team leader for the evaluation and was supported in the data analysis by Alex Thomson.

JaRco Consulting is an international development consulting firm based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. JarCo specialises in conducting large-scale surveys and studies and designing monitoring and evaluation systems. JaRco carried out the in-country data collection, for both the quantitative and qualitative elements of this report.

Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations

AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
CBRP	Community-based reintegration projects
CRA	Complimentary reintegration assistance
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EU	The European Union
FGD	Focus group discussion
GRA	General reintegration assistance
HoA	Horn of Africa
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JI	The EU-IOM Joint Initiative
JI-HoA	The EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the Horn of Africa region
KII	Key informant interview
MIMIC	Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause
MIMOSA	Migrant Management and Operational System Application
NM	Non-Migrant
PA	Principal applicant
PSS	Psychosocial
RSI	Reintegration Sustainability Index
RSS	Reintegration Sustainability Survey
SAR	Spot Analytical Report
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business training
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UMC	Unaccompanied migrant children

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Glossary

RSI	Reintegration Sustainability Index – the IOM Institutional RSI index for measuring reintegration using reintegration drivers and their associated dimension and overall weights, informed by a combination of principal component analysis, reviewed and modified by expert consensus. This provides easy interpretation of values, standardised procedures and data, and comparability over time and locations.
RSI MIMIC	Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause (MIMIC) models generating a latent (unknown) Reintegration Sustainability Index not reliant on defined weights (RSI MIMIC). It is a special class of model that allow multiple outcomes to be modelled simultaneously.
Non-migrant identity	A propensity (percentage degree of similarity) that returnees have a similar profile to paired non-migrants (paired on sex, age, educational attainment, length of residence in community, no plans to migrate currently).
Integration perception	Self-perceptions of own level of reintegration (if a returnee returning to pre-migration community), integration (if returnee returning to a new community or non-migrant).
RSS **RSS+** **RSS endline-retro-baseline**	**Reintegration Sustainability Survey** (RSS) – the survey that collects the indicators to generate the Reintegration Sustainability Index (RSI) – see above. **RSS+** was an initial expansion of the standard RSS survey for the purposes of this evaluation/methodology research with additional questions. This instrument was further developed into the **RSS endline-retro-baseline** by including retro-baseline questions for all RSI indicators and some of the additional indicators added in RSS+.
ReDSS-IASC	A combination of two reintegration measurement frameworks; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework was established in 2010 as a starting point for establishing the durable solutions definition as well as criteria "to determine the extent to which a durable solution has been achieved". The Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), a member of the Technical Steering Committee supporting the operationalisation of the IASC Framework, then developed the ReDSS Solutions framework for displacement affected communities. See Annex 1 for more details.
Baseline	First round of data collection from the migrant returnees, carried out a few weeks after they return to their country of origin.
Endline	Final round of data collection, carried out in real-time. i.e. asking questions about the respondent's current situation.
Endline-retro-baseline	A combined baseline and endline, conducted at the same time. Endline questions are asked as normal, about the respondent's current situation. Baseline questions are asked retrospectively, with respondents (both returnees and matched non-migrants) asked to recall their situation two months after the returnee arrived in their country of origin.

Treated returnee	Treated returnees are those that received reception assistance upon arrival and reintegration assistance in the form of microbusiness grant as indicated by the country monitoring data.
Matched non-migrant	A non-migrant who has successfully been matched to a migrant returnee, based on the matching criteria (living in same community, age, gender, education, length of time in community, no plans to move). Matched non-migrants are similarly coded as Treated through inheriting this property from the matched returnee.
Untreated returnee	Untreated returnees are those that were processed by IOM after returned, but while qualifying for reintegration assistance, had not received it by the time the endline-retro-baseline was enumerated. Matched non-migrants are similarly coded as Untreated through inheriting this property from the matched returnee. Current Ethiopian Joint Initiative Programme guidelines indicate that all returnees qualify for reintegration support.
Snowball sample	A snowballing sample was the primary process used to identify non-migrants. Returnees were contacted and solicited to participate, for which they received an incentive if it resulted in the successful non-migrant RSS enumeration. They were given time to identify non-migrants of similar age, education attainment and same-sex as well as migrants that had been resident in the community for at least as long as the returnee had been present, with no plans to migrate within or outside of the country.
Reception assistance **General reintegration assistance (GRA)**	Reception assistance is provided to all returnees upon arrival and includes meet and greet at the point of entry, temporary shelter, onward transportation to reach the final destination within the country of origin, pocket money, immediate medical and psychosocial assistance and other services. Differently from reception assistance, GRA is not specifically tailored to the needs of returnees, in the sense that all JI-HoA beneficiaries are eligible to receive the reintegration services falling in this category, irrespective of their level of vulnerability or specific needs. Examples of GRA services include the enrolment in national health insurance schemes and the participation in business training (as they often cover also psychosocial aspects of reintegration). For practical reasons, although they are distinct types of assistance, reception assistance and GRA are considered jointly in the context of the IMPACT study.
Complementary reintegration assistance (CRA)	CRA is tailored to the needs of the returnee and constitutes the principal form of support provided by the programme to individual beneficiaries. The tailoring is achieved through a process of reintegration counselling, during which a case worker and the returnee define a reintegration plan. In the context of the JI-HoA programme, most reintegration plans focus on the establishment of a microbusiness chosen by the returnee for which IOM provides materials (in-kind) or cash to acquire them. In fewer cases, the reintegration plan focuses on assistance to further the returnee's education.

1 Introduction to IMPACT

In March 2020, Itad was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to undertake an evaluation (hereafter referred to as 'IMPACT') of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa (hereafter referred to as 'JI-HoA')). The JI-HoA is a flagship programme for IOM that supports African migrants who find themselves stranded and choose to return to their countries of origin in a safe and dignified way. Upon their return, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative provides the migrants with Economic, Social and Psychosocial assistance to support them during the long and non-linear process of reintegration. The IMPACT study focuses on Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia – the three countries with the largest reintegration caseload in the programme, and comprises three components: (1) an impact evaluation; (2) a Natural Experiment; and (3) Qualitative research.

The first component, which assesses the reintegration of returnees, is the main source of evidence behind this report. A quasi-experimental design was used to compare an index of reintegration at two points in time: (1) a baseline, shortly after migrant returnees came back to their country of origin; and (2) an endline at least nine months later. A comparison was also made between the returnees who received IOM support for their reintegration, and a calibration group of non-migrants.

1.1 Purpose, scope and objectives of IMPACT

Purpose: The main purpose of IMPACT is to provide a robust assessment of the impact of the JI-HoA programme, providing an accountability mechanism to beneficiaries of the programme, the donor and wider sector,[1] as well as an evidence base to inform future reintegration programming. As a flagship evaluation for IOM, this work is also intended to generate substantial learning on evaluating sustainable reintegration programmes and informing future methodological standards. The IMPACT process will also inform IOM's understanding of sustainable reintegration metrics through testing of the relatively new Reintegration Sustainability Survey (RSS), including the strengths and weakness of this tool and recommendations on improvements.

Scope: This assignment required the IMPACT team to navigate a number of central challenges which have affected the scope of the work. First, as outlined by IOM in the Terms of Reference,[2] no precedent exists for undertaking an impact evaluation study of the size and complexity of this reintegration programme. Second, there is no consensus on the most appropriate frameworks and metrics to measure 'sustainable reintegration'. Third, IMPACT was commissioned 2 years into programme implementation and, as such, data availability and quality has been a limiting factor – something that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions. This has had a significant effect on returnee movements as well as the ability to carry out planned data collection activities. And lastly, the scope was influenced by emergent specifics of what is technically, and practically, possible based on an ongoing dialogue between IOM and the IMPACT study team throughout the evaluation period.

To respond effectively to these challenges, the IMPACT study team used a mix of methodologies, including different approaches to modelling and analysing the RSS datasets, as well as a complementary natural experiment and qualitative research that made use of different framings and methods. This enabled the team to mitigate some of the challenges associated with the pioneering nature of this evaluation, the lack of consensus around measuring reintegration, and various challenges that affected the feasibility of data collection.

Objectives: Three objectives were outlined for the IMPACT project:

[1] EU-IOM (2019). Terms of Reference in Request for Proposals, Services for Conduction of a Study to Evaluate the Impact of the Reintegration Assistance Provided under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the HoA Region, p. 28.

[2] EU-IOM (2019). Terms of Reference in Request for Proposals, Services for Conduction of a Study to Evaluate the Impact of the Reintegration Assistance Provided under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative in the HoA Region, p. 2.

Objective 1	Evaluation of the impact of reintegration assistance provided by the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) on the sustainable reintegration of supported migrant returnees
Objective 2	Improve IOM's understanding of sustainable reintegration metrics
Objective 3	Design a robust methodology that can become a standard for future impact evaluations of reintegration-focused programmes

IMPACT and IOM understand these three objectives to be interacting.

1.2 Evaluation questions

The three objectives were translated into three high-level evaluation questions and, in order to answer these questions effectively, several more detailed sub-questions (Table 1). Sub-questions may support the achievement of more than one objective but have been noted under their primary objective for simplicity. Additional questions and objectives have risen throughout the implementation of the evaluation, many of which have been tackled through other IMPACT reports.

Table 1 High-level evaluation questions and proposed sub-questions for each IMPACT objective

	Objective 1	**Objective 2**	**Objective 3**
High-level evaluation question	What is the impact of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) on sustainable reintegration of supported migrant returnees?	How can sustainable reintegration metrics be improved?	How can we effectively evaluate impact of reintegration programmes in the future and what are the methodological requirements to do so?
Sub-questions	Have changes in programme implementation, such as the transition to mobile money, affected outcomes of reintegration assistance and, if so, how? How has delay in providing assistance to returnees affected/impacted on their reintegration? How have the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (HoA) adapted the assistance provided to meet changes in context and what has the impact of these changes been on the reintegration of returnees?	Does the current Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) data chain collect sufficient information to assess 'sustainable reintegration'? Does the RSI appropriately capture local context, and provide the empirical basis for actionable insights? For example, including opportunities for analysis of drivers of reintegration and remigration and test which of these can be affected by AVRR programme implementation?	As definitions of reintegration often reference the non-migrant residents as a comparison, how can this cohort be meaningfully included in the data chain and contribute to an understanding of sustainable reintegration? Is there evidence to support the W model theory, and what are the implications for evaluative methodologies assessing the effects of reintegration assistance?

2 Description of the data

This section describes the data sources used during the evaluation and briefly summarises the background characteristics of the key population. It therefore provides useful context for the in-depth analysis that follows.

The majority of the analysis in this section is based on IOM Programme data. That is, data collected from returnees by IOM as part of the JI-HoA programme itself. This data is routinely updated by IOM to record which types of assistance have been received by whom and when. The analysis presented here is based on data on returnees who returned to their home country up to September 2022.

The other key data source is the Reintegration Sustainability Survey (RSS). The RSS draws together 30 core indicators across three dimensions of reintegration (Economic, Social and Psychosocial) to produce an index of sustainable reintegration for each dimension, as well as an overall index. The RSS instrument thereby provides an understanding of outcome-level change in sustainable reintegration, and other critical data for our analysis. The analysis is based on all RSS surveys conducted within the IMPACT period, unless stated otherwise.

2.1 Returnee demographic characteristics

Table 2 presents the number of returnees included in the programme data for each of the three JI-HoA countries and the numbers included in our RSS sampling frame, and who completed an RSS survey. Ethiopia had the largest number of returnees, although returnees in Somalia and Sudan were more likely to be included in the sample frame and complete an RSS survey.

The criteria for inclusion in the RSS IMPACT sample frame was as follows:

- IOM unique individual number (MIMOSA[3]) verified
- Aged 18 or older on arrival back in Ethiopia
- Must be the principal applicant (PA) as opposed to family members of the PA
- Not arrived before 1 July 2018
- Not arrived after 1 July 2021
- Not still in transit (baseline RSS enumeration only)
- Not received reintegration assistance (at contemporaneous baseline only) or received COVID-19 cash assistance
- Received microbusiness indicated by date of microbusiness received (endline)[4]

At the outset the number of returnees not receiving microbusiness assistance was expected to be very small as was the case in Sudan and Somalia. But analysis of early Ethiopian data indicated that there were a non-trivial number of returnees responding to the RSS endline-retro-baseline that had not received microbusiness support. This raises the prospect that these could form a natural counterfactual group and remained in the Ethiopia dataset for the IMPACT analysis, providing an informative contrast to returnees receiving microbusiness. The corresponding number of Untreated returnees in Sudan and Somalia was in single digits, hence not sufficiently large to create a naturally occurring Untreated group in these countries.

[3] This is the unique identifier used by IOM to track returnees and the services they receive.

[4] This was a criteria for inclusion in the IMPACT evaluation sample. But a non-trivial number of returnees that were enumerated by IOM country staff did not receive the microbusiness support, and once that was realised the natural experiment of including the untreated returnees emerged.

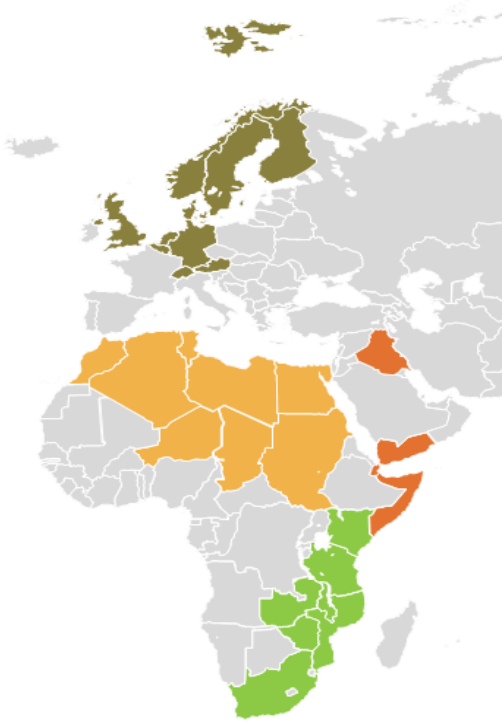
Table 2 Returnee numbers, as of September 2022

Country	Total number of returnees (universe)	Returnees eligible for RSS sample frame (see above)	Returnees who have completed *any* RSS[5]
Ethiopia	9,945	3,078	1,008
Somalia	1,025	490	225
Sudan	5,871	1,837	685

For the following analysis, the universe of migrants available from the country programme data was used without applying the sample eligibility criteria. The destination countries of the migrants included in the JI-HoA programme are displayed in Figure 1. The routes taken are grouped into four categories: Northern (European), Northern (African), Eastern and Southern.[6]

The Northern (European) category includes migrants who successfully made the journey to Europe. Returnees on the Northern (African) route were often attempting to migrate to Europe, but only reached parts of Northern Africa. For others in this route, countries such as Egypt and Libya were the intended destinations and some returnees spent several years there. The Eastern route was characterised by migrants trying to reach the Gulf, though Somalia and Djibouti are included as part of this flow. Finally, the Southern route includes countries in Eastern and Southern Africa.

Figure 2 displays a breakdown of the attempted migration routes for Ethiopian returnees. In Ethiopia the most common route was Eastern (57.2%), followed by Southern (30.6%).



Orange – Eastern, Yellow – Northern (Africa), Green – Southern, Brown – Northern (Europe)

Figure 1 Destination countries and routes taken by migrants in the JI-HoA programme without applying any eligibility

Among the 755 Ethiopia returnees to whom the question was asked, 97.6% were recorded as having returned to the community in which they lived before their migration, with the remaining 2.4% choosing to move back to a new community. Some 4.85% of returnees in Ethiopia reported that their decision to return was caused, at least in part, by some form of distress in their host country. Among 1,019 questioned returnees, the most common reasons given for returning to Ethiopia were that it had become impossible for them to proceed further with their migration efforts (613 returnees), and that they had been detained abroad (201 returnees).

Across all countries and routes, most returnees were male, with men representing 84.7% of returnees in Ethiopia. Looking at this another way, men and women did display slightly different choices in terms of the routes taken. For example, while 36.9% of male returnees in the universe attempted to migrate via the

[5] Including baseline only, endline only, and endline-retro-baseline. Where returnees have completed more than one of these surveys they are only counted once here.

[6] In all analysis the routes are defined as follows:
Eastern: Iraq, Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia
Northern (Europe): Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, UK
Northern (Africa): Algeria, Libya, Chad, Morocco, Niger, Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan, South Sudan
Southern: Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Southern route, only 0.9% of women did. In contrast, 39% of female returnees chose the Northern Africa route, compared to just 5.4% of men.

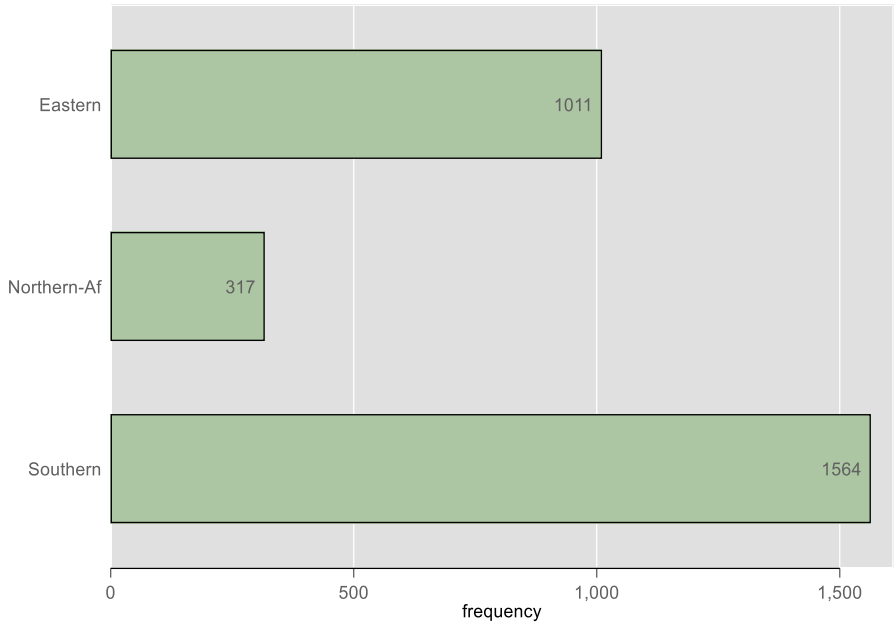


Figure 2 Migration routes for the universe of eligible returnees in Ethiopia

The mean age of returnees in Ethiopia was 21.1, while the median was 20 (see Figure 3). As expected, most returnees are adults, however there is a differentiation among children under 18. In Ethiopia, we see many unaccompanied migrant children in addition to the families we see in all three countries. In terms of routes, there are more families along the Northern route, reflecting the practice of long-term migration to countries such as Libya, Egypt. In contrast, the Eastern route has more individual adults and unaccompanied migrant children (UMC).

Looking into the ages of UMCs, we see that they are typically teenagers, with 96.3% being aged 13 or above. In contrast, children's ages are more evenly distributed across the age range, with a slight decrease in proportion from youngest to oldest. However, it should also be noted that because of the nature of the programme, it has not been possible to collect consistent and accurate data on UMCs.[7]

[7] The JI-HoA does have standard process of trying to identify age, though the only option typically available is to ask returnees their age. But returnees may not always tell the truth with the hope that if they claim to be UMCs they would be assisted quicker, when they are in fact adults.

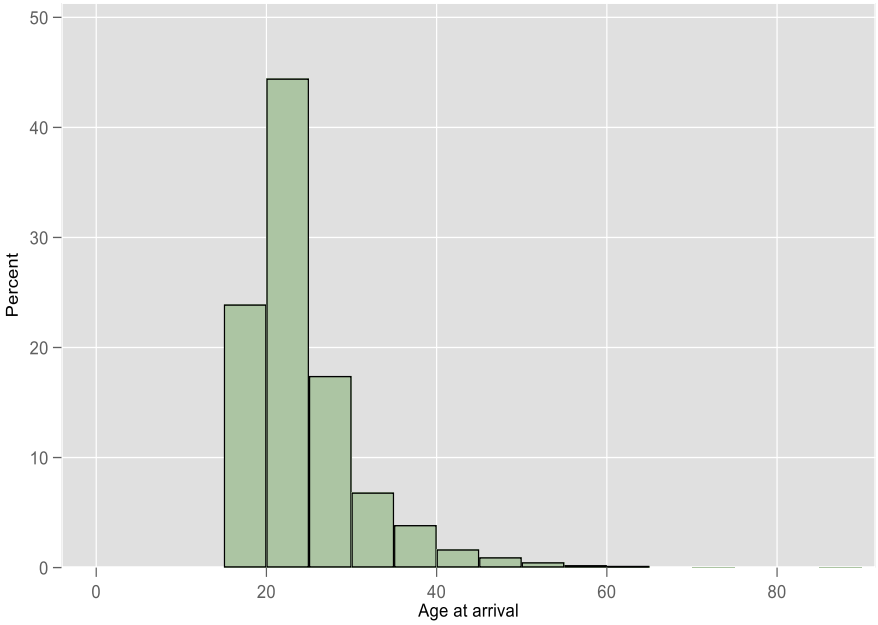


Figure 3 Histogram of returnees' age at arrival for the universe of eligible returnees in Ethiopia (bin width of five)

Figure 4 presents the year and quarter of arrival for Ethiopian returnees. This is valuable not just because of the sample criteria (arrival between 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2021), but also because of the changes made to the programme delivery since the first arrivals. Based on this, efforts were made to scale the numbers of the non-migrant RSS enumerated according to the proportion of returnees falling into each year and quarter category.

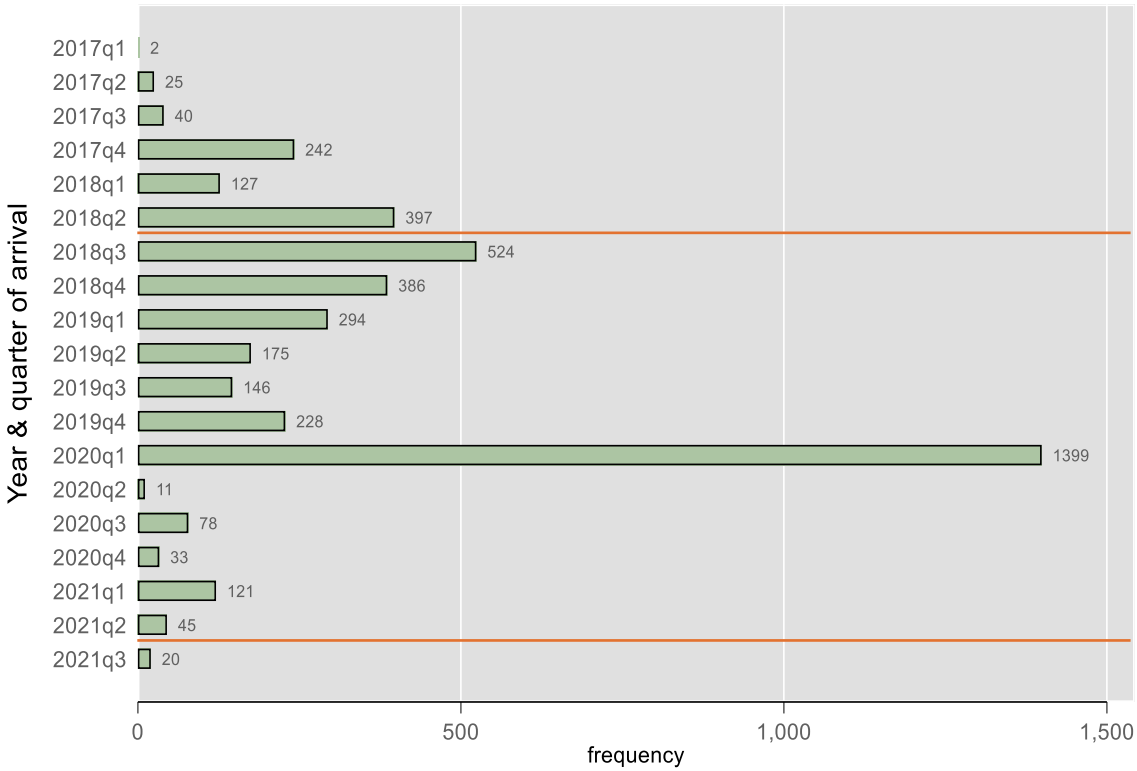


Figure 4 Year and quarter of arrival for the universe of eligible returnees in Ethiopia with lines indicating arrival dates considered in the evaluation

3 Design and methodology

The full evaluation design and methodology is presented in an external annex. This section provides the key details necessary to understand the content of this report, as well as some modifications to the design and methodology that were made in Ethiopia. The design and methodology was developed during the IMPACT inception phase and is detailed in the Methodological report.[8]

3.1 Methodological approach

3.1.1 Criteria for returnee eligibility to the IMPACT sample frame

Details about the population of returnees and eligibility for the RSS is provided in Section 2.

The latest Ethiopia country monitoring data, as of September 2022, includes 9,945 returnees, of which 3,078 were considered 'eligible' for the sample after applying the criteria above. Following the data collection activities, this resulted in a universe of eligible returnees also enumerated by the RSS endline-retro-baseline of 778 after the removal of duplicates, incomplete entries.

3.1.2 Calibration group identification methods (snowball, independent)

Most of the non-migrants have been recruited through a snowball sample process that starts with contacting a returnee who has completed an RSS enumeration and asking if they will participate in identifying a suitable non-migrant, aligned with age sex educational attainment, and length of residency in the current community. The returnee was given a period of time to identify a suitable non-migrant match, and the non-migrant identity and matching criteria were collected from the returnee in a follow-up call. The veracity of the matching criteria was subsequently checked with the non-migrant during the researchers first non-migrant contact. If this validation found that the non-migrant did not have the qualifying matching criteria, the process was stopped. The returnee was recontacted and given the feedback and given the opportunity to suggest a more suitable non-migrant; however, the frequency of this occurring was very low.

In total 636 Ethiopian returnees were contacted in an attempt to identify a matched non-migrant – 461 returnees agreed to participate and attempt to identify suitable non-migrants, resulting in a total of 280 matched non-migrants.

For a small minority of cases (19 in the case of Ethiopia), independent selection of non-migrants was undertaken where returnees could not be contacted at all with any of the telephone numbers previously recorded. In these cases, fieldwork teams travelled to the communities where the uncontactable returnee resided and independently identified non-migrant respondents against the returnee profile. The independent sampling approach was only applied for a short period before the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic stopped in-person enumeration.

3.1.3 RSS sampling strategy

The minimum sample size calculated for returnees and non-migrants alike was 473. This was based on the minimum sample size needed to detect a binary distribution with a minimum observable treatment effect of 7% centred around a 0.5 binary frequency. A finite population factor derived from the total number of eligible returnees recorded in the Ethiopia monitoring data (N=3,078) was used to modify this minimum sample size downwards to 414 (see Table 3). The total of 778 returnee RSS+ retro-endline enumerations surpasses the minimum sample size of 414, and only quarter 2020 Q4 was undersampled by just two returnees; otherwise, all other quarters were oversampled.

[8] Itad (2020). Methodological Report, IMPACT – Impact Evaluation of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa region, October 2020. Available at https://www.itad.com/knowledge-product/methodological-report-impact-evaluation-eu-iom-joint-initiative-migrant-protection-reintegration/

Table 3 Eligible returnee universe, returnee RSS+ endline-retro-baseline enumerations and matched non-migrant RSS+ endline-retro-baseline universe

Yr_Qtr	Eligible Returnee universe	Returnee universe %	Target Min Sample Proportional to Qrt size	Enumerated RSS+ (EL_retroBL)	Returnee RSS+ Over/ Under Sampled	Non-Migrant RSS+ enumerated (EL_retroBL)	Non-Migrant RSS+ Over/ Under Sampled
2018q3	464	15%	62	140	-78	48	14
2018q4	367	12%	49	114	-65	47	2
2019q1	272	9%	37	43	-6	29	8
2019q2	155	5%	21	40	-19	15	6
2019q3	118	4%	16	41	-25	23	-7
2019q4	193	6%	26	80	-54	27	-1
2020q1	1283	42%	171	253	-82	81	90
2020q2	7	0%	1	3	-2	1	0
2020q3	58	2%	8	30	-22	4	4
2020q4	26	1%	4	2	2	0	4
2021q1	102	3%	14	15	-1	3	11
2021q2	33	1%	5	17	-12	2	3
Totals	**3,078**	**1**	**414**	**778**	**2**	**280**	**142**

The non-migrant enumerations fell short of the minimum sample size of 414 with 280 completed retro-endline matched RSS+ enumerations. However, since some quarters oversampled non-migrants, overall, there is a shortfall of 142 endline-retro-baseline non-migrant enumerations matched to Treated returnees (final column, Table 3).

As Table 3 indicates, the sample was targeted to be representative of quarters and there was no possibility of including spatial targeting. This was because at the outset the prospective flows of migrants returning to various regions of Ethiopia was unknown. Figure 5 and Figure 6 presents the eligible universe of returnees, RSS+ endline-retro-baseline returnee enumeration and finally, matched non-migrant RSS+ endline-retro-baseline enumerations.

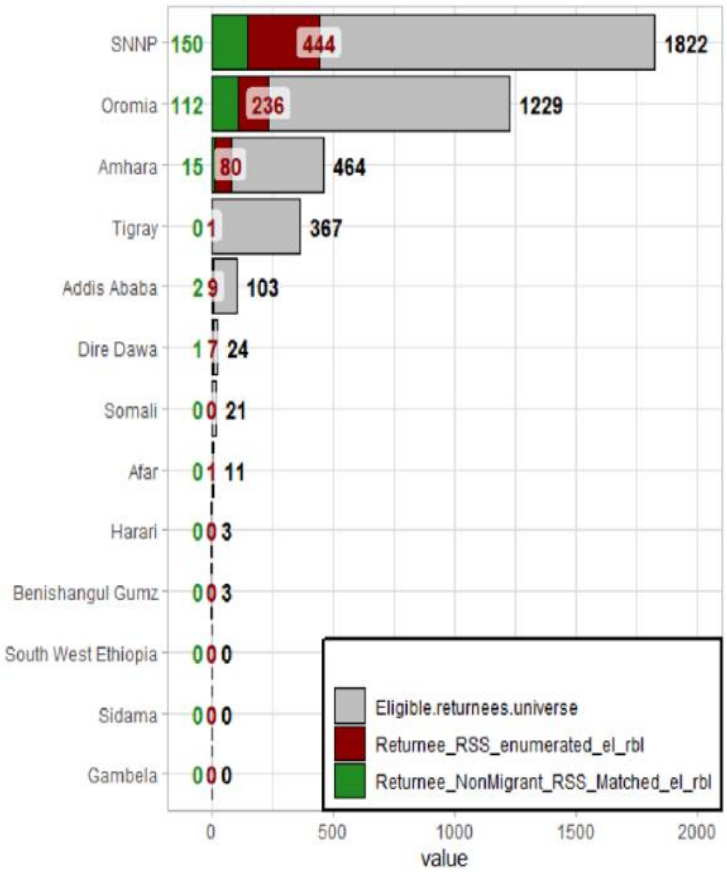


Figure 5 Bar chart of number of eligible returnees, number of those enumerated with endline-retro-baseline RSS, and number of those matched with non-migrant RSS

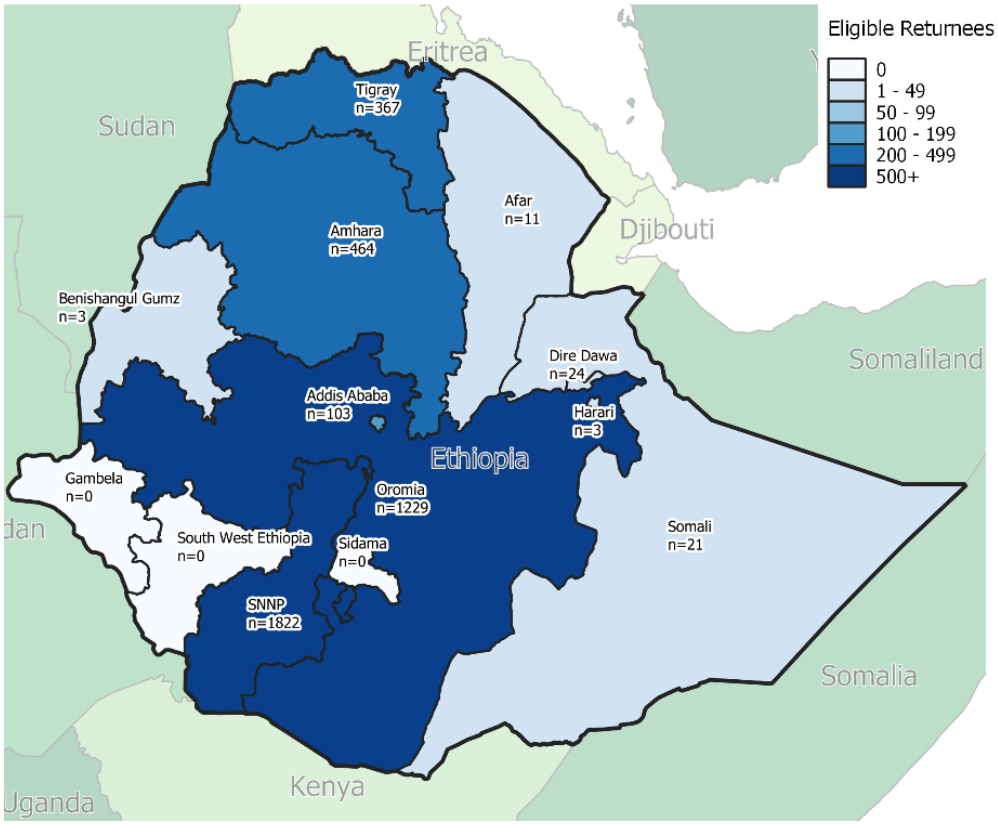


Figure 6 Map of Ethiopian regions with the number of eligible returnees

3.2 Changes to methodology and resulting limitations

3.2.1 Challenges to IMPACT data collection and adaptions implemented

The COVID-19 pandemic wrought several changes to this project. It was initially envisaged that there would be in-country work to provide the opportunity to develop and test the tools; and that all data collection would take place in-person. However, this was not entirely feasible under the circumstances. Additionally, because of the smaller returnee flows resulting from the pandemic, the RSS non-migrant enumeration was focused on combined endline-retro-baseline enumerations only.

Early enumeration in Ethiopia included contemporaneous baseline questionnaires, but the pandemic reduced, or even halted, the flow of returnees. As such, in 2021-Q4, a decision was taken to focus all further enumerations solely on combined endline-retro-baselines and continue enumerating to achieve the minimum sample size for this combined survey alone. At this point, the trajectory of the pandemic was still uncertain, and therefore having a minimum sample size of endline-retro-baseline surveys would be the most efficient and effective way to ensure a sufficient sample to produce estimates with the minimum desired precision of estimation.

Changes to the cut-off point of eligible returnees were also required as a response to methodological and fieldwork challenges. Prior to 2021-Q4, the range of arrival dates considered for returnee enumeration went back as far as 2019-Q3. This choice of the arrival dates reference period was based on the assumption that remembering a situation two months after returning (more than 1.5 years after that return) would present recall challenges for respondents. However, to increase the likelihood of reaching a minimum sample size for treatment effect precision, and the number of available returnees with whom to match non-migrants, the eligibility criteria for arrival time was adjusted to include the period starting from the third quarter of 2018. This cut-off was agreed with IOM as, prior to this, the Joint Initiative Programme had encountered many

challenges, many of which had been identified and resolved by this point. Despite the risks associated with exacerbating recall challenges, returnees who had arrived during the early stages of implementation of the Joint Initiative (JI) programme would also be included in the sample by widening the Treated arrival period and going further back in time. As a result of this widening of the arrival date eligibility period, the length of time after arrival that the contemporaneous endline portion of the retro-endline survey is conducted will extend much further than the programme recommended 12–18 months. As reintegration is unlikely to be a monotonic asymptotic process across the entire time between arrival and endline observation, this will increase the likelihood that there will be a length after arrival bias to the endline observations, but without any mechanism for controlling or accounting for this potential bias.

The final enumeration strategy is to match all returnee RSS endline-retro-baseline enumerations with a matched non-migrant RSS endline-retro-baseline enumeration.

3.3 Data quality

There are two questionnaires used to collect returnee RSS data:

1. **RSS+**: an early version of the RSS returnee instrument that did not include retro-baseline enumeration, because at that time it was still hoped that the flow of returnees would allow contemporaneous baseline and endlines to be enumerated in sufficient numbers.
2. **RSS+ retro**: current version with retro-baseline questions for all RSI variables and additional questions included in the RSS+.

All returnee enumerations were managed by IOM regional/country staff with enumerators recruited locally as appropriate. This arrangement has sometimes led to concerns over the quality of the enumeration of Ethiopian returnee RSS data, which have been conducted both by phone and face-to-face, whenever possible. These concerns on quality were addressed by improving the selection of enumerators coupled with improved training and supervision.

3.3.1 Ease of recall for retro-baseline responses

While retrospective data is often believed to produce more negative and unreliable answers, recent research has shown mixed results.[9] Recalled answers can be reasonably accurate for events remembered within 5 years or less, but cognitive complexity and demand can affect accuracy. It does appear that reliable retrospective information can be collected on events that people remember within a recall period of 2 years or less, especially if questions are linked to significant events in the respondent's life. For returnees, their return from migration should be such a significant anchoring event, which supports the validity of their retrospective enumeration. However, non-migrants may be less reliable at recalling perceptions and situations without such a significant anchoring event.

Detailed examination of retrospective enumeration, including analysis of IMPACT data, can be found in the Technical annex. The two key findings from this analysis are as follows:

Finding 1: Returnees that indicated recall difficulty had a lower average retro-baseline Overall RSI score compared to returnees in the neutral recall ability category.

Finding 2: Ease of recall is influenced by respondent and interview characteristics. Greater difficulty of recall was experienced by older respondents, those with more days since baseline, those being interviewed by phone, and non-migrants.

