



**CHILD RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND MIGRANT SENDING FAMILIES  
PERCEPTION TOWARDS CHILD MIGRATION: THE CASE OF HALEHA  
KEBELE, KUCHA WOREDA, GAMOGOFA ZONE, SNNPR.**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Sintayehu Meshesha entitled: *Child Rural-Urban Migration and Migrant Sending Families Perception towards Child Migration: The case of Haleha Kebele, Kucha Wereda, GamoGofa Zone, SNNPR* and submitted in the partial fulfillments of the Degree of Master of Arts in Geography and Environmental Studies, complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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## **Dedication**

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## **ACRONYMS**

<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CRC</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistical Authority
<b>EDHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey of Ethiopia
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>IDMC</b>	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Center
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>MoLSA</b>	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
<b>NGOs</b>	Non Governmental Organizations
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund

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## Definitions of terms

**Causes of migration:** Refers to the contributing factors that initiate child rural-urban migration

**Child:** In this study it refers to a child found in the ages of 9 up to 18 years.

**Child rural-urban migration:** Refers to the migration of children below the age of 18 into towns or cities of Ethiopia for different economic and non-economic reasons.

**Destinations:** Refers to different towns and cities of Ethiopia in which migrants reside, those went from the study kebele.

**Divorce:** The legal ending of marriage among householders as well as by migrants.

**Household (Family):** In this study it implies a group of people who lives together in one house and makes common provision for basics of living.

**Householder:** Refers to the head of a household or the representative of the family.

**Kebele:** Is the government administrative structure next to wereda.

**Migrant:** Is a person whose area of origin is the study kebele and now migrated towards different towns and cities of Ethiopia and residing there.

**Migrant Sending Family (household):** A household that sent at least one child migrant into urban centers from family members.

**Place of origin:** It refers to the study kebele from which the children migrate.

**Pull factor:** Refers to something that attracts a migrant at urban centers of Ethiopia from the study kebele.

**Push factor:** Refers to something in the home or study kebele that forces a migrant to move urban centers.

**Remarriage:** The practice of marrying again by a householder after his/her wife/husband has died.

**Remittances:** In this study it refers to the benefits or alternative source of income (in cash and kind) for households in the study kebele that obtained from the migrant family member/s living in urban centers.

**Separated:** Now discontinue (stop) living together as a couple but not legally divorced.

**Sub-Kebele (goti):** is the smallest administrative unit next to kebele in rural areas of Ethiopia.

**Wereda:** It is the government administrative structure next to zone.

**Zone:** It is the largest government administration structure next to r

## Abstract

*Child rural-urban migration is tied with economic and non-economic factors. Thus, this study aimed to examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and migrant sending families; to identify the push and pull factors of migration and to assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration. A total of 124 participants in the study were selected by applying simple random sampling technique and purposively. In order to attain the proposed objectives instruments like questionnaire, key informants interview and FGDs were employed. To analyze the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. More specifically, quantitative data analyzed by using descriptive statistics with the help of the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 20 and Microsoft office Excel 2007 whereas the qualitative data analyzed by narration(discussion).*

*The study findings indicate that the demographic and socio economic characteristics like low level of educational attainments, meager income, large number of family sizes, shortage of agricultural land and remarriage in the study area found to be important for child rural-urban migration. Also the study reveals that about 71.4 percent of migrants were found between the age ranges of 15 and 18 years and the rate of migration was high in both sexes and the proportion of male migrant's slightly higher than females and females migrated in their earlier ages than males. Moreover, the vast majority of migrants were single and literate. With regard to factors of migration factors like extreme poverty, lack of youth employment opportunities, inaccessibility of infrastructures like road and general secondary school, shortage of land, large family size and missed information about jobs, its payments and life styles at destination found to be the major push factors for migration. On the other hand, presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors, an ambition of migrants to live a better life and the influence of preceding migrants for instance migrants wearing styles, hair styles, walking and talking styles, mobile phones, bags etc. to be identified as the major pull factors for migration.*

*The study also revealed that the majority of participants in the study have positive perceptions towards child migration because by the belief that migrants would get different job opportunities at destinations and also child migration into urban centers viewing as one of the livelihood strategies for migrants and alternative source of income for sending households in origin. Therefore, government, NGOs or other stakeholders should improve the lives of the rural poor households; provide infrastructures like road and general secondary school; aware local communities about the importance of having small family size, gender equality and about the other negative impacts of migration were recommended in this study to minimize the current trends of child rural-urban migration.*

**Keywords:** Child rural-urban migration, causes of migration, migrant sending family.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Migration is defined as the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). It occurs for various reasons. These reasons vary among regions and states. However, seeking for better environment and fleeing for safety have been conceived to be one of the major causes for migration in the world (Castles, 2000 cited in Frework,2007).

According to Lewis (1982) the effects of migration are viewed from two directions: on one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution whereas on the other hand, migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit.

Similarly, Aliyev (2008) stated that rural-urban migration for rural people, in short run may help to alleviate poverty by creating new income and employment opportunity and help in facilitating rural urban economic and social integration and motivating the expansion of urban sector. Later, the alarming migration process leads to congestion, unemployment, pollution and poverty in urban areas whereas gender and age imbalances and decrease in productivity in rural areas.

In addition, Angalo, et al. (2004) described that out migration may result in drastic decrease in the labor which in turn reduces food production and household wealth leading to increased vulnerability in many rural areas which may bring about food insecurity.

