

ABSTRACT

This research is conducted to explore the potential role of the Ethiopian diaspora in the USA, in supporting their community back home, more deeply to review the approach and reforms of Ethiopian diaspora engagement policy. This study applies qualitative methods and data gathering through secondary sources. To develop the concept and understand diaspora engagement policies, this thesis has adopted three theories such as tapping, embracing and theory of governmentality. And also to understand migration nexus development, transnationalism, New Economics Labor Migration and concept of remittance has been included in the discourse. This thesis claims that the emergence of diaspora institutions and diaspora governance is disordering the conventional draft of diaspora engagement policy drawn by most present international migration studies, which basically emphasise on immigration and immigration policies, overlooking states' formal relations with diaspora. Although a common enthusiasm for "engaging diasporas as part" of the endorsements for further multilateral teamwork with regard to diaspora institutions and diaspora governance, still not yet thoroughly analyzed either in terms of the values diaspora promote or in terms of the results they produce. Migration is not a new phenomenon, although today's migration is complicated in its pattern and structure as a result of globalization. Diaspora is an old term which has been used to denote the dispersion of the ancient Jewish community and other ethnic and religious minorities. This research defines diaspora as influential transnational actors who play a tremendous role in both host and home countries development. Due to both pushing and pulling factors, migration from Ethiopian has been increasing especially since the 1970s and has remained with skilled and unskilled

migrants seeking a better future. Ethiopia has started to recognize the potential impacts of its diaspora in development very recently. To achieve the goal Ethiopia has adapted Indian diaspora engagement policy as a model and approaches such as extending rights, Diaspora Bond and extracting obligation in order to pursue its material interests in the diaspora. Conclusion based on rigorous data analysis, even though there are a few reforms, Ethiopia still needs to work on its diaspora engagement policy to bridge the gap existing between the diaspora and itself. Finally, the author recommends Ethiopian government, to switch its diaspora engagement approach which is tapping, to the diaspora networking approach as well as to strengthen its integrity with both host states and IOs to enhance diaspora engagement.

Keywords; Ethiopian Diaspora, diaspora engagement policy, approach, reforms