[9] Denison, J. (2022). Using Retrospective Survey Measurement in Assessing Migrant Reintegration: Evidence from IOM programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, available at https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en/resources/study/using-retrospective-survey-measurement-assessing-migrant-reintegration-evidence-iom

3.4 Qualitative methods

3.4.1 Objectives

The qualitative research supports and complements the impact evaluation and natural experiment components. The qualitative data provides in-depth information on returnees' experiences and well-being and supports the interpretation and understanding of the quantitative data. The objectives of the qualitative data collection are:

1. To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration.
2. To deepen our understanding of the effect of the migration experience on returnees (how the migration and return experience has impacted individuals).
3. To deepen our understanding of the impact of the JI-HoA programme on sustainable reintegration of returnees.
4. Explore the use of the W model approach for sustainable reintegration and reflect on qualitative methodologies for measuring sustainable reintegration.

3.4.2 Approach

In Ethiopia, two field sites were selected for the qualitative research based on Woredas with high numbers of returnees in the RSS impact evaluation. The final field sites were Hadiya in Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' (SNNP) region, and Kersa and Oma Nada in Oromia region. The qualitative data collection in SNNP focused on converged (8) and non-converged returnees (8); and the fieldwork in Oromia region focused on Treated (8) and Untreated (8) returnees. The qualitative research focused on returnees' experiences and a comparative perspective regarding Treated/Untreated and converged/non-converged returnees. Focus group discussions (FGD) were also held with returnees and matched non-migrants to understand perspectives on community well-being and with family members of returnees to understand their experiences and perspectives of the reintegration process. Data collection was conducted in-person between October and November 2022.

In total, 32 returnees participated in key informant interviews (KII. The average age of the returnees was 27 at the time of interview. There was one female respondent, and the rest were male. Eight focus groups were conducted, two with family members in each location (totalling four) and two regarding community well-being with returnees in each location (totalling four).

3.4.3 Analysis

All interviews were transcribed and coded using MaxQDA software. The coding techniques focused primarily on deductive coding to understand returnees' experiences, differences between returnee groups, and the W model for understanding reintegration.

Case boxes have been highlighted throughout this report to bring forward the experiences of returnees. In each case box, information is included on the returnees' RSI at baseline and endline, if the returnee converged or not with their matched non-migrant, the integration perception at baseline and endline, and their overall trend line from the qualitative analysis well-being grid. In effect, this therefore presents three different measures of reintegration: (1) RSI; (2) perceived integration; (3) perceived overall well-being. The results show that more frequently than not these three measurements contradict and do not necessarily align to the story presented. The possible reasons behind this are multiple:

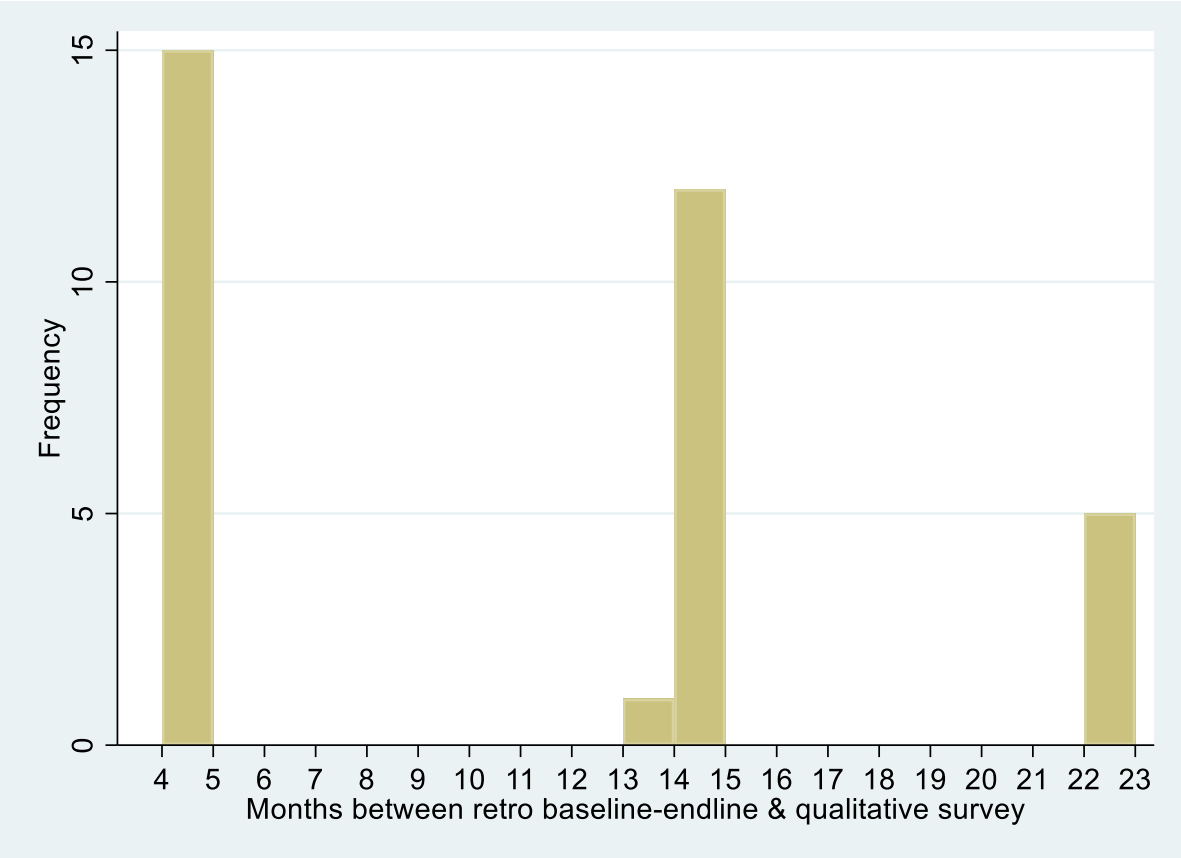


Figure 7 Histogram of the number of months between the RSS endline-retro-baseline and the qualitative survey for the same returnee

1. The quantitative and qualitative data collection was at different times, the longest gap between the endline-retro-baseline RSS enumeration and the qualitative research being 23 months and the shortest just four (Figure 7). Clearly, the longer the time between these two observations, the more likely we are interviewing returnees in quite different situations.
2. When the returnees were asked to reflect on their situation upon return, the qualitative focus was immediately upon return, whereas the retro-baseline focus was 2–3 months after return once they had arrived and spent some time in their community of reintegration.
3. The RSI has a specific weighting, while the subjective indicators allow the returnee to place value on what is important to them. Therefore, there may be a clear misalignment between these two indicators based on the returnees' feelings and perceptions. In any case, the case boxes with the included indicators seek to highlight the complexity of measuring sustainable reintegration and the different outcomes using different methodologies for the same individual.

4 Measures of reintegration

4.1 Methods for measuring reintegration

Recognising the inherent difficulties in the measurement of complex concepts such as reintegration, where no single measure is widely accepted, we draw on multiple analytical frameworks for measuring reintegration. This approach has enabled us to compare and contrast findings, build on the strengths and mitigate for weaknesses of the different approaches. The following four frameworks are used for calculating reintegration indices:

1. **RSI: Reintegration Sustainability Index**: The IOM Institutional RSI index for measuring reintegration using reintegration drivers and their associated dimension and overall weights, informed by a combination of principal components analysis, reviewed, and modified by expert consensus. This provides easy interpretation of values, standardised procedures and data, and comparability over time and locations using fixed 'expert' weights for weighting overall and within dimensions. Below we analyse both the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions.
2. **RSI MIMIC: Multiple Indicator Multiple Cause (MIMIC)** models generating a latent (unknown) Reintegration Sustainability Index not reliant on defined weights, instead using structural equation modelling and data correlation matrices to define the weighting structure for an individual dataset (RSI MIMIC). **MIMIC** models allow multiple outcomes to be modelled simultaneously. These types of model have recently been applied to the challenge of measuring resilience, another multicomponent outcome.[10] We apply MIMIC models both to the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions.
3. **Non-migrant identity:** A propensity (percentage degree of similarity) that returnees have similar profiles to paired non-migrants (paired on sex, age, educational attainment, length of residence in community, no plans to migrate currently).
4. **Integration perceptions:** Self-perceptions of own level of reintegration (if a returnee returning to pre-migration community), integration (if returnee returning to a new community or non-migrant).

The remainder of this section contains analysis of each of these analytical frameworks in turn. The following sub-sections include lists of key takeaways which summarise the most important outcomes from the analysis, as well as a set of findings which highlight the key conclusions and implications of the analysis.

4.2 RSI Overall

The returnee endline-retro-baseline RSS+ data is the starting point for this Ethiopia analysis. The endline-retro-baseline data are collected during a single data collection event, where both the endline and a recall baseline are enumerated (see Methodological annex for a detailed explanation and justification of this method).

Within the returnee population the main cohorts are Treated, Treated with Cash advance, and Untreated. **Treated with Cash advance** was a response during the COVID-19 lockdown period to provide some assistance while the microbusiness grants were processed. To identify their frequency the observation period was divided into those returnees receiving the microbusiness grant before 1 October 2019 and those receiving it after. The rationale being that those receiving the microbusiness grant up to 6 months before the onset of the COVID-19-linked shock would face particular challenges in establishing a new microbusiness. In reality, the 229 Ethiopian returnees with the Cash advance span the period 19 May 2020 to 9 April 2022 (Table 4) and all returnees in this cohort had received microbusiness at the time of the interview.

[10] FAO (2016). Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Table 4 Endline-retro-baseline frequency by programme mode returnee cohorts; disaggregated by microbusiness received more than six months before the onset of COVID-19 lockdown measures (1 October 2019) or later

Cohort	N	<01Oct2019	>=01Oct2019
Untreated	268	0	0
Treated	281	54	227
Treated with cash advance	229	0	229
Total	778	54	456

Finding 3: On average, the Treated returnees performed best over the course of the evaluation, resulting in a significantly higher endline RSI score. The Treated group can be considered 'reintegrated' against the 0.66 threshold at endline; however, this is not the case for other returnee cohorts.

The 778 returnees enumerated with the RSS+ break down nicely into similar-sized groups: Untreated (268), Treated (281) and **Treated with Cash advance** (229) cohorts. Figure 8 presents the Overall RSI values for the three returnee cohorts of endline-retro-baseline enumerations without filtering to returnees that have a matched non-migrant RSS+ (N=778). This shows the average retro-baseline and endline RSI scores for the three cohorts, with 95% confidence intervals. Within this graph there are two comparisons against which the Treated returnees can be compared. First against returnees that received part of the microbusiness assistance in the form of a Cash advance (Treated with Cash advance), and second against those returnees that did not receive microbusiness.

The results show that the cohort receiving the Cash advance is significantly better than other cohorts at baseline, with the Treated scoring the lowest at this point in time. All three cohorts display a significant difference between their baseline and endline RSI scores (see the significantly positive endline effect in Table 5). But at the time of the endline, the Treated cohort has a significantly greater Overall RSI on average than the other cohorts, with the Untreated fairing the worst. This is an encouraging result as it suggests that the JI assistance is playing an important role in improving reintegration scores overtime, particularly as the endline RSI score for the Treated cohort lies above the 0.66 reintegration threshold.

Looking in closer detail, the difference-in-difference (DID) analysis for the trends displayed in Figure 8, with a base value of **Treated** returnee at baseline, indicate significantly negative DIDs for both **Untreated** and **Treated with Cash advance**.

Given that there are only 54 returnees in the Treated cohort who received their microbusiness provision before 1 October 2019, it is unlikely that the number of days microbusiness assistance had been provided before the endline observation is driving the differences between the Treated and the Treated with Cash assistance.

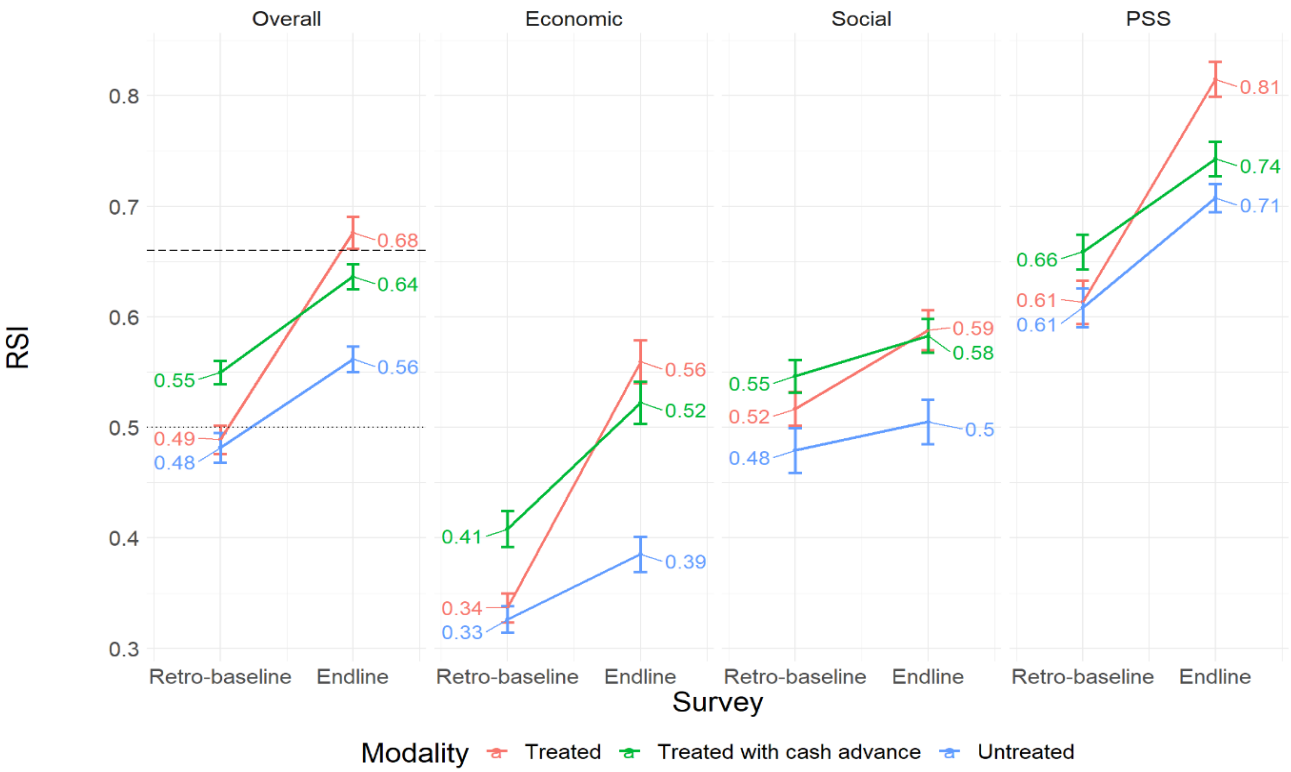


Figure 8 Overall RSI at retro-baseline and endline for all eligible returnees
N=778, Untreated = 268, Treated = 281, Treated with Cash advance = 229

Table 5 DID calculations for Overall RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8.

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.48	0.01	76.42	0.00
Endline	0.08	0.01	8.96	0.00
Treated	0.01	0.01	0.81	0.42
Treated with Cash advance	0.07	0.01	7.32	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.11	0.01	8.62	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with Cash advance	0.01	0.01	0.51	0.61

The qualitative research also supports this finding. In assessing subjective perceptions of well-being, the Treated were the most likely to report that their subjective well-being had increased from the time of return to the time of the current interview. Box 1 provides a case example of Mulugeta (all names are changed) whom is a Treated returnee as an illustration of how the reintegration assistance has improved his well-being. This is contrasted to Box 2, Mesfin, an Untreated returnee who is still struggling. The differences between the two cases highlight how the reintegration support enabled Mulugeta to establish a livelihood, whereas Mesfin struggles to obtain a decent livelihood.

Box 1 Case example: Mulugeta, Treated returnee

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
141_re	0.258	0.868	Yes	0	1	Increased	4

Mulugeta reported low overall well-being after his return. He stated, "*I'm having trouble finding work after my return. My family is also upset with me because I forced them to sell their oxen and spend the money on my migration*." Mulugeta said he was in a critical condition after his return as he could not find employment and his family was unhappy with him. However, IOM assisted him in his return and helped him to open a shop. "*In late 2019, IOM opened a shop for me. I began to believe that my life could change after that. I can therefore rate my well-being*

at 4, as I feel good after the opening of the shop." Today the shop is still operating and doing well, and Mulugeta hopes to expand the business. Mulugeta is positive regarding his current situation and well-being and attributes the improvement in his situation fully to the support that he received from IOM. Mulugeta is a quintessential example of the positive impact of reintegration assistance. His RSI scores increased significantly from retro-baseline to endline. This was reflected well in his qualitative interview of his self-perception of his well-being and experience, which took place just four months after the RSS endline-retro-baseline enumeration.

Box 2 Mesfin, Untreated returnee

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
178_ret	0.644	0.774	Yes	4	1	Decreased	22

Mesfin was working as a daily labourer and he decided to migrate in search of a better life. During his migration, the broker abandoned him in the desert. The conditions in the desert were harsh without enough food or water and no shelter. He witnessed the death of three other migrants while travelling in the desert and these experiences still cause him pain. The journey through the dessert lasted 75 days and when he finally arrived in Djibouti, he went directly to a migration response centre for assistance. The migration response centre staff said they could support him to return to Ethiopia and he was glad to accept this after everything he had endured. Upon arrival in Addis Ababa, he was met by the IOM whom gave him 2,000 Ethiopian Birr and told him they would assist him in his reintegration process. Mesfin has not received any additional support from IOM and is still waiting and hoping for their support. He is working again as a daily labourer, but his earnings are insufficient to provide for daily needs. He would like to be able to breed cattle and to have IOMs assistance to start this economic activity. Currently, he rates his well-being as very low (1) due to his poor economic position. Although the RSS scores quite high and improved between retro-baseline and endline, the integration perception drops dramatically, as does the qualitative trend. Therefore, despite 22 months between the retro-endline enumeration and the qualitative follow-up, the two perception indices are both moving in the same direction.

Key takeaways for Overall RSI changes – returnees only

1. The **Treated** cohort endline value is greater than the 0.66 reintegration threshold, indicating that the Treated returnees can be considered 'reintegrated', whereas for the other two cohorts this is not the case.
2. The **Treated with Cash advance** assistance mode was implemented to help support returnees who were waiting for the microbusiness support provided using standard procurement. There is no positive signal from this programme delivery modification. Although this cohort was better off at the retro-baseline, at the endline, it was the **Treated** alone group that performed best.
3. Despite having the lowest retro-baseline RSI score, the **Treated** cohort outperformed the other two cohorts over the duration of the evaluation, resulting in significantly higher endline RSI score. The DID analysis confirms this significantly greater retro-baseline-endline performance by the **Treated** cohort (Table 5).

4.3 RSI dimension scores

The following sub-sections present the analysis and resulting findings for each of the individual RSI dimensions: Economic, Social and Psychosocial.

Finding 4: The three individual dimensions perform similarly to the Overall RSI across all three cohorts of returnees. Across all dimensions the Treated cohort significantly outperform the others.

4.3.1 RSI Economic

The analysis above is repeated for the Economic dimension of the RSI only, with similar results.

As above, we find that the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort is significantly better off than the **Treated** and **Untreated** at baseline. However, by the endline, the Treated cohort's average is significantly greater than both other cohorts (see Figure 8 & Table 6). Thus, the Overall and Economic RSI scores appear to be closely related.

The DID analysis for the trends displayed in Figure 8 are shown in Table 6, with a base value of **Untreated** returnee at baseline. The results indicate significantly positive DIDs for both the **Treated and Treated with Cash advance**, the greatest coefficient for the **Treated**, confirming that this cohort had the best performance in increasing Economic RSI from retro-baseline to endline.

Table 6 DID calculations for Economic dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8.
Reference values= retro-baseline, Untreated

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.33	0.01	40.54	0.00
Endline	0.06	0.01	5.20	0.00
Treated	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.34
Treated with Cash advance	0.08	0.01	6.90	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.16	0.02	10.27	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with Cash advance	0.06	0.02	3.29	0.00

4.3.2 RSI Social

Next, we consider the Social dimension of the RSI. Again, the findings are similar to the Overall and Economic RSI.

Both the **Treated** and **Treated with Cash advance cohorts** are significantly better than the **Untreated** at baseline. But by endline, the **Treated** cohort exhibit significantly increased scores, such that they are statistically indistinguishable from the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort (Figure 8 & Table 7).

The related DID analysis (see Table 7), with a base value of **Untreated** returnee at baseline, indicate significantly positive difference in differences for **Treated** and not significantly positive (p-value= 0.55) for **Treated with Cash advance**. These results again confirm that the **Treated** cohort had the best performance in increasing Social RSI from retro-baseline to endline. Again, **Treated with Cash advance** did not show any positive Social RSI signal compared to the Untreated cohort, despite this group having significantly higher Social RSI at retro-baseline.

Table 7 DID calculations for Social dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8.
Reference values= retro-baseline, Untreated

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.48	0.01	54.68	0.00
Endline	0.03	0.01	2.09	0.04
Treated	0.04	0.01	3.07	0.00
Treated with Cash advance	0.07	0.01	5.21	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.05	0.02	2.62	0.01
DID - Endline X Treated with Cash advance	0.01	0.02	0.59	0.55

4.3.3 RSI Psychosocial

Finally, we analyse the Psychosocial dimension of the RSI, which shows remarkably similar findings to the two previous RSI dimensions as well as the Overall RSI. The **Treated with Cash advance** is significantly better than the **Treated** at baseline, but by endline perform worse than the Treated cohort (Figure 8 & Table 8). In contrast, the Treated cohort are statistically indistinguishable from the Untreated at baseline, but then perform best between the baseline and endline. The DID analysis (Table 8), with a base value of **Untreated** returnee at baseline, indicate a significantly positive DID for **Treated,** confirming that the **Treated** cohort had the best performance in increasing Psychosocial RSI from retro-baseline to endline. Box 3 provides an example of a returnee's experience with receiving Psychosocial support and the impact it had on their reintegration.

Table 8 DID calculations for Psychosocial dimension RSI for the three returnee groups presented in Figure 8

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.61	0.01	73.90	0.00
Endline	0.10	0.01	8.53	0.00
Treated	0.00	0.01	0.41	0.68
Treated with Cash advance	0.05	0.01	4.16	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.10	0.02	6.30	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with Cash advance	-0.02	0.02	-0.88	0.38

Furthermore, the qualitative findings show that the integrated approach to reintegration that provides assistance to returnees across the different dimensions in essential to their overall reintegration.

Box 4, the case of Biniam, provides an example of how the interventions across the different dimensions benefited his reintegration.

Box 3 Case example: Abeba, Treated with Cash advance, Psychosocial reintegration assistance

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
108_ret	0.534	0.632	Yes	1	3	Increased	14

Abeba reported having several negative experiences during his migration but that his situation has been improving since receiving the support and follow-up from IOM. He received Psychosocial support/mental health counselling through the telephone and in-person in Hossaena town. *"This assistance helped me to improve my mental health or to get relief from stress because I used to worry about the lost ETB 400,000 and how to repay the loan that was taken for my migration."* Abeba reported that his overall well-being was good once he received the support from IOM and it helped him to feel that he can stay in Ethiopia and does not need to migrate again. Abeba's RSI score improved from baseline to endline in line with his qualitative self-assessment. For Abeba, the Psychosocial support was central in his improved well-being.

Box 4 Case example: Biniam, Treated with Cash advance, the Integrated approach and receiving Economic and Psychosocial assistance

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
103_ret	0.54	0.66	No	1	3	Decreased	14

Biniam was very happy to return to Ethiopia and join his family, but after two-three weeks his well-being started to decline due to financial worries. As he said, "*I was depressed as I had nothing in my hand and when I recall or think of the money (ETB 150,000) that I paid for the brokers. Moreover, I have also faced economic challenges as I have been unable to start the previous business as I didn't have money required to run the business*." Business support from IOM has meant he has been able to resume his previous business (grain trading) and secure a better livelihood. Biniam also stated that the Psychosocial support he received has helped his well-being a lot. He received reintegration/mental health counselling via telephone and in-person from IOM. He reported, "*The assistance or counselling has also helped me to improve my psychological well-being. As a result, I have been able to get some relief from stresses*." Overall, Biniam says, "*Life would be difficult for me without IOM. If I didn't receive IOM's assistance, I might be involved in other bad situations (such as theft or other illegal activities)*". Biniam's case illustrates the effectiveness of the integrated approach to reintegration, wherein he has valued receiving both the Economic and Psychosocial support. For Biniam, the assistance in both dimensions has led to his improved RSI scores. However, despite his improved RSI scores, he considers that his perceived well-being has decreased from the time of return to the time of qualitative interview. This is mainly attributable to his relief at return and the challenges he has experienced in the reintegration process.

Key takeaways for RSI dimensions changes – returnees only

1. The Economic RSI performance across the three cohorts looks very similar to that of the Overall RSI. Despite having the lowest retro-baseline Economic RSI average, the Treated cohort outperformed the other two cohorts, resulting in the highest Economic endline RSI. The DID statistically confirms this significantly greater retro-baseline-endline performance by the **Treated** cohort (Table 6).
2. The Social RSI performance across the three cohorts looks very similar to that of the Overall and Economic RSI. Despite having a lower retro-baseline Economic RSI average, the **Treated** cohort outperformed the other two cohorts, resulting in the highest Economic endline RSI. The DID statistically confirms this significantly greater retro-baseline-endline performance by the **Treated** (**Table 7**), although at endline, the **Treated** endline RSI score is not significantly greater than that of the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort.
3. The Psychosocial RSI performance across the three cohorts looks very similar to that of the Overall and Economic RSI. Despite having the lowest retro-baseline Psychosocial RSI average, the **Treated** cohort outperformed the other two cohorts, resulting in the highest Psychosocial endline RSI. The DID statistically confirms this significantly greater retro-baseline-endline performance by the **Treated** cohort (**Table 8**).

Key takeaways for All RSI changes – returnees only

1. In all 4 RSIs, the **Treated** retro-baseline-endline performance was significantly greater than either the **Treated with Cash advance** or the **Untreated**. Only in the case of Social RSI was the endline RSI for **Treated** not statistically greater than the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort.
2. Given that the Cash advance was meant to alleviate short-term hardship, it is surprising to see such a consistent underperformance by this **Treated with Cash advance** cohort. This finding raises the possibility that the reduction of the value of the in-kind provision to finance the Cash advance significantly compromised its ultimate utility.

4.4 RSI Overall – matched returnees and non-migrants

The analysis presented in this section is performed using only the matched returnee-non-migrant paired data, unless indicated otherwise. This reduces the returnee sample down from 778 in the returnee only RSI analysis above to 280 returnees. These 280 have 1:1 matches with non-migrants and both groups were enumerated solely with the endline-retro-baseline survey. This ensures no sample distortion between the returnees and matched non-migrants. The distribution between the three 'natural treatment cohorts' for this reduced matched dataset is less balanced than the larger returnee only sample, but is still useful considering there was no deliberate sampling across these emergent cohorts (Table 9).

Table 9 Endline-retro-baseline frequency of matched pairs of returnees and non-migrants

Cohort	Non-migrant	Returnee	Total
Untreated	81	81	162
Treated	117	117	234
Treated with cash advance	82	82	164
Total	280	280	560

Finding 5: By the time of the endline, matched Treated returnees perform just as well as non-migrants on the Overall RSI, and are slightly above the 0.66 threshold. Other cohorts improve from baseline to endline but the Untreated do not statistically converge with the non-migrants. This implies that the JI assistance does play a significant role in increasing RSI scores over time.

We begin with the Overall RSI retro-baseline-endline group with 1:1 matches. This includes 280 pairs of returnees and non-migrants, for a total of 560 observations. In general, the retro-baseline-endline changes in the returnee Overall RSI for this reduced sample of 280 show the same patterns observed earlier in the larger sample of 778 returnees. Figure 9 plots the key comparisons of the RSI scores.

As expected, the **non-migrant cohort trends are essentially flat between retro-baseline and endline** and either exactly on the 0.66 threshold line or +/- 0 01. This reassuringly suggests a stable calibration group in terms of the Overall RSI. Also, it potentially provides some empirical support to the relevance of a 0.66 threshold for baseline integration, at least in this Ethiopian dataset.

All three returnee cohorts increased their RSI score from baseline to endline, although to quite varying degrees. First, the **Treated** group surpassed the numerical average of their corresponding non-migrant matches, with an endline RSI of 0.67 versus 0.66 for non-migrants, although this difference was not statistically significant. Second, the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort also improve significantly from baseline. While they have not quite attained numerical convergence, they are not statistically lower at endline than their corresponding non-migrant cohort. The convergence of these two groups is a promising finding, suggesting that the reintegration of returnees does improve over time, particularly for the Treated cohort which appear to improve at a higher rate than the other cohorts. However, the gradients of the **Treated with Cash advance** and Untreated cohorts appear identical, suggesting that this form of assistance did not have a significant impact.

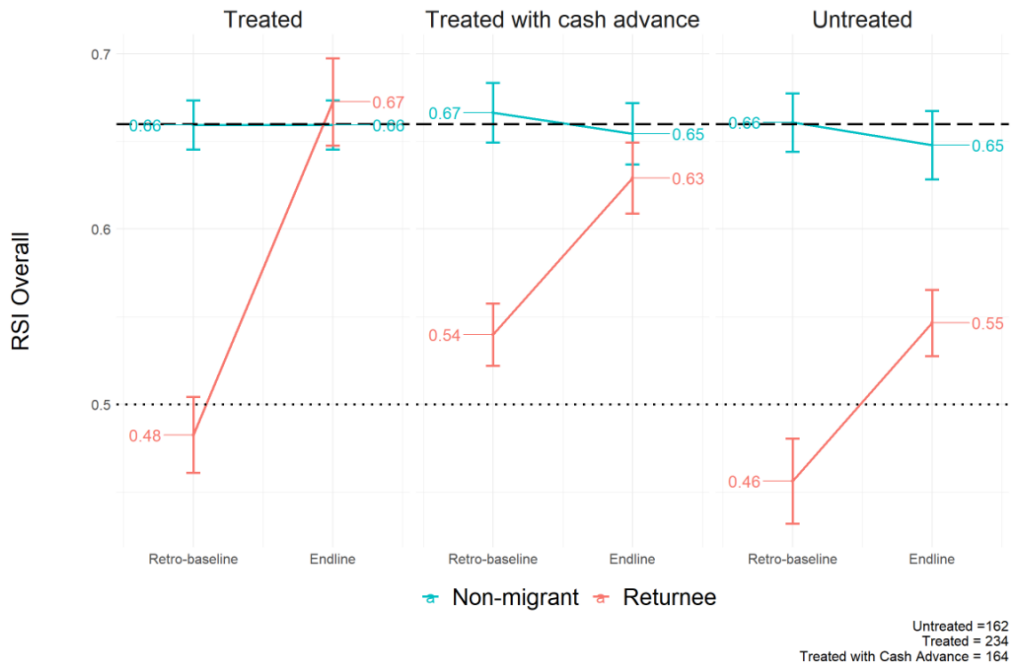


Figure 9 Overall RSI at retro- and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82

Table 10 Separate Overall RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment modalities
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = Baseline non-migrant.

term (Untreated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.66	0.01	65.55	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.01	-0.90	0.37
Returnee	-0.20	0.01	-14.36	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.10	0.02	5.12	0.00

term (Treated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.66	0.01	67.81	0.00
Endline	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
Returnee	-0.18	0.01	-12.86	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.19	0.02	9.77	0.00

term (Treated with cash advance)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.67	0.01	72.99	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.01	-0.94	0.35
Returnee	-0.13	0.01	-9.82	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.10	0.02	5.56	0.00

Table 10 presents three separate DID analyses by modality of microbusiness support. All three confirm the clear trends seen in Figure 9, with returnees starting off significantly lower than non-migrants at baseline, and all three modalities having a significant positive DID.

Table 11 Overall RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by the three modalities
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, =82. Reference level = Baseline Untreated returnee (upper); Baseline Untreated non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.46	0.01	37.73	0.00
Endline	0.09	0.02	5.28	0.00
Treated	0.03	0.02	1.68	0.09
Treated with cash advance	0.08	0.02	4.90	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.10	0.02	4.49	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	-0.00	0.02	-0.04	0.97
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.66	0.01	75.64	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.01	-1.04	0.30
Treated	-0.00	0.01	-0.12	0.91
Treated with cash advance	0.01	0.01	0.46	0.65
DID - Endline X Treated	0.01	0.02	0.80	0.42
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.97

Table 11 further indicates the statistically significant increase between retro-baseline and endline, but in this case it is only the Treated DID that indicates a significantly steeper increase compared to Untreated and Treated with Cash advance. This confirms the visual impression that the gradients of Untreated and **Treated with Cash advance** are not significantly different.

That the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort perform poorly despite their relatively better starting point is an unexpected finding, and one which is repeated in the analysis that follows. Section 7.2.2 provides some analysis of the selection into these cohorts, which could provide some insight into this anomaly. First, there is significant variation within the two groups by location with the vast majority of the **Treated with Cash advance** returnees came from SNNP compared to just over half of the Treated. ($p < 0.001$). Importantly, the Treated group also received Start and Improve Your Business training (SIYB) at a far greater concentration than the Cash advance group (67.4% vs 8.3%), and the same is also true of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) receipt (16.1% vs 1.7%). As the Cash advance was a COVID-19-based response, the Cash advance was received roughly 1.5 months sooner after the returnees' arrival than the standard treatment.

Key takeaways for Overall RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched

1. The **Treated** group surpassed the numerical average of their corresponding non-migrant matches, with an endline RSI of 0.67 versus 0.66 for non-migrants, although not statistically greater.
2. The **Treated with Cash advance,** while improving significantly from baseline, have not quite attained numerical convergence but have converged statistically (see overlapping 95% confidence intervals in **Figure 9**).
3. The **Untreated** returnees also improved significantly over their retro-baseline values, and their rate of improvement was not significantly different from that of the **Treated with Cash advance**.
4. Despite the expectation that the **Treated with Cash advance** would return lower retro-baseline scores than the **Treated**, this was not the case. Also the rate of increase for this cohort were significantly less than the **Treated.**

4.5 RSI dimension scores – matched returnee-non-migrants

Finding 6: In all three RSI dimensions, the Treated with Cash advance cohort have statistically higher retro-baseline values than the other two cohorts, while in all dimensions their rate of improvement is slow and often not statistically different from that of the Untreated.

Finding 7: In both the Economic and Social dimensions, both the Treated and Treated with Cash advance returnees converge with corresponding matched non-migrants at endline. The Treated returnees have the highest average endline value in both cases, underscoring their greater marginal gains in RSI.

Finding 8: Treated returnees also converge with their matched non-migrants at endline for the Psychosocial dimension. However, while the Treated with Cash advance cohort have improved on the retro-baseline score, they do not converge with their non-migrant calibration group.

4.5.1 RSI Economic-matched returnee-non-migrants

Turning next to the RSI Economic dimension, it should be noted that horizontal reference lines have not been included for the RSI individual dimension graphs as thresholds for these dimensions have not been established.

The Economic RSI retro-baseline-endline trends with 1:1 matched returnee-non-migrant find that **the retro-baseline-endline changes again show similar patterns in terms of rank and trend to those observed in the larger sample** of 778 returnees.

Specifically, Figure 10 shows that both the Treated and **Treated with Cash advance** cohorts improve significantly from baseline to endline, and that by endline they have statistically converged with their respective non-migrant calibration groups. The Untreated group also see a slight improvement over time, but do not achieve convergence. Interestingly, the non-migrant trends exhibit a small and insignificant decline from retro-baseline to endline.

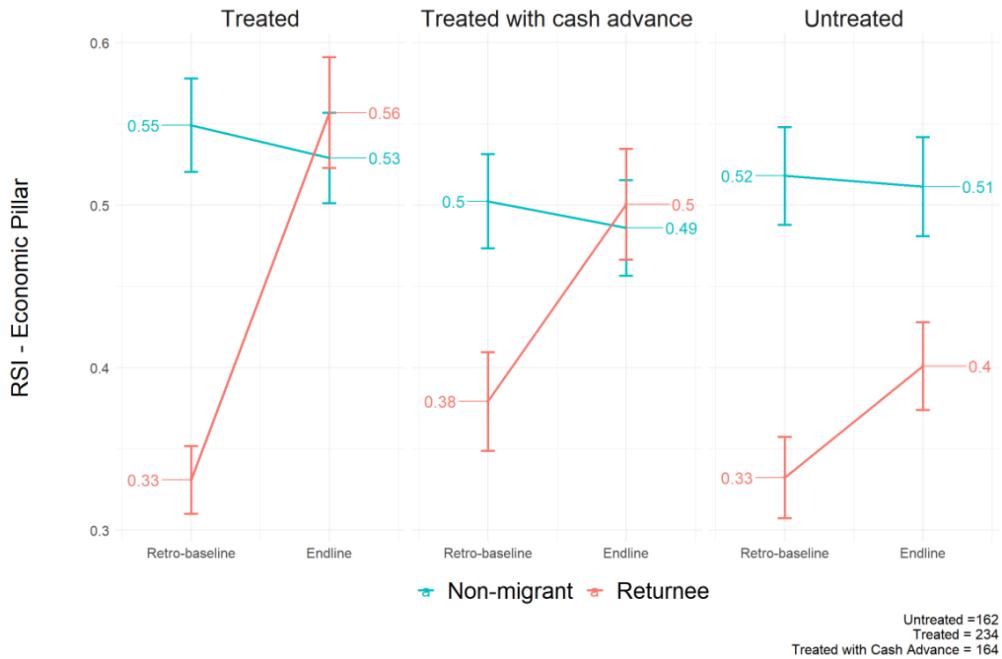


Figure 10 Economic RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Table 12 Separate Economic RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment modalities
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = Baseline Non-migrant (Untreated/Treated/Treated with Cash advance)

term (Untreated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.52	0.01	36.52	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.33	0.74
Returnee	-0.19	0.02	-9.26	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.08	0.03	2.66	0.01
term (Treated)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.55	0.01	38.42	0.00
Endline	-0.02	0.02	-1.00	0.32
Returnee	-0.22	0.02	-10.79	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.25	0.03	8.61	0.00
term (Treated with cash advance)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.50	0.02	32.50	0.00
Endline	-0.02	0.02	-0.75	0.45
Returnee	-0.12	0.02	-5.64	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.14	0.03	4.46	0.00

Table 12 displays the DID analysis for the individual treatment cohorts. The results indicate that all three modalities have significantly positive slopes for the returnee trend compared to their corresponding non-migrants (See also Figure 10). We also find that there is no significant trend in the retro-baseline-endline non-migrant Economic RSIs, again suggesting that they are a stable, reliable comparison group.