Coming to Ethiopia population movement has been a common phenomenon throughout its history (Birru, 1997). It is also a growing public concern in Ethiopia, especially internal migration. Internal migration has a long history and varies depending on the duration and the distance of the destination (Fework, 2007). Rural-urban migration in Ethiopia mainly the result of the introduction of capitalist elements like industries and associated service activity in towns (Beyene, 1985). Rural-urban migrations continuing to occur as high levels of people seek new opportunities in the city to escape rural poverty thus urban centers such as Addis Ababa, have high unemployment rates and this had led to shift in rural poverty to urban poverty (Erulkar et al. 2006). Before the early 1970's Addis Ababa was the most important urban destination for Ethiopians moving from the rural areas however after 1974 a shift to other Ethiopian cities occurred (Berhanu and White, 2000).

The trend of rural urban migration in Ethiopia can be explained by a number of push and pull factors (Kunz, 1973). The “pull” and “push” factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political). Push factors are associated with the conditions in the place/area of origin of migrants and seem to be more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination (Dereje, 2002).

Moreover, rural push factors associated with migration to urban areas are mainly shortage of land, the need to raise cash to pay the land tax and debts incurred in paying for agricultural inputs. On the other hand, perception of better employment opportunities particularly in the informal sector and in construction, information on jobs from informal sources suggesting that there is demand for urban and better pay than in rural areas and social support by long term migrants are identified as important pull factors (World bank, 2007).

An additional area of increasing concern in Ethiopia has been the rural urban migration of children who move to the cities to find opportunities however after migration most of them are not employed. The opportunities for rural migrants in urban areas are limited, and life in cities frequently does not meet expectations (Erulkar, et al. 2006).

Children of the rural community migrate to Addis Ababa and other towns of the country has been the day today phenomenon in Ethiopia (Girmachew, 2009). As a result observing of street children in different towns and cities of the country becomes the common phenomena. For instance, according to MoLSA (2002), about 150,000 children live on the streets in Ethiopia, about 60,000 of them in Addis Ababa. However, UNICEF (2000) estimates that the problem may be far more serious, with nearly 600,000 street children countrywide and over 100,000 in Addis Ababa. In addition, children who migrate into urban centers are vulnerable to exploitation, coercion, deception, and violence etc. particularly if they are below the minimum age of employment (Rao, 2009).

Regarding to the reason for child out-migration, UNICEF (2009) explained that more than 28 percent of the children migrated to live with their relatives, 14 percent of them moved for education or training, and 12 percent moved because of parental death. More than 12 percent of the children moved directly due to job related reasons (job transfer, found a job, or search for job). A large 21 percent of the children moved for 'other' reasons.

To have a better understanding of the rural-urban migration, it is important to investigate child rural-urban migration and non-migrant local community's perception towards child migration. Therefore, this study tries to assess the causes of child rural-urban migration and migrant sending family's perception towards child migration.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in Africa which has been affected significantly by spatial mobility of people, voluntary or forced. The country has experienced accelerated movements of population towards the capital city as well as other regional capitals and zonal towns. The social, political and economic factors can be taken as the major causes for migration (Birhan, 2011).

The movements of potential labor force from rural to urban centers cause problems to both rural and urban dwellers, but migrants are more concerned about the benefits they would derive from the process (Olayiwola, 2005). Olayiwola (2005) also described that

migrants leave their family members behind in the rural areas and those non- migrants left behind have their perception towards rural-urban migration. The perception of these non-migrants has effects on further movement of people into the urban areas.

Similarly, Mini (2000) stated that the movement of people from rural to urban area results some problems in the rural as well as urban center even though benefits derived from it. For instance, problems like pressure on the accessibility of public utilities (health services, education, housing, supply of consumer goods etc.), limited employment opportunities, poverty /raising the cost of living, over- crowdedness, pollution, rise of squatter settlements, increase of street children etc. are faced in the urban areas(Birhan,2011).

Indeed, not well known about what factors cause children to migrate without their parent, because most child migrants study took place at their destination point and most migrant children travel with their parents (McKenzie, 2007).Besides, Thorsen (2012) stated that similar to adult children migrate in response to a combination of push and pull factors. For many, migration is an attempt to secure a better life, whether in terms of economic or educational opportunities, or simply to escape poverty. Moreover, McDowell and Haan (1997) explained that child migration is connected to children's lives within the family and in rural areas. Child migration is also influenced by social norms, which include ideas about children's roles and relationships within the family and in the rural community.

So far few empirical researches have been carried out on the concern of child rural-urban migration at destination however, little studies conducted in the place of migrants' origin in Ethiopia. For instance, Ferework (2007) tried to make an exploratory or pilot study on the situation of child out-migration in Dessena *Kebele* of Gurage Zone by using too small sample size (only one family members and six elders).In this study the researcher observed that the role of parents and extended family members in the process of child out-migration, the process of child migration and perceptions of parents, extended family members, elders and neighbors towards life in the cities.

However, studies have been conducted in the study area dealt with the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in general. For instance, Birru (1997 ) studied that the causes and consequences of rural urban labour migration into ArbaMinch town; Belay (2007) also studied that the causes and consequences of migration of ‘Gamo’ people to Addis Ababa. Yet, no empirical research has been carried out on the causes of child-out migration and migrant sending families’ perception towards child-migration.

At present, from Haleha *kebele* of Kucha *Woreda*, several children migrate into different towns and cities of Ethiopia. The reason for their continual migration is complex. For instance, extreme poverty, land shortage, lack of youth’s employment opportunities, large family size, death of parents (lack of caretaker), conflicts in home areas, free from family restriction and obligation etc. Following their migration school dropout is exacerbated from time to time in this *kebele* and also many children exposed to the practice of child trafficking in their course of migration. For instance, the data obtained from Kucha *Wereda* Women’s and Children Affairs Bureau Annual Report of the year 2013 reveals that among 172 very young children who were caught by police while trafficking by brokers at different times, the majority came from nearby *weredas* of GamoGofa Zone however, nearly a quarter (41) of them from the study *kebele*. These are some of the major problems happened due to child out-migration from the study *kebele*.

Therefore, this study is aimed at investigating the reasons behind child rural-urban migration and migrant sending families’ perception towards child migration. Beside, little empirical research has been carried out in Ethiopia with adequate verification on such a crucial issue. Thus, the interest of the researcher is to fill the existing knowledge gaps with empirical evidences by undertaking general survey on the factors responsible for child rural-urban migration; demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both migrants and migrant sending households and also by assessing migrant sending families perception towards child-migration from the perspective of peoples in the place of migrants origin.

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess child rural-urban migration and migrant sending family's perception towards child migration.

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives. It is to:**

1. Examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and migrant sending families,
2. To identify the push and pull factors of migration and
3. Assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration.

### **1.4. Research questions**

1. What are the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants and migrant sending families?
2. What are the push and the pull factors of migration?
3. What is the perception of migrant sending families towards child migration?

### **1.5. Significance of the study**

The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the following points: Firstly, the study is expected to add up to the existing knowledge on rural-urban migration in Ethiopia. Secondly, the study will serve planners and policy makers to strengthen issues related to rural-urban migration in place of origin. Thirdly, the study is expected to recommend some of the ways to tackle problems at place of origin. And finally, the study would serve as the source of information for researchers who need to conduct further study on the topic.

### **1.6. Scope of the study**

This study is delimited to assessing the causes of child rural-urban migration and migrant sending family's perception towards child migration. More specifically, it enclosed

demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrant sending families and migrants (before migration); the push and pull factors of migration; and migrant sending families perception towards child migration. It is also delimited to migrants (children) with age of nine to eighteen years who migrated from Haleha *Kebele* of Kucha *Wereda*, Gamo Gofa Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State into different towns and cities of Ethiopia. Given limited time that is available to do the field work, the researcher focused on only the sample households (migrant sending household heads), selected community elders and *Wereda* governmental officials and *Kebele* officials in the place of migrants origin.

### **1.7. Limitation of the study**

Like any other empirical studies this paper is not ended without limitations. Hence, before deciding the relevant sample householders for survey in this study the sample frame was identified purposely (by applying non-probability sampling technique) by the researcher with the help of *kebele and sub-kebele (goti)* representatives in the study *kebele*. This is why the objectives of the study forced the researcher to take that decision. Besides, the nature of migration (children migrated into different towns/cities of Ethiopia) from the study *kebele* constrained the researcher not to see the current socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants. Also data collected from the perception of non-migrants in the place of origin.

In addition, the remoteness of the study area and time constrains were another challenges that faced the researcher in the course of the study.

### **1.8. Organization of the study**

This study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope, limitations of the study and organization of the study. Under Chapter two, review of relevant related literatures which include definition and basic concepts, review of selected important migration theories and approach, conceptual framework, factors for migration, rural-urban migration in developing countries, perception towards migration,

patterns of child migration, practice of migration in the study area, empirical studies of rural- urban migration in Ethiopia and study gap were discussed. Chapter three describes the study area and the methodology, operationalization of the key variables, reliability and validity of the instruments, ethical consideration. Chapter four reveals data analysis, interpretation and presentation and finally, Chapter five presents conclusion and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Definition and Basic Concepts**

Migration is defined as the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution (Hagen-Zanker, 2008). It usually takes place at a variety of scale: intercontinental (between continents), intracontinental (between countries of a given continent), and interregional (within countries). Migration is usually categorized depending upon the type of political boundaries crossed (internal/national and external/international) (Weeks, 1989). Depending upon length of time, it is said to be short-term and long-term migration as well as temporary and permanent migration (McDowell and De Haan, 1997). On the basis of distance, it may be classified as short distance and long distance migration, members involved (individual and mass migration), decision making (voluntary and forced migration), social organization (family, class and individual migration), causes (economic and non-economic) and aims (conservative and innovative) (Sinha, 2005).

In addition, depending upon rural-urban nature of the area, migration becomes, rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban (Clarke, 1987 cited in Sinha, 2005). Rural to urban migration is one of the most significant patterns of migration, i.e. the movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities (Rwelamira, 2008).

Furthermore, the common types of rural-urban migration are circulating in the following forms including step migration (village-town-city), circulatory (village-city-village), seasonal (migration associated with periodic labor demand) and chain migration (where migrants follow their predecessors, and assisted by them in establishing an urban area) (Lynch, 2005).

According to Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) the term Children refer to every human being below the age of 18 years (ILO, 1996).

Moreover, UNICEF (2009) based on the information from Central Statistical Authority of Ethiopia (2001) about independent child migrants stated that:

Those children who have been living in another area or household for more than six months before joining the current household are considered to be migrant children. More specifically, a child is considered as a migrant even if the child returns to his place of birth after having lived for more than six months in another area or household. A child is not considered a migrant if the child has moved to another geographical area with all or part of his household members.

## **2.2. Review of Selected Important migration Theories and Approach.**

There are different theories and approaches which deal about rural-urban migration in developing countries. Some of the relevant theories and approach related to this study are Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration, Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration and Process-Context Approach.

### **2.2.1. Process-Context Approach**

The process-context approach explained that migration of children is an outcome of a process that involves a series of individual decisions and actions taking place within a social, economic, ecological, and cultural context. It also argues that migration of children is determined not only by contemporary factors but also by living conditions at home, events and behavioral factors and patterns of migration in the past. The contextual factors are mainly family dynamics (larger families, families with stepparents and families without land etc.); education and information and communication system, ecological factors, family occupation etc. (Yogendra, 1999)

### **2.2.2. Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration**

The network theory mainly focuses on the vital role of personal relations between migrants and non-migrants (De Haas, 2008). According to De Haan and Yakub (2009) the theory explains that migrants set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship or friendship and then the whole community shared about the importance of migration. More specifically, the networks took place locally as well as internationally migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. Accordingly, networks being expand and become part of local culture and makes migration more and more accessible to all levels of the population (Massey, 1990 cited in Kelil, 2015).