Table 13 Economic RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by cohort
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = Baseline Untreated returnee (upper); Baseline Untreated non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.33	0.02	21.00	0.00
Endline	0.07	0.02	3.07	0.00
Treated	-0.00	0.02	-0.06	0.95
Treated with cash advance	0.05	0.02	2.10	0.04
DID - Endline X Treated	0.16	0.03	5.40	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	0.05	0.03	1.67	0.10
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.52	0.02	32.47	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.30	0.77
Treated	0.03	0.02	1.50	0.13
Treated with cash advance	-0.02	0.02	-0.69	0.49
DID - Endline X Treated	-0.01	0.03	-0.46	0.65
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	-0.01	0.03	-0.31	0.76

Table 13 displays the DID analysis for returnees and non-migrants, by the three intervention cohorts. The results indicate that there is a statistically significant difference in the gradients between the three returnee cohorts, with highly statistically significant Treated DID, while the other two modalities were not. This again reconfirms the common finding that the Treated group perform best. The non-migrant section of Table 13 confirms the lack of overall trend and DID for all non-migrant modalities, again reaffirming the earlier findings.

Key takeaways for Economic RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. All returnee modalities show at endline a statistically significant improvement over retro-baseline. The returnee increase in RSI was not significantly different for the Untreated and Treated with Cash advance, but was significantly greater for the Treated.
2. Returnees achieved numerical and statistical convergence with their corresponding matched non-migrants for both the Treated and the **Treated with Cash advance** cohorts.
3. While for Untreated returnees, their average Economic RSI improved from retro-baseline to endline significantly, they were far from converging with their corresponding non-migrants.

4.5.2 RSI Social-matched returnee-non-migrants

Turning to the Social dimension of the RSI, we perform a similar analysis to the Economic dimension above. Figure 11 presents the results graphically, showing that **the retro-baseline-endline changes in matched returnee Social RSI have similar returnee patterns in terms of rank and trends that were observed in the larger sample** of 778 returnees.

However, there is less separation between the Social RSI values of the non-migrants and returnees in the Social dimension compared to the Overall and Economic RSIs. The Social RSI values of returnees at baseline are higher and closer to the non-migrant group than in the Economic RSI, meaning there is less of a cap to convergence. This is intensified by the fact that the non-migrant cohort trends exhibit a non-significant slight decline from retro-baseline to endline (Figure 11). The RSI Social dimension consists of indicators on access and perceived quality of a range of public services as well as safe drinking water and housing. Hence one might reasonably expect that returnees and non-migrants living in the same community will return somewhat similar scores of access and quality.

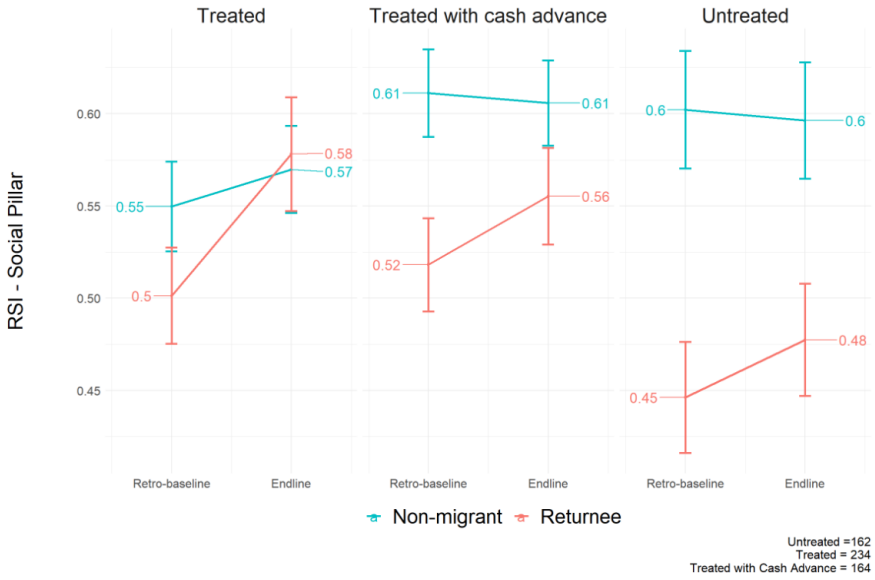


Figure 11 Social RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Table 14 Separate Social RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment cohorts
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = Baseline Non-migrant (Untreated/Treated/Treated with Cash advance)

term (Untreated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.60	0.02	38.65	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.26	0.79
Returnee	-0.16	0.02	-7.08	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.04	0.03	1.19	0.24
term (Treated)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.55	0.01	41.28	0.00
Endline	0.02	0.02	1.07	0.29
Returnee	-0.05	0.02	-2.57	0.01
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.06	0.03	2.13	0.03
term (Treated with cash advance)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.61	0.01	49.43	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.30	0.76
Returnee	-0.09	0.02	-5.32	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.04	0.02	1.72	0.09

Table 14 indicates that only the Treated returnees have a significant DID. These results confirm that the retro-baseline-endline gradient is significantly greater for the returnees than the corresponding non-migrants. Graphically this is seen in Figure 11 with wider overlapping 95% confidence intervals.

Table 15 Social RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by the three cohorts
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = baseline Untreated returnee (upper); baseline Untreated non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.45	0.02	28.67	0.00
Endline	0.03	0.02	1.42	0.16
Treated	0.06	0.02	2.73	0.01
Treated with cash advance	0.07	0.02	3.28	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.05	0.03	1.59	0.11
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.85
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.60	0.01	42.25	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.29	0.77
Treated	-0.05	0.02	-2.83	0.00
Treated with cash advance	0.01	0.02	0.45	0.65
DID - Endline X Treated	0.03	0.03	0.99	0.32
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.99

The results in Table 15 indicate that neither the Treated or **Treated with Cash advance** cohorts have a significantly different retro-baseline-endline gradient compared to the Untreated returnees. Overall, these findings suggest that the JI support does not have a significant impact on the Social RSI scores of returnees.

Key takeaways for Social RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. Treated returnees have a positive statistically significant DID, indicating that the retro-baseline-endline gradient is significantly greater for the returnees than the corresponding non-migrants (Table 14).
2. The Treated returnees achieved numerical convergence with their corresponding non-migrants, whereas the **Treated with Cash advance** did not quite achieve statistical convergence.
3. While for Untreated returnees their average Social RSI improved from retro-baseline to endline, they were far from converging with their corresponding non-migrants.

4.5.3 RSI psychosocial-matched returnee-non-migrants

Finally, analysis of the Psychosocial dimension of the RSI shows that the retro-baseline-endline changes in returnee Psychosocial RSI show similar patterns in rank and trend to those observed in the larger sample.

The non-migrant cohort trends all exhibit a non-significant slight decline from retro-baseline to endline (Figure 12). Both the **Treated** and **Treated with Cash advance** cohorts improve significantly from baseline to endline and statistically converge with their non-migrant comparison groups. While for **Untreated** returnees their average Psychosocial RSI improved from retro-baseline to endline significantly (and at a higher rate than the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort), they were far from converging with their corresponding non-migrants (0.68 versus 0.80).

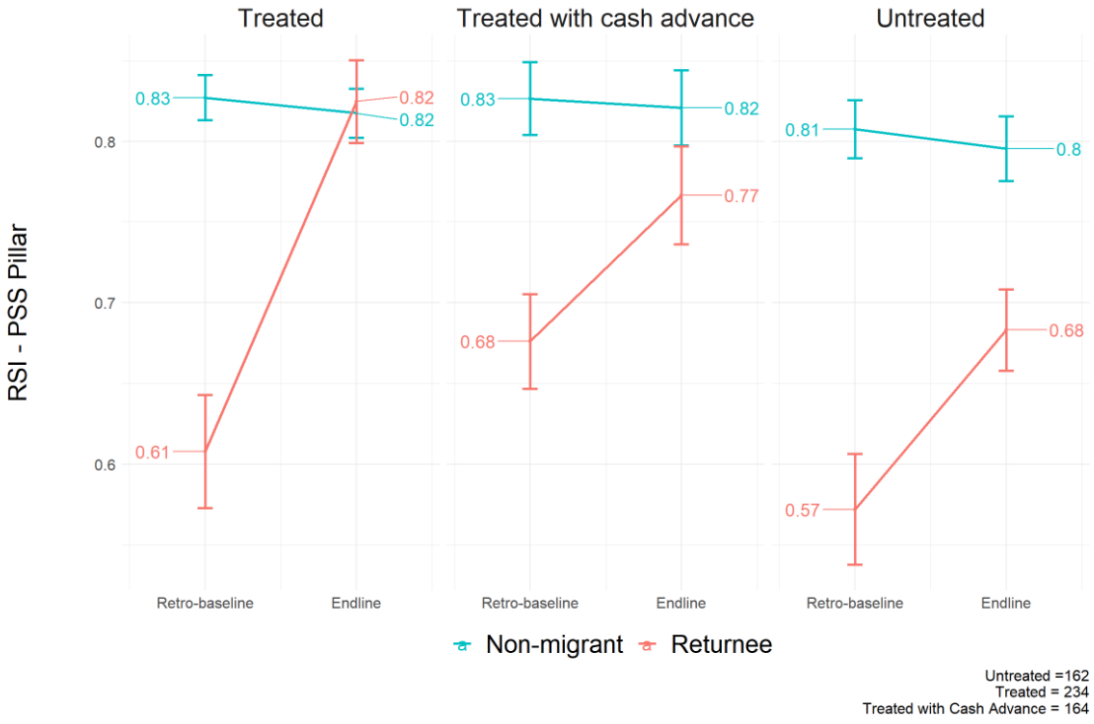


Figure 12 Psychosocial RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Table 16 presents the DID analysis for the individual treatment cohorts. The results indicate that the baseline returnee RSI average in all three modalities is significantly lower than the corresponding non-migrants. Similarly, for all three cohorts, there are significant positive DIDs, indicating significantly greater trend gradients when each returnee cohort is compared to their corresponding non-migrant cohort.

Table 16 Separate Psuchosocial RSI DID analysis for the individual treatment cohorts
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = Baseline Non-migrant (Untreated/Treated/Treated with Cash advance)

term (Untreated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.81	0.01	63.88	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.67	0.50
Returnee	-0.24	0.02	-13.17	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.12	0.03	4.87	0.00
term (Treated)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.83	0.01	68.31	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.56	0.58
Returnee	-0.22	0.02	-12.80	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.23	0.02	9.35	0.00
term (Treated with cash advance)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.83	0.01	61.82	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.02	-0.30	0.76
Returnee	-0.15	0.02	-7.95	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.10	0.03	3.60	0.00

Table 17 Psychosocial RSI DID analysis for returnees alone and non-migrants by the three modalities
N=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82. Reference level = baseline returnee (upper) or non-migrant (lower). Reference level = baseline Untreated returnee (upper); baseline Untreated non-migrant (lower)

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.57	0.02	34.35	0.00
Endline	0.11	0.02	4.72	0.00
Treated	0.04	0.02	1.66	0.10
Treated with cash advance	0.10	0.02	4.43	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated	0.11	0.03	3.45	0.00
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	-0.02	0.03	-0.62	0.53
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	0.81	0.01	81.50	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.01	-0.86	0.39
Treated	0.02	0.01	1.51	0.13
Treated with cash advance	0.02	0.01	1.35	0.18
DID - Endline X Treated	0.00	0.02	0.13	0.89
DID - Endline X Treated with cash advance	0.01	0.02	0.32	0.75

Table 17 presents the DID analysis for returnees and non-migrants, with similar findings to the Economic RSI dimension. The results show that the **Treated with Cash advance** had a significantly greater baseline value than the other two modalities. Also, it is exclusively the **Treated** cohort that has a significantly positive DID, indicating that their rate of gain from retro-baseline to endline was significantly greater than the other two cohorts.

Key takeaways for Psychosocial RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
Only the **Treated** returnees return a positive and statistically significant DID (i.e. the retro-baseline-endline gradient is significantly greater for the returnees than the corresponding non-migrants).
Treated returnees achieved numerical convergence with the corresponding non-migrants, while **Treated with Cash advance** just failed to converge statistically with their corresponding non-migrant calibration group.
Once again, the **Treated with Cash advance** retro-baseline RSI value is significantly greater than the other two returnee cohorts.
All non-migrant cohorts registered a very small decline in RSI, although none of these were significant.

Key takeaways for All RSI changes – returnees-non-migrant matched

Table 18 summarises the convergence of returnees and their matched non-migrant's across the four RSI definitions. The Treated returnees consistently converged with their corresponding non-migrant calibration group, whereas the Treated with Cash advance only did this numerically in the Economic dimension, and statistically with the overall dimension (Table 18).

Table 18 Summary of matched returnee-non-migrant RSI endline convergence

Cohort	Overall	Economic	Social	Psycho-Social
Untreated				
Treated				
Treated with cash advance				

Numerically returnee >= non-migrant	
Statistically returnee = non-migrant	
Numerically & statistically returnee <non-migrant	

4.6 RSI MIMIC Overall

The RSI analysed above is the standard institutional IOM measure of reintegration, consisting of 30 indicators with expert weights. It is unlikely that an expert weighting system developed on data from 290 observations from four countries at unknown times after return would be equally relevant across all countries and stages of reintegration within country. A MIMIC analysis is therefore employed as a means of providing an opportunity for the same indicators to create a single reintegration sustainability value, but without any assumptions on the weights; and to do this separately for retro-baseline and endline to allow for a different set of weights for each of these points in the reintegration journey. Essentially this is a method of allowing weights to be generated internally within the dataset, based upon the correlation structures within that same dataset. The particular advantage of utilising MIMICs is that they facilitate modelling multiple outcomes in a single model, which for all of these models were returnee's perception of able to stay in-country, perception of being part of their local community, and the perception of their degree of re-/integration.

All of the indicators used in the model are from the Institutional RSI with the exception of one reflective indicator, re-/integration perception. Keeping the indicator set as close to the original 30 RSI indicators as possible is important to be able to compare the MIMIC and the institutional IOM RSI results with as few biases as possible. Note that there is no bounded range of MIMIC coefficients, so these data have been standardised to a mean of zero and the variance of one. These increase the correspondence of RSI MIMIC scores across different observations, but they are still not completely numerically comparable. Only a combined retro-baseline-endline MIMIC modelling would provide unambiguous comparisons between retro-baseline and endline overall MIMICs RSIs. This was not undertaken here as it would mask potentially

different drivers of reintegration at baseline and endline. See the Methodological annex for full MIMIC analysis details.

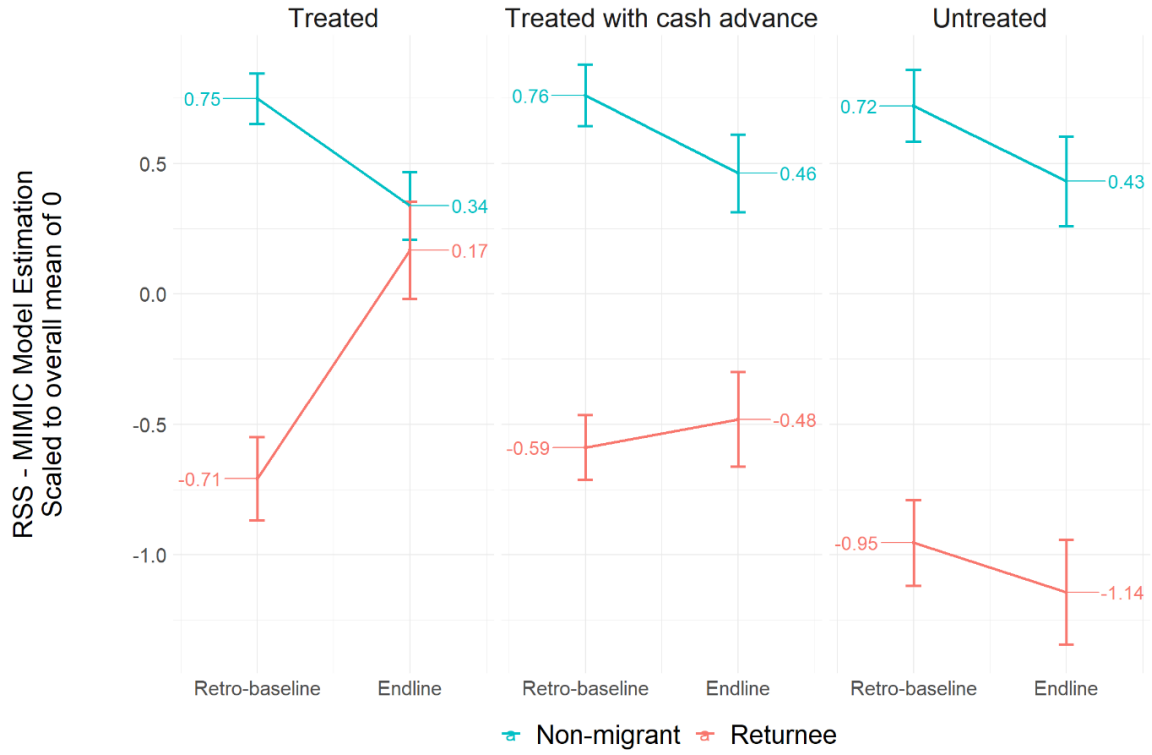


Figure 13 Overall RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

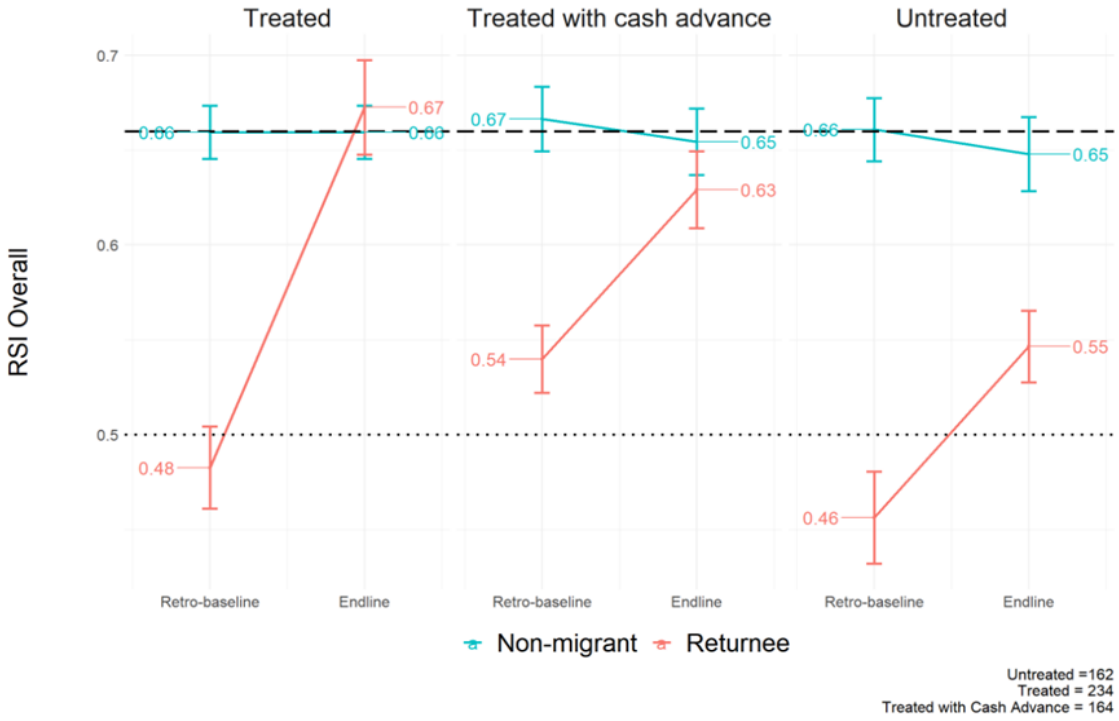


Figure 14 - Figure 9 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI. RSI at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance =82

4.6.1 RSI Overall MIMIC results with matched returnees-non-migrants

Finding 9: When comparing with the Institutional RSI, where complete convergence was indicated for the Treated group, using almost entirely the same indicators but with MIMIC-generated weights, numerical endline convergence is not achieved. Treated returnee endline MIMIC RSI (0.17) is numerically less than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.34), but not statistically significantly lower.

Finding 10: The Overall RSI baseline values for Treated with Cash advance returnees with statistically significant greater retro-baseline RSI than the other two returnee cohorts (Figure 14), whereas the MIMIC RSI Treated and Treated with Cash advance are statistically indistinguishable.

The analysis for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 13. Overall, the MIMIC RSI returnee intervention cohorts rank at endline are the same as the institutional Overall RSI, with the **Treated** cohort returning the highest endline value, followed by the **Treated with Cash advance**, and then **Untreated**. The MIMIC also confirms the finding from the Institutional RSI that at retro-baseline all returnee cohorts score significantly lower than the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts.

Looking only at the non-migrant cohorts, there is very little dispersion at baseline, although this slightly increases by endline. Furthermore, the non-migrant cohorts report declining RSI MIMIC scores between baseline and endline.

While the **Treated** returnee endline MIMIC RSI (0.17) is numerically less than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.34), it is not significantly lower. However, for the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort the MIMIC indicates a different result to the Institutional RSI as this cohort does not converge numerically or statistically with the corresponding non-migrant cohort.

4.6.2 RSI Overall MIMIC coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Finding 11: The above-average expert weighted RSI indicators are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline. While pure alignment is unrealistic, there is a clear mismatch in the emphasis of the RSI weighting that is not reflected in the generated weights within the retro-baseline and endline data.

Finding 12: There are differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline, implying that the weights may not be relevant over time as well as space. Only seven indicators are positively significant at both retro-baseline and endline, with other differences underlining the challenge of a one size fits all weighting system.

Table 19 presents both the retro-baseline and endline RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, includes Overall RSI expert weights. This comparison raises a number of interesting results.

The expert weighting in the Overall Institutional RSI does not appear to be well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients derived from the MIMIC models. For example, **PSS_30 Feel able to stay** is the most heavily weighted indicators in the Institutional RSI with a value of 0.1, against a mean of all RSI weights of 0.035. This is the MIMIC model's base value, so it does not generate a probability, but it has a large positive coefficient (0.53). The other two reflective indicators, **PPS_24 Feel part of the community** and **PPS_30 Perception of integration** also have large positive coefficients and are highly significant. This suggests that the choice of these three reflective indicators show a positive correlation structure, confirmed by simple correlation coefficients. The reflective indicators can be thought of as different dimensions of reintegration, and therefore this property of moderate correlation between reflective indicators in the MIMIC model is a desirable attribute. If there was any negative correlation between these three reflective indicators, it would result in the modelling to trying to optimise a mix of three indicators, some of which are negatively correlated. This would degrade the relevance and veracity of the weights of the formative indicators, not to mention challenge the appropriateness of the choice of the reflective indicators.

When comparing Overall MIMIC indicators that are positively statistically significant with p-values <=0.05, these RSI indicators do not always correspond with an above-average RSI Overall weight. For example, the second most heavily weighted indicator is Econ_2 Frequency of food insecurity with a value of 0.08, yet in the MIMIC model is insignificant at both baseline and endline. At retro-baseline, five of 14 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average Institutional RSI overall weights. Therefore conversely, nine of fifteen of these positively significant coefficients had RSI institutional weights less than their overall mean. Similarly, at endline, four of nine positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average Institutional RSI overall weights. Therefore conversely, five of nine of these positively significant coefficients had RSI institutional weights less than the mean weight.

Unsurprisingly, there are also differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline versus endline. This, therefore, adds another challenge for the Institutional RSI weighting, that it must be relevant over time as well as space. As this Ethiopian MIMIC analysis indicated (

Table 19), there are different statistically significant drivers of reintegration in Ethiopia at retro-baseline and endline. However, **seven indicators are positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline.**

Overall, the greater than average expert weighted RSI are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline.

Similarly, there are four Institutional RSI indicators that have above-average weights that were not significant at either retro-baseline, endline or both (

Table 19), raising questions about their suitability in this case:

a. Econ_2 Frequency of food insecurity-INV
b. Econ_5 Debt to spending ratio
c. Soc_19 Access to healthcare
d. PSS_28 Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV

Table 19 RSI Overall MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI overall weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.53	NA	0.1	0.32	NA	0.1
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.77	0.00	**0.04**	0.65	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.60	0.00	NA	0.52	0.00	NA
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	-0.09	0.03	**0.05**	0.01	0.91	**0.05**
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	-0.05	0.27	0.08	-0.03	0.70	0.08
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	0.14	0.00	**0.02**	-0.08	0.23	**0.02**
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	0.09	0.05	**0.02**	0.03	0.59	**0.02**
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	0.01	0.89	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.04
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	0.01	0.84	0.03	0.01	0.87	0.03
Econ_7	Currently working	0.10	0.04	**0.03**	0.11	0.08	0.03
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	-0.05	0.22	0.03	-0.03	0.57	0.03
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	0.11	0.01	**0.03**	0.12	0.04	**0.03**
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	0.04	0.34	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.03
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.11	0.03	**0.03**	0.14	0.06	0.03
Soc_13	Access to education in community	-0.09	0.06	0.03	-0.13	0.06	0.03
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.10	0.02	**0.02**	0.18	0.00	**0.02**
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in community	-0.05	0.34	0.04	-0.04	0.52	0.04
Soc_16	Possession of ID	0.13	0.00	**0.05**	0.04	0.50	0.05
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	-0.02	0.62	0.00	0.01	0.94	0.00
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	0.03	0.47	0.00	-0.01	0.88	0.00
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	-0.03	0.62	0.07	0.09	0.29	0.07
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	-0.14	0.01	**0.03**	-0.17	0.03	**0.03**
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	0.22	0.00	**0.04**	0.30	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_23	Strength of support network	0.06	0.22	0.03	0.01	0.90	0.03
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.36	0.00	**0.05**	0.26	0.00	**0.05**
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV	0.15	0.00	**0.01**	0.10	0.11	0.01
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.03	0.45	0.00	0.06	0.30	0.00
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.03	0.45	0.04	0.02	0.78	0.04
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	0.20	0.00	**0.03**	0.10	0.13	0.03

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

Key finding for Overall RSI MIMIC coefficients – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. MIMIC indicators that are positively statistically significant (p-values <=0.05) do not always correspond with an above-average RSI Overall expert weights.
2. At retro-baseline, 5 of 14 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average Institutional RSI overall weights. And conversely, 9 of 15 of these positively significant coefficients had RSI institutional weights less than their overall mean. At endline, 4 of 9 positively significant MIMIC coefficients also had above-average Institutional RSI overall weights. And conversely five of nine of these positively significant coefficients had RSI institutional weights less than the mean weight. In conclusion, the greater than average expert weighted RSI are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline.
3. Despite alignment of MIMIC coefficients and RSI expert weights being an unrealistic expectation, there is clearly a non-trivial mismatch in emphasis represented by the RSI Overall expert weighting that is not reflected in the weights generated from the correlation structures within the retro-baseline and endline data.
4. Unsurprisingly, there are differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline. Another challenge for the RSI expert weights is they have to be relevant over time as well as space. As this Ethiopian MIMIC analysis indicated, there are different statistically significant drivers of reintegration in Ethiopia at retro-baseline and endline. However, only seven indicators are positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline: a) Econ_9 Currently searching for a job – INV b) Soc_14 Children enrolled in school c) Soc_20 Quality/adequacy of health care in community d) PSS_22 Participation in social activities e) PSS_24 Feel part of the community f) PSS_25 Sense of physical security g) PSS_30a Feeling part of the community Which indicates their relevance to informing reintegration of both retro-baseline and endline.
5. The existence of different significant positive indicators at retro-baseline and endline underscores the challenge of a one size weighting system fits all.

4.7 RSI MIMIC Dimensions

Finding 13: The Institutional RSI provides a more optimistic view of the level of integration of returnees versus matched non-migrants than all three dimension level MIMIC models. This is reflected in the much lower convergence of both the Treated and Cash advance cohorts when the MIMIC model is applied.

Finding 14: The expert weighting in the Economic and Social Institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC model. The Psychosocial dimension is better matched but could still be improved.

4.7.1 RSI Economic MIMICs

RSI Economic MIMIC retro-baseline-endline results with matched returnees-non-migrants

The Economic MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 15, with the corresponding Institutional RSI shown below. A comparison shows that the Economic MIMIC RSI returnee

modality cohorts rank at endline are the same as in the Institutional Economic RSI, with the Treated cohort performing best, followed by Treated with Cash advance and Untreated.

As expected, all returnee cohorts at retro-baseline score significantly lower than their corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts, again mirroring the Institutional RSI. The **Treated** cohort again appear to converge with the non-migrant calibration group as the returnee endline Economic MIMIC RSI (0.11) is numerically less than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.28), but not statistically significantly lower. However, neither of the two other returnee cohorts come close to convergence with their non-migrant counterparts.

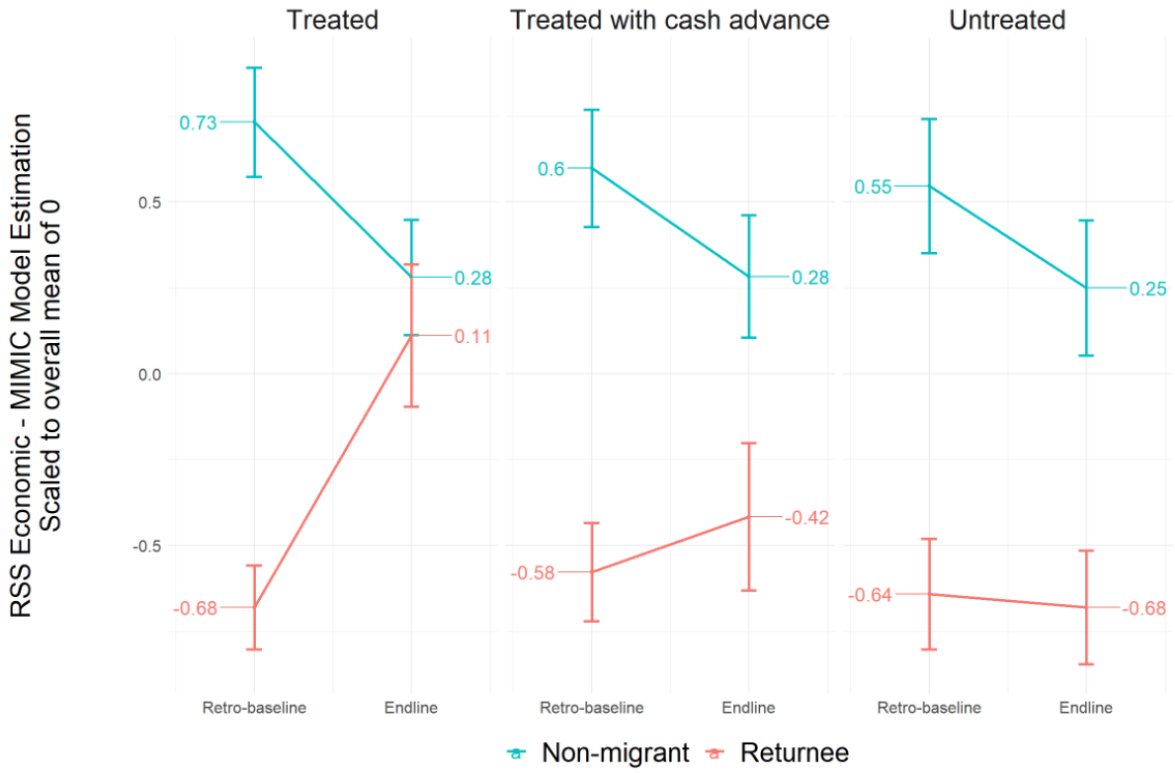


Figure 15 Economic RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

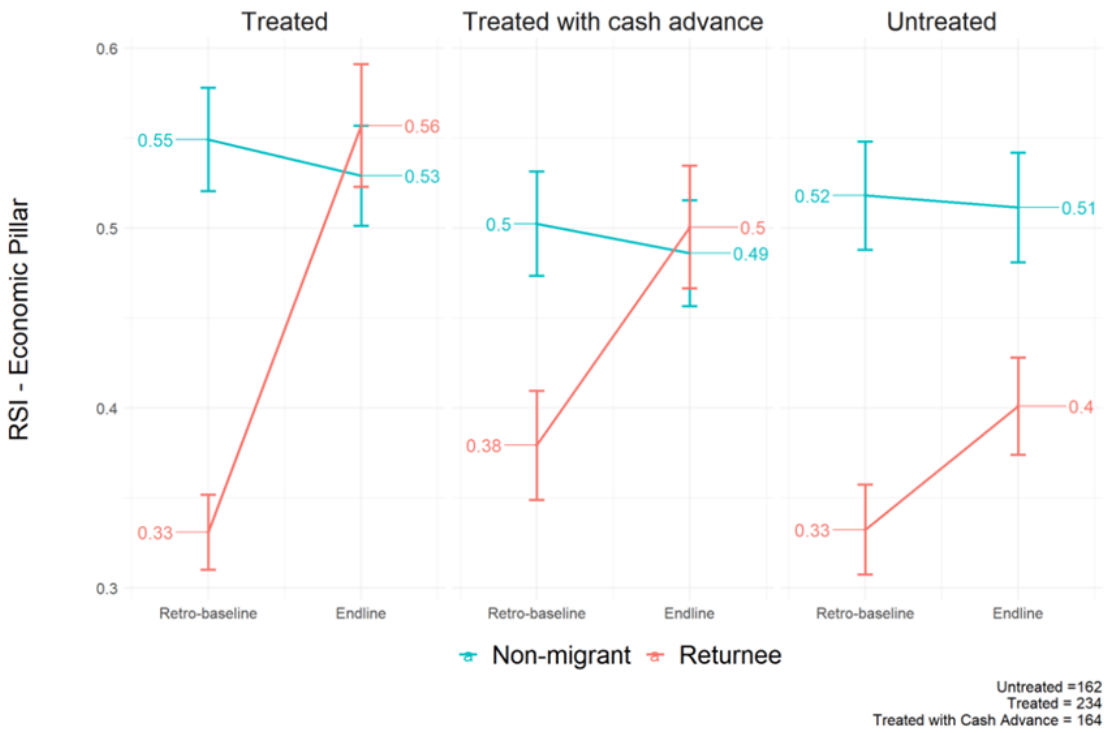


Figure 16 Figure 10 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI Economic RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Key finding for Economic RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. When comparing with the Institutional Economic RSI (Figure 16), where endline returnee Treated value was greater than that of the corresponding non-migrant, the Economic MIMIC RSI endline and corresponding non-migrants did not attain numerical convergence (Figure 15). This is largely a function of the differences in weights, resulting in an Institutional Economic RSI providing a more optimistic view of the level of integration with respect to their corresponding non-migrants than the Economic MIMIC RSI.
2. The **Treated with Cash advance** cohort achieved numerical convergence with the corresponding non-migrant cohort, whereas in the Economic RSI MIMIC the **Treated with Cash advance** resulted in a statistically significant lower value than the corresponding non-migrant cohort.

RSI Overall MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 20 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Economic dimension RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, includes Economic dimension RSI expert weights. The RSI Economic dimension weights are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Economic dimension = 0.111.

As with the overall model, this comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Economic Institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models**. At baseline only one out of the five positively significant MIMIC Economic drivers attracted an economic RSI weight >0.111. At endline this figure was one out of three. The one MIMIC Economic indicator the did attract a higher RSI Economic dimension weight was Currently searching for a job-INV, that was both positively significant at retro-baseline and endline. This variable was also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model using all three dimensions. In fact, this was the only Endline Economic RSI MIMIC indicator that is positively significant and also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC.

The retro-baseline Economic RSI MIMIC indicators that are positively significant and also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

a. Financial Inclusion
b. Currently working
c. Currently searching for a job-INV

In both the Overall and the Economic MIMIC, the economic indicator Satisfaction with current economic situation was significantly negative in both MIMIC models. Yet one would expect this indicator to be closely aligned with Frequency of food insecurity and other economic indicators. One hypothesis that could explain it is that this is the first question of the RSS+ survey, and a fairly significant one that might attract desirability bias in the form of underreporting their satisfaction with their current economic situation, in the hope of attracting more assistance.

Table 20 RSI Economic MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Economic dimension weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, **Treated with Cash advance** = 82

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Economic RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.55	NA	0.15	0.34	NA	0.15
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.79	0.00	0.15	0.62	0.00	0.15
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.57	0.00	NA	0.54	0.00	NA
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	-0.12	0.01	0.15	-0.03	0.57	0.15
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	0.07	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	0.30	0.00	0.08	-0.05	0.49	0.08
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	0.15	0.00	0.1	-0.03	0.68	0.1
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.01	0.08
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.08	0.19	0.13
Econ_7	Currently working	0.34	0.00	0.1	0.20	0.01	0.1
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	-0.09	0.05	0.11	0.01	0.86	0.11
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	0.21	0.00	0.13	0.26	0.00	0.13

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.7.2 RSI Social MIMICs

RSI Social MIMIC retro-baseline-endline results with matched returnees-non-migrants

The Social MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 17, showing that **the Social MIMIC RSI returnee modality cohorts rank at endline are the same as the Institutional Social RSI.** As seen elsewhere all returnee cohorts at retro-baseline significantly are lower than the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts. Similarly to the Economic dimension, the **Treated** returnee endline Social MIMIC RSI (-0.06) is numerically lower than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.28), but not significantly lower.