### **2.2.3. New Economics Theory of Migration**

This theory argues that migration decisions are made by the family. According to Massey et al. (1993), migration decisions are not made by isolated individual actors, but by larger units of related people-typically families or household-in which people act collectively. These decisions are made not only to maximize expected income, but also to minimize risks and to loosen constraints associated with a variety of market failures, apart from those in the labor market. The new economic theory argues that wage differential have no significant influence on migration. For the advocates of new economic theory, migration is one form of an investment to protect the family or household in time of loss of income (Boyd, 1989). In developing countries people do not have private insurance as well as well organized social welfare system that will be used in time of loss. Thus, families send their children to minimize the risk during loss of income. This helps families to get income through remittances in case of loss of income (Massey et al., 1993, cited in Freework, 2007).

### **2.3. Conceptual Framework**

Rural to urban migration is one of the most significant patterns of migration in developing countries, i.e. the movement of people from the country side to cities in search of opportunities.

The “push factors” refer to the situations at home or place of origins that repel migrants, for instance lack of youth employment opportunities/unemployment; poor economic condition (extreme poverty); shortage of agricultural land; low agricultural productivity; large number of family size; recurrent drought and famine; lack of care taker (death of parents, family disintegration and conflicts); cultural influences, family restrictions and obligations; poor medical care; distorted information ; discrimination etc.

Whereas the “pull factor”, refer to those conditions found elsewhere (urban centers) that attract migrants. For example, better job opportunities in informal sectors, presence of relatives/family members, to pursue further studies (education/training), search of urban amenities and social infrastructures (housing conditions, electricity, piped water supply, improvements in transport systems, security etc.), aspiration for a better life style (living conditions, enjoyment), to buy modern goods and cloths, influence of preceding migrants (peer influence), seeking political and religious freedom etc.

Besides, the push and pull factors, families (households) and migrant’s socio-economic and demographic characteristics like age, family size, landholding, occupation, education etc. and communities/families perception towards rural-urban migration and/or migrants also play a significant role in the migration of children. Furthermore, in areas where migration is taken as a norm (positively perceived), the whole family members migrate seasonally to places where they can find job opportunities, in contrast in families/communities where migration is not taken as option(negatively perceived) individuals afraid to take decisions of leaving their home or origin.

In the past, the urban pull factors like better employment and income opportunities dominate the push factors. However, recently the rural push factors like extreme poverty

have been strong forces in the movement of people from the rural to urban areas of Ethiopia. (Figure, 2.1)

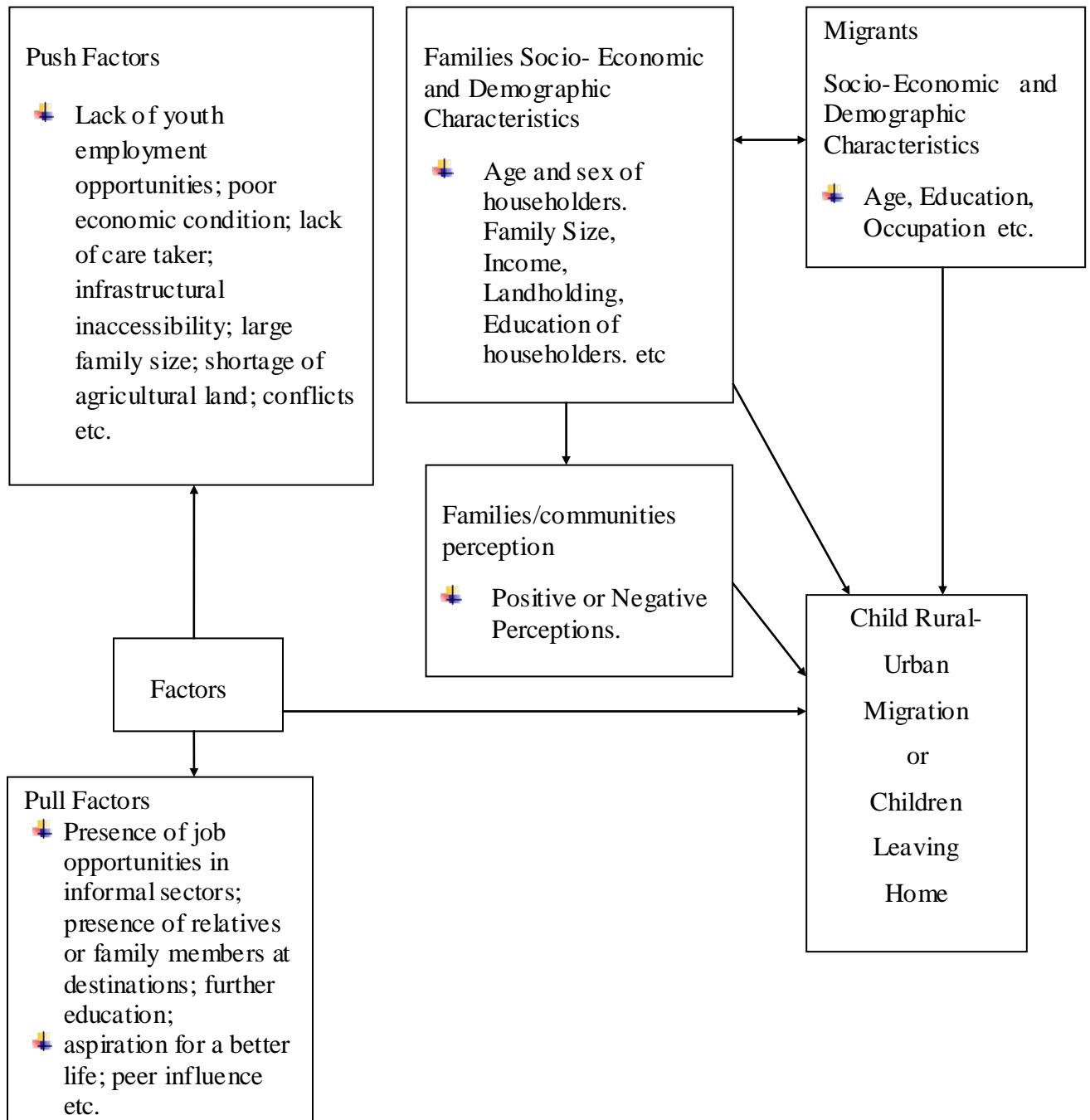


Figure 2.1: The conceptual framework for the analysis of child rural-urban migration and migrant sending families' perception towards child migration (Developed by the Author from the review of literature).

## **2.4. Factors for migration**

Similar to adult, children migrate in response to a combination of push and pull factors. For many, migration is an attempt to secure a better life, whether in terms of economic or educational opportunities, or simply to escape poverty. Others relocate because of family circumstances, such as the loss of a parent, or to escape conflict or natural disasters and the disturbance and food shortages that accompany them (Thorsen, 2012).

The factors (causes) of migration decision are generally grouped either into “push” or “pull” factors. The “pull” and “push” factors of migration can be economic or non-economic (for example demographic, social, natural and political) (Birhan, 2011). Some of these are negative factors pushing people out of rural areas, while others are positive ones motivating people to move to the cities (Aliyev, 2008). However, the “push” factors are more important in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination (Dereje, 2002; Kinf, 2003).

### **2.4.1. The push factors**

The push factors of migration refer to the situation at home or place of migrant’s origin. According to Oberg (1996, cited in Melesse, 2014 ) the major push factors that related to rural-urban migration are unemployment, poverty, social exclusion, lack of access to public services, political disorder, inability to practice one’s own religion and environmental disasters.

Many studies conducted on rural-urban migration show, that above all economic factors are the major reasons for migrating of peoples from their place of origin (Faruk and Islam, 2010; Kainth, 2009). Similarly, Heric (1965) argued that rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment as well as strain of farm work is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities. Moreover, the rural economy of developing countries manifested by poverty, low productivity, poor adoption of technology, poor sanitation, fragmentation of land, poor resource management, ill government policy etc. thus rural people would prefer to migrate to urban areas hoping to secure a better life (Aliyev, 2008;

kebede, 1994; Bjerer, 1985). However, from the economic point of view, most of the urban areas in developing countries are not promising (Bekure, 1984).

People could also migrate due to unfavorable social conditions and segregations and pressure that they receive from the society in their place of origin (Kainth, 2009). Besides this, family conflicts and the quest for independence also cause rural-urban migration especially, of those who are in the younger generation (Jamilah, 1981).

Furthermore, an environmental and political factor plays a great role in pushing peoples from their place of origin. According to IOM (2008) report, about 192 million people lived outside their place of origin. Eventually, people have chosen the option of migration as a means of coping with the effect of environmental change both a sudden and disastrous nature. In Africa, multiple push factors provoke migration both within the continent and to other regions. Over the last two decades, deteriorating political, socio-economic and environmental conditions, as well as, armed conflicts, poverty and environmental degradation have resulted in a significant increase in mass migration and forced displacement in Africa (Au, 2006).

In addition, in developing countries the push factors that most importantly associated with child out migration stated as follows:

According to ILO (2010) lack of youth employment opportunities in rural areas and the perception of opportunities in cities motive as driver of migration will likely become stronger in given population (World Bank, 2007). Domestic violence is another push factor for children to leave home and migrate elsewhere in search of a new life. A study on children living in the streets of cities in Bangladesh, for instance, indicates that most of the interviewed boys and girls report domestic violence during the year prior to their migration (Hulme and Contini, 2006)

Children are furthermore pushed to migrate for work as a result of the impact of HIV/AIDS particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa the epidemic has forced many children who were orphaned, HIV-positive, or otherwise affected by HIV/AIDS to enter the labour market prematurely, and many of these children migrate to find

employment(UNAIDS,2008).Internal displacement resulting from conflict and natural disaster, conflicts and search of safety, natural disasters often force children to migrate (IDMC, 2009b).According to world Bank (2010) estimates a minimum of 200 million people will be at risk of migration as a survival strategy in response to climate change, and argues that such migration will likely be predominantly from rural areas in developing countries to cities.

Migration is also linked to history and culture. Several studies have pointed to the fact that child migration is highest in areas of traditional adult out-migration. In these areas, migration may be seen, by both children and parents, as learning experience and part of the transition to adulthood. It may provide children with opportunities to develop their independence and autonomy to learn about life in the city, and for adventure (Thorsen, 2005).

Independent child migration may also be part of a family's survival strategy and a way for children to improve their position within the family, as the migration of a child decreases the dependency ratio in the household. Moreover, some children are able to save and send remittances, sometimes contributing to the education of their siblings (ILO, 2010).