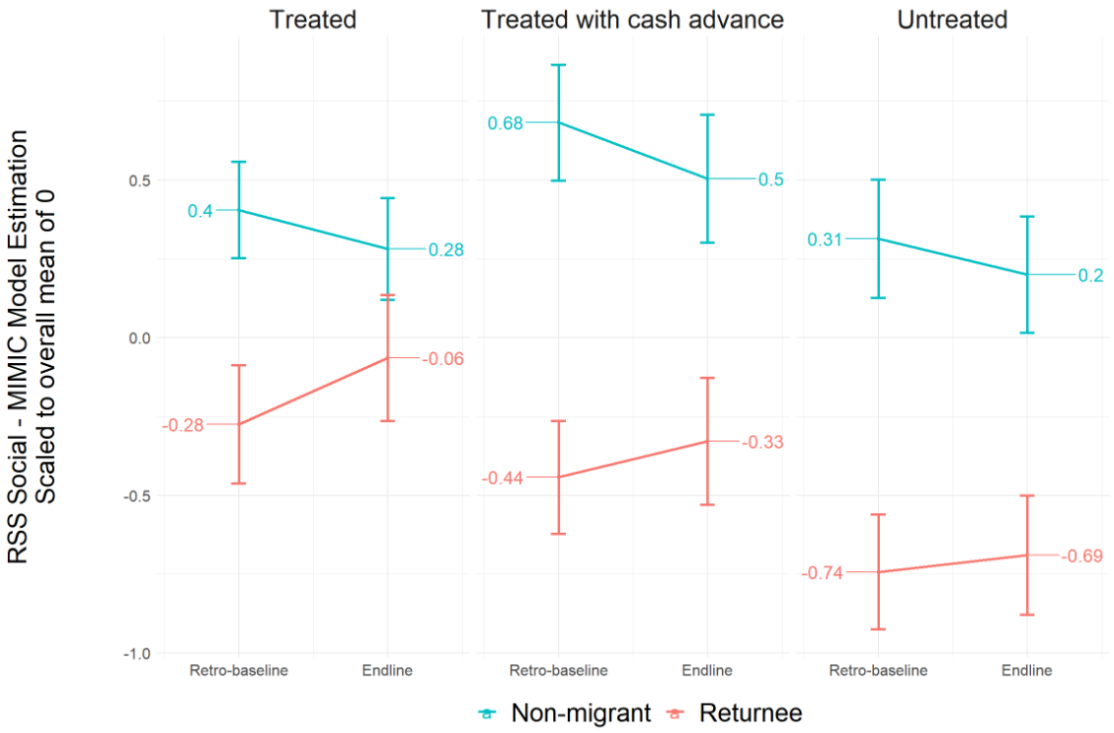


Figure 17 Social RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

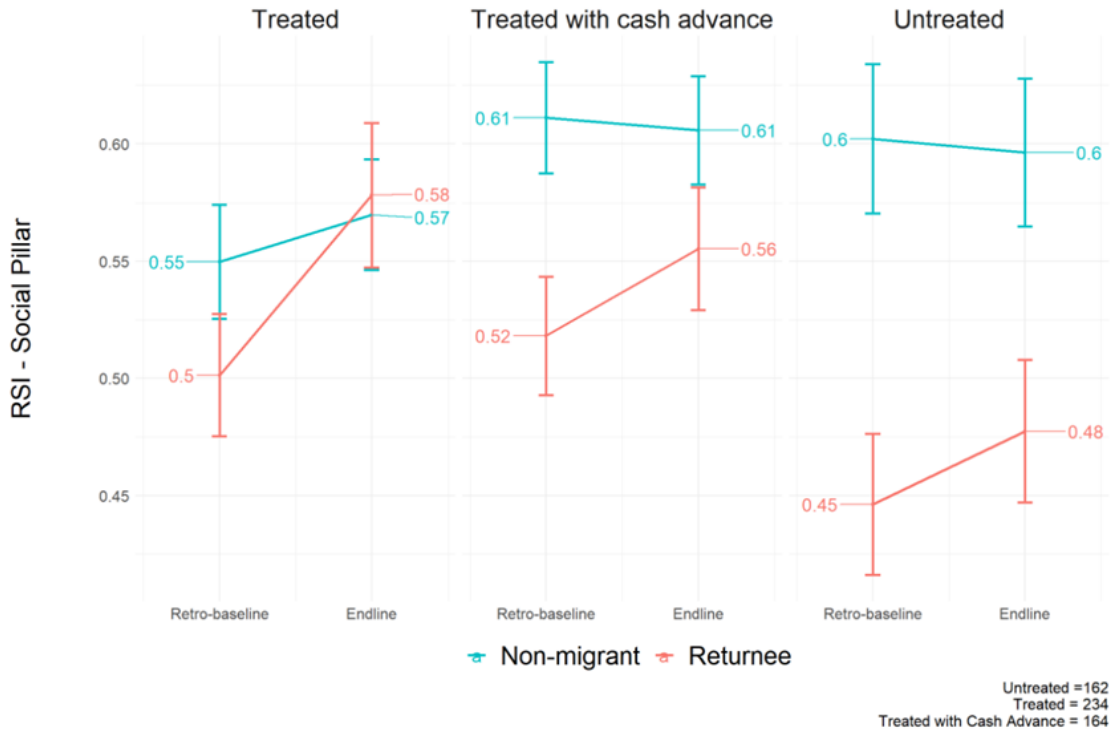


Figure 18 Figure 11 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI Social RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Key finding for Social RSI MIMIC changes – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. When comparing with the Institutional Social RSI (Figure 18), where endline returnee Treated value was greater than that of the corresponding non-migrant, the Social MIMIC RSI endline and corresponding non-migrants did not attain numerical convergence (Figure 17). This is largely a function of the differences in weights, resulting in an Institutional Social RSI providing a more optimistic view of the level of integration with respect to their corresponding non-migrants than the Social MIMIC RSI.
2. The **Treated with Cash advance** cohort was significantly lower than the corresponding non-migrant for both Social RSI MIMIC retro-baseline and endline.
3. Overall**,** the Social RSI MIMIC indicates less convergence with the corresponding non-migrant cohorts than the Institutional Social RSI.

RSI Overall MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 21 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Social dimension RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, includes Social dimension RSI expert weights. The RSI Social dimension weights are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Social dimension = 0.111.

This comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Social Institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models.** At baseline only one out of the three positively significant MIMIC Social drivers attracted a Social RSI weight >0.09. At endline this figure was one out of two. Two indicators, Perceived standards of housing and Children enrolled in school, had significantly positive coefficients in both retro-baseline and endline.

The retro-baseline Social RSI MIMIC indicators that are positively significant and also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

a. Perceived standards of housing
b. Children enrolled in school
c. Possession of ID

Additionally, the quality of health care in the community was statistically significantly negative at retro-baseline and endline in both the Social and Overall RSI MIMICs.

Table 21 RSI Social MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Social dimension weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Social RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.55	NA	0.15	0.40	NA	0.15
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.82	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.00	0.15
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.53	0.00	NA	0.54	0.00	NA
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.10
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.20	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.03	0.12
Soc_13	Access to education in community	-0.01	0.92	0.11	0.03	0.72	0.11
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.28	0.00	0.07	0.32	0.00	0.07
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in comm	0.04	0.45	0.12	0.02	0.76	0.12
Soc_16	Possession of ID	0.32	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.87	0.05
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.30	0.00
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	-0.14	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.88	0.00
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	-0.01	0.87	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.20
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	-0.13	0.04	0.15	-0.21	0.01	0.15

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.7.3 RSI Psychosocial MIMICs

RSI Psychosocial MIMIC retro-baseline-endline results with matched returnees-non-migrants

The Psychosocial MIMIC RSI for all matched returnees and non-migrants is presented in Figure 19. This shows that the Psychosocial MIMIC RSI returnee cohorts rank at endline are the same as in the Institutional Psychosocial RSI (Figure 19 and Figure 20). When comparing with the Institutional Psychosocial RSI, where endline returnee Treated value was greater than that of the corresponding non-migrant, the Psychosocial MIMIC RSI endline and corresponding non-migrants did not numerically converge (Figure 19). This is largely a function of the differences in weights, resulting in an Institutional Psychosocial RSI providing a more optimistic view of the level of integration with respect to their corresponding non-migrants than the Psychosocial MIMIC RSI.

All returnee cohorts at retro-baseline are significantly lower than the corresponding matched non-migrant calibration cohorts. The **Treated with Cash advance** cohort was significantly lower than the corresponding non-migrant for both Psychosocial RSI MIMIC retro-baseline and endline. While the **Treated** returnee endline Psychosocial MIMIC RSI (0.15) has not numerically converged, it is not statistically significantly less than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.328).

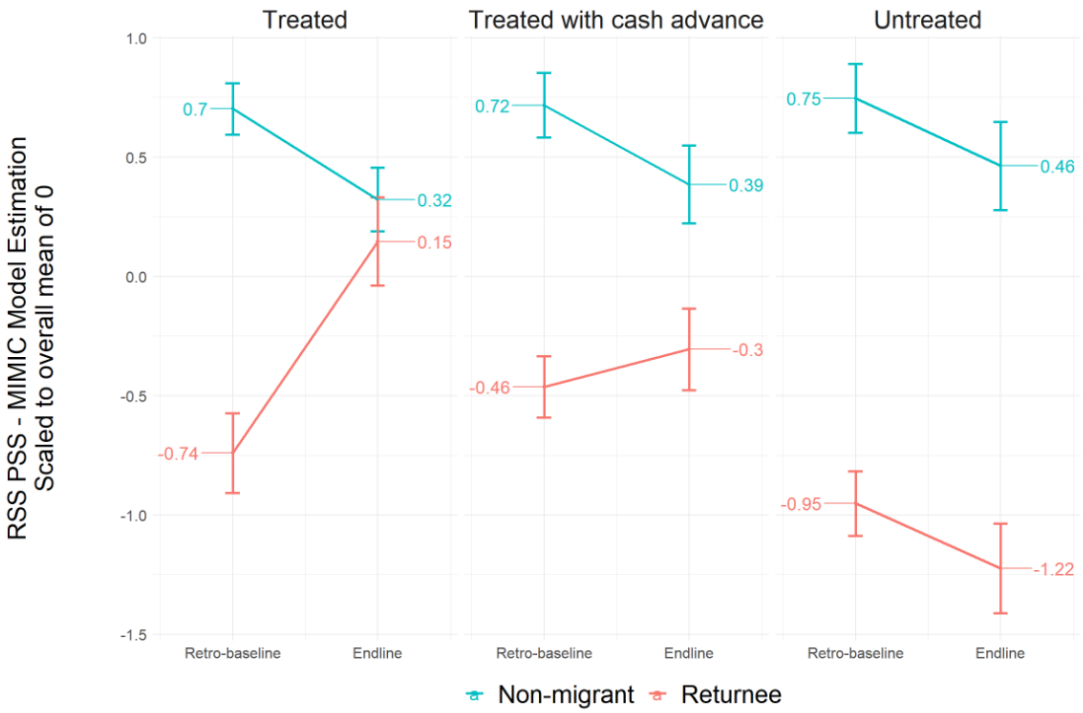


Figure 19 Psychosocial RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

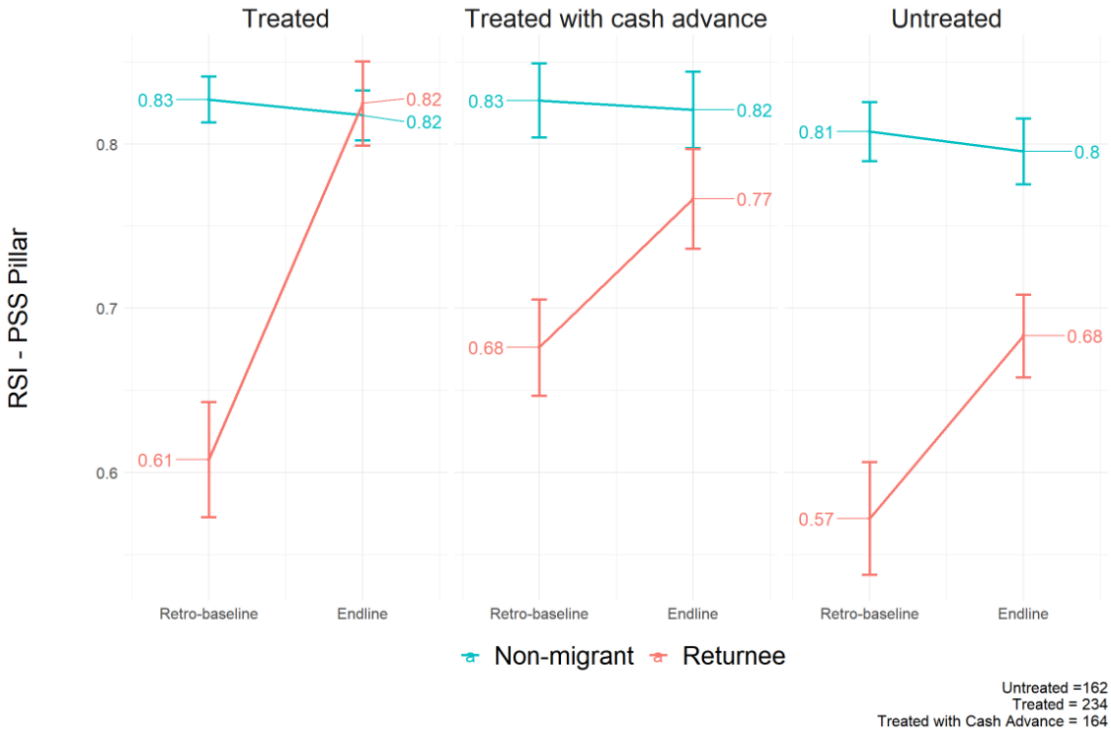


Figure 20 Figure 12 repeated here for comparison with Overall MIMIC RSI Psychosocial RSI MIMIC at retro-baseline and endline for matched returnee-non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

RSI Overall MIMIC retro-baseline-endline coefficients with matched returnees-non-migrants

Table 22 presents both the retro-baseline and endline Psychosocial dimension RSI MIMIC coefficients, and for comparison, includes Psychosocial dimension RSI expert weights. The RSI Psychosocial dimension weights

are in bold red text if their value is less than the mean of all the weights in the Psychosocial dimension = 0.111.

The comparison shows that **the expert weighting in the Psychosocial Institutional RSI better matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC models than in the other dimensions**. At baseline three out of the five positively significant MIMIC Psychosocial drivers attracted a Psychosocial RSI weight >0.09, while at endline this figure was two out of three.

Two indicators, Perceived standards of housing and Children enrolled in school, both had significantly positive coefficients in both retro-baseline and endline. The retro-baseline Psychosocial RSI MIMIC indicators that are positively significant and also positively significant for the Overall MIMIC model are:

a. Participation in social activities
b. Sense of physical security
c. Frequency of conflicts with family/domestic tension-INV
d. Desire to receive psychological support
With positively significant at retro-baseline and endline in both Psychosocial and Overall RSI MIMIC

Table 22 RSI Psychosocial MIMIC model coefficients for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI Psychosocial dimension weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Variable		Retrobaseline			Endline		
Economic RSI MIMIC		Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts	Std. all.	P>t	RSI Wts
Reflective							
PSS_30	Feel able to stay	0.54	NA	0.15	0.34	NA	0.15
PSS_24	Feel part of the community	0.76	0.00	0.15	0.62	0.00	0.15
PSS_30a	Perception of integration	0.60	0.00	NA	0.54	0.00	NA
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	0.34	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.00	0.12
PSS_23	Strength of support network	0.06	0.23	0.05	0.01	0.90	0.05
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.37	0.00	**0.1**	0.26	0.00	**0.1**
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-INV	0.20	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.30	0.11
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.05	0.30	0.10	0.02	0.78	0.10
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	0.15	0.00	**0.1**	0.10	0.13	0.10

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.8 Non-migrant identity

Analysing non-migrant identity propensity through use of logistic regression to predict non-migrant membership is a technique we deploy to evaluate how similar returnees and non-migrants are across the Institutional RSI indicators (see Methodological annex for full details).

Figure 21 has a horizontal convergence line with Y value 0.5. This represents the proportion of the sample that is made up of non-migrants. If returnees were identical to non-migrants across all of these indicators, then the returnee and non-migrant probability would be 0.5. The closer the probabilities of the non-migrant and returnee are, the more similar these two groups are. Trends over time are presented here, from the retro-baseline to the endline.

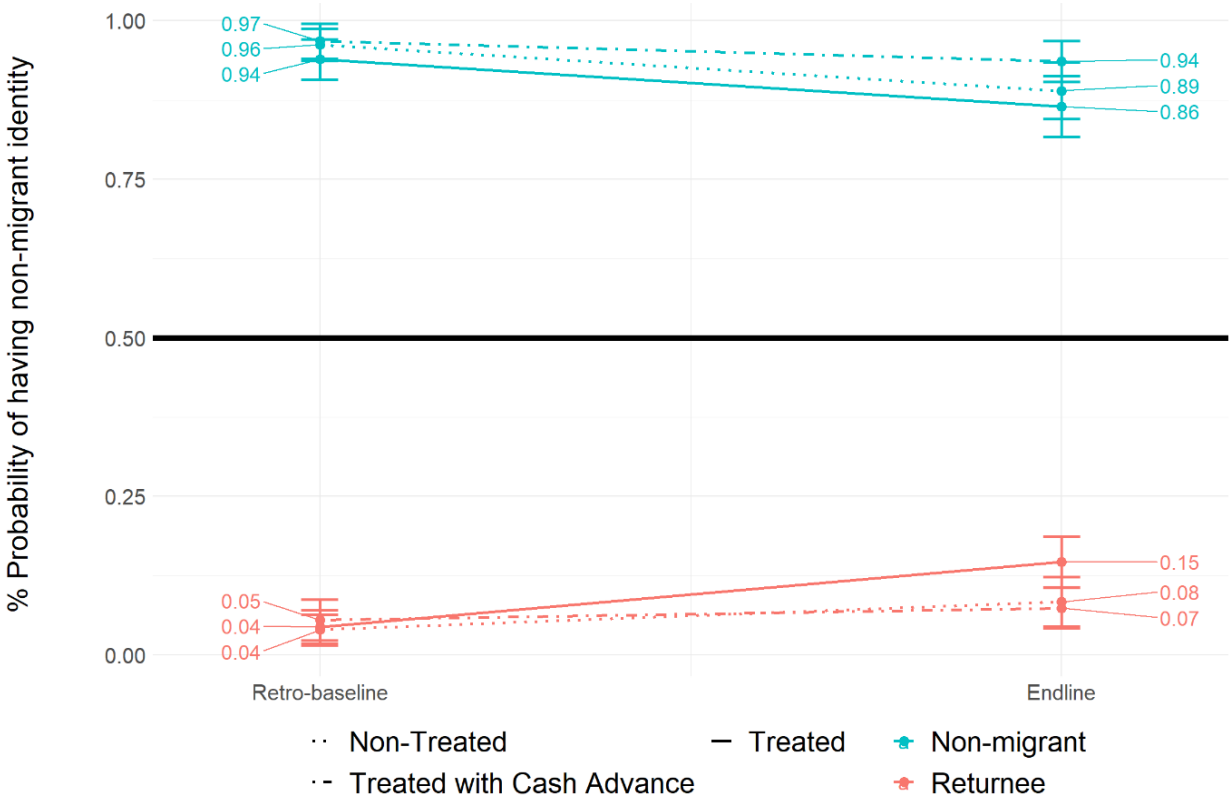


Figure 21 Predicted probability of non-migrant identity for matched returnees-non-migrants
Treated returnees-non-migrants (N =117 pairs). Baseline Δ=0.895, Endline Δ=0.718. Baseline-Endline Δ=-0.177; Treated with Cash advance returnees-non-migrants (N =82 pairs). Baseline Δ=0.913, Endline Δ=0.8628. Baseline-Endline Δ=-0.051; Untreated returnees-non-migrants (N =81 pairs). Baseline Δ=0.923, Endline Δ=0.805. Baseline-Endline Δ=-0.118

The analysis of non-migrant propensity scores shows that **the Treated once again performs best in terms of the retro-baseline-endline delta, but also have the smallest returnee-non-migrant propensity delta at retro-baseline**, followed by **Treated with Cash advance**, with the **Untreated** cohort having the largest baseline propensity delta. The Treated had the smallest propensity difference between the non-migrants and returnees at both baseline and endline and the delta between the two (Figure 21). The **Treated with Cash advance** cohort has a greater propensity of separation at retro-baseline than the Treated but less so than the Untreated. However, their convergence slopes were shallower than the Untreated, resulting in a smaller endline delta and baseline-endline deltas compared to the Untreated.

Key finding for overall non-migrant propensity retro-baseline-endline trends – returnees-non-migrant matched
1. None of these returnee cohorts achieve non-migrant convergence (Figure 21), but the **Treated** exhibited the greatest retro-baseline-endline convergence, with the **Treated with Cash advance** with the smallest retro-baseline-endline convergence.
2. Unlike the institutional and MIMIC RSIs, this method of estimating reintegration using propensity scores results in a different performance rank. Unlike the previous two RSI measures, the **Untreated** had a better retro-baseline-endline change and endline delta than the **Treated with Cash advance**.

Table 23 presents the odds ratios for the non-migrant propensity logistic regression. Values greater than one indicate a positive association with greater propensity to be like a non-migrant, and values less than one

represent a greater propensity to be more like a returnee. (See Methodological annex for more details on this analytical approach to evaluating reintegration with non-migrant calibration group.)

Table 23 includes two columns of the standard RSI Overall weights to provide a basis for comparing statistically significant (p-value<=0.05) odds ratios greater than one with the RSI Overall weights. RSI weights labelled green if greater than the mean of all weights of 0.035 with the corresponding odds ratios >1 and statistically significant (p-value<=0.05). Otherwise, the corresponding expert weight is marked red.

At retro-baseline, 5 of 11 significant odds ratios greater than one also attracted Overall RSI weights greater than the mean as opposed to 6 of 11, for which the Overall RSI weight was less than the mean. The same statistics for the endline where 4 of 9 significant odds ratios greater than one also attracted Overall RSI weights greater than the mean.

In conclusion, **the greater than average expert weighted RSI are matched up with significantly greater than one non-migrant identity odds ratios indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline.**

There are different >1 statistically significant (p-value<=0.05) determinants of non-migrant identity at retro-baseline and endline, but there are nine indicators that are >1 statistically significant (p-value<=0.05) across both retro-baseline and endline. These are:

I. **Econ_2 Frequency of food insecurity-inverse**
II. **Econ_4 Frequency of borrowing money-inverse**
III. **Econ_8 Ownership of productive assets**
IV. **Soc_13 Access to education and community**
V. Soc_14 Children enrolled in school
VI. **Soc_18 Quality/Adequacy of health care in community**
VII. PSS_22 Participation in social activities
VIII. **PSS_23 Strength of support network**
IX. PSS_24 Sense of belonging to community

Those in bold in the list above were also indicators that are positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline for the RSI MIMIC**.**

Table 23 Non-migrant identity propensity scores for retro-baseline and endline. Institutional RSI overall weights added for comparison
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

Non-migrant Propensity Logistic regression		Retro-Baseline			Endline		
RSI Indicators		Odds Ratio	P-value	RSI Wts	Odds Ratio	P-value	RSI Wts
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	0.16	0.00	0.05	0.19	0.00	0.05
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	**2.57**	0.01	**0.08**	**1.74**	0.04	**0.08**
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	**1.77**	0.19	0.02	**1.39**	0.19	0.02
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	**3.15**	0.02	**0.02**	**1.89**	0.02	**0.02**
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	**3.58**	0.17	0.04	**2.78**	0.02	**0.04**
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	**1.10**	0.80	0.03	0.69	0.11	0.03
Econ_7	Currently working	**4.82**	0.00	**0.03**	**1.54**	0.10	0.03
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	0.37	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.03
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	**1.60**	0.21	0.03	0.69	0.12	0.03
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	**2.67**	0.02	**0.03**	0.65	0.14	0.03
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	**2.30**	0.10	0.03	**3.06**	0.00	**0.03**
Soc_13	Access to education in community	**3.45**	0.02	**0.03**	**2.60**	0.01	**0.03**
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	**9.81**	0.00	**0.02**	**3.85**	0.00	**0.02**
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in community	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.71	0.24	0.04
Soc_16	Possession of ID	**1.43**	0.44	0.05	0.37	0.07	0.05
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	0.35	0.04	0	**1.15**	0.65	0
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	0.00	0.00	0	0.02	0.00	0
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	**2.28**	0.23	0.07	0.85	0.66	0.07
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	0.72	0.64	0.03	**1.75**	0.15	0.03
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	**7.00**	0.00	**0.04**	**2.42**	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_23	Strength of support network	**20.68**	0.00	**0.03**	**4.93**	0.00	**0.03**
PSS_24	Sense of belonging to community	**22.34**	0.00	**0.04**	**10.04**	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	**4.32**	0.00	**0.05**	**1.37**	0.21	0.05
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-	0.99	0.98	0.01	**1.09**	0.72	0.01
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	0.64	0.35	-	0.85	0.58	-
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	**3.29**	0.00	**0.04**	**1.33**	0.28	0.04
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.03
PSS_30	Subjective ability to stay in Country of Origin	**1.41**	0.42	0.10	**1.55**	0.36	0.10
	Sample: 280 returnees: 280 non-migrants	Pseudo R^2	88%		Pseudo R^2	74%	

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.9 Integration perceptions

Finding 15: On average, returnee perceptions of reintegration improve over time. All three returnee cohorts show statistically significant positive DID effects compared to the non-migrants.

The fourth and final method of estimating reintegration was simply to ask returnees and non-migrants alike the following question:

If you consider re/integration to include your economic, social and psychosocial/mental well-being, how well do you currently feel you are reintegrated into this community?

With the following response options ordered on a Likert scale:

Not at all integrated	0
Somewhat integrated	1
Okay level of integration	2
Very good level of integration	3
Feel fully integrated	4

Figure 22 presents the observed integration perception averages for matched returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by the three treatment cohorts. Typically, **we see very little change among the non-migrants from baseline to endline; however, we do see increases in the integration perception of returnees as time passes.**

As with the RSI scores and the MIMICs, the Treated returnees have the highest endline perception of integration, followed by the Treated with Cash advance, with Untreated returnees having the lowest reintegration score. Interestingly, Figure 22 shows that the Treated cohort has statistically converged with their non-migrant counterparts, whereas the other two groups have not. In fact, at both baseline and endline there is not a statistically significant difference between the Treated with Cash advance and Untreated cohorts in terms of their integration perception.

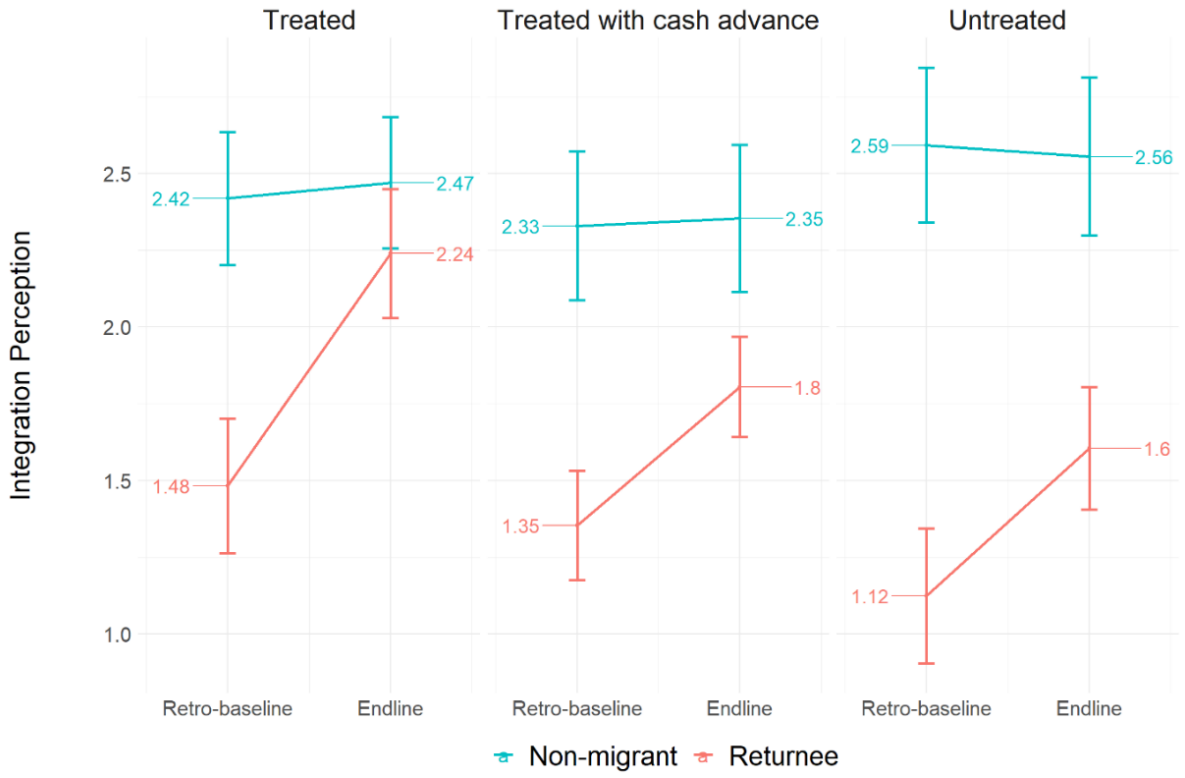


Figure 22 Observed returnee and non-migrant perceptions of re/integration (Likert scale not integrated = 0 to fully integrated = 4).
Sample: 280 returnees: 280 non-migrants
N returnee-non-migrant matched pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

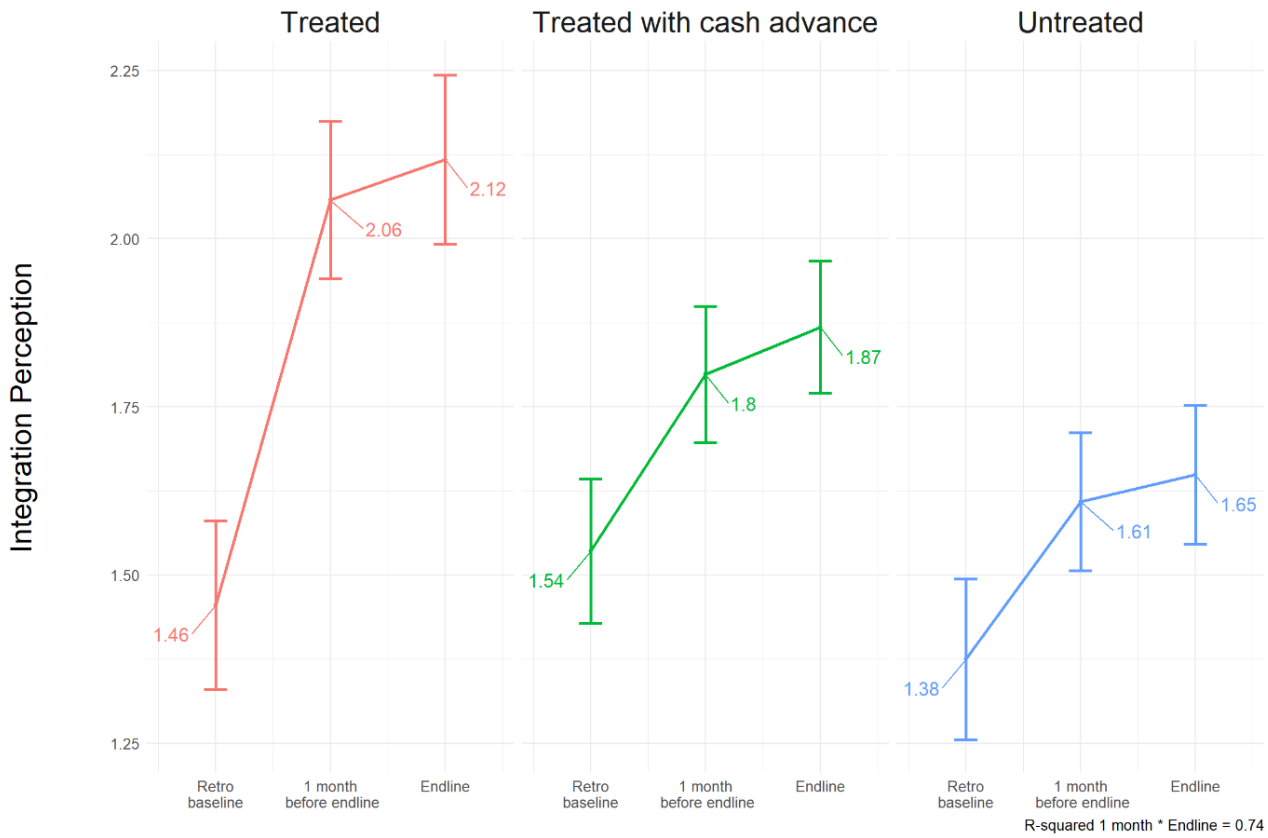


Figure 23 Integration perception from 778 returnees at retro-baseline, one month before endline and endline returnees N=778, Untreated = 268, Treated = 281, Treated with Cash advance = 229

Figure 23 analyses the time series for all RSS+ returnees who answered the question on the perception of the integration at retro-baseline, endline and one month before the endline (non-migrants were not asked additional one month ago reintegration perception questions). There weren't any significant differences between the endline and one month before endline integration scores. Also the absence of any significant DID not indicate any differences in the slopes between the three cohorts (Table 24). It's worth noting that all of the scores for one month before the endline are numerically lower than the endline. Taken at face value this indicates that, on average, returnee perceptions continue to improve over time.

Table 24 Difference-in-difference model for 1 month before endline vs endline. Reference values: Untreated, retro-baseline

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	1.61	0.06	29.23	0.00
Endline	0.04	0.08	0.52	0.60
Treated	0.45	0.08	5.83	0.00
Treated w/ advance	0.19	0.08	2.34	0.02
DID - Endline X Treated	0.02	0.11	0.19	0.85
DID - Endline X Treated w/ advance	0.03	0.11	0.26	0.79

Results of the DID analysis for non-migrants presented in Table 25 confirm no statistically significant differences between retro-baseline and endline for non-migrants, nor any significant DID.

Table 25 Difference-in-difference for non-migrant treatment cohorts. Reference values: retro-baseline Untreated

term (Non-Migrant)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.59	0.13	20.38	0.00
Endline	-0.04	0.18	-0.21	0.84
Treated	-0.17	0.17	-1.05	0.29
Treated with cash advance	-0.26	0.18	-1.47	0.14
DID - Endline X Treated	0.09	0.23	0.38	0.71
DID - Endline X Treated with Cash Advance	0.06	0.25	0.24	0.81

All three returnee treatment cohorts show statistically significant positive DID effect for returnees compared to non-migrants (Table 26, Figure 22).

Table 26 Difference-in-difference analysis for returnee-non-migrant by treatment cohort

term (Treated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.42	0.11	22.33	0.00
Endline	0.05	0.15	0.33	0.74
Returnee	-0.94	0.15	-6.10	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.71	0.22	3.25	0.00

term (Untreated)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.59	0.12	22.13	0.00
Endline	-0.04	0.17	-0.22	0.82
Returnee	-1.47	0.17	-8.87	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.52	0.23	2.21	0.03

term (Treated with cash advance)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	2.33	0.10	22.20	0.00
Endline	0.02	0.15	0.16	0.87
Returnee	-0.98	0.15	-6.57	0.00
DID - Endline X Returnee	0.43	0.21	2.03	0.04

4.9.1 Adjusting integration perception for age sex education and treatment

An adjusted integration perception score was produced using the variables in Table 27. The only significant coefficients at both retro-baseline and endline are the non-migrant-returnee contrast (labelled returnee in Table 27), and the non-migrant-returnee interaction with Treated and Treated with Cash Assistance. The R-squared for the adjustments at the retro-baseline and endline respectively are small (0.23 retro-baseline and 0.11 endline). Therefore, as all the non-treatment variables are not significant, the adjusted values are not numerically different to the observed presented in Figure 22.

Table 27 Regression coefficients and p-values after adjusting for non-programme variables
Reference values: female, no education, difficult recall, returning to new community, non-migrant and untreated

Self perception of (re)integration	Retro-Baseline		Endline	
RSI Indicators	Coefficient	P-value	Coefficient	P-value
Intercept	2.034	0.00	2.36	0.00
Age	0.014	0.10	0.00	0.62
Sex - Male	0.070	0.60	0.17	0.19
Primary/Religous School	-0.058	0.81	-0.33	0.16
High School	0.026	0.91	-0.29	0.23
Vocational Training	0.468	0.28	0.24	0.58
University	0.377	0.34	-0.02	0.96
Recall - Easy	-0.110	0.44	-0.21	0.13
Recall - Neutral	-0.166	0.27	-0.23	0.11
Return community - Original	0.281	0.38	0.43	0.16
Returnee	-1.420	0.00	-0.91	0.00
Treated	-0.273	0.10	-0.20	0.22
Treated w/ cash advance	-0.376	0.05	-0.33	0.07
Returnee*Treated	0.609	0.01	0.81	0.00
Returnee*Treated w/ cash advance	0.556	0.03	0.54	0.03
Sample: 280 returnees: 280 non-migrants	R^2	23.0%	R^2	11.0%

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.9.2 Determinants of self-perception of re-/integration

The Institutional RSI indicators along with returnee/non-migrant demographics were used as explanatory variables in a determinants regression model of self-perception re-/integration scores. The results of these regression analyses are presented in Table 28, with Institutional RSI weights included for comparison. The R-squared for this determinants model was lower than the logistic non-migrant propensity, (self-perception 37/24% vs non-migrant propensity 88/74%).

This value of variation in self-perceptions accounted for in the regression model is also reflected in the small number of RSI indicators that are positively significant (P-value <= 0.05) in Table 28 (retro-baseline =4; endline =6) compared to the MIMIC determinants (13/7 –

Table 19) or non-migrant propensity determinants (11/9 – Table 23).

These RSI indicators that are statistically significant determinants of self-perception are all concentrated in the Psychosocial dimension. The following indicators are significantly positive in both retro-baseline and endline:

1. PSS_24 Sense of belonging to community
2. PSS_25 Sense of physical security

Both these Psychosocial indicators were also positively significant in both retro-baseline and endline for the and non-migrant propensity determinants models (Table 23). MIMIC coefficients, at both retro-baseline and endline for PSS_24 sense of belonging to community were statistically significant and positive (Table 22). This underscores the importance and persistence of returnee and non-migrant perceptions as determinants re-/integration.

PSS_28 Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV is very positively statistically significant (p-value <0.00) at retro-baseline, but not significant at endline. Possibly this is indicative of recovery of returnees from a recent traumatic migration, but maybe time and possible Psychosocial support and interventions heal trauma to some extent and by endline this is no longer a statistically significant determinant. This underscores the temporal sensitivity of significant drivers of reintegration.