#### **2.4.2. The pull factors**

The pull factor of migration are reasons for being attracted to the recipient area because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc.(Lee, 1966).In developing nation migrants are initiated by verbal and written accounts of conditions about urban areas. Returning migrants were more tending to speak about their success and their gains than about the problems and obstacles they had to face. Furthermore, books used in primary schools of developing countries often give a pleasant impression of the towns and cities. Such descriptions may be likely to exaggerate some aspects of reality, Therefore, the potential migrant bases his/her decision to move to cities (IDRC, 1977).

The urban informal sectors play a great role in attracting the rural dwellers. It is unlike its formal equivalent, includes all activities that are unregulated and small scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Hoselitz, 1957 cited in Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004).

Urban areas present many economic opportunities to rural people for changing jobs rapidly and become upwardly movable with a very low asset-base and skills. Self-employment comprises a greater share of informal employment than wage employment and represents 70 percent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 percent in North Africa, 60 percent in Latin America and 59 percent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily labourers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans (McCatty, 2004). Even if urban wages are not high, work is available more regularly than in the subsistence agriculture (Girma, 2008).

In addition, the availability of services such as electricity, piped water supply and other public services make urban areas more attractive than rural areas which lack access to these services (Girma, 2008). Similarly Jamilah (1981) argued that peoples migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. More specifically, improved communication facilities such as transportation, influence of the media, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values promote rural-urban migration. Also, different studies argued that education and peer pressure are as the major pull factors among the others for child rural out migration (De Lange, 2006; Save the Children, 2007).

To sum up factors such as poverty, lack of youth employment opportunities, parent's suggestion, domestic violence (conflict), natural disaster, the impact of HIV/AIDS, search of a new life, migration history and culture are among the major "push" reasons why children leave home in developing countries whereas factors like a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, urban informal sectors, friends and relatives or family

members in urban areas, availability of services such as electricity, piped water supply and other public services, education and peer pressure are the main pull factors.

## **2.5. Rural–urban migration in developing countries**

In many developing countries rural poverty manifested in low agricultural incomes, low productivity and underemployment is pushing many migrants out of rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities. Several recent studies in a range of developing countries have observed increasing unemployment in rural areas and a further widening of the gap between rural and urban incomes ( Zohry,2002).

The concentrated growth of industrial infrastructure in the cities in developing countries after independence has encouraged migration streams from rural regions by providing job opportunities for those migrants. Until recently, governments have also favored a policy of concentrating public and social services investments in urban areas, particularly major urban areas. In most of the developing world, migrants from rural to urban regions target primate cities. This phenomenon is due to the concentration of services, industrial zones, and other socioeconomic and cultural services in primate cities and large metropolitan regions (Palen, 1976).

## **2.6. Perceptions towards migration**

Migration decision of the rural dwellers is highly affected by the perception about migration itself and migrants from origin. These perceptions are shaped by the social, cultural and religious institutions that could foster favorable or unfavorable perceptions towards migrants and migration (Woldie et al., 2010). Woldie et al., (2010) also explained that in areas where migration is taken as a norm the whole family members migrate seasonally to places where they can find job opportunities, in contrast in communities where migration is not taken as option individuals afraid to take decisions of leaving their origin. Furthermore, Kelil (2015) stated that the community has positive perception towards migration as they believe it may bring changes in their livelihoods and the children's as well. However, if the out migration could not result in significant changes both in the livelihood of the remaining members of the family and the migrants

themselves, the people in place of origin may develop negative perception towards migration.

## **2.7. Patterns of child-migration**

Most child migrants move with their family's supplementary parents or caregivers seeking employment opportunity. Almost a tenth of China's child population, or 27.3 million children, took part in internal migration with their parents in a significant number of children and young people, however, move within countries on their own (Hashim, 2005). In West Africa and South Asia, where rates of independent child migration are particularly high, most child migrants leave home between the ages of 13 and 17 years.

Regarding the relationship between sex and child migration different countries stated differently for instance study in Benin found that it was mostly boys who had gone abroad and that girls were more likely to migrate internally (Kielland, 2009). Similarly, study in Burkina Faso argued that most visible urban child migrants were boys, and most girl migrants had migrated to rural areas closer to home (Thorsen, 2005). Another study in Burkina Faso stated that 70% of the migration was internal and girls were twice as likely as boys to migrate from rural areas (Kielland Sanogo, 2002). In addition, report on internal independent child migration in Ghana showed that girls were more likely to migrate internally at a younger age than boys (Hashim, 2005).

## **2.8. Practice of migration in the study area**

'Gamo' people are found in Southern, Nation, Nationalities and People in Gamo Gofa Administrative Zone which is known for rural-urban migration in Ethiopia. In 1898 the people began to arrive in Addis Ababa, after the conquest and incorporation of Gamo Gofa into Menelik's Empire. Many factors contributed to migrating of people to Addis Ababa at this particular time. According to Samuel (1984, cited in Belete, 2006) some of the contributed factor to the migration was, the *Haleqas*, who were elected by the people to represent them at the capital, to brought tax and tributes and also appealed to the Emperor through their spokesmen in case of problems. However, the *Haleqas* and their

escorts little to do while they stayed in Addis Ababa and gradually they began to engage themselves in weaving, art they had already mastered at home.

The other groups which come to Addis were the young men to take weaving. The third groups move to settlements. This group was much in number and includes lower positions such as porters, house servants, personal guards etc. Consequently, all the groups stalled until the end of their obligations and they got jobs by themselves or from nobility or government.

According to Olmstead (1974) the men who wear garments which made of cloth were as civilized to the ruling elites. Thus, due to the growing demand for 'Shemma' clothes the migrants had continued to other parts of the country beside Addis Ababa.

In addition, Italian occupation introduced money tax systems this is also facilitated migration in 'Gamo' community. Some households to fulfill demand of money sent one of their family members to remit them some money and also, the expansion of road network during Italian occupation was another factor.

Furthermore, according to Jackson et al. (1968) 'Gamo' community to Addis Ababa has revived the remote population pressure and it also provided the economic lifeblood to the area. Remittance that sent from the migrants distributed among the communities in the form of payment for food stuffs, marketing services and agricultural labor etc. In general, migration influenced the economic and social landscape in the 'Gamo' community.

## **2.9. Empirical studies of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia**

In fact rural- urban migration in Ethiopia associated with rural push and urban pull factors. Concerning the push factors Birru (1997) and Belay (2006) argued that shortage of agricultural land, crop production failure, intolerable and unpleasant living conditions at home areas, low productivity, poor rural modern facilities are the major causes for rural out migration in Ethiopia. Similarly Birhan (2011) identified that unemployment; famine, poverty and crop failure; cultural and family restrictions and obligations push the rural people to the urban areas of Ethiopia.

Contrary to this the presence of relatives and friends, search for education or training, search medical treatment, the presence of job opportunities, job transfer, modern urban services and facilities, to open or extended business has been identified as the major pull factors that attract rural people to urban areas (Birru,1997; Belay,2006; Birhan,2011).

In addition, Worku (1995) in the case of Gurage migration argued that migrants from some areas migrate not necessarily because they are among the poorest but groups can develop a tradition of migration, once certain patterns of migration exist. He explained that Gurage's engagement in self-employed occupation such as petty trade and settlement on the permanent basis in urban areas provided a strong source of attraction for further Gurage urban migration.

Regarding to the factors of child-out migration, Ferework (2007) found that the major causes of child out-migration to the cities were related with the economy of the rural origin. Moreover, the other factors like the positive perception of the community about life in the cities, large family size, poor health and educational services also push children to migrate to the cities from *Dessena Kebele* of Gurage Zone. Moreover, Kelil (2015) argued that poverty and infrastructural limitations were the major push factors in the place of origin and the better economic opportunities at the destination areas were among the major pull factors behind child out-migration in *Muher and Akilil Woreda* of Gurage Zone. In addition, Melesse (2014) poverty, family breakdown and separation, conflicts between family members identified as the push factors whereas children expectation about migration and peer pressure identified as the pull factors for child migration from *Hadiya Zone* to Addis Ababa.

## **2.10. Study Gap**

Empirical studies that have been conducted by Fework, 2007; Kelil, 2015 and Melesse, 2014 in Gurage and Hadiya Zones of Ethiopia focused only the push and pull factors of migration. For instance, factors like poverty, infrastructural limitations, family breakdown and separation, conflicts between family members were identified as the major push factors for child migration whereas better economic opportunities at destinations, peer pressure and children expectations were identified as the major pull

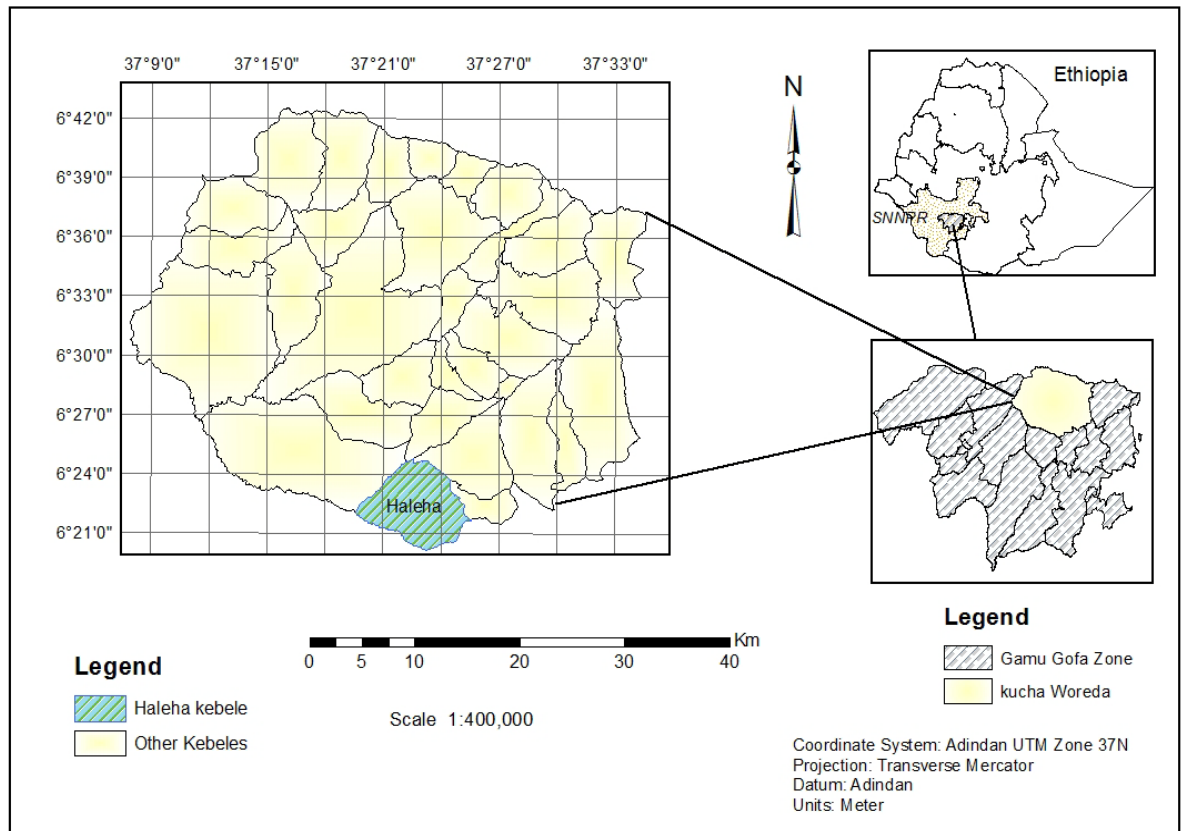
factors for migration. Moreover, the researchers never seen the roles of living conditions at home areas for child migration. According to Gurung (1999) children have their own capacity to decide on their own affairs however one of the factors responsible for children's decision and actions come from their family situation. Similarly, the researchers never observed the influence of families or communities' perception towards child migration as contributing factor for further migration of children. Because areas where migration is taken as a norm the whole family members migrate seasonally to places where they can find job opportunities, in contrast in families or communities where migration is not taken as option individuals afraid to take decisions of leaving their origin (Woldie et al., 2010).