Table 28 Determinants of self-perception of re-/integration for retro-baseline and endline
N returnee-non-migrant Pairs=280, Untreated = 81, Treated = 117, Treated with Cash advance = 82

	Self perception of (re)integration	Retro-Baseline			Endline		
	RSI Indicators	Coefficient	P-value	RSI Wts	Coefficient	P-value	RSI Wts
Pillar: Economic							
Econ_1	Satisfaction with current economic situation	0.107	0.08	0.05	0.124	0.02	0.05
Econ_2	Frequency of food insecurity -INV	-0.059	0.25	0.08	-0.040	0.48	0.08
Econ_3	Financial inclusion	0.013	0.83	0.02	-0.066	0.25	0.02
Econ_4	Frequency of borrowing money - INV	0.060	0.23	0.02	-0.008	0.89	0.02
Econ_5	Debt to spending ratio	-0.026	0.79	0.04	0.011	0.90	**0.04**
Econ_6	Perceived access to employment and training	-0.005	0.93	0.03	-0.059	0.26	0.03
Econ_7	Currently working	0.082	0.16	0.03	0.137	0.02	0.03
Econ_8	Ownership of productive assets	-0.033	0.52	0.03	0.034	0.53	**0.03**
Econ_9	Currently searching for a job - INV	0.084	0.17	0.03	-0.037	0.52	0.03
Pillar: Social							
Soc_11	Access to Housing in community	-0.049	0.46	0.03	-0.045	0.50	0.03
Soc_12	Perceived standard of housing	0.035	0.63	0.03	0.050	0.48	0.03
Soc_13	Access to education in community	-0.030	0.65	0.03	-0.082	0.24	0.03
Soc_14	Children enrolled in school	0.017	0.85	0.02	0.115	0.17	**0.02**
Soc_15	Access to justice and law enforcement in community	-0.066	0.27	0.04	0.048	0.45	0.04
Soc_16	Possession of ID	-0.047	0.42	0.05	-0.052	0.65	0.05
Soc_17	Access to documentation in community	-0.018	0.78	-	0.020	0.77	-
Soc_18	Access to safe drinking water in the community	0.450	0.04	-	0.156	0.50	-
Soc_19	Access to healthcare	-0.052	0.53	0.07	0.031	0.71	0.07
Soc_20	Quality/Adequacy of health care in community	-0.152	0.06	0.03	-0.130	0.11	0.03
Pillar: Psychosocial							
PSS_22	Participation in social activities	0.022	0.72	**0.04**	0.031	0.62	**0.04**
PSS_23	Strength of support network	-0.062	0.47	0.03	-0.133	0.10	0.03
PSS_24	Sense of belonging to community	0.217	0.00	**0.04**	0.333	0.00	**0.04**
PSS_25	Sense of physical security	0.292	0.00	**0.05**	0.158	0.01	**0.05**
PSS_26	Frequency of conflict with family /domestic tension-I	0.043	0.44	0.01	0.047	0.43	0.01
PSS_27	Feeling of discrimination in Country of origin-INV	-0.062	0.27	-	-0.056	0.36	-
PSS_28	Frequency of experiencing signs of distress-INV	0.131	0.01	**0.04**	-0.004	0.94	0.04
PSS_29	Desire to receive psychological support	0.099	0.07	0.03	0.132	0.03	0.03
PSS_30	Subjective ability to stay in Country of Origin	0.014	0.85	0.10	0.255	0.01	0.10
Pillar: Demographics							
	Age	0.015	0.07		0.004	0.59	
	Sex	0.033	0.79		0.081	0.52	
	Returnee	-0.503	0.00		-0.552	0.00	
	Primary/Religous School	-0.214	0.35		-0.335	0.14	
	High School	-0.168	0.47		-0.334	0.15	
	Vocational Training	0.300	0.47		0.251	0.53	
	University	0.341	0.36		-0.077	0.84	
Sample: 280 returnees: 280 non-migrants		R^2	37.0%		R^2	24.0%	

Legend P value Significance level
Sig. coefficient (p<=0.01)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.01 & <0.05)
Sig. coefficient (p>0.05 & <0.10)

4.10 Insights gained from qualitative data analysis contrasted with empirical data

In this section, two components are presented from the qualitative data analysis that are in addition to the quantitative results. First, the role of pre-migration experiences including migration decision-making and the linking of this within the data chain and to experiences of debt, shame and family conflict upon return. This topic came through strongly in the qualitative data indicating an additional finding beyond the quantitative results. Second, the W model is reflected upon as a tool for measuring sustainable reintegration.

Finding 16: Debt is significant in impacting reintegration processes both socially through familial relationships and economically. It is important both for reintegration well-being and the overall ability of the returnee to sustainably reintegrate.

Finding 17: Qualitative evidence supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration in Ethiopia. However, the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern, as is consistent with contemporary academic evidence.

4.10.1 Pre-migration experiences, well-being and reintegration processes

The results of the qualitative analysis indicate that a significant barrier in reintegration is family debt. The majority of respondents made the decision for their migration without informing their families. Converged returnees in SNNP that migrated on the Southern route to reach South Africa were more likely to have received support from their families prior to their migration. Half of the non-converged SNNP returnees reported that their family disagreed with their migration or that they did not inform their family. The majority of returnees in Oromia did not receive support from their families prior to their migration.

This decision is important for reintegration well-being. Families that were not informed of the migration or did not agree to the migration were frequently asked by the migrant while en route for financial assistance because extortionists and smugglers threatened the migrant's life if the family did not pay. The resulting debt the family had to incur and then the eventual return of the migrant without being able to repay the debt negatively impacts both the family and returnees' relationship and well-being.

The findings show that debt is significant in impacting reintegration processes both socially through familial relationships and economically. The accountability for the debt is tied to the decision for the migration. When this is made collectively and with support of the family there is joint accountability for the debt (in most cases). When the migration decision is taken unilaterally or against the wishes of the family, and the debt is extorted against the fear of their death, the accountability dynamics regarding the debt may shift, resulting in strained family dynamics. It clearly is an important variable in considering not only reintegration well-being, but the overall ability of the returnee to reintegrate. Furthermore, families that have not gone into debt over the migration are in a stronger position to support the returnee both emotionally and financially. This is important in considering the overall reintegration process.

4.10.2 The W model compared and contrasted with well-being grids

The well-being grids (see Methodological annex for details) were analysed to assess: first, the shape of the reintegration trajectory; second, the direction of the overall trend line of the reintegration trajectory; third, the frequency of highs and lows in the reintegration process; and fourth, to compare the self-perceived well-being with the RSI.

In assessing the shape of the well-being grid, six respondents had a U-shaped trajectory and only one respondent had a W-shaped trajectory when considering their well-being grid from the time of return to the present moment. Therefore, the majority of respondents did not have either a W or U-shaped reintegration experience. Multiple shapes could be described from the resulting patterns of reintegration. As a result, the analysis focuses on the overall trend line of the well-being grid, which can be described as an increase in well-being since return, a decrease in well-being since return, or an overall plateau of well-being from return to the time of interview.

Table 29 Well-being grid trendline analysis from time of return to present

	Well-being trend line from time of return to present			
	Increase	Decrease	Plateau	Total
Treated	3	0	5	8
Untreated	1	4	3	8
Converged	2	2	4	8
Not converged	1	3	4	8
Total	7	9	16	32

The trend lines of well-being show that half of the respondents felt that their well-being overall had not changed from the time of return to the time of the interview (Table 29). The most likely group of returnees to report their well-being had increased were Treated returnees (3) and converged returnees (2). Logically, Untreated (4) and not converged (3) were the most likely to report a decrease in their overall well-being.

The well-being grids were also analysed to assess significant highs and lows in the reintegration process. A significant high and low is considered as a two-point change or more within the well-being grid over the reintegration process (from baseline to endline). Of the 32 returnees, 19 (59%) had a significant change in their well-being over the process of their reintegration. This does support that there are significant highs and lows in the reintegration process (see Table 30).

Table 30 Frequency of a two-point change in the reintegration well-being grid during the reintegration process

	Significant change in well-being over the reintegration process?		
	Yes	No	Total
Treated	6	2	8
Untreated	4	4	8
Converged	5	3	8
Not converged	4	4	8
Total	19	13	32

The Treated and converged returnees were more likely to have highs and lows than the Untreated and Non-converged. This can be interpreted as the treated and converged had more highs overall, whereas the lack of positive experiences and highs resulted in a flatter and more negative experience for the Untreated and non-converged.

Lows in the reintegration process are cited primarily as challenges with economic reintegration. As discussed previously, several respondents had challenges with migration debt that impacted themselves and their families upon return. The poor economy meant few jobs were also available. Receiving business support from IOM was highly meaningful for the treated and converged returnees to improve their economic reintegration.

A common low relating to social reintegration was challenges experienced with family upon return. In the focus group discussions with returnees' family members, it was stated that the family are not informed of the return until the migrant has already arrived in the local community. Families were often shocked by the return of their family member and there was sometimes anger as families had to sell their assets to be able to pay kidnappers, extortionists and smugglers for their returning family member's migration. The initial return is then one of shame for the returnee and anger for the family that recognised their investment is lost. One respondent stated: *"I was struggling with my health and even lost weight as I was overthinking or worrying about how to support my father to recover from the economic bankruptcy he was in as a result of*

financing my migration." The shame and stress of this situation leads to a significant low for several returnees.

On the other hand, reintegration highs were also associated with the initial return and excitement in seeing friends and family. One respondent stated: *"Within the first month of my return, I would assess my overall well-being at that moment as a 5, as my family were highly happy that I had returned alive."* The relief of return is often considered a high point.

A second common high point was receiving assistance from IOM: *"IOM made an effort to assist me with the difficulties I encountered. They gave me the money and supported my efforts to open a shop. Their assistance enabled me to become independent. I was helped by no one other than IOM. My family and friends have not attempted to assist me because they are angry and dissatisfied with me."*

A comparative analysis between the RSI scores and the self-perceived well-being from the qualitative interviews reveals that these two methods most commonly show divergent results. Only 6 of 32 qualitative respondents self-perceived well-being aligned to their RSI scores. A main trend was that the RSI shows an increase from baseline to endline, respondents reported well-being decreased or did not change from their time of return to their current situation. One possible reason for this is that self-perceived well-being is over-inflated at the moment of return when there is a lot of relief to have returned and optimism for the future.

4.10.3 Key findings and implications

The findings from the qualitative analysis support for the most part the quantitative findings. Additional reflections can be drawn from the qualitative analysis that were not reflected in the quantitative findings. This includes the importance of debt, migration decision-making, and family mediation processes in the reintegration experience. The implications for measuring reintegration suggest that the RSI should incorporate some pre-migration variables such as the decision to migrate. In the analysis perhaps an interaction is required between decision to migration and current debt to better understand these types of dynamics.

The qualitative evidence for Ethiopia supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration; that is:

- Returnees experience shocks at different stages of their reintegration process that can impede their coping capacities,
- Returnees experience highs and lows in their reintegration process, and
- That mapping returnees' experiences can help to identify trends in beneficiaries' experiences.

However, the evidence also shows that the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern, as is consistent with contemporary academic evidence. This is important methodologically for working with beneficiaries and capturing their experience without leading the respondent towards the desired pattern or response. A simple grid tool is more neutral for using with beneficiaries to capture their experiences than a pre-printed W (the suggested methodology for the W model is to show returnees a piece of paper with a pre-printed W on it and to then ask them to indicate their highs and lows in their experiences on the pre-printed W).

Future research with wider application of a grid tool and a larger sample would be able to then determine common shape trajectories in reintegration processes. This further analysis and categorisation of shape trajectories could assist in identifying common reintegration trajectories and understanding how to support returnees in these different patterns of experiences.

Furthermore, the qualitative analysis highlights examining self-perceived well-being highlights discrepancies from the RSI scores. This supports the quantitative findings on self-perception and indicates the need for closer consideration of self-perceptions within the measurement of sustainable reintegration.

5 JI-HoA assistance and reintegration

5.1 What was the effect of the assistance provided by the JI?

The analysis below is conducted on the full sample of 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees. Descriptive analysis of the microbusiness support, including the types of support provided, and numbers of recipients can be found in the Technical annex.

5.1.1 Effect of microbusiness support on reintegration outcomes

Finding 18: Returnees who indicated that their microbusiness performed successfully displayed a statistically significant positive coefficient (p-value <= 0.001) for all three reintegration dimensions, as well as the largest increases in overall and dimension level RSI scores.

The following three figures all show a clear pattern associated with a successful microbusiness. The trendlines in Overall RSI scores (Figure 24) across all dimensions are generally similar across returnees with microbusinesses that are close, in preparation, struggling and those not answering the question. But for those with a successful business we see significantly steeper gradients of change for all dimensions except the Social score. Economic scores more than double, while both the overall and PSS scores rise by 0.25 on average. They also have the highest endline score in all four dimensions.

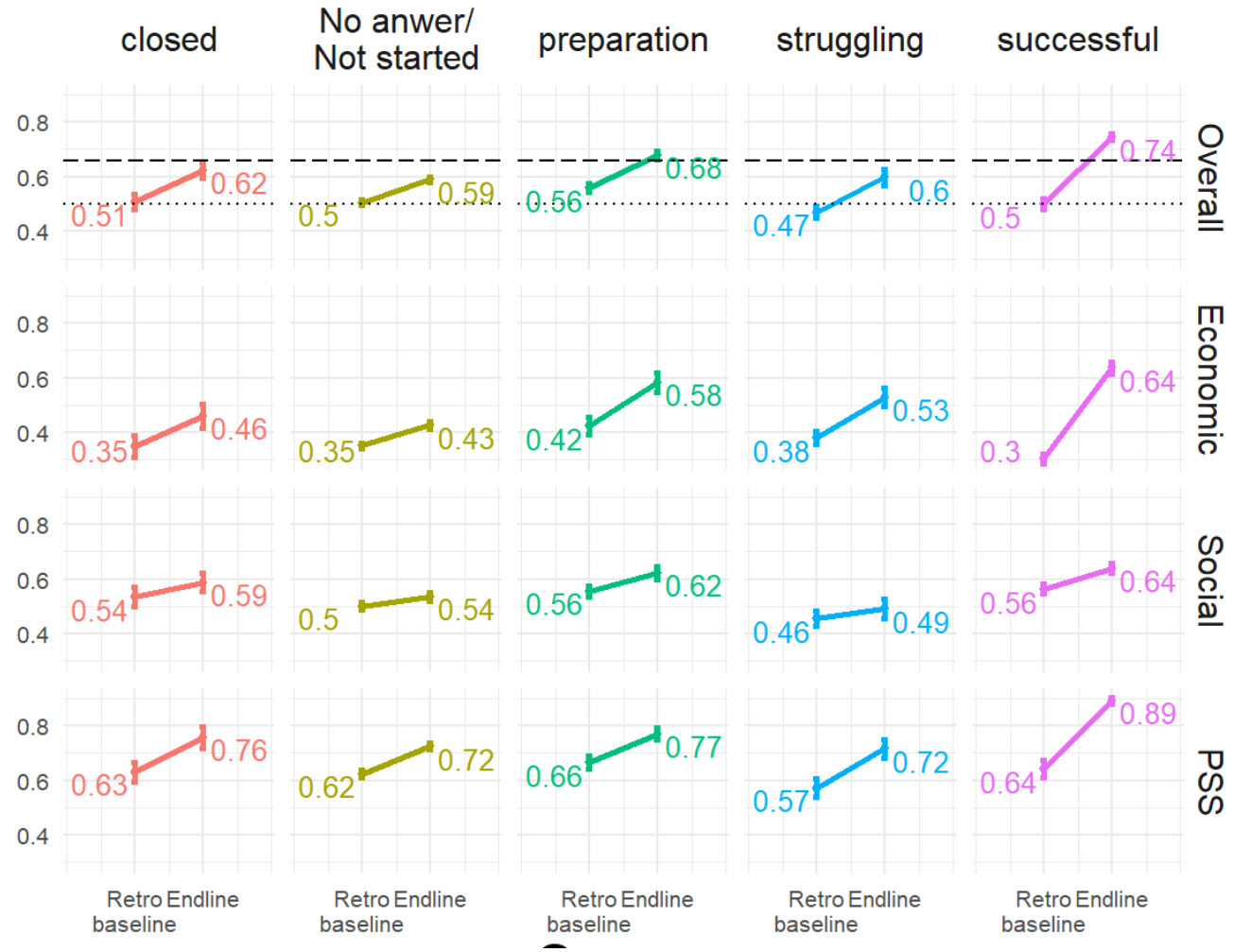


Figure 24 RSI scores (overall and dimension) at retro-baseline and endline by reported success of the microbusiness
N= 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

This pattern is then replicated among the delta scores as shown in Figure 25.

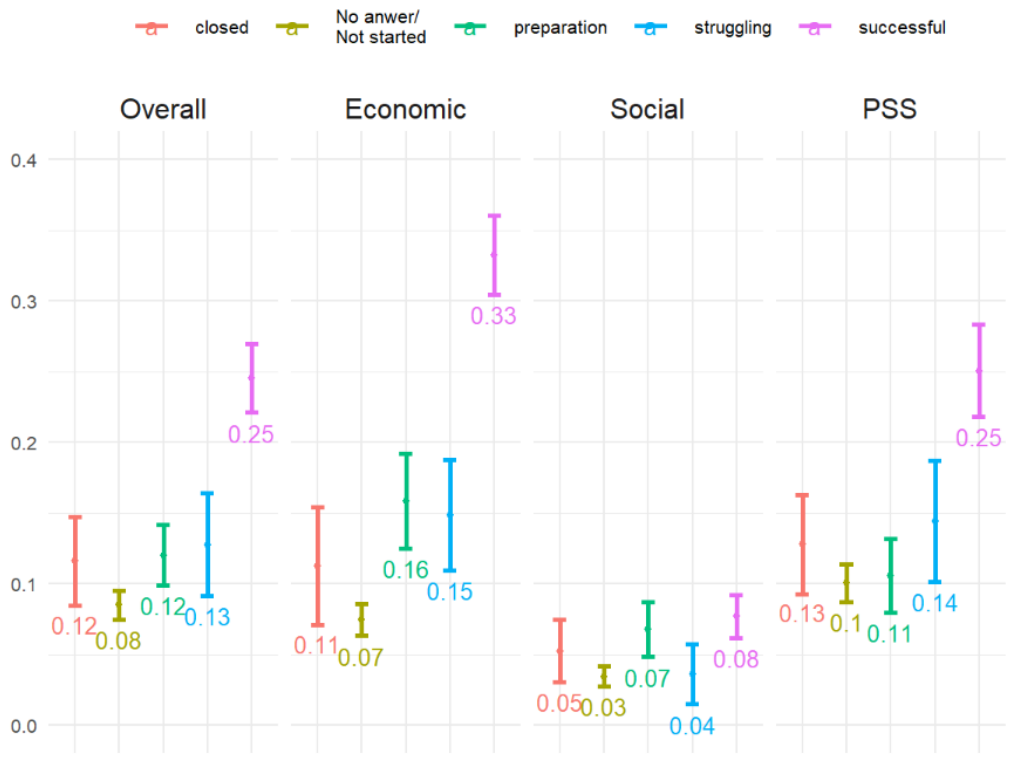


Figure 25 Average changes in RSI retro-baseline-endline Delta scores by microbusiness performance
N= 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

Box 5 provides two case examples of microbusiness successes among converged returnees. Both returnees highlight the importance of the microbusiness support they received in improving their reintegration.

Finally, we also see a stark difference by self-perception of integration. There is a similar change among the other four groups (a slight but usually insignificant growth except for the not answered group). But for those with a successful business they see their self-perception increase from 1.37 to 2.4 on average. This endline value is also significantly greater than the endline value for all other groups.

In the qualitative analysis, it was found that the most common types of microbusinesses are farming and cattle fattening, cereal crop trading, building supplies shop and other commodity shops. Returnees did reflect that they had little say on how the microbusiness support was provided (assistance was only provided through the in-kind modality in Ethiopia), as was also identified in the COVID-19 Natural Experiment. For example, one Treated returnee said, "*The problem with IOM assistance is that some of the types of equipment were not those that can be sold in our surrounding area. They purchased and provided us with the types of equipment we desired without first asking us.*" However, most returnees confirmed they were not receiving assistance from other NGOs or government.

The satisfaction level with the microbusiness support varied across the types of respondents. **Returnees** commented that IOM failed to contact them, and they were disappointed not to be given the opportunity to start a business. One Untreated returnee respondent commented that, "*The support that would be given by IOM is very crucial in making me to stand alone and manage my future life. If they support me, I can start cattle breeding activity and try to change my life within a short period of time, that is, within one year.*" There is more variety in the satisfaction levels of **Treated returnees** and was dependent on what type of support they received and when. For most returnees that received oxen for farming were satisfied with the assistance. Some commented that the business support enabled them to gain independence and stability in

their lives: "*After the shop was opened for me, I began to consider how my life might change. In the late 2019, IOM opened a shop for me. I began to believe that my life could change after that.*"

As with any assistance, there will be issues with its implementation. The most common issues encountered with the economic reintegration assistance in Ethiopia are summarised in Box 6.

Box 5 Microbusiness success, Treated with Cash advance converged returnees

Code	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
161_ret	0.556	0.696	Yes	1	3	Increased	14

Yonas reported his well-being to be good overall when he returned to Ethiopia. He was able to return to his previous work about a week after his return. Around 4–5 months after Yonas' return, he received in-kind Economic assistance to start a building materials shop with his friend. However, the building materials they received were not enough to start the shop, so Yonas changed their business: *"I sold my share (80 iron sheets, 20 hammers, 3 pack nails and 20 piece saw/axiom) for ETB 31,240. Then, I bought a pool table with ETB 35,000 (by taking loan about ETB 4000 from friends), and opened or started pool house (pool game)."* The returnee reported that his pool table business is doing well and he has been able to open another pool house. Although his business changed, he is grateful for the support received from IOM as without it, he wouldn't have been able to open two pool houses, get his driving licence, or build a house and establish his own family. In this case all of the quantitative and qualitative trends are positive, despite there being 14 months between the enumerations.

code_ret	Baseline scores are positive	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
121_ret	0.409	0.706	Yes	2	1	Decreased	14

In a second case, Abay returned from Tanzania where he had spent 3 years in a detention centre. He was happy to return to Ethiopia and see his family but was worried about his lack of income. Abay received in-kind and cash support from IOM which was key to improving his well-being after returning. IOM supported him to engage in cattle rearing through providing a cow and ETB 6,000 for its transportation to his *kebele*. In addition, he received ETB 45,000 from IOM to help them cope with the effects of COVID in 2020. Abay stated: "*Life would have been very difficult without IOM's support. Especially, the economic assistance (the provision of cow) somewhat stabilised my life and overall well-being as I was broke or had no money at that time."* However, he also noted that he expected to receive more cows from IOM and it's difficult to build a successful cattle rearing business with one cow. This may account for the decline in the endline integration perception and the qualitative tool decreasing well-being, despite these two observations being 14 months apart.

Box 6 Issues raised by returnees about the assistance received

- *Costs of maintaining the business:* Some respondents who received IOM support commented that it was unsustainable to keep the business going. This was due to rises in the cost of commodities or the high prices of renting shop space. One converged returnee noted that the support "*from IOM was not sufficient enough to open and/or run building materials shop and the price of store rental was high*".[42]
- *Issues with supplies:* some non-converged returnees commented that the commodities they received were either out of date or faulty. This meant either not starting the business or trying to find some money to replace them from other sources (usually borrowing from friends/family). Additionally, for some Treated returnees the shop commodities were left in faraway locations and the returnees had to cover the costs to transport the good to where they were living/their shop would be.

- *Lack of training/follow-up mechanisms:* Many Treated returnee respondents commented that while they had initial training in Jimma Town, they would have appreciated follow on support from IOM to understand better how to maintain an effective business. One respondent commented, "*IOM supported me by providing merchandise for the shopping business that I run. This played a crucial role in helping me earn an income and live my future life in a stable way. But it would be good if they followed up on me so as to help make my business better. It is good if they visit us and check our status. Since there are no follow-up mechanisms, I am running as my whim*".[43]
- *Mismatch of business type with returnee wishes:* most Treated and non-converged returnees felt there was a lack of consultation on the type of business they could start. Although some indicated in training the type of business they wanted, they received different supplies from IOM. For example, one Treated returnee planned to set up a business in metalwork, but IOM provided them with an ox instead. Most Treated and non-converged returnees said they would redesign their businesses if given the opportunity.

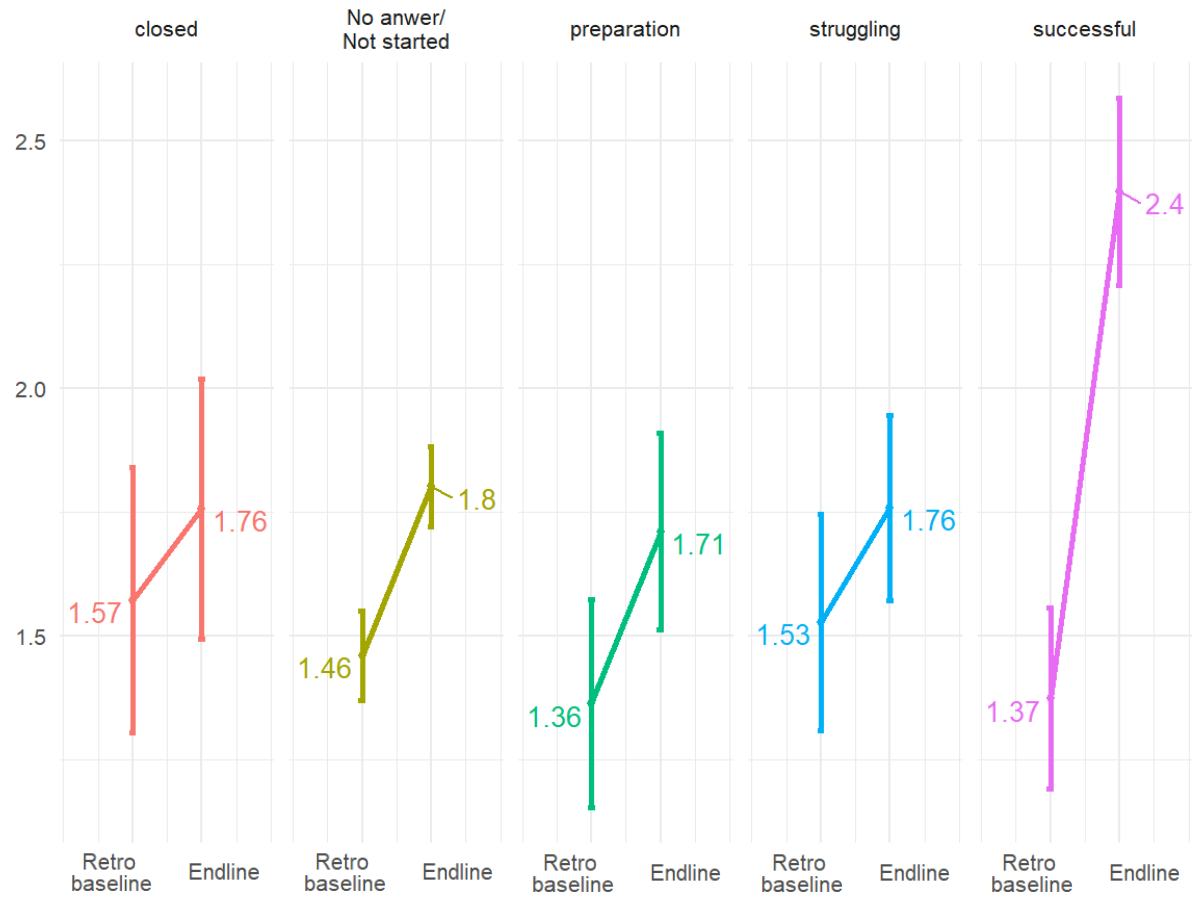


Figure 26 Self-perception of integration at retro-baseline and endline by microbusiness performance categories

5.1.2 Analysis of other IOM assistance on measures of reintegration

The comparisons presented in Table 31 provide a series of further useful findings.

The model base reference levels for all three models in Table 31 are:

1. Location = Northern regions including Afar Tigray and Amhara
2. Ease recall = neutral
3. Treated level = Treated
4. SIYB = No SIYB

5. TVET = No TVET
6. Microbusiness performance = Closed
7. Reintegration support satisfaction = Dissatisfied/Very
8. Timely return = Too soon/not enough time
9. Assistance matched expectations = Not answered/don't know
10. Pressure to return = No

Table 31 Determinants of IOM assistance package delivery of Institutional RSI endline, retro-baseline-endline delta and integration perception score at endline

	RSI institutional Endline		RSI Delta		Integration perception Endline		Integration perception Delta	
Model term	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value	estimate	p.value
Oromia/Dire Dawa/Addis Ababa	-0.013	0.22	-0.024	0.08	0.021	0.86	-0.378	0.01
SNNP	-0.006	0.59	-0.071	0.00	0.122	0.30	-0.138	0.32
Ease recall - Difficult			0.058	0.00			0.336	0.10
Ease recall - Easy			0.045	0.00			0.163	0.12
Treated + Cash advance	-0.011	0.22	-0.04	0.00	-0.022	0.82	-0.058	0.60
Untreated	-0.05	0.00	-0.03	0.03	-0.314	0.01	-0.143	0.29
SIYB	0.012	0.15	0.024	0.02	0.171	0.06	0.122	0.24
TVET	0.032	0.02	0.043	0.01	-0.036	0.81	0.242	0.15
Microbusiness performance - No answer/Not started	0.023	0.10	-0.018	0.32	0.316	0.05	0.32	0.08
Microbusiness performance - In preparation	0.06	0.00	0.029	0.17	0.044	0.80	0.262	0.20
Microbusiness performance - Struggling	0.019	0.23	0.025	0.22	-0.096	0.60	0.068	0.75
Microbusiness performance - Successful	0.085	0.00	0.075	0.00	0.453	0.01	0.615	0.00
Reinteg support satisfaction - No answer	-0.009	0.48	-0.027	0.10	-0.096	0.48	0.177	0.28
Reinteg support satisfaction - Satisfied/Very	0.021	0.03	0.012	0.34	0.088	0.40	-0.009	0.94
Timely Return	0.008	0.28	0.009	0.33	0.128	0.12	0.082	0.40
Assistance matched expectations - Not at all	-0.029	0.06	-0.025	0.22	-0.139	0.43	0.118	0.56
Assistance matched expectations - Partially	-0.009	0.45	-0.021	0.17	-0.141	0.28	0.11	0.48
Assistance matched expectations - Yes	0.029	0.02	-0.018	0.27	0.157	0.26	0.274	0.10
Pressure to return - Yes	-0.138	0.00	-0.146	0.00	0.274	0.02	-0.201	0.12
	N Returnees- 765	R2= 0.53	N Returnees- 762	R2= 0.43	N Returnees- 764	R2 = 0.12	N Returnees- 752	R2 = 0.11

Overall, the **Untreated** cohort had statistically significant negative coefficients for all three RSI dimensions tested. Similarly, the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort have negative coefficients for all three RSIs, and statistically significantly so the case of RSI delta.

The row 'Microbusiness performance–successful' shows three positive and highly significant scores, indicating a robust relationship between a successful microbusiness and measures of reintegration.

The spatial component of the assistance is tested through three spatial variables with the reference level being Northern regions (Afar, Tigray and Amhara). The only significant spatial difference is with SNNP, which has a significantly negative coefficient for RSI delta only, indicating that the RSI change from retro-baseline to endline was smaller here than in the other two areas.

SIYB returns consistently positive coefficients, but only statistically significant for RSI delta. TVET is statistically significantly positive for both RSI endline and delta, but non-significantly negative for integration perception.

Additionally:

- Satisfaction with reintegration support resulted in a statistically significant positive coefficient for the RSI endline only, when compared to those who were dissatisfied.
- Timely return, although positive was not statistically significant in any of the three RSI definitions.
- Returnees who felt the assistance provided matched their expectations only produced a significant positive coefficient for the RSI baseline, but not the other two.

- If the returnee said they were pressured to return, the coefficients were highly statistically significant (p-value <= 0.001) negative for RSI endline and delta, but significantly positive for re-/integration perceptions (p-value = 0.01).

Overall, the determinants of these three RSI definitions are in line with expectations, and provide both evidence of programme impact, and situations where this impact is constrained, e.g. for returnees who felt pressure to return.

5.1.3 Interactions between SIYB, TVET and microbusiness treatment

Finding 19: Returnees who received both microbusiness support and SIYB training fared particularly well, increasing their RSI scores from retro-baseline to endline by more than double any other treatment combination (Figure 28).

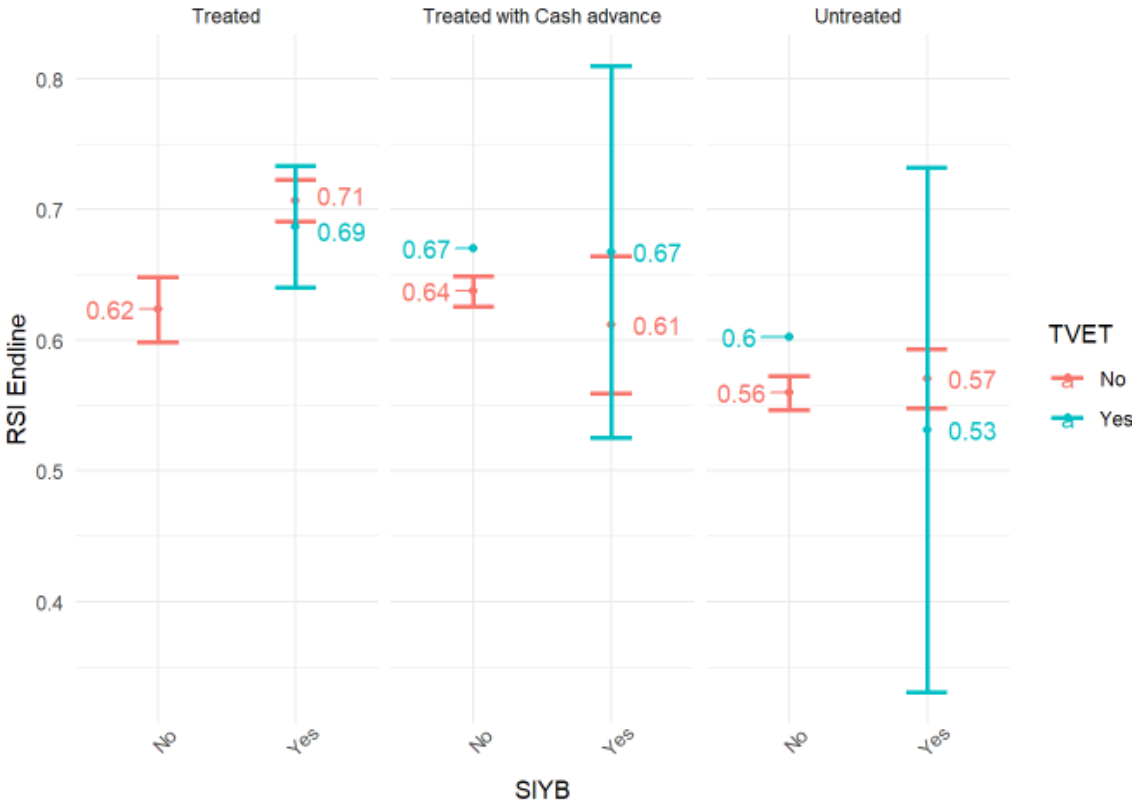


Figure 27 Mean and confidence interval plot of RSI endline by treatment combinations
N= 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

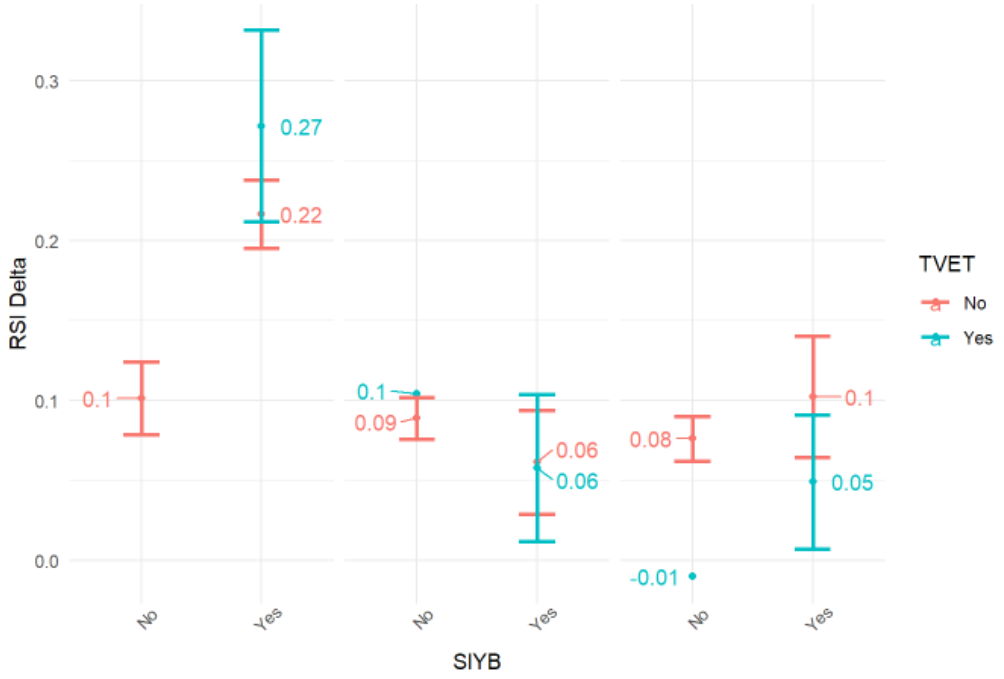


Figure 28 Mean and confidence interval plot of RSI delta by treatment combinations
N= 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

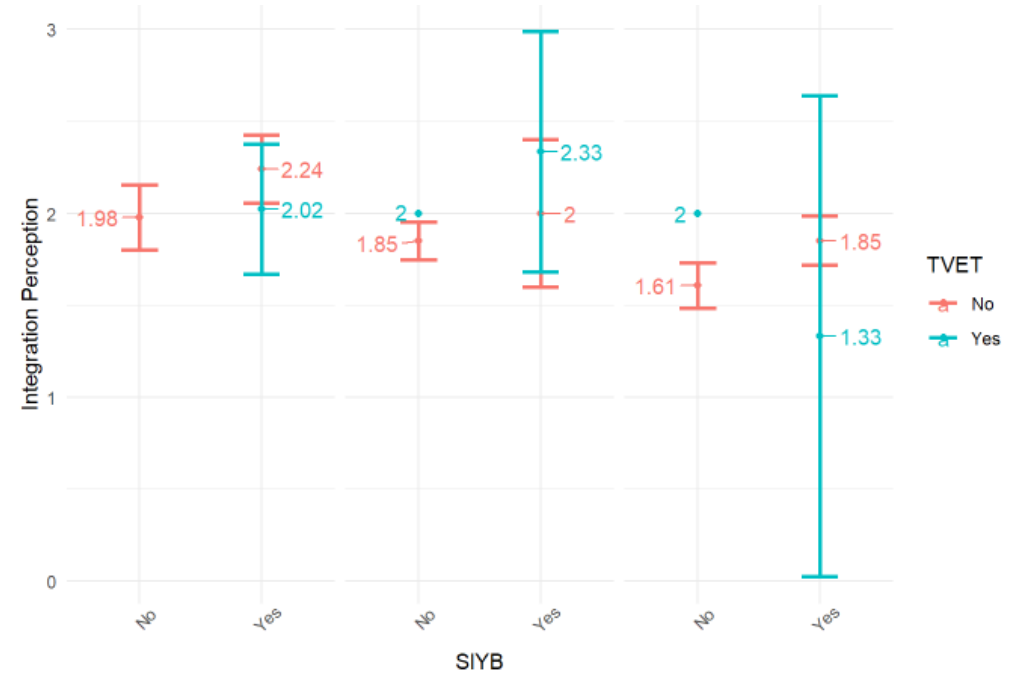


Figure 29 Mean and confidence interval plot of integration perception endline by treatment combinations
N= 762 endline-retro-baseline enumerated returnees

There are few differences between the combinations of the three assistance methods in their RSI endline scores beyond the known lower scores among the Untreated groups. However, among the Treated group, those who also received SIYB training had on average a significantly higher RSI endline score (0.71 vs 0.62). This difference is not observed among either of the other two microbusiness treatment groups.

There are no significant differences observed by TVET though this is reflective of the relative numbers of those receiving this assistance in the sample.

For the baseline to endline delta scores (Figure 28), there are similarly few differences with most combinations averaging a positive growth of between 0.05 and 0.1. The significant exception is **those returnees receiving both microbusiness support and SIYB training saw their RSI scores grow by over 0.2**, regardless of their receipt of TVET, they more than double any other treatment combination.

For the integration perception scores at endline (Figure 29), there are similarly very few significant differences among any of the contributions. The main difference which is noticeable are **those receiving both microbusiness support and SIYB on average reported significantly higher integration** than those who received none of these three types of support.

5.2 Waiting time to receipt of microbusiness and days with microbusiness

This section considers how time spent waiting for the provision of reintegration assistance to returnees has affected their reintegration.

According to the qualitative interviews, converged and non-converged returnees were generally happy with the timelines of support. One converged returnee respondent commented, "*I think that the assistance was provided at the right time (not delayed). Because, I was not ready to start business if it was provided earlier than that time as I was struggling with the impact of migration experience on my mental health*" (Converged_221). However, Treated returnees usually waited 2 years to received business support, with one respondent saying they waited 4 years for support upon return. Respondents commented that the wait had impacted their ability to establish stability and a successful business. Some also considered remigrating due to the wait: "*The support had been given to me after two years since my return. So, there is a big delay in getting the assistance. This had created a big problem in my success. Due to the delay, we started thinking to migrate again. One of my friends had returned from Dire Dawa due to the delay of the support*" (Treated_135). One respondent did re-migrate due to the delays in receiving assistance but returned once IOM called to tell them the support was ready. Box 7 below provides an example of returnee that experienced difficulties due to microbusiness support delays.

Box 7 Case example: impact of microbusiness delay, treated returnee

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
153_ret	0.461	0.429	No	1	1	Increased	4

Tsegay struggled upon his return as he didn't have any income or business and had to sell his family oxen to support himself. He reported that his overall well-being at that time was low. However, IOM helped him to obtain three oxen which he used to start farming. He fattened one ox which he then sold and bought two more oxen with the money. He stated, *"The support that was given by IOM helped to change my life for the better."* However, Tsegay noted that he received the support a year after his return, and this had a negative impact on the success of his business. Additionally, his original plan was to start a metalwork business, but he was given the oxen by IOM without consultation. If given the opportunity to redesign his business, he would change it to a shopkeeping business as he thinks it would be more effective than the farming he is doing now.

The analysis below provides an interesting contrast to the qualitative findings, particularly when considering the RSI scores of the returnees.

Finding 20: Overall, there is no indication that the less time a returnee has to wait before receiving microbusiness assistance the better the RSI endline scores, and little indication for the growth in scores.

This analysis is conducted only on returnees receiving microbusiness through standard procurement procedures (Treated, n= 281) or microbusiness with part of the grant value paid in advance (Treated with Cash advance, n = 229). Figure 30 presents the kernel density distributions for the two treatment modalities, with a striking spike in the number of returnees who received the cash advance having to wait around 300 days before microbusiness assistance arrived.

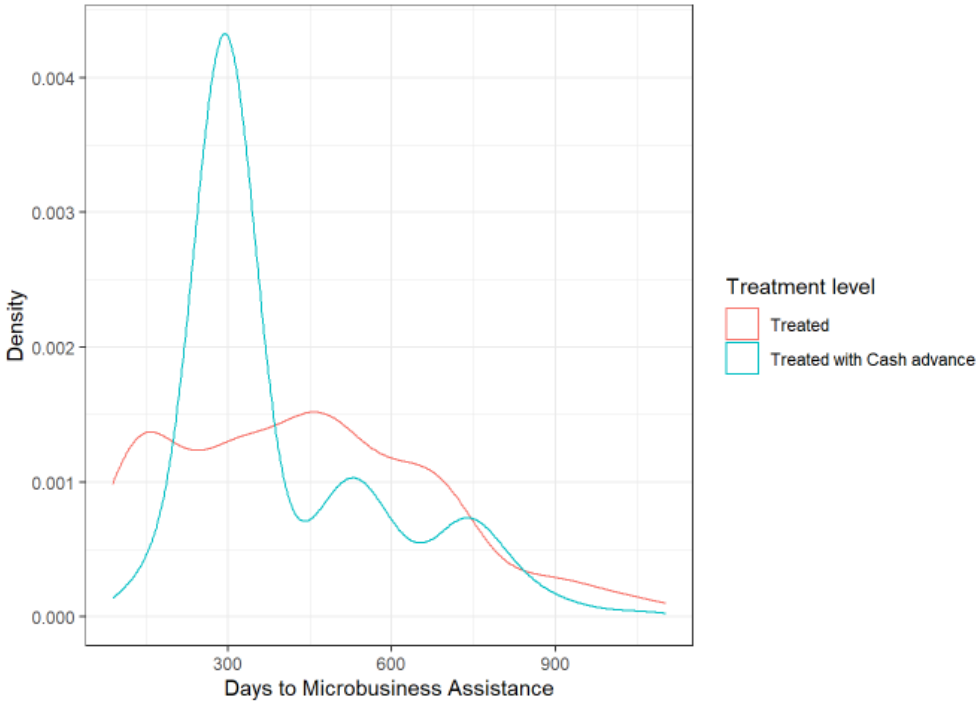


Figure 30 Kernel density distributions for Treated (n = 281) and Treated with Cash advance (n = 229)

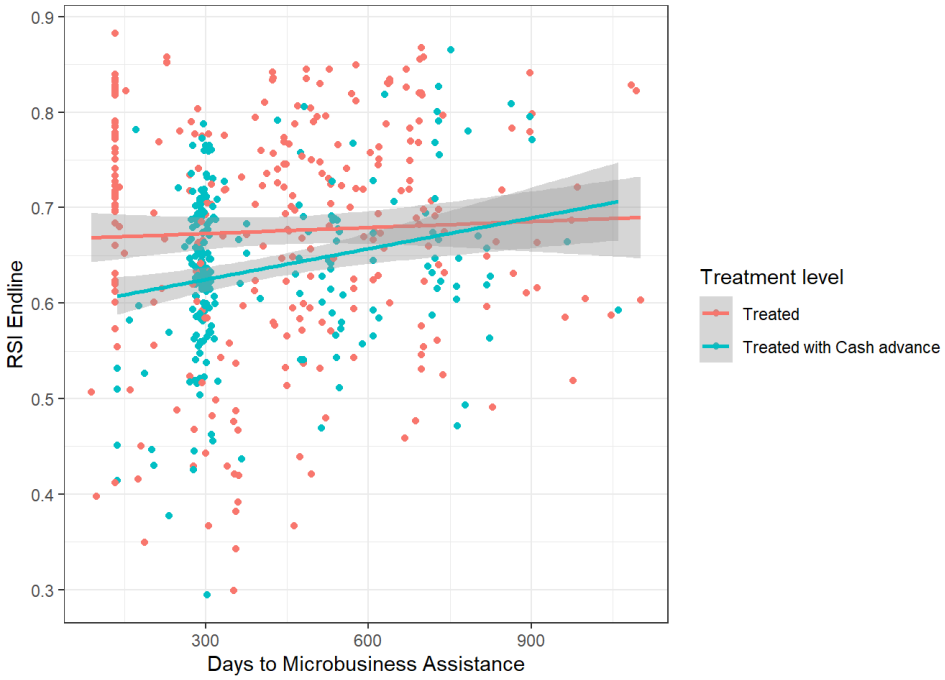


Figure 31 Linear regression models Treated and Treated with Cash advance to a dispersion of RSI endline by days to microbusiness assistance. R2 <0.05

Table 32 Model estimates for days to receive assistance and RSI endline. Reference value Treated.

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.6668	0.014	49.036	0.000
Treated with cash advance	-0.0739	0.022	-3.393	0.001
Days to Assistance	0.0000	0.000	0.775	0.439
Treated with cash advance X Days to Assisstance	0.0001	0.000	1.840	0.066
R2 0.05				

Overall, the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort is associated with a lower RSI endline, while days to receive assistance overall has no impact on RSI endline values. Additionally, there is an interaction between treatment type and days to assistance in terms of RSI endline, with **Treated with Cash advance** showing a small positive coefficient with a p-value of 6.6%, just outside the 5% threshold. This manifests in Figure 31 indicating a steeper slope for the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort. This takeaway should be caveated by the very small R-squared for the model in Table 32, just 5%.

Overall, there is no indication that faster delivery of microbusiness assistance leads to better RSI endline scores (Figure 31 & Table 32).

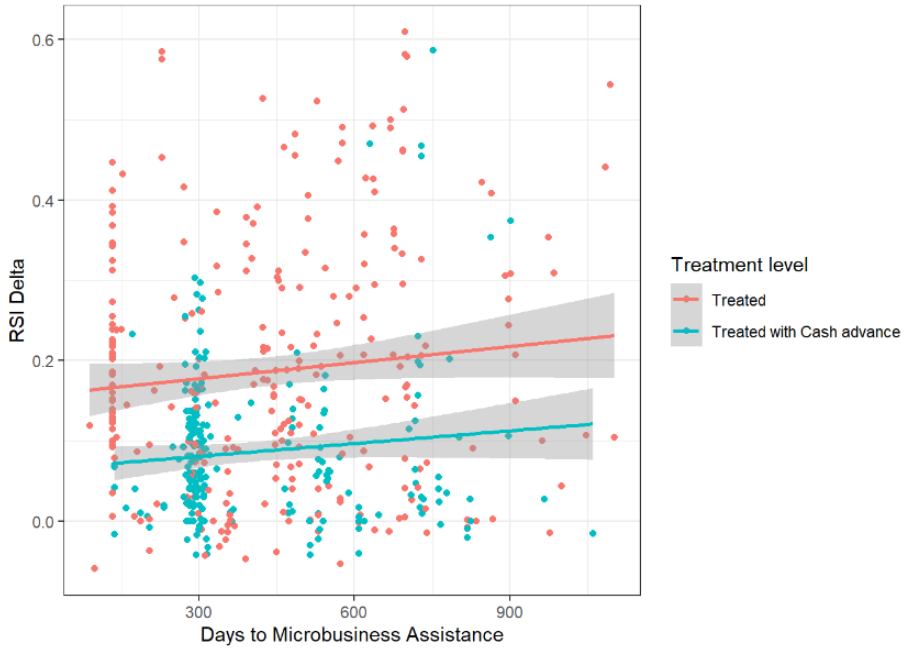


Figure 32 Linear regression models Treated and Treated with Cash advance to a dispersion of RSI delta by days to microbusiness assistance. R2 <0.14

Table 33 Model estimates for days to receive assistance and RSI delta. Reference value treated

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.1577	0.016	9.627	0.000
Treated with cash advance	-0.0925	0.026	-3.523	0.000
Days to Assistance	0.0001	0.000	2.045	0.041
Treated with cash advance X Days to Assisstance	-0.0000	0.000	-0.249	0.803
R2 0.14				

Finding 21: There is weak evidence that those who had any microbusiness assistance have higher endline scores the longer they have had it. The rate of increase from retro-baseline to endline is not significantly different between the two treatment cohorts.

As can be seen from Figure 32, there is a very wide dispersion of data, resulting in an R-squared of just 14%. Figure 32 and **Error! Reference source not found.Error! Reference source not found.** present the analysis of Overall RSI delta by days to receive microbusiness assistance. They show that overall, the Treated cohort have higher retro-baseline and endline RSI deltas (p<0.001). There is also a slight positive effect of wait to assistance, and this is significant at the 5% level; however, based on Figure 32 there seems to be clustering at certain points of time that is shifting the gradient. There is no significant difference in the gradient of change between the two treatment levels.

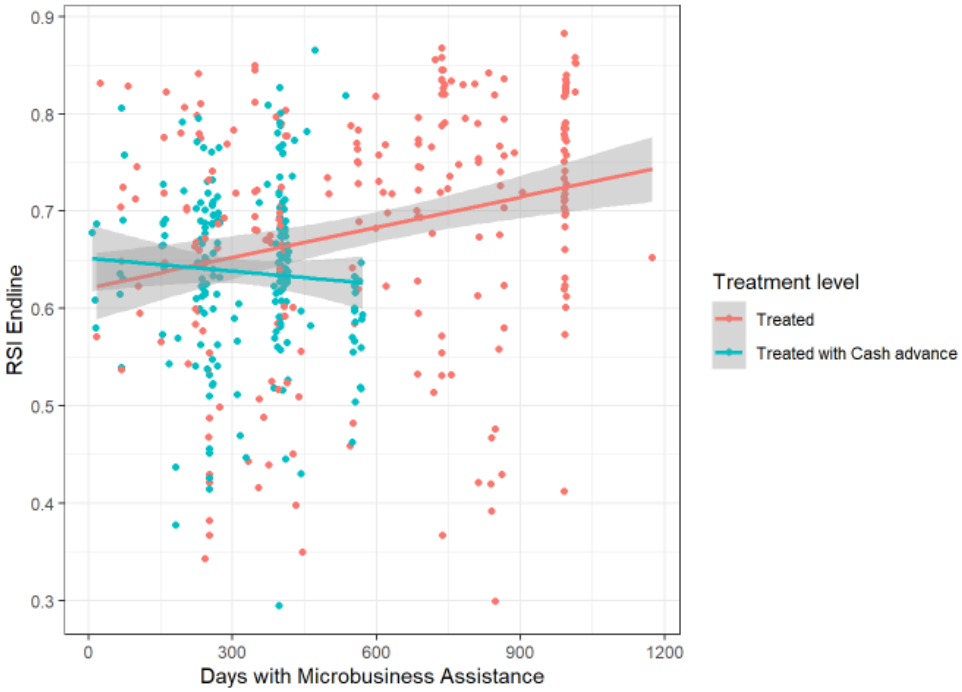


Figure 33 Linear regression models Treated and Treated with Cash advance to a dispersion of RSI endline by days with microbusiness assistance. R2 <0.08

Table 34 Model estimates for days with assistance and RSI endline. Reference value Treated

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.6213	0.016	39.255	0.000
Treated with cash advance	0.0306	0.027	1.155	0.249
Days with Assistance	0.0001	0.000	4.422	0.000
Treated with cash advance X Days with Assisstance	-0.0001	0.000	-2.283	0.023

R2 0.08

Finding 22: There is weak evidence that those who had full microbusiness assistance have higher endline RSI scores the longer they have received their microbusiness support, while there is no impact on the change for those receiving the cash advance. The Treated cohort also experienced significantly higher improvement the longer they have had the assistance.

The analysis shown in Figure 33 and Table 34 indicate that the Treated group display a clear positive gradient. This implies that the longer ago they received their microbusiness the higher their RSI endline score on average. In contrast, the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort have a negative gradient that is significantly different to the Treated group (p =0.023, Table 34). Therefore, it appears that **the positive**

influence of the cash advance quickly fades while those receiving full support experience longer term benefits. Once again, this conclusion must be severely caveated by the very low R-squared of just 8%.

Figure 34 and
Table 35 present analysis modelling the **Treated** and **Treated with Cash advance** for RSI delta days with microbusiness assistance by RSI endline. The results show that the Treated cohort display a clear positive gradient, indicating that the longer ago they received their microbusiness the higher their change in RSI scores between baseline and endline. In contrast, the **Treated with Cash advance** group have virtually no gradient (slightly negative) but this is significantly different to the Treated group (p =0.048,

Table 35). Therefore, **there is a positive association with days with microbusiness assistance greater RSI delta for the Treated cohort, but not for the Treated with Cash advance cohort. There are squared for this model is still low (20%) but higher than others in this section.**

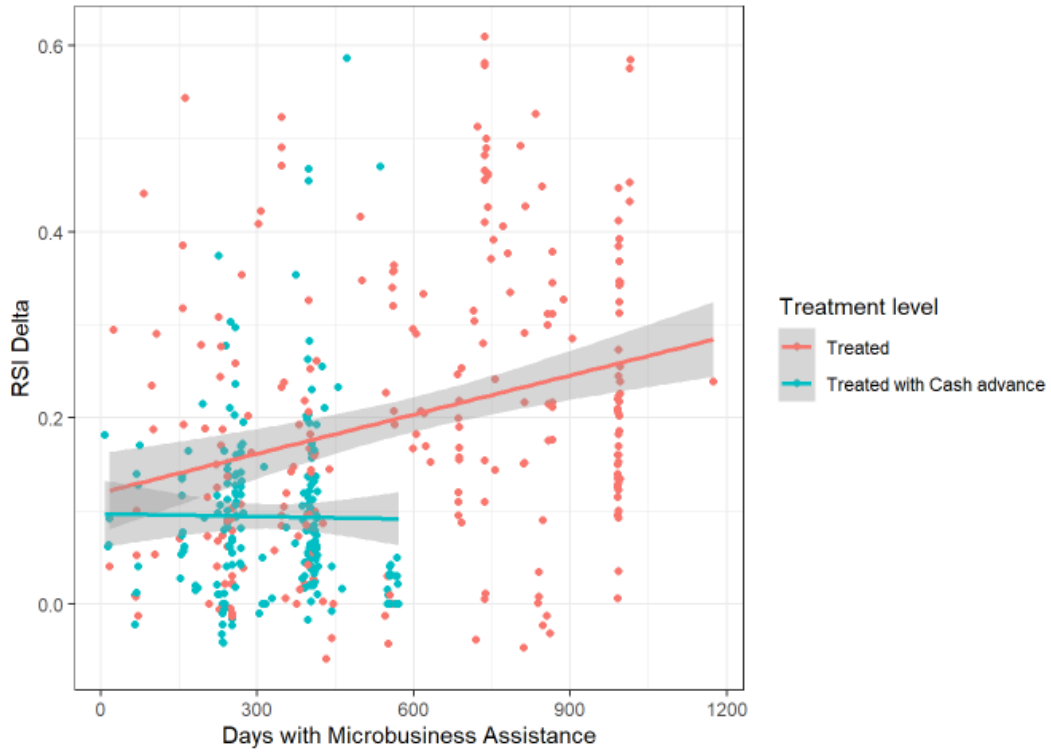


Figure 34 Linear regression models Treated and Treated with Cash advance to a dispersion of RSI delta by days with microbusiness assistance. R2 <0.2

Table 35 Model estimates for days with assistance and RSI delta. Reference value Treated

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.1196	0.018	6.498	0.000
Treated with cash advance	-0.0223	0.031	-0.722	0.471
Days with Assistance	0.0001	0.000	5.140	0.000
Treated with cash advance X Days with Assisstance	-0.0001	0.000	-1.986	0.048

R2 0.2

6 Findings and conclusions

The standout features of this programme – both the unique approach to reintegration and the scale and rigour of the evaluation – make it an important intervention from which to learn. In this section we reconsider the findings presented throughout the report and present conclusions for each of the key analysis dimensions.

6.1 List of findings

Ease of recall

Finding 1: Returnees that indicated recall difficulty had a lower average retro-baseline Overall RSI score compared to returnees in the neutral recall ability category.

Finding 2: Ease of recall is influenced by respondent and interview characteristics. Greater difficulty of recall was experienced by older respondents, those with more days since baseline, those being interviewed by phone, and non-migrants.

RSI Overall

Finding 3: On average, the Treated returnees performed best over the course of the evaluation, resulting in a significantly higher endline RSI score. The Treated group can be considered 'reintegrated' against the 0.66 threshold at endline; however, this is not the case for other returnee cohorts.

Finding 4: The three individual dimensions perform similarly to the Overall RSI across all three cohorts of returnees. Across all dimensions the Treated cohort significantly outperform the others.

Finding 5: By the time of the endline, matched Treated returnees perform just as well as non-migrants on the Overall RSI, and are slightly above the 0.66 threshold. Other cohorts improve from baseline to endline but the Untreated do not statistically converge with the non-migrants. This implies that the JI assistance does play a significant role in increasing RSI scores over time.

RSI cohorts and dimensions

Finding 6: In all three RSI dimensions, the Treated with Cash advance cohort have statistically higher retro-baseline values than the other two cohorts, while in all dimensions their rate of improvement is slow and often not statistically different from that of the Untreated.

Finding 7: In both Economic and Social dimensions, both the Treated and Treated with Cash advance returnees converge with corresponding matched non-migrants at endline. The Treated returnees have the highest average endline value in both cases, underscoring their greater marginal gains in RSI.

Finding 8: Treated returnees also converge with their matched non-migrants at endline for the Psychosocial dimension. However, while the Treated with Cash advance cohort have improved on the retro-baseline score, they do not converge with their non-migrant calibration group.

Other reintegration measures

Finding 9: When comparing with the Institutional RSI, where complete convergence was indicated for the Treated group, using almost entirely the same indicators but with MIMIC-generated weights, numerical endline convergence is not achieved. Treated returnee endline MIMIC RSI (0.17) is numerically less than the corresponding non-migrant cohort value (0.34), but not statistically significantly lower.

Finding 10: The Overall RSI baseline values for Treated with Cash advance returnees with statistically significant greater retro-baseline RSI than the other two returnee cohorts (Figure 14), whereas the MIMIC RSI Treated and Treated with Cash advance are statistically indistinguishable.

Finding 11: The above-average expert weighted RSI indicators are matched up with highly significant positive MIMIC indicators less than half of the time at both retro-baseline and endline. While pure alignment is unrealistic, there is a clear mismatch in the emphasis of the RSI weighting that is not reflected in the generated weights within the retro-baseline and endline data.

Finding 12: There are differences in the significant indicators at retro-baseline and endline, implying that the weights may not be relevant over time as well as space. Only seven indicators are positively significant at both retro-baseline and endline, with other differences underlining the challenge of a one size fits all weighting system.

Finding 13: The Institutional RSI provides a more optimistic view of the level of integration of returnees versus matched non-migrants than all three dimension level MIMIC models. This is reflected in the much lower convergence of both the Treated and Cash advance cohorts when the MIMIC model is applied.

Finding 14: The expert weighting in the Economic and Social Institutional RSI is not well matched with the statistically significant positive indicator coefficients from the MIMIC model. The Psychosocial dimension is better matched but could still be improved.

Finding 15: On average, returnee perceptions of reintegration improve over time. All three returnee cohorts show statistically significant positive DID effects compared to the non-migrants.

Finding 16: Debt is significant in impacting reintegration processes both socially through familial relationships and economically. It is important both for reintegration well-being and the overall ability of the returnee to sustainably reintegrate.

Finding 17: Qualitative evidence supports the arguments underlying the W model for reintegration in Ethiopia. However, the experience of return more commonly diverges from a W shape than meets the W pattern, as is consistent with contemporary academic evidence.

Microbusiness and JI support

Finding 18: Returnees who indicated that their microbusiness performed successfully displayed a statistically significant positive coefficient (p-value <= 0.001) for all three reintegration dimensions, as well as the largest increases in overall and dimension level RSI scores.

Finding 19: Returnees who received both microbusiness support and SIYB training fared particularly well, increasing their RSI scores from retro-baseline to endline by more than double any other treatment combination.

Timing of support

Finding 20: Overall, there is no indication that the less time a returnee has to wait before receiving microbusiness assistance the better the RSI endline scores, and little indication for the growth in scores.

Finding 21: There is weak evidence that those who had any microbusiness assistance have higher endline scores the longer they have had it. The rate of increase from retro-baseline to endline is not significantly different between the two treatment cohorts.

Finding 22: There is weak evidence that those who had full microbusiness assistance have higher endline RSI scores the longer they have received their microbusiness support, while there is no impact on the change for those receiving the cash advance. The Treated cohort also experienced significantly higher improvement the longer they have had the assistance.

6.2 Conclusions

RSI Overall

Ultimately, the Overall RSI analysis for Ethiopia suggests that we can expect programmes such as the JI to significantly contribute to the ability of returnees to reintegrate into their communities, and even reach the same level of integration as the local population.

The analysis and findings relating to the Overall RSI are positive, and closely reflect the overall aims and expectations of the JI programme. First, there is robust evidence that the interventions provided by IOM contributed towards returnees' reintegration. Returnees who receive JI interventions significantly increase their RSI scores from the baseline to the endline, both for the Overall RSI and the individual dimensions (see below). This increase is significant enough that, by the time of the endline, the returnees have converged both with their non-migrant counterparts and the 0.66 reintegration threshold.

The findings from both the quantitative and qualitative analysis suggest that the support provided by the JI does contribute positively towards the lives and reintegration of returnees, but it is important to consider the details involved further to understand more about this relationship and the nuances involved.

The findings from this analysis suggest a tenuousness to the 0.66 threshold for the RSI to indicate sustainable reintegration. It is striking that the non-migrants also hover around the 0.66 threshold. It is clear from the findings that convergence does occur at this threshold, which is important as an equalising for returnees and non-migrants. This leads to questions regarding interpretation of this threshold, which are further discussed in IMPACT Report #4 on measuring reintegration.

RSI cohorts and dimensions

In general, the results of the analysis of the three RSI dimensions confirm the findings from the Overall RSI analysis. But it is clearly important to consider the individual dimensions of the RSI separately as they provide interesting findings which the overall index alone cannot uncover. Overall, RSI scores were much lower in the Economic dimension (on average 0.36 at baseline and 0.49 and endline) than in the Psychosocial dimension (0.62 and 0.75), with the Social dimension (0.52 and 0.56) being in the middle, for both returnees and non-migrants.

In the Economic dimension, as shown in Figure 10, both non-migrants and returnees were under the 0.66 threshold of achieving sustainable reintegration at both baseline and endline values. This raises questions regarding economic reintegration and suggests a contextual environment in Ethiopia that is challenging for economic livelihoods regardless of return and reintegration.

Interestingly, the Economic dimension of the RSI appears to play a more significant role in what we see than the other RSI dimensions, and in fact may be driving some of the improvements in the other dimensions. As shown in Finding 16: **Returnees who received both microbusiness support and SIYB training fared particularly well, increasing their RSI scores from retro-baseline to endline by more than double any other treatment combination.**

This supports the importance of the economic reintegration dimension and the use of multiple programme modalities to support economic reintegration. Furthermore, it supports the approach taken by the JI to focus resources on providing economic support to returnees.

Surprisingly, the **Treated with Cash advance** cohort have the highest retro-baseline values for both the Overall RSI and each of the individual dimensions. However, they typically perform worse over time, resulting in lower endline values than the **Treated** cohort for the Overall RSI and all dimensions. This raises questions about the identification of this group and the effectiveness of the support they received. It could also be the case that the immediate (potentially lifesaving) benefits of the cash advance to not translate into a sustainable impact on reintegration. However, it is recommended that further work takes place to

understand whether the identification of vulnerable groups could be improved, or whether alternative types of support would have been better suited.

Aside from this, the other findings related to the individual RSI dimensions generally present a positive picture of reintegration and support the findings and conclusions made in the Overall RSI. They also provide further support for the use of a non-migrant cohort as a basis to calibrate reintegration.

Other reintegration measures

The comparison of different reintegration measures finds that the RSI provides a reasonable measure of reintegration in this context. But we also see that the RSI is relatively optimistic in terms of convergence, and that it is also probably incomplete as a measure of reintegration. Three important findings that merit further discussion are: (1) the importance of alternative reintegration measures and how these can be institutionalised; (2) whether improvements can be made to the existing RSI, the weighting system to reflect local context; and (3) the relative importance and use of the individual indicators, RSI dimensions, and overall indexes.

The alternative measures used highlight some of its shortcomings and areas for potential improvement, which are explored in more detail in IMPACT Report #4.[11] For example, the RSI MIMIC and reintegration perception measures confirm that reintegration has improved and add confidence to the JI support, having a positive impact on returnee reintegration. On the other hand, the MIMIC is less optimistic about the level of reintegration and changes over time compared to the Institutional RSI. The MIMIC analysis provides useful detail into what is driving the reintegration scores we see, and as the weightings do not typically correspond well with the key drivers of reintegration, this opens up the issue of the RSI expert weighting, and the practicality of following the original guidelines for modifying RSI indicator weights within country as it is noticed this has not been done outside of the five countries used for the methodology development.

Micro business and JI support

Generally, the JI's assistance was greatly appreciated by the returnees, and it supported their livelihoods. In particular, the microbusiness support provided by the JI is an appropriate and positive intervention in this context.

There is clear empirical evidence in this context that a successful microbusiness contributes to improvements in reintegration. Both quantitative and qualitative evidence suggests that returnees feel well supported by the microbusiness intervention, and certainly that the counterfactual of not receiving it would be significantly worse, voiced by the frustration of respondents who did not get the quality of assistance that they were promised. Successful businesses show a significantly steeper improvement for the Economic and Psychosocial scores, compared to microbusinesses that are closed, in preparation, struggling or respondents are not able answer. Additionally, we see that the SIYB training provided to support the microbusiness funding is a valuable addition, helping to increase measures of returnee reintegration further. The JI suite of interventions is therefore well matched to the needs of returnees and the objectives of the programme.

Timing of support

The length of time a returnee had spent in-country and in receipt of JI support was important, but only in certain contexts.

There is no indication that the length of time returnees wait to receive assistance affects their reintegration score. But importantly, the longer returnees are able to make use of the core microbusiness assistance, the better their reintegration score gains are at endline. It is therefore still important that programmes such as these are able to quickly identify and provide core support to returnees to start them on their reintegration journey as soon as possible. When they were enumerated at endline, a significant number of returnees are

[11] Spot analytical report no. 2.

still in the process of setting up and in the early days of managing their microbusiness. We may therefore expect reintegration scores to increase further for returnees receiving late microbusiness assistance, raising their endline RSI scores even higher.

There is, however, no such impact for those receiving the cash advance, suggesting that even if they have longer to make use of this assistance it only has a relatively immediate and short-term benefit, or that the benefits of this support are not picked up effectively by the RSI measure.

7 Technical annex

7.1 The interventions

Shortly after arrival in their country of origin, returnees were intended to be screened by IOM to assess the levels of vulnerability and identify the appropriate types of assistance for each individual returnee. This unconditional support provided is known as General Reintegration Assistance (GRA) and encompasses a small number of services provided in Ethiopia. Within this report, GRA refers to the following services provided by the JI in Ethiopia:

- Microbusiness
- Medical referrals
- Educational support for the returnee and/or their children
- Housing
- TVET (Technical and vocational education training)
- Kaizen (start and improve your business training + psychosocial support)
- COVID-19 support

7.1.1 Types of support provided

The most common type of reintegration assistance was the microbusinesses intervention, received by just over two-thirds of returnees in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia microbusiness support was provided both to individuals, as well as to groups of returnees. However, most returnees (79.2%) opted to receive the support as individuals rather than in groups. All returnees in Ethiopia who received funds for a microbusiness received the support in-kind.

In addition to the microbusiness support, a significant proportion of returnees received related trainings. In Ethiopia, microbusiness training was combined with a psychosocial element to form the Kaizen training. This Kaizen training was the most commonly received support after microbusiness support, with just over 40% of returnees in Ethiopia taking part in this additional training.

Additionally, most returnees received post-arrival assistance from the JI to help them cope with the immediate shock of return. The most commonly provided post-arrival assistance was pocket money, received by 82% of returnees in Ethiopia. These types of support are not considered part of the reintegration assistance and so are not presented in Figure 35 or considered in the following analysis.

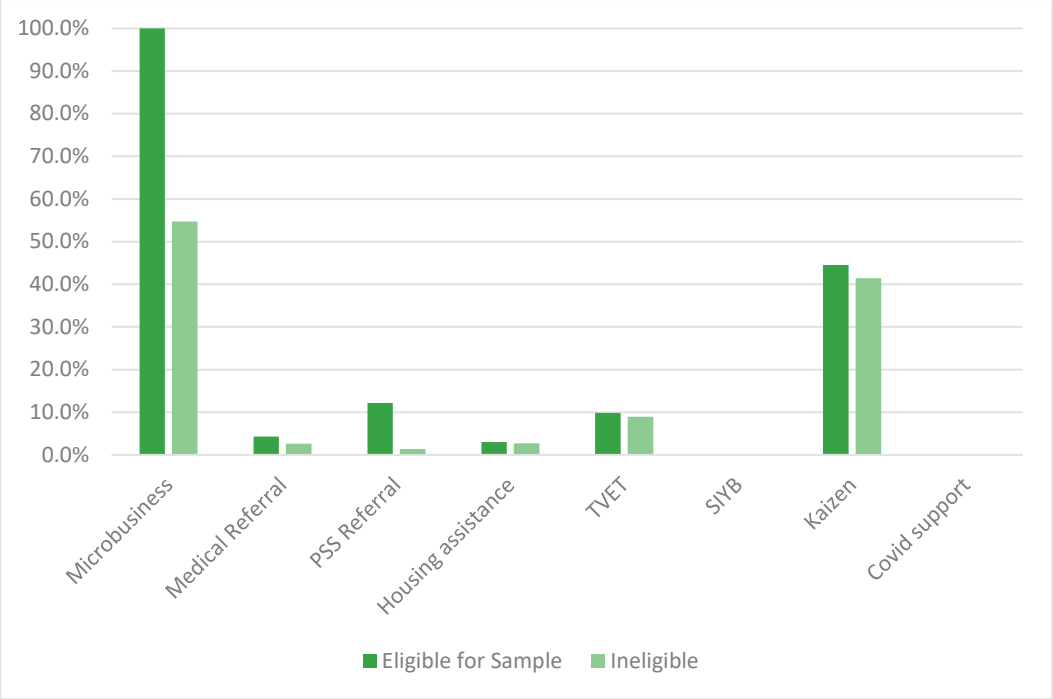


Figure 35 Types of JI support received by the universe of returnees in Ethiopia, by sample eligibility

Among eligible returnees in Ethiopia the mean number of support types received was 1.7, with a median of two. Over 87% or returnees received either one or two support types, while the maximum was four.

7.1.2 Microbusiness support

Two forms of reintegration assistance were offered to returnees in relation to a microbusiness. The first is a form of funding (part of CRA), with the second being a complimentary training (part of GRA, known as Kaizen training and including a prominent Psychosocial component in Ethiopia). Table 36 indicates the percentages of all recorded returnees who received each type of microbusiness support. It shows that funding was provided to a significantly higher proportion of returnees than training. Eligible returnees were slightly more likely to participate in the Kaizen training than ineligible returnees.

Table 36 Combinations of microbusiness support received by the universe of returnees in Ethiopia, by RSI sample eligibility

Type of support received	Eligible	Ineligible	Overall
Microbusiness assistance	100.0%	54.8%	68.76%
Both assistance and Kaizen training	44.5%	40.6%	41.84%
Neither assistance nor Kaizen training	0.0%	44.5%	30.72%
Total returnees (n)	3,078	6,867	9,945

The modality through which returnees received microbusiness support could be a potentially interesting determinant of reintegration success. In Ethiopia all 6,838 returnees who received microbusiness funding were provided with it in-kind (i.e. direct provision of goods or materials for the business, after procurement by IOM).

Table 37 shows the performance status of returnee microbusinesses, against satisfaction with the assistance provided. Overall, over two-thirds of returnees (71.3%) were satisfied of very satisfied with the assistance provided, with just 1.8% feeling somewhat or very dissatisfied. This is encouraging given that just 20.7% of

microbusinesses were reported as being successful, with returnees commonly reporting satisfaction with the assistance regardless of the performance of their microbusiness.

Table 37 Microbusiness performance with returnee satisfaction with the assistance provided

Performance	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat disatisfied	Neither	Satisfied	Very satisfied
Closed	2.4% (1)	0.0% (0)	51.2% (21)	41.5% (17)	4.9% (2)
Not Started/No answer	0.4% (1)	2.5% (7)	36.4% (100)	47.6% (131)	13.1% (36)
In prepartion	0.0% (0)	1.4% (1)	42.0% (29)	53.6% (37)	2.9% (2)
Struggling	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	5.5% (5)	75.8% (69)	18.7% (17)
Successful	0.0% (0)	0.8% (1)	4.8% (6)	63.7% (79)	30.6% (38)

The most common types of businesses are farming and cattle fattening, cereal crop trading, building supplies shop and other commodity shops. Most returnees have received in-kind support to start their businesses. They commented that they had no choice on whether the support they received was cash or in-kind and were rarely consulted about the types of support they received. For example, one Treated returnee said, "*The problem with IOM assistance is that some of the types of equipment were not those that can be sold in our surrounding area. They purchased and provided us with the types of equipment we desired without first asking us*."[12]

Satisfaction and issues with microbusiness support

Levels of satisfaction with the support provided vary across the types of respondents. Untreated returnees commented that IOM failed to contact them, and they were disappointed not to be given the opportunity to start a business. One Untreated returnee respondent commented that "*the support that would be given by IOM is very crucial in making me to stand alone and manage my future life. If they support me, I can start cattle breeding activity and try to change my life within a short period of time, i.e. within one year*" (Returnee: Untreated_105, Treated_141, converged with non-migrant, integration perception no change, qual well-being decreased). There is more variety in the satisfaction levels of Treated returnees and was dependent on what type of support they received and when (see below for more information). For example, most returnees that received oxen for farming were satisfied with the assistance. Some commented that the business support enabled them to gain independence and stability in their lives: "*After the shop was opened for me, I began to consider how my life might change. In the late 2019, IOM opened a shop for me. I began to believe that my life could change after that*" (Treated_141, Converged with non-migrant, integration perception increased, qual well-being trend increased). Converged and non-converged returnees were mostly moderately satisfied with the business support they received from IOM. This was due to the limited delays in them receiving the support but there were still some issues with the supplies provided (see below).

There were a number of issues raised by respondents on the assistance they received. These included:

- **Costs of maintaining the business:** of the respondents that did receive IOM support, some commented that it was unsustainable to keep the business going. This was due to rises in the cost of commodities or the high prices of renting shop space. One converged Treated returnee noted that the support "*from IOM was not sufficient enough to open and/or run building materials shop and the price of store rental was high*" (Returnee: Treated with cash assistance_221 converged with non-migrant, integration perception increased, qual well-being trend no change).

[12] KII with Returnee Treated_186.

- **Issues with supplies:** some non-converged returnees commented that the commodities they received were either out of date or faulty. This meant they could either not start the business or tried to find some money to replace them from other sources (usually borrowing from friends/family). Additionally, for some Treated returnees the shop commodities were left in faraway locations and the returnees had to cover the costs to transport the good to where they were living/their shop would be.
- **Lack of training/follow-up mechanisms: m**any Treated returnee respondents commented that while they had initial training in Jimma Town, they would have appreciated follow on support from IOM to better understand how to maintain an effective business. One respondent commented "*IOM supported me by providing with merchandise for the shopping business that I run. This played a crucial role in helping me earn an income and live my future life in a stable way. But it would be good if they followed up on me so as to help make my business better. It is good if they visit us and check our status. Since there are no follow-up mechanisms, I am running as my whi*m" (Treated_195, converged with non-migrant, integration perception increased, qual well-being trend no change).
- **Mismatch of business type with returnee wishes:** most Treated and not converged returnees felt there was a lack of consultation on the type of business they could start. Although some indicated in the training the type of business they wanted, they received different supplies from IOM. For example, one Treated returnee planned was to set up a business in metal work, but IOM provided them an oxen instead. Most Treated and not converged returnees said they would redesign their businesses if given the opportunity.

7.2 Sample and bias

7.2.1 Sample frame inclusion and selection bias

As discussed in the introduction, the inclusion of returnees in the sample frame for the RSS was based on strict criteria. In this section, we investigate whether there are inherent differences between those included in the sample frame and those who were not. Any differences could potential selection bias or characteristics of returnees who dropped out of the programme sometime after registration.

First, we look at the percentage of all returnees who are *eligible* for GRA in Ethiopia (Figure 36). Note that all returnees included in the returnee universe will be eligible for GRA since this is a criteria for inclusion; but not all returnees eligible for GRA will be included in the sample since they may be excluded based on other criteria (e.g. age, date of return, being a principal applicant – PA). In Ethiopia, returnees in the eligible universe were less likely to be eligible for GRA than those who were not in the eligible universe. This could be due to returnees dropping out from the programme, becoming unreachable, or programming difficulties. Figure 37 replicates Figure 36, but for returnees who are recorded as actually having received any type of GRA. The percent of returnees not in the eligible universe that received any type of GRA was 59.7% in Ethiopia.

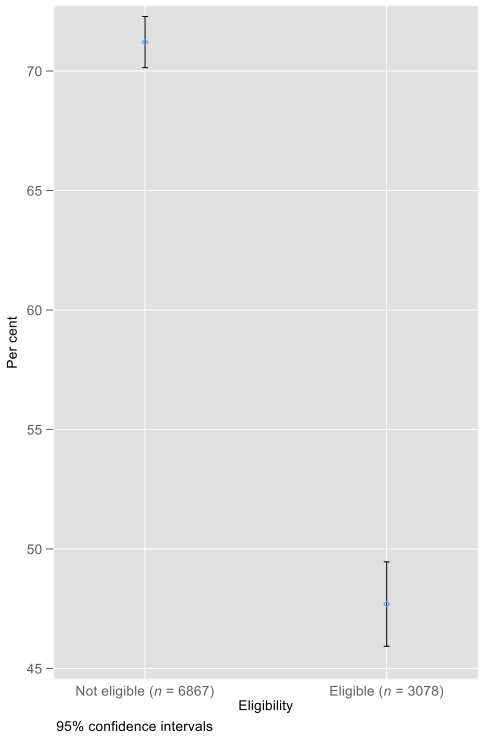


Figure 36 Percent of returnees eligible for GRA, by eligible returnee universe.

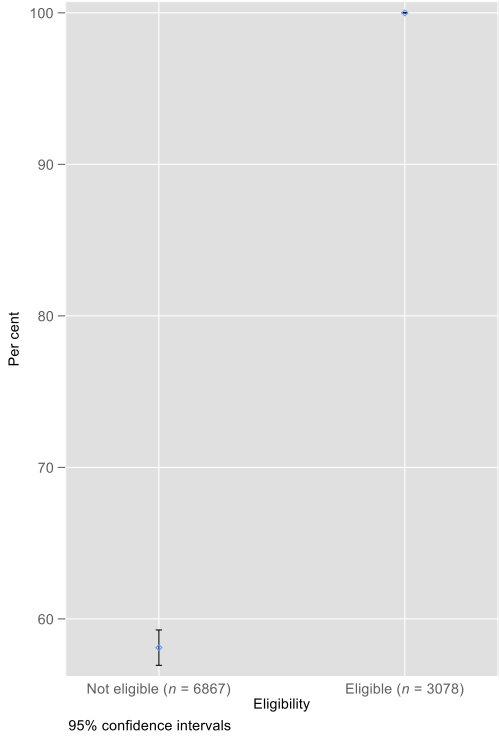


Figure 37 Percent of returnees receiving at least one form of GRA, by eligible returnee universe.

In Figure 37 we also see a clear distinction for microbusiness support between eligible and ineligible returnees, which is expected as this forms part of the inclusion criteria. For most other types of support there are no major differences between those included and excluded from the sample frame, with the exceptions of PSS referral in Ethiopia. This could again be representative of the issue of programme drop-out – since those include in the sample have by definition received at least one type of GRA they are more likely to retain contact with the programme and receive other types of support.

We also perform logistic regressions with a dummy variable for inclusion in the RSS eligible returnee universe as the dependent variable, and returnee characteristics as the explanatory This analysis is performed on all returnees in the universe, with additional models for over 18s and PAs only. We find that (Table 38):

- In Ethiopia, women are more likely to be eligible than men, though the effect is only weakly significant among 18+ PAs.
- Likelihood of inclusion in the eligible returnee universe as increases with age. Though age becomes insignificant if we run the model for only 18+ PA.
- Returnees from the Eastern route are less likely to be included than those from the Northern Africa route. Returnees from the Southern route are more likely to be included than those from the Northern Africa route.
- There are little effects of education on eligible returnee inclusion.

While there are some significant differences in selection for certain countries and variables, the overall picture is not of concern. However, it will be important to consider these potential differences and biases when interpreting the eventual findings from the evaluation.

Table 38 Determinants of returnee eligibility in Ethiopia

	Overall universe		18+ PA only	
	Coef	P>z	Coef	P>z
Sex (base = male)				
Female	0.810	.000	.449	.086
Age	0.038	.000	-.013	.245
Route (base = Northern-Af)				
Eastern	-1.501	.000	-.576	.035
Southern	2.374	.000	2.070	.000
Education (base = primary)				
Secondary	-0.291	.803	-.076	.589
Diploma	0.133	.807	-.387	.624
University	-0.938	.411	-1.337	.129
Constant	-1.730	.000	.357	.395
	n=2,992; R^2=0.414		n=1,861; R^2=0.188	

Table 39 presents the proportions of returnees receiving the three key types of employment-related interventions (Microbusiness grants, Kaizen training, and TVET), for both the eligible and ineligible sets of 18+ PA (principal applicant) returnees. It shows that returnees in the eligible universe were more likely to receive all three types of support than those being excluded, with the difference being significant in all cases.

Table 39 Interventions received by the universe of 18+ PA returnees with T-tests for difference, by eligibility

	Percent of eligible returnees	Percent of Ineligible returnees	T-test (2-tailed proportion)
Microbusiness funding	100.0%	48.6%	z = -51.47 p =.000
Kaizen training	44.5%	31.9%	z = -9.76 p =.000
TVET	9.9%	5.8%	z = -5.63 p =.000

7.2.2 Sample bias tests and models

Statistical tests and logistic models were also conducted to assess for systematic differences between different groups; Sampled vs Unsampled, Matched vs Unsampled, Treated vs Untreated, Treated vs Treated with Cash advance. The differences assessed included age, location, treatment type, assistance timing, receipt of SIYB and TVET.

RSS+ returnees vs eligible returnee universe

The first set of models and tests compared all the enumerated returnees from the endline retro-baseline vs the eligible returnee unsampled universe obtained from the programme data. The logistic regression model in Table 40 presents the marginal odds ratios for each of the model terms included. Note that terms for level of education obtained were not included as this data has a significant number of missing values in the programme monitoring data.

Table 40 Logistic model on odds of being enumerated in the RSS survey

term	estimate	std.error	p.value
Intercept	0.061	0.246	0.000
Oromia/Dire Dawa/Addis Ababa	2.306	0.138	0.000
SNNP	5.014	0.144	0.000
Age	1.007	0.006	0.224
Sex - Male	0.883	0.112	0.267
SIYB	1.184	0.112	0.131
TVET	1.204	0.180	0.301
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	1.286	0.181	0.164
Untreated	1.803	0.121	0.000
Treated with cash advance	0.624	0.117	0.000

PseudoR2 - 0.04

N Returnees- 4399

Table 41 Table of frequencies and statistical tests on the sampled vs unsampled returnee universe

Variable	Unsampled	Sampled
Region		
Nothern Regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara)	23.3 % (831)	10.6% (82)
Oromia + Dire Dawa + Addis Ababa	33.4% (1193)	32.5%(252)
SSNP	43.4% (1550)	56.9% (441)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Assisstance Timing		
Assistance during/just before covid	66.5% (2378)	58.6% (454)
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	5.0% (177)	7.0% (54)
Untreated	28.5% (1019)	34.5% (267)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Treatment type		
Treated	36.2% (1295)	36.0% (279)
Treated with cash advance	35.3% (1260)	29.5% (229)
Untreated	28.5% (1019)	34.5% (267)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.001	

There is significant variation within the two groups by location. In both the eligible unsampled and sampled populations there are significantly more returnees in SNNP than anywhere else, and more in central regions of Oromia, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa than in the Northern regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara). There are additional differences between the sampled and the unsampled groups as there is a significant undersampling of those from the Northern regions ($p < 0.001$)

However, there are no significant differences for the other variables tested. There are no differences in the age profile according to the logistic model ($p = 0.224$, Table 40). Simply, there are no significant differences according to sex. Additionally, the logistic model suggests that both the sampled and unsampled returnees received SIYB and TVET training at similar rates.

On the other hand, there were some differences according to the type of treatment received and when this microbusiness assistance arrived. There was some undersampling of those receiving their microbusiness through a cash advance rather than the traditional method (29.5% vs 35.3%). While those who received no microbusiness assistance were oversampled. Likely related to the undersampling of those receiving their

assistance during or in the months leading up to COVID-19 lockdowns, 58.6% vs 66.5%. This difference is significant (p<0.001).

Matched Returnees vs Unsampled Returnees

The second set of models and tests compared all the returnees who were enumerated with the RSS+ endline-retro-baseline and matched with a corresponding non-migrant vs the eligible returnee universe obtained from the programme data. The enumerated but unmatched returnees are excluded from this analysis. The regression model in Table 42 presents the marginal odds ratios for each of the model terms included.

Table 42 Logistic model of odds of being enumerated matched returnees vs the unsampled returnees

term	estimate	std.error	p.value
Intercept	0.005	0.432	0.000
Oromia/Dire Dawa/Addis Ababa	5.328	0.283	0.000
SNNP	9.849	0.291	0.000
Age	1.018	0.009	0.039
Sex - Male	1.126	0.182	0.513
SIYB	1.800	0.167	0.000
TVET	1.453	0.238	0.117
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	1.592	0.240	0.053
Untreated	1.905	0.191	0.001
Treated with cash advance	0.719	0.181	0.068

PseudoR2 - 0.06

N Returnees- 3904

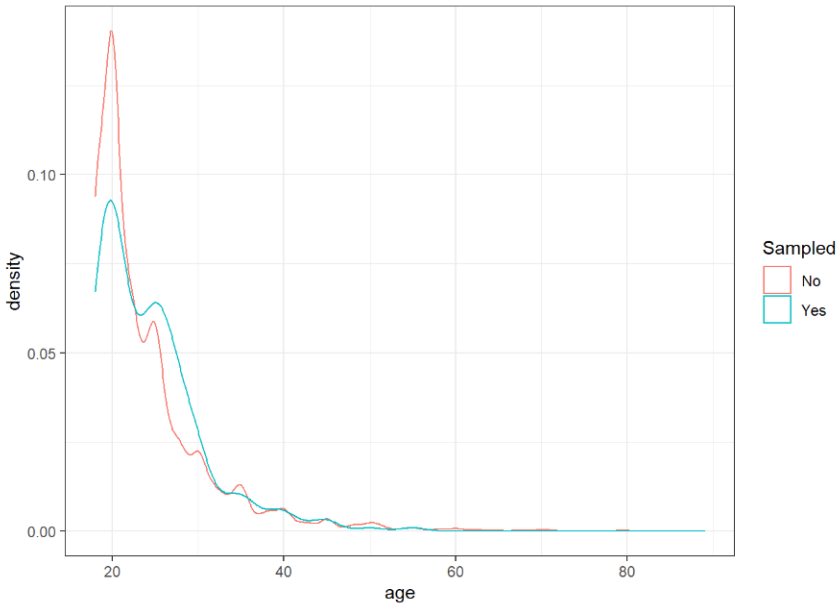


Figure 38 Density plot of the age profiles of the matched and sampled returnees vs the unsampled returnees

Table 43 Table of frequencies and statistical tests on the sampled and matched returnees vs unsampled universe

Variable	Unsampled	Sampled - Matched
Region		
Nothern Regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara)	23.3 % (831)	5.4% (15)
Oromia + Dire Dawa + Addis Ababa	33.4% (1193)	41.1% (115)
SSNP	43.4% (1550)	53.6% (150)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Assisstance Timing		
Assistance during/just before covid	66.5% (2378)	60.7% (170)
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	5.0% (177)	10.4% (29)
Untreated	28.5% (1019)	28.9% (81)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Treatment type		
Treated	36.2% (1295)	41.8% (117)
Treated with cash advance	35.3% (1260)	29.3% (82)
Untreated	28.5% (1019)	28.9% (81)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.088	
SIYB		
No	64.3% (2299)	55.7% (156)
Yes	35.7% (1275)	44.3% (124)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.005	
Age		
Mean	23.98	24.4
T-test result	p=0.269	

There is significant variation within the two groups by location. In both the unsampled and matched sample populations there are significantly more returnees in SNNP than anywhere else, and more in central regions of Oromia, Dire Dawa and Addis Ababa than in the Northern regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara). There are additional differences between the matched and the groups as there is a significant undersampling of those from the Northern regions (p <0.001) and the oversampling of SNNP.

Age comes out as significant in the model, with an odds ratio of 1.018 this suggests that there is an increasing chance of enumeration & matching with age. The density plot suggests this is due to slight shift upwards of those in their late 20s compared to those in their late teens/early 20s (Table 43). Ultimately this minor difference in shape does not result in a difference in the mean age of the two groups 23.98 vs 24.4 (p = 0.27). Meanwhile there are no significant sex differences.

While the overall sample showed no differences according to SIYB receipt, within the returnees with matched non-migrants there is an over-representation of those who received this assistance. However, there are still no significant differences according to the receipt of TVET. The differences according to treatment type however are no longer significant at the 5% level, with the Untreated group now closely matching the unsampled population. The differences according to assistance timing remain consistent.

Treated (all) vs Untreated

The second set of models and tests compared all the Treated (both standard and those Treated with a Cash advance) vs the Untreated returnees. This includes both the matched and unmatched returnees. The logistical model below presents the odds ratios for being a Treated returnee.

Table 44 Logistic model for odds of being a Treated returnee vs Untreated

term	estimate	std.error	p.value
Intercept	0.699	0.789	0.651
Oromia/Dire Dawa/Addis Ababa	0.659	0.307	0.174
SNNP	4.696	0.305	0.000
Age	1.021	0.015	0.176
Sex - Male	1.199	0.231	0.432
SIYB	3.507	0.228	0.000
TVET	9.291	0.560	0.000
Primary/Religous School	0.338	0.598	0.069
High School	0.782	0.611	0.687
University	0.176	1.532	0.257

PseudoR2 - 0.21

Table 45 Table of frequencies and results of statistical tests on the Treated vs Untreated returnees in the sample

Variable	Untreated	Treated
Region		
Nothern Regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara)	11.6% (31)	10.0% (51)
Oromia + Dire Dawa + Addis Ababa	52.8% (141)	21.9% (111)
SSNP	35.6% (95)	68.1% (346)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
SIYB		
No	81.3% (217)	59.3% (301)
Yes	18.7% (50)	40.7% (207)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
TVET		
No	98.5% (263)	90.4% (459)
Yes	1.5% (4)	9.6% (49)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Age		
Mean	23.78	24.35
T-test result	p < 0.201	
Education		
None	1.5% (4)	3.7% (19)
Primary/Religious	79.4% (212)	53.7% (273)
Secondary	18.7% (50)	40.9% (208)
Vocational Training	0.0 % (0)	1.4% (7)
University	0.4% (1)	0.2% (1)
Fisher test result	p < 0.001	

There is significant variation within the two groups by location. In the Untreated group, the central regions account for over half the returnees, while in the Treated nearly 70% are from SNNP. Therefore, there is a significant difference in the geographical spread of the Treated vs Untreated samples. Once again, there are no significant differences by age or sex.

The Treated group unsurprisingly received SIYB at a greater concentration than the Untreated, 40.7% vs 18.7% ($p < 0.001$). The same is true of the TVET receipt although to a lesser extent as few in the sample received this assistance anyway, nonetheless this is a significant difference (9.6% vs 1.5%)

Education was not included in previous comparisons due to incomplete and inconsistent educational data within the unsampled returnee information. This was not the case within the survey data so could be included in this analysis. There is a significant variation in education between the two groups, seemingly this is due to the Treated population having a higher education level on average, 42.5% of Treated returnees have achieved a secondary or higher education compared to just 19.1% of Untreated returnees.

Treated vs Treated with Cash advance samples

The final set of models and tests compared the two forms of Treated returnees, standard vs Cash advance. This includes both the matched and unmatched returnees. The logistical model in Table 46 presents the odds ratios for being a returnee who was Treated with Cash advance.

Table 46 Logistic model on odds of being Treated with a Cash advance rather than the standard treatment

term	estimate	std.error	p.value
Intercept	0.250	1.148	0.227
Oromia/Dire Dawa/Addis Ababa	2.623	0.710	0.174
SNNP	7.588	0.657	0.002
Age	1.027	0.022	0.221
Sex - Male	1.033	0.312	0.916
SIYB	0.133	0.349	0.000
TVET	0.758	0.641	0.665
Days to microbusines assistance	0.998	0.001	0.001
Asisstance before Covid	0.000	864.738	0.983
Food Insecurity - Low/ Very Low	0.913	0.194	0.638
Food Insecurity - High/Very High	0.873	0.252	0.590
Primary/Religous School	1.689	0.630	0.405
High School	2.286	0.642	0.198
Vocational Training	2.703	1.139	0.383

PseudoR2 - 0.37

Table 47 Table of frequencies and test results on the Treated vs Treated vs Cash advance

Variable	Treated	Treated with cash advance
Region		
Nothern Regions (Afar, Tigray, Amhara)	17.2% (48(	1.3% (3)
Oromia + Dire Dawa + Addis Ababa	31.2% (87)	10.5% (24)
SSNP	51.6% (144)	88.2% (202)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Assisstance Timing		
Assistance during/just before covid	80.6% (225)	100% (229)
Assistance more than 6 months before covid	19.4% (54)	0% (0)
fisher test result	p < 0.001	
TVET		
No	83.9% (234)	98.3% (225)
Yes	16.1% (45)	1.7% (4)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
SIYB		
No	32.6% (91)	91.7 % (210)
Yes	67.4% (188)	8.3% (19)
Chi-Square test result	p < 0.001	
Age		
Mean	23.28	25.66
T-test result	p < 0.001	
Days to MicroBusiness Assistance		
Mean	442.74	404.48
T-test result	p = 0.042	
Food		
Food Insecurity		
High/ Very High	32.6% (91)	38.0% (87)
Medium	37.6% (105)	41.9% (96)
Very Low	29.7% (83)	20.1% (46)
Chi-Square test result	p = 0.044	
Education		
None	4.7% (13)	2.6% (6)
Primary/Religious	49.5% (138)	59.0% (135)
Secondary	44.4% (124)	36.7% (84)
Vocational Training	1.4% (4)	1.3% (3)
University	0.0% (0)	0.4% (1)
Fisher test result	p = 0.129	

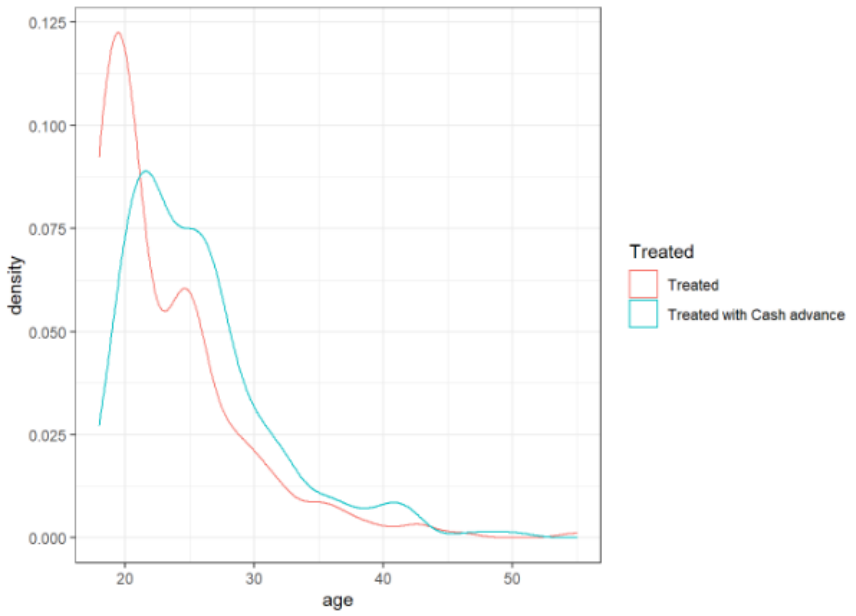


Figure 39 Density plot of age profiles for the Treated vs Treated with Cash advance

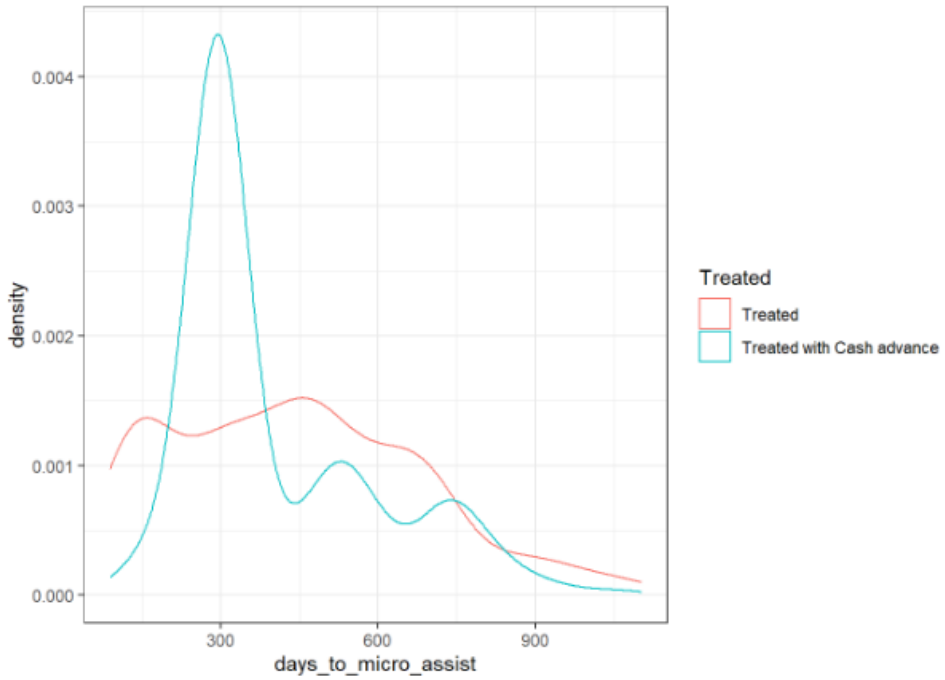


Figure 40 Density plot of time to receive microbusiness assistance for the Treated vs Treated with Cash advance

There is significant variation within the two groups by location. The vast majority of the **Treated with Cash advance** returnees came from SNNP compared to just over half of the Treated. ($p < 0.001$). Unlike in other comparisons, there is a slight older skew to the age profile of those Treated with the Cash advance compared to the standard treatment group. This results in a difference in means of around 1.5 years. There are no differences by sex, however.

The Treated group received SIYB at a greater concentration than the Cash advance group (67.4% vs 8.3%). The same is true of the TVET receipt although to a lesser extent as few in the sample received this assistance anyway, nonetheless this is a significant difference (16.1% vs 1.7%). As the Cash advance was a COVID-19 based response we unsurprisingly see a large difference between the two groups as all the cash advances were paid during or just before COVID-19. On average, the cash advance was received sooner after the returnees arrival than the standard treatment by roughly 1.5 months. There was no significant variation in education between the two treatment groups.

The **Treated with Cash advance** group are slightly more food insecure at the time of the baseline with 38% experiencing high to very high insecurity compared to 32.6% of the standard treatment group

7.3 RSS questionnaire

The table below contains the core RSS questions that are used for compiling the RSI and which formed the key parts of the analysis in this report. The full survey is provided as a separate annex.

Variable	Question	Choices
Section name	ECONOMIC DIMENSION	
Rs_econ_1	**1. How satisfied are you with your current economic situation?**	[very_satisfied] Very Satisfied [satisfied] Satisfied [neutral] Neutral [dissatisfied] Dissatisfied [very_dissatisfied] Very Dissatisfied [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_2	**2. How often have you had to reduce the quantity or quality of food you eat because of its cost?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_3	**3. Are you able to borrow money if you need it? (Perceived availability of credit, regardless of source – bank, family, friends, traditional loans system, microcredit, etc. – and regardless of whether respondent is effectively taking out loans or not)**	[yes] Yes [no] No [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_4	**4. Do you borrow money? How frequently? (Behaviour self-reported by respondent, regardless of source of credit and amount – even very small amounts count)**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_5	**5. On average, which amount is bigger: your spending every month, or your debt?**	[debt_is_larger] Debt is larger [spending_is_larger] Spending is larger [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer [n_a_debt] N/A
Rs_econ_6	**6. How would you rate your access to opportunities (employment and training)?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_7	**7. Do you currently work? (Either employment-formal or informal; self-employment; own business or farm. If respondent is currently in unpaid training or attending school, then select "Not Applicable".)**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer [100] Not applicable

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_econ_8	**8. Do you own any of the following productive assets?**	[no_assets] No assets owned [land] Land [animals] Animals [trees] Trees (fruits, nuts, etc.) [buildings_and_structures] Buildings and Structures [vehicles] Vehicles [equipment_and_tools] Equipment and Tools [iom_assets] Assets received from IOM [other] Other (please specify) [dont_know] I don't know [not_answered] I don't wish to answer
Rs_econ_10	**10. Why are you currently looking for a job?**	[unemployed] Unemployed [unhappy_with_job] Unhappy with work at current job [unhappy_with_conditions] Unhappy with work conditions (location, working hours, etc.) [unhappy_with_pay] Unhappy with salary at current job [other] Other (please specify)
Section name	**SOCIAL DIMENSION**	
Rs_soc_11	**11. How would you rate your access to housing in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_12	**12. How would you rate the standard of housing you live in today?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_13	**13. How would you rate the access to education in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_14	**14. Are all school-aged children in your household currently attending school? (This includes children to whom respondent is a parent or guardian, as well as other children in respondents' household.)**	[yes] Yes [no] No – some but not all [none] None [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_soc_15	**15. How would you rate the access to justice and law enforcement in your community? (courts, police, military, etc.)**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_16	**16. Do you have at least one identification document? (passport, national, or local identification document, birth certificate, etc.)**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_17	**17. How would you rate the access to documentation (personal ID, birth certificates, etc.) in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_18	**18. How would you rate the access to safe drinking water in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_19	**19. How would you rate the access to healthcare in your community?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_soc_20	**20. What is the quality of healthcare available to you?**	[very_good] Very good [good] Good [fair] Fair [poor] Poor [very_poor] Very poor [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Section name	**PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSION**	
Rs_pss_22	**22. How often are you invited or do you participate in social activities (celebrations, weddings, other events) within your community?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_pss_23	**23. How do you feel about your support network? Can you rely on the network's support? (Support network which can provide emotional or practical help in time of need, regardless of factual type/size/strength of support)**	[very_good] Very good – a very strong network [good] Good [fair] Fair [bad] Bad [very_bad] Very bad – a very weak network [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_23a	**23a. Are there people from within the community where you currently reside that you or your household members ask for advice and/or information?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_23b	**23b. Are there people from within the community where you currently reside that ask you or your household members for advice and/or information?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_24	**24. Do you feel you are part of the community where you currently live?**	[i_agree] I agree – I feel strongly that I am part of the community [i_somewhat_agree] I somewhat agree [dont_agree_or_disagree] I don't agree or disagree [i_somewhat_disagree] I somewhat disagree [i_strongly_disagree] I strongly disagree – I don't feel part of the community at all [dont_know] I don't know [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_25	**25. How physically safe do you feel for yourself and your family during everyday activities outside? (Perceived physical safety from violence and persecution and/or other forms of insecurity. May be related to belonging to a social group or to the status of returnee alone.)**	[i_feel_very_safe_all_the_time] I feel very safe all the time [i_feel_safe_most_of_the_time] I feel safe most of the time [neutral] Neutral [i_feel_unsafe_most_of_the_time] I feel unsafe most of the time [i_feel_very_unsafe_all_the_time] I feel very unsafe all the time [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_26	**26. How frequently have you experienced important tensions or conflicts between you and your family since you returned?**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_27	**27. Have you felt discriminated since your return? Definition: discrimination entails inability to enjoy rights and freedoms without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status**	[never] Never discriminated [only_rarely] Only rarely discriminated [sometimes] Sometimes discriminated [very_often] Very often discriminated [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer

Variable	Question	Choices
Rs_pss_28	**28. Do you often suffer from any of the following?** **- Feeling angry** **- Feeling sad** **- Feeling afraid** **- Feeling stressed** **- Feeling lonely** **- Feeling low self-worth** **- Difficulty concentrating**	[very_often] Very often [often] Often [sometimes] Sometimes [rarely] Rarely [never] Never [dont_wish_to_answer] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_29	**29. Would you wish to receive specialised psychological support?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_30	**30. Do you feel that you are able to stay and live in this country?**	[1] Yes [0] No [98] I don't know [99] I don't wish to answer
Rs_pss_30a_reint	**30a If you consider reintegration to include your economic, social and psychosocial/mental well-being, how well DO you currently feel you are reintegrated into this community?**	[not_integrated] Not at all integrated [Somewhat_integrated] Somewhat integrated [ok_integration] Okay level of integration [verygood_integration] Very good level of integration [fully_integrated] Feel fully integrated [dont_know] I don't know [not_answered] I do not wish to answer
Rs_pss_31a	**31a. On a scale from 1 to 5, how likely are you to migrate again?**	[5] 5-Very likely [4] 4-Somewhat likely [3] 3-Do not know at this point [2] 2-Somewhat unlikely [1] 1-Very unlikely [98] I do not wish to answer

7.4 Waiting time to receive assistance

Time waiting for receipt of microbusiness is hypothesised to be a potentially important determinant of reintegration success. While there are various reasons why some returnees never receive microbusiness support, mainly to do with loss of contact with the returnee, here we examine the difference in days to receive microbusiness support between two cohorts, within the returnee monitoring universe. Note that those returnees that never received any microbusiness support not included in these analysis. The two cohorts are defined as follows:

1. Returnees who arrived between third quarter 2018 and second quarter 2021 (referred to as 'Included' in the figures below);
2. Returnees who arrived either earlier or after these quarters (referred to as 'Not included' in the figures below).

7.4.1 Microbusiness assistance

The mean time to receive microbusiness assistance from arrival for returnees responding to the RSI endline-retro-baseline was shorter (mean = 439 days; median=386 days) than for those not included in the sample in Ethiopia (mean = 561 days; median=519.5 days).

A graphical display of this data is presented in Figure 41, which shows a survivor function, with survivors being those that have yet to receive microbusiness support. While initially, the two groups performed similarly, followed by the group lagging behind up to the crossover of the two lines at about 350 days. From then on, the Included group received support more quickly than those not included.

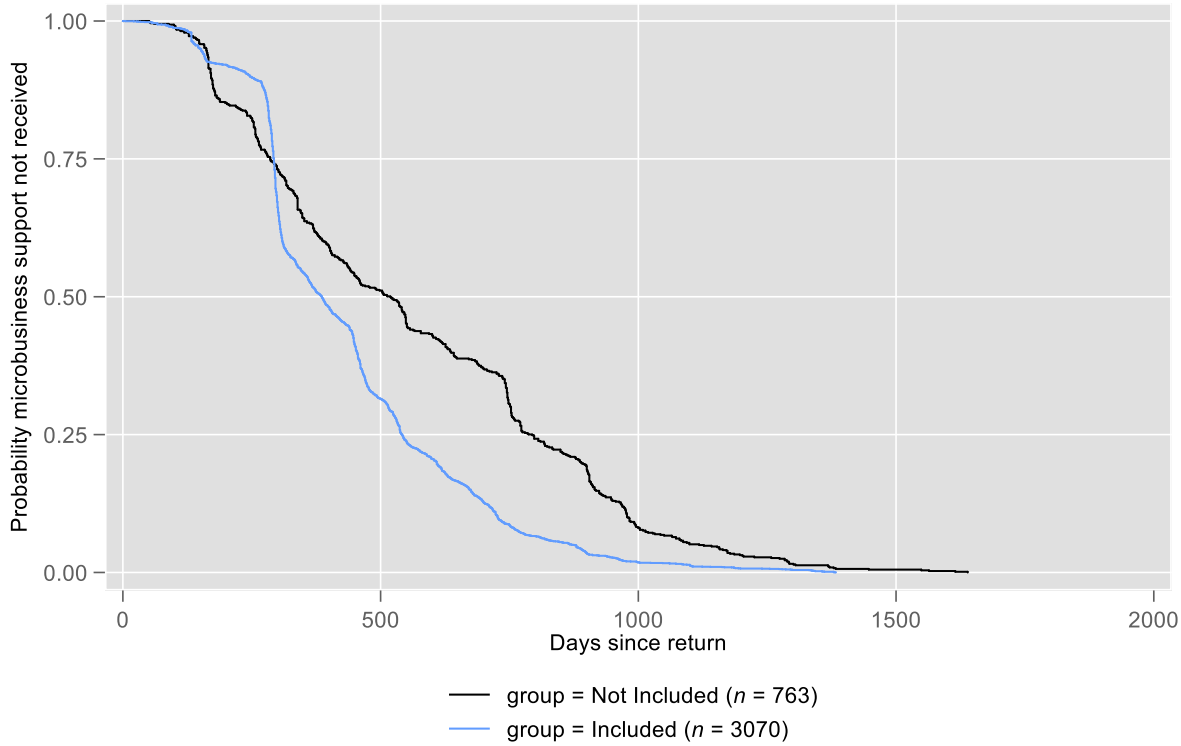


Figure 41 Survivor function for probability of microbusiness support not being received by returnees included and not included returnees in the evaluation sample frame (PAs and over 18s only)

7.4.2 Kaizen training

Again, a similar pattern to the microbusiness survival curve is found for Kaizen provision in Ethiopia (Figure 42). There is a similar distribution of performance at the outset between the Included in the Not included, but after about 200 days, the Included cohort starts receiving their Kaizen more quickly than those Not included. The average number of days for the included is 259 (median = 219) as opposed to the not included 330 (median = 277; prob=0.0000).

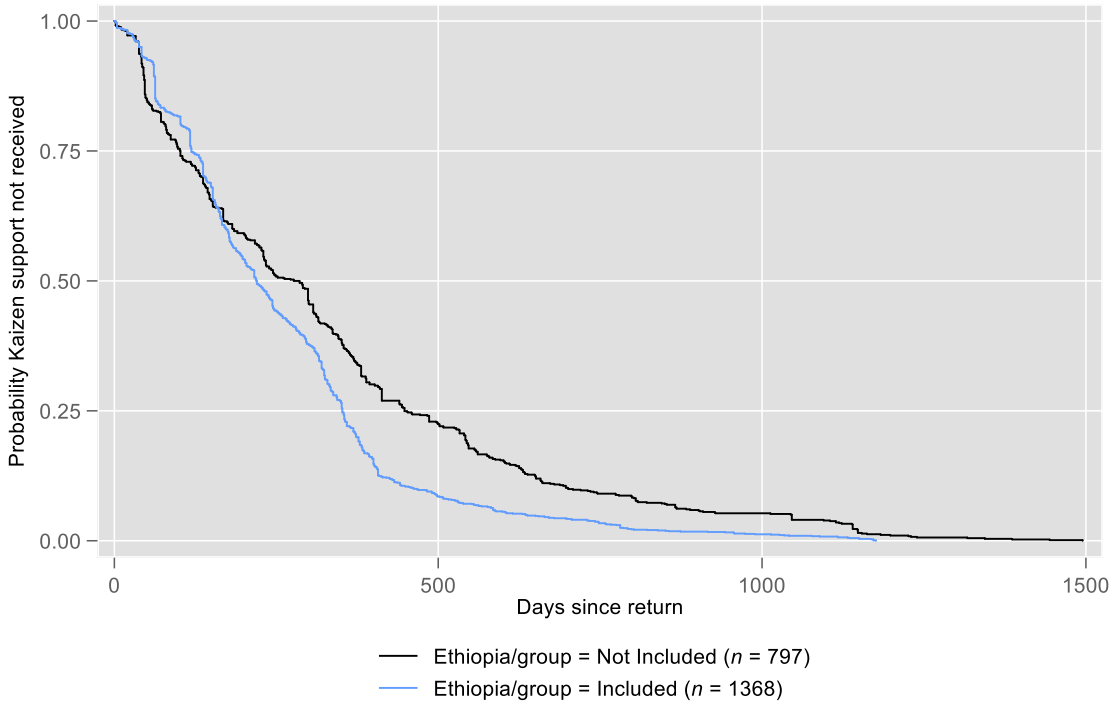


Figure 42 Survivor function for probability of Kaizen support not being received by returnees included are not included returnees in the evaluation sample frame (PAs and over 18s only)

7.4.3 Technical and vocational education training (TVET)

TVET is potentially an important contribution to building skills to enhance reintegration. For Ethiopia, the mean number of days to provision of TVET was significantly less for the Included cohort, 352 (problem=0.000; median =348), whereas it is 581 for the not included (median =569). As Figure 43 indicates, the Not included Ethiopian cohort received a greater proportion of earlier TVET provision (approximately less than 200 days) and then at around 200 days started to lag behind the Included Ethiopian cohort.

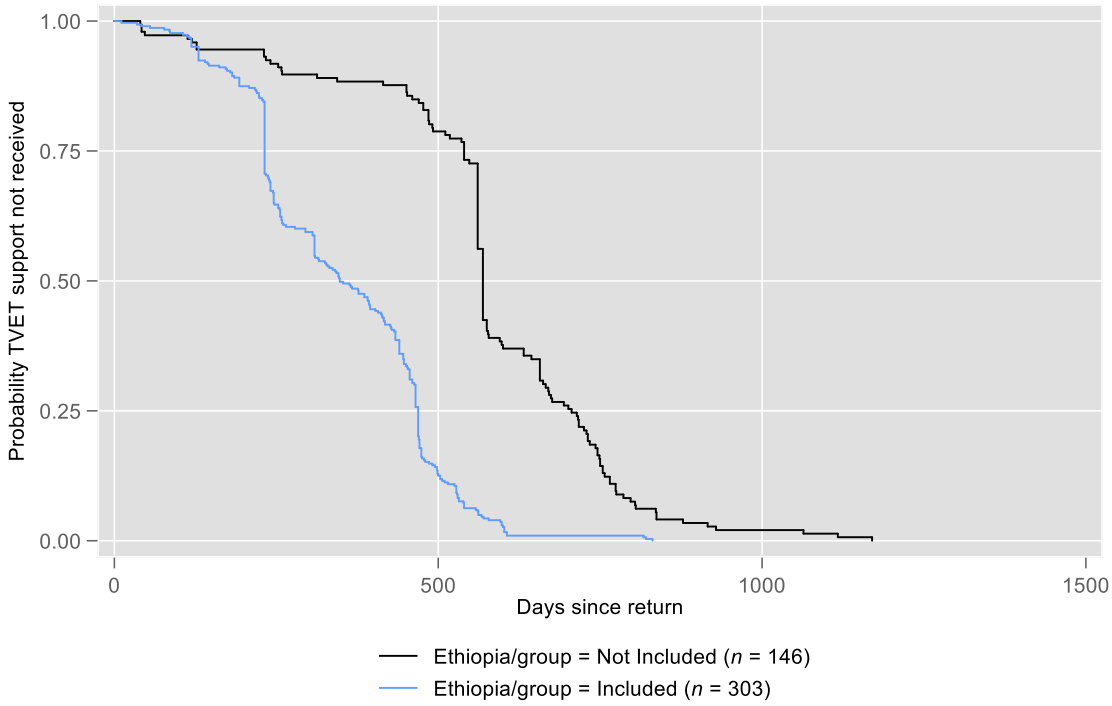


Figure 43 Survivor function for probability of TVET support not being received by returnees included are not included returnees in the evaluation sample frame (PAs and over 18s only)

The sampling strategy did not have targets by Ethiopian region, but did have enumeration targets by the calendar quarter of the return of the returnee. Therefore the distribution of the returnee universe across regions is wholly determined by the flow of returnees. Subsequent to that, is the sampling intensity of RSS enumerations within each of the regions. This varies from the greatest sampling intensity of 1/3.4 sampled in Dire Dawa, to 1/11.4 returnees sampled in Addis Ababa (not considering Tigray). For the matched returnee-non-migrant retro-endline RSS sample, the sampling intensity varies from 1/11 for Oromia to 1/51.5 for Addis Ababa (not considering Tigray).

7.5 Ease of recall for retro-baseline responses

The general view is that retrospective data is more unreliable and tends to report a more negative recollection than contemporaneous data. However, the challenges of acquiring good historical data through retrospective enumeration has been reviewed recently by Denison,[13] with the empirical evidence to date showing a mixed picture. Retrospective enumeration has been found to result in rosy retrospection, euphoric recall and egocentric bias, the last being where individuals overestimate their own incomes in hindsight. Denison's literature review also indicates that recalled answers can display reasonable correspondence to contemporaneous assessment for recall within 5 years or less. But the difference between the two increased with the cognitive complexity and demand of the questions. Smith and Thomas (2003)[14] conclude that reliable retrospective information can be collected on events that people remember, suggesting a recall period of 2 years or less, and linking questions to other significant events in the respondent's life. For returnees, their return from migration should be such a significant anchoring event, adding some support to the validity of returnee retrospective enumeration.

[13] Denison, J. (2022). Using Retrospective Survey Measurement in Assessing Migrant Reintegration: Evidence from IOM programmes in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, available at https://returnandreintegration.iom.int/en/resources/study/using-retrospective-survey-measurement-assessing-migrant-reintegration-evidence-iom

[14] Smith, J. and Thomas, D. (2003). 'Remembrances of things past: test–retest reliability of retrospective migration histories', *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)*, Vol. 166, pp. 23–49.

On the other hand non-migrants are very unlikely to have a similar significant anchoring event at the two-month period after the return of their corresponding matched returnee. This raises the prospect that non-migrants may be less reliable at recalling perceptions and situations without this significant anchoring event. Denison conducted analysis of the partial endline-retro-baseline returnee data without any non-migrants, but without the restrictions applied in this analysis, i.e. principal applicant, over 18, arriving between 2018 Q3 and 2021. The main conclusion of Denison's analysis was that those who find it difficult to recall retrospective questions were more likely to have a lower retro-baseline RSI score. In analysing the determinants of difficulty of recall, being enumerated by telephone as opposed to face-to-face significantly increased a returnee's likelihood of citing difficulty recalling retro-baseline questions.

The frequency of returnees and non-migrants in these three categories of recall is presented in Table 48.

Table 48 All returnees and matched returnee-non-migrants who completed the endline-retro-baseline RSS+ disaggregated by ease of recall category.

Recall category	Returnees N	%	Matched Returnees N	%	Matched Non-migrants N	%
Difficult to remember	34	4.4	11	3.9	128	45.7
Don't know	3	0.4				0.0
Easy to remember	470	60.4	209	74.6	86	30.7
Neutral remember	271	34.8	60	21.4	66	23.6
Total	**778**	**100**	**280**	**100**	**280**	**100**

All of the returnees and non-migrants that responded to the endline-retro-baseline RSS are presented in Figure 44 and Table 49. First, we would not expect retro-baseline recall ease to affect the contemporaneous endline results. While these analytical cohorts naturally emerged, the resulting lack of any significant difference between the greater frequencies of difficult recall in the non-migrant cohort than returnees is as initially hypothesised.

Table 48 indicates that the returnees in both the matched and unmatched sample, predominantly find it easy to remember the retro-baseline situation with very low frequencies of returnees reporting difficulty. This sharply contrasts with the non-migrants with almost 46% reporting difficulty remembering. Without qualitative follow-up to verify the assumption, the default explanation is that non-migrants do not have a significant anchoring event that allows them to recall a period defined by their matched returnee arrival in their community.

Finding 1: Returnees that indicated recall difficulty had lower average retro-baseline Overall RSI scores compared to the neutral recall category.

In summary, these data indicate that there are likely systematic differences between those that find recall easy as opposed to those finding it neutral. Also there is some indication that those that find it difficult or neutral are associated with a lower retro-baseline but the number of observations is too small to be very confident despite the statistical significance retro-baseline delta.

In contrast, the non-migrants, who we expect to experience less change in their circumstances across the observation period also demonstrated significant differences between the three cohorts at retro-baseline with both easy and difficult categories returning higher retro-baseline values (Figure 44 and Table 49).

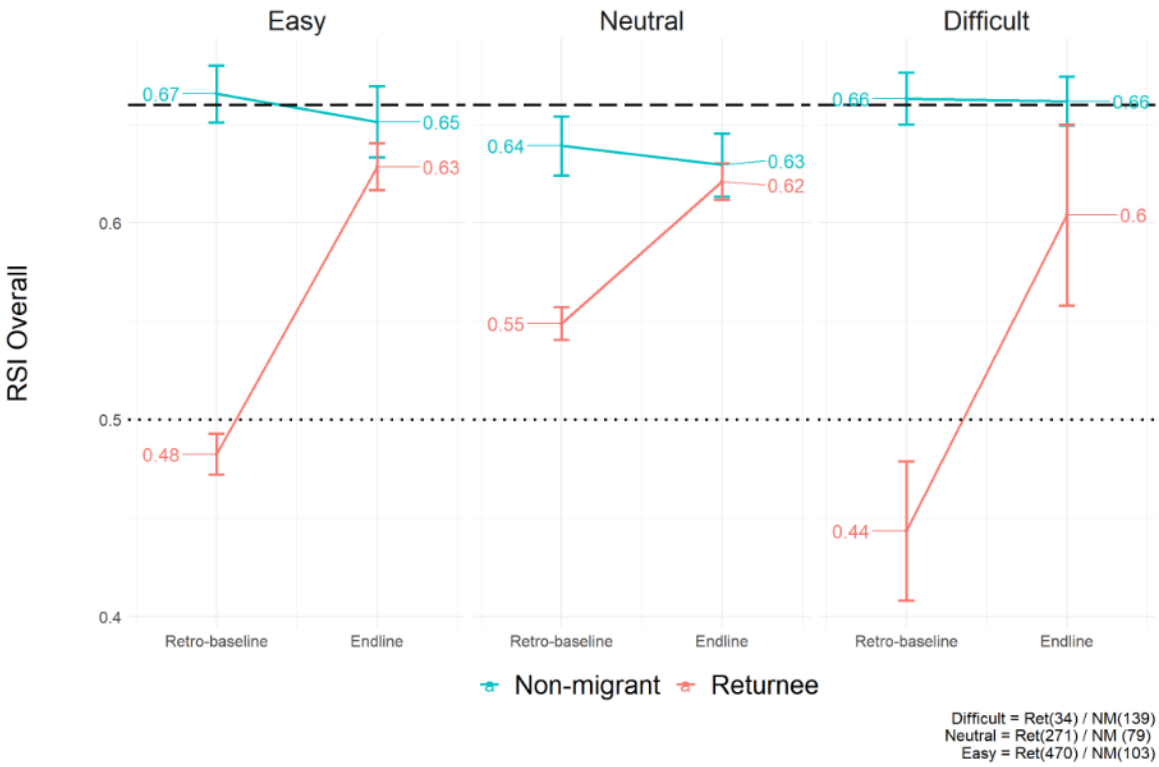


Figure 44 Retro-baseline and endline Overall RSI scores for returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by ease of recall cohorts. All enumerated returnees and non-migrants are included.

Without panel observations of contemporaneous baseline and retro-baseline, it is impossible to robustly determine which of these three cohorts most closely represents the values reported during a contemporaneous baseline.

Table 49 Difference in difference analysis for returnees and non-migrants of Overall RSI delta by the ease of recall categories Reference values = retro-baseline, neutral ease of recall. (N difficult returnee 34, non-migrant 139, neutral returnee 27 non-migrant 79, easy returnee 470 non-migrant 103

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.55	0.01	83.53	0.00
Endline	0.07	0.01	7.77	0.00
Easy	-0.07	0.01	-8.04	0.00
Difficult	-0.11	0.02	-5.36	0.00
DID - Endline X Easy	0.07	0.01	6.33	0.00
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.09	0.03	3.18	0.00
term (Non-Migrants)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	0.64	0.01	73.48	0.00
Endline	-0.01	0.01	-0.79	0.43
Easy	0.03	0.01	2.28	0.02
Difficult	0.02	0.01	2.20	0.03
DID - Endline X Easy	-0.00	0.02	-0.27	0.79
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.01	0.02	0.55	0.58

When considering the case of self-re-/integration scores, we see a slightly different pattern between easy and neutral recall cohorts among the returnees. Figure 45 and Table 50 presents the same analysis, only this

time for self-perception of re-/integration. Returnees citing easy or difficult recall had a non-significantly significantly lower retro-baseline reintegration perception score compared to those with neutral recall. Whereas in the case of the non-migrants, the effect is in the opposite sit direction, with easy and difficult recall cohorts more likely to have a higher retro-baseline score, and this been statistically significant for the difficult recall cohort (Table 50).

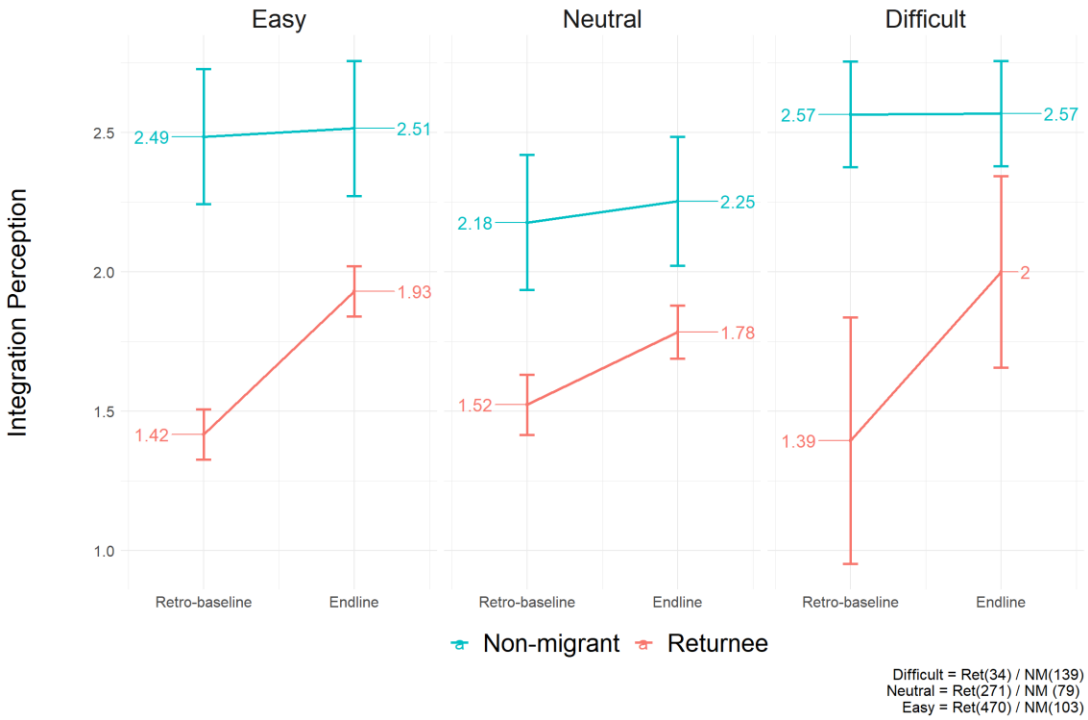


Figure 45 Retro-baseline and endline Self re-/integration scores for all returnees and non-migrants disaggregated by ease of recall cohorts. All enumerated returnees and non-migrants are included.

Table 50 Difference in Difference analysis for returnees and non-migrants of re-/integration perception scores by the ease of recall categories
Reference values = retro-baseline, neutral ease of recall. N difficult :returnee 34, non-migrant 128, neutral: returnee 271 non-migrant 66, easy : returnee 470 non-migrant 86

term (Returnees)	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
Intercept	1.52	0.06	25.93	0.00
Endline	0.26	0.08	3.17	0.00
Easy	-0.11	0.07	-1.46	0.14
Difficult	-0.13	0.18	-0.73	0.46
DID - Endline X Easy	0.25	0.10	2.45	0.01
DID - Endline X Difficult	0.34	0.25	1.40	0.16
term (Non-Migrants)	**estimate**	**std.error**	**statistic**	**p.value**
Intercept	2.18	0.13	16.85	0.00
Endline	0.08	0.18	0.42	0.68
Easy	0.31	0.17	1.79	0.07
Difficult	0.39	0.16	2.39	0.02
DID - Endline X Easy	-0.05	0.24	-0.19	0.85
DID - Endline X Difficult	-0.07	0.23	-0.32	0.75

In summary, these data indicate that there are likely systematic differences between those that find recall easy as opposed to those finding it neutral. Moreover, there is some indication that returnees who find it difficult are associated with a lower retro-baseline, whereas for non-migrants it is the opposite, difficult recall is associated with significantly higher retro-baseline values.

Finding 2: Difficulty of recall was statistically significantly less likely to be experienced by returnees than non-migrants, but no other demographic characteristics were predictive of ease of recall.

The only other indicated that had a p-value just outside the significance level (p-value = 0.069) was the inverse of frequency of experiencing signs of distress. This indicates that those respondents experiencing a higher frequency of signs of distress were less likely to indicate difficulty in recalling retro-baseline responses.

The number of days since baseline was associated with an increased likelihood of reporting difficulty in recall (odds ratio = 0.997, p-value =0.000). As expected, returnees were less likely to report difficulty in recall than non-migrants (odds ratio = 0.041, p-value = 0.000 – Table 51).

Determinants of ease of recall-difficult for all returnees and non-migrants was undertaken Table 51.

Finding 3: Difficulty of recall is influenced by respondent and interview characteristics. Greater difficulty of recall was likely to be experienced by non-migrants than respondents, and interestingly, those with a greater time since baseline reporting period was slightly less likely to experience difficulty in recall, a counterintuitive finding. Also, those interviewed by phone and experiencing a higher frequency of distress were more likely to report difficulty in recall.

Table 51 Determinants of ease of recall-difficult for all returnees and non-migrants
Reference values = female, no schooling

term	Odds Ratio	p.value
Intercept	2.633	0.291
Age	1.012	0.522
Sex - Male	1.243	0.461
Days since baseline	0.997	0.000
RS PSS 28 (Frequency of experiencing signs of distress inverse)	1.332	0.010
Primary/Religous School	0.406	0.064
High School	0.498	0.160
Vocational Training	0.630	0.587
University	1.244	0.779
Phone Interview	2.039	0.053
Returnee	0.041	0.000
Pseudo R2 = 0.33		
N = Ret(775) / NM (280)		

7.6 Qualitative data summary

7.6.1 Qualitative methodology

Table 52 Overview of qualitative fieldwork components and tools

Tool number	Respondent type	Tool type	Tool objective
Component 1: Main IMPACT study			
1	Returnee	KII	To validate and improve understandings of experience of matched non-migrants. To explore further the intangible components of migration decision-making. To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration
2	Matched non-migrant	KII	To validate and improve understandings of experience of matched non-migrants. To explore further the intangible components of migration decision-making. To test and validate findings and results from the RSS survey enumeration
3	Returnee and matched non-migrants	FGD	To understand how community has changed over the past decade. To deepen understandings of how JI programme has impacted overall community To assess and observe differences in community well-being perceptions between returnees and matched non-migrants
4	Family/household	Group Interview	To gain insights into returnees' family members experiences of reintegration of the family member returning To gain insights into returnees' family members experiences of with IOM programming
Component 2: Community-based reintegration projects (CBRP)			
5	Returnees and community members	FGD	To further understand how the CBRPs complement the individual reintegration assistance provided to returnees To explore changes (planned and unplanned) that may have occurred as a result of the CBRPs, using a modified or light touch application of the most significant change (MSC) approach To hear from direct beneficiaries of the CBRPs (returnees and community members) about the changes that have occurred in relation to returnee reintegration and how this relates to the CBRPs
6	CBRP IPs	KII	To further understand how the CBRPs complement the individual reintegration assistance provided to returnees To explore changes (planned and unplanned) that may have occurred as a result of the CBRPs, using a

			modified or light touch application of the most significant change (MSC) approach
Component 3 – IOM Internal migration after return study			
7	IOM internal migrants	KII	To better understand internal migration phenomenon To explore the implications of internal migration on reintegration case management and IOM's approach sustainable reintegration
8	IOM non-migrants	KII	To better understand internal migration phenomenon To explore the implications of internal migration on reintegration case management and IOM's approach sustainable reintegration

Sample

The sample was determined by first, determining the Woredas in Ethiopia with the highest number of returnees from the main IMPACT study. Two regions were selected for qualitative sampling, SNNP Hadiya and Oromia Jimma. SNNP Hadiya had a high number of converged and unconverged returnees, whereas Oromia had a high number of Treated and Untreated returnees. Using the IMPACT quantitative enumeration data, a respondent selection tool was developed from a listing of all eligible returnees for inclusion in the qualitative sample for each unique category of returnees. This tool was provided to the local research team, who could then use it to identify eligible respondents.

Table 53 Overview of qualitative sample size

Ethiopia – IMPACT Qual	Returnees – treated KII	Returnees – untreated KII	Returnees converged KII	Returnees not converged KII	Community line (FGD)	Family/household (group interview)	TOTAL
SNNP Hadiya			8	8	2	2	20
Oromia Jimma	8	8			2	2	20
TOTALS	8	8	8	8	4	4	40

In total, 32 returnees participated in key informant interviews. The average age of the returnees was 27 at the time of interview. There was one female respondent and the rest were male.

Table 54 Overview of qualitative data collection participants

Tool	Region	No. of participants	Average age
Tool 1 – Untreated Returnee KII	Oromia, Kersa Woreda, Serbo town	8	26
Tool 1 – Treated Returnee KIIs	Oromia, Omo Nada Woreda, Toli Beyem kebele	8	26
Tool 1 – Non-Converged Returnees KIIs	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	8	30
Tool 1 – Converged Returnees KIIs	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	8	26
Tool 3 – Untreated Returnees FGD	Oromia, Kersa Woreda, Serbo town	7	27
Tool 3 – Treated Returnees FGD	Oromia, Omo Nada Woreda, Toli Beyem kebele	6	24

Tool	Region	No. of participants	Average age
Tool 3 – Non-Converged Returnees FGD	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	7	30
Tool 3 – Converged Returnees FGD	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	6	31
Tool 4 – Treated Returnee Families Group Interview	Oromia, Kersa Woreda, Serbo town	8	27
Tool 4 – Untreated Returnee Families Group Interview	Oromia, Omo Nada Woreda, Toli Beyem kebele	6	22
Tool 4 – Treated Returnee Families Group Interview	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	6	39
Tool 4 – Treated Returnee Families Group Interview	SNNP, Hadiya Zone, Soro woreda, Gimbichu town	7	42
	Total	**53**	

7.6.2 Qualitative results

Case studies

1. The impact of business assistance

Mesfin,[15] *Untreated Returnee (178)*

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
178_ret	0.644	0.774	Yes	4	1	Decreased	22

Mesfin was working as a daily labourer and he decided to migrate in search of a better life on the Eastern route. During his migration, the broker abandoned him in the desert. The conditions in the desert were harsh, without enough food or water and no shelter. He witnessed the death of three other migrants while travelling in the desert and these experiences still cause him pain. The journey through the desert lasted 75 days and when he finally arrived in Djibouti, he went directly to a migration response centre for assistance. The migration response centre staff said they could support him to return to Ethiopia and he was glad to accept this after everything he had endured. Upon arrival in Addis Ababa, he was met by the IOM whom gave him 2,000 Ethiopian Birr and told him they would assist him in his reintegration process. Mesfin has not received any additional support from IOM and is still waiting and hoping for their support. He is working again as a daily labourer, but his earnings are insufficient to provide for daily needs. He would like to be able to breed cattle and to have IOMs assistance to start this economic activity. At the time of interview, he rated his well-being as very low (1) due to his poor economic position.

In the quantitative analysis, Mesfin is a converged returnee, however, in the qualitative interview he clearly views himself in a poor position with a very low overall well-being. Although the RSS scores quite high and improved between retro-baseline and endline, the integration perception drops dramatically, as does the qualitative trend. Therefore, despite 22 months between the retro-endline enumeration and the qualitative follow-up, the two perception indices are both moving in the same direction.

Mulugeta, Treated returnee (141)

[15] Names are changed.

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
141_ret	0.258	0.868	Yes	0	1	Increased	4

Mulugeta reported a low overall well-being after his return. He stated, "*I'm having trouble finding work after my return. My family is also upset with me because I forced them to sell their oxen and spend it on my immigration*." Mulugeta said he was in a critical condition after his return as he could not find employment and his family was unhappy with him. However, IOM assisted him in his return and helped him to open a shop: "*In the late 2019, IOM opened a shop for me. I began to believe that my life could change after that. I can therefore rate my well-being at 4, as I feel good after the opening of the shop*." Today the shop is still operating and doing well and Mulugeta hopes to expand the business. Mulugeta is positive regarding his current situation and well-being and attributes the improvement in his situation fully to the support that he received from IOM. Mulugeta is a quintessential example of the positive impact of the reintegration assistance. His RSI scores increased significantly from retro-baseline to endline. This was reflected well in his qualitative interview of his self-perception of his well-being and experience, which took place just four months after the RSS endline-retro-baseline enumeration.

Tsegay, Treated returnee (153)

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migration?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
153_ret	0.461	0.429	No	1	1	Increased	4

Once Tsegay returned to Ethiopia, he struggled as he didn't have any income or business and had to sell his family oxen to support himself. He reported that his overall well-being at that time was low. However, IOM helped him to obtain three oxen which he used to start farming. He fattened one ox which he then sold and bought two more oxen with the money. He stated, "*The support that was given by IOM helped to change my life for the better*." However, Tsegay did report that he received the support a year after his return, and this had a negative impact on the success of his business. Additionally, his original plan was to start a metal work business but was given the oxen by IOM without consultation. He feels that his quality of life would be even greater if he had been hired as a farmer or a shopkeeper rather than setting up his own business. If given the opportunity to redesign his business, Tsegay would change it to a shopkeeping business as he thinks it would be more effective than the farming he is doing now.

Treated with Cash advance returnee converged_121C

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
121_ret	0.409	0.706	Yes	2	1	Decreased	14

Abay returned from Tanzania where they had spent 3 years in a detention centre. They were happy to return to Ethiopia and see their family but were worried about their lack of income. Abay received in-kind and cash support from IOM which was key to improving their well-being after returning. IOM supported them to engage in cattle rearing through providing a cow and ETB 600.00 for its transportation to their kebele. In addition, they received ETB 4500.00 from IOM to help them cope with the effects of COVID in 2020. Abay reported that "*Life would have been very difficult without IOM's support. Especially, the economic assistance (the provision of cow) somewhat stabilised my life and overall well-being as I was broke or had no money at that time*." However, they noted that they expected to received more cows from IOM and it's difficult to

build a successful cattle rearing business with one cow. This may account for the decline in the endline integration perception and the qualitative tool decreasing well-being, despite these two observations being 14 months apart.

Treated with Cash advance returnee converged_161

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
161_ret	0.556	0.696	Yes	1	3	Decreased	14

Yonas reported his well-being to be good overall when he returned to Ethiopia. He was able to return to his previous work about a week after his return. Around 4–5 months after Yonas's return, he received in-kind economic assistance to start a building materials shop with his friend. However, the building materials they received were not enough to start the shop and so Yonas changed their business: "*I sold my share (80 iron sheets, 20 hammers, 3 pack nails and 20 piece saw/axiom) for ETB 31,240. Then, I bought a pool table with ETB 35,000 (by taking loan about ETB 4,000 from friends), and opened or started pool house (pool game)*." The returnee reported that his pool table business is doing well and has been able to open another pool house. Although his business changed, he is grateful for the support received from IOM as without it his wouldn't have been able to open two pool houses, get his driving licence or to build a house and establish his own family. In this case all of the quantitative and qualitative trends are positive, despite there being 14 months between the enumerations.

2. The impact of Psychosocial/business assistance

Treated with Cash advance returnee non-converged_103

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
103_ret	0.536	0.662	No	1	3	Decreased	14

Biniam was very happy to return to Ethiopia and join his family, but after two to three weeks, his well-being started to decline due to financial worries. As he said "*I was depressed as I had nothing in my hand and when I recall or think of the money (ETB 150,000) that I paid for the brokers. Moreover, I have also faced economic challenges as I could not start the previous business as I didn't have the money required to run the business*." However, business support from IOM has meant he has been able to resume his previous business (grain trading) and secure a better livelihood. Although, his business is facing a number of challenges including faulty weighting scale which means he must pay to use other traders' weighting scale. Biniam noted that the Psychosocial support he has received has greatly helped his well-being. He received reintegration/mental health counselling via telephone and in-person from IOM. He reported that "*The assistance or counselling has also helped me to improve my psychological well-being. As a result, I have been able to get some relief from stresses*." Overall, Biniam says, "*Life would be difficult for me without IOM. If I didn't receive IOM's assistance, I might be involved in other bad situations (such as theft or other illegal activities)*." Biniam has not converged based on his RSI score and self-reports that his well-being decreased since return. This is primarily attributable to the debt from his migration. Although he had not converged, the assistance he received was pivotal to reducing his overall vulnerabilities.

3. Impact of Psychosocial support

Treated with Cash advance returnee converged_108

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
108_ret	0.534	0.632	Yes	1	3	Increased	14

Abeba reported having several negative experiences during his migration but that his situation has been improving since receiving the support and follow-up from IOM. He received Psychosocial support/mental health counselling through telephone and in-person in Hossaena town. "This assistance helped me to improve my mental health or to get relieved from stress because I used to worry about the lost ETB 400, 000 and how to repay the loan that was taken for my migration." It also helped him not to think of migrating again. Abeba reported that his overall well-being was good once he received the support from IOM. Abeba's RSI score improved from baseline to endline in line with his qualitative self-assessment. For Abeba, the Psychosocial support was central in his improved well-being.

Untreated returnee untreated_199

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
199_ret	0.248	0.638	No	2	2	Increased	4

Fikru has not received any assistance from IOM and reported to having low overall well-being. When he first returned his family were unhappy as he came back with no assets and didn't have a job or income to support himself. Fikru described feeling highly stressed during this time and had problems with his health. He reported that "*I have not received assistance from IOM or any other body with regards to mental health or counselling. I do not have a phone and I was not able to even follow up on the support process. The SIM card is mine; I have thrown away my phone many times due to stress. Anyhow, I haven't had anyone who has tried to help me with regard to my health*." Fikru feels the support that should have been given by IOM would have been crucial for improving his well-being. This is a case where the endline RSI's of almost 0.66 (0.638) and a significant increase from the retro-baseline (0.248) does not line up with the qualitative narrative, although it is noted that the integration perception acquired during the RSS shows a flat score of two/five (somewhat integrated).

4. Impact of delays in assistance

Treated returnee Treated_135

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
135_ret	0.660	0.613	Yes	1	1	No change	4

Upon his return, Haile was very happy to be reunited with his family but as the weeks passed, he encountered a number of challenges with generating income. However, he only received support from IOM 2 years after his return, creating a big problem for his successful reintegration. Due to the delay, he started thinking about migrating again. When Haile received the support, it was in the form of training, cash, and in-kind business support. However, he reports that IOM didn't give them a choice in the support they received: "*My initial plan was to work on a workshop as a mechanic; they also informed me that they will support me in-kind support that enables me to engage in the job. As a result, I rented a house to open a workshop. But*

they did not provide me with the support they promised me, instead, they gave me the cattle. I am now doing the cattle rearing job." Although it's not the support he wanted, Halie is hopeful that his cattle breeding business will grow in the future. However, if given the opportunity to redesign his business, he would change it into to his original plan of opening a mechanic workshop as he believes that business would be more effective, compared to cattle breeding. Haile reported, "*Previously, I do have an experience as a mechanic and the training that I have taken was also on this. This can make me more effective. I have also a house that I rented for this purpose*." Although considered a converged returnee, Haile's RSI scores decreased slightly from baseline to endline. This is in line with his qualitative well-being assessment that did not change overall during his time since return.

Treated returnee Treated_187

code_ret	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline	Integration perception endline	Qual trend	Months RSS>>Qual
187_ret	0.322	0.788	Yes	0	1	No change	4

There was a big delay in Isayas receiving assistance from IOM. He only received support 4 years after returning which had a big impact on his reintegration experience. Due to the delay, he remigrated but returned when IOM called saying they were going to provide the support. Once Isayas did receive the support it was not for the business he had planned to open. He wanted to set up a construction business, but as he did not receive that material support, he was obliged to set up a shopping business. However, Isayas reported a number of challenges with his current business: "*With the current rising cost of living, I do not believe that this business will be effective in providing me with an income. This is because the equipment that I sell today with little money might be bought with big money tomorrow. What I consider to be challenges include house rent, tax payments and the rising cost of living. This has had a big impact on the effectiveness of my business*." If given the opportunity, he would like to engage in construction work as he has experience with it and is confident that he would become successful with it.

Table 55 Comparison of RSI and qualitative reintegration scores for participants of the qualitative exercises, with RSS retro-endline enumeration date and qualitative research year-month

Code	Baseline scores	Endline scores	Converged with non-migrant?	Integration perception baseline (0-5)	Integration perception endline (0-5)	Qual trend	Community	Treatment group	Arrival Yr-Qtr	RSS_date	Qualitative year-qtr	Months RSS>>qual
103_ret	0.536	0.662	No	1	3	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
104_ret	0.428	0.523	No	2	1	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	29/08/2021	2022-10	14
105_ret	0.494	0.639	Yes	2	2	Decreased	Original	Untreated	2019-3	09/12/2020	2022-10	22
108_ret	0.534	0.632	Yes	1	3	Increased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	29/08/2021	2022-10	14
121_ret	0.409	0.706	Yes	2	1	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
126_ret	0.598	0.628	Yes	1	1	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	22/06/2022	2022-10	4
132_ret	0.526	0.531	No	4	4	No change	Original	Treated	2018-3	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
135_ret	0.660	0.613	Yes	1	1	No change	Original	Treated	2019-1	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
141_ret	0.258	0.868	Yes	0	1	Increased	Original	Treated	2018-3	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
144_ret	0.296	0.566	No	0	2	No change	Original	Untreated	2018-3	20/06/2022	2022-10	4
145_ret	0.520	0.690	Yes	1	3	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
153_ret	0.461	0.429	No	1	1	Increased	Original	Treated	2019-1	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
158_ret	0.598	0.693	No	4	4	Decreased	Original	Untreated	2019-1	21/06/2022	2022-10	4
159_ret	0.504	0.504	No	1	1	Increased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	22/06/2022	2022-10	4
161_ret	0.556	0.696	Yes	1	3	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
163_ret	0.363	0.845	Yes	0	1	No change	Original	Treated	2019-1	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
164_ret	0.653	0.695	No	0	2	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
171_ret	0.505	0.599	No	2	1	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	29/08/2021	2022-10	14
173_ret	0.371	0.819	Yes	0	1	Increased	Original	Treated	2018-3	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
178_ret	0.644	0.774	Yes	4	1	Decreased	Original	Untreated	2019-3	07/12/2020	2022-10	22
182_ret	0.505	0.599	No	2	1	Decreased	Original	Untreated	2021-1	28/11/2020	2022-10	23
185_ret	0.480	0.414	No	4	3	Decreased	Original	Untreated	2019-3	07/12/2020	2022-10	22
186_ret	0.372	0.414	No	2	2	No change	Original	Treated CA	2020-3	22/08/2021	2022-10	14
187_ret	0.322	0.788	Yes	0	1	No change	Original	Treated	2019-1	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
190_ret	0.505	0.668	Yes	2	1	No change	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	29/08/2021	2022-10	14
195_ret	0.462	0.572	Yes	2	4	No change	Original	Treated	2019-1	11/06/2022	2022-10	4
199_ret	0.248	0.638	No	2	2	Increased	Original	Untreated	2018-3	30/06/2022	2022-10	4
206_ret	0.570	0.614	No	1	3	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
211_ret	0.388	0.507	No	0	0	No change	Original	Untreated	2020-3	28/11/2020	2022-10	23
217_ret	0.589	0.746	Yes	3	3	No change	Original	Untreated	2019-3	13/09/2021	2022-10	13
218_ret	0.319	0.400	No	0	0	No change	Original	Untreated	2018-3	19/06/2022	2022-10	4
221_ret	0.530	0.640	Yes	2	3	No change	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	28/08/2021	2022-10	14
225_ret	0.463	0.463	No	1	1	Decreased	Original	Treated CA	2020-1	22/06/2022	2022-10	4

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