Thus, studying situations at home areas and the families' perception towards child migration are necessary to understand the concern of child rural-urban migration in detail beside the push and pull factors and it tries to fill the knowledge gap in this way.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Description of the study area



Source: CSA, 2007 and Ethio GIS shape-file.

Figure3.1 Location Map of the study area

#### 3.1.1. The physical setting

The information obtained from Kucha Wereda Finance and Economy Development Bureau (2014) reveals that the study area is located approximately 471km southwest of Addis Ababa, 256km south of Hawassa and 211km from ArbaMinch. It entirely lies within Kucha *Wereda*, GamoGofa Zone, in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State. Astronomically, the area under consideration is located between

6° 18'00"N and 6° 27'00"N latitude and between 37° 18'00"E and 37° 27'00"E longitude. In relative terms, it is bordered on the southeast and south by Dita and southwest by Daramalo *Wereda* of GamoGofa Zone; on the west and northwest by Morka, north by Basso, northwest by Fango and east by Choyita *kebeles* of Kucha *Wereda*.

Climate is one of the elements of physical environment which has pronounced impacts on settlement pattern, human way of life, type of the soil, flora and fauna existed and/or developed so forth (Anteneh,2010). The study area falls within 'Dega' (temperate), 'Woina Dega' (sub-tropical) and 'Kolla' (tropical) i.e. 55%, 35% and 10% climatic zones respectively.

The mean annual temperature (2004-2012) of the area is computed to be 17.5°C-22.5°C. The rainfall regime in the study kebele is bimodal. The first round of rain occurs between March to April and the second round of rain occurs from June to August. The rainfall distribution varies from year to year and across seasons. The annual average rainfall distribution varies between 1100 mm to 1600 mm (Dinke Metrological Station, 2013 ).

The nature of topography of a particular geographic entity has multi-dimensional implications up on the development of physical infrastructure, human way of life and the type of plants and animals exist (Asfaw, 2006).According to Desalegn (2013) the study area falls within the south eastern 'Gamo' highlands. It is known by rugged topography and deep gorges. The elevation of the study area ranges between 900 and 2400 meters above sea level. Due to a high altitudinal variation the study area is characterized by diverse agro-climate, soil and vegetation cover. In addition, soil erosion is very high, particularly in the highland parts of the study area.

The information obtained from Kucha *Wereda* Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau (2014) reveals that the principal soil type of the study kebele are Nithosols (red basaltic soils, potentially good for farming) and Combisoils (found in the most rugged parts, unproductive for agriculture) which are evolved from volcanic rocks. The dominant soil color is reddish brown to dark brown.

The study area is drained by many small rivers and streams which originate from the study kebele and from 'Gamo' highlands among these *Boa*, *Domba* and *Bolia* are the main rivers of the area. However, these rivers are not providing any economic value for the area rather eroding the high land soils (Haleha Kebele Farmers Training Center, 2014).

### **3.1.2. The socio-cultural setting**

#### **3.1.2.1. Population**

Based on the data obtained from Kucha *Wereda* Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau (2014) the study area spans over a total area of about 21.69 square kilometer and inhabited by 8,098 people of whom 3,968 are male and 4,130 are female with crude density of 373.4 persons per sq km. This is very much higher as compared to the national, regional, GamoGofa Zone and as well as Kucha *Wereda* i.e. 76.9, 163.9, 168.2 and 123.2 persons per square kilometer respectively (CSA, 2011). There are about 1049 household heads of which 4.48% are female headed (Haleha Kebele Administrative Bureau, 2014).

According to Kucha *Wereda* Health Bureau (2014), the total fertility rates (TFR) of the *wereda* and study *kebele* were 7.2 and 8.2 respectively. These are much higher than the countries average i.e. 5.4 (EDHS, 2005). From the total population of the *wereda* about 3.3% were urban dwellers.

#### **3.1.2.2. The Farming system**

According to Kucha *Wereda* Agricultural and Rural Development Bureau (2014) the people in the study area are dominantly engaged on agriculture. It is subsistence oriented and mainly aided by traditional farming techniques. The farming system is a mixed farming system where the crop sub-system and the livestock sub-system are equally important to each other.

The altitudinal variation in the study area allows the cultivation of different types of crops such as cereals, pulses and others like 'Enset', potato etc. More specifically, the major cereal crops which grown in the study area are barley, wheat, maize and sorghum. Pulses

cultivated in the study area are mainly bean and chickpeas. Beside, *enset* and potato are also the dominant. There are two cropping season in a year, which are locally known as *Silla* (Miher) and *Gebba* (Belge) seasons. *Silla* crops are planted in August and harvested in November, on the other hand; the *Gebba* crops are planted in February and harvested in July. In the *Dega* and *Woina Dega* region *Silla* crops like barely, wheat and *teff*, bean and chickpeas are important whereas the *Gabba* crops like maize and sorgum are more important in *Woina Dega* and *Kolla* parts. Moreover, the average arable land holding size of the household heads about 0.3 hectare and more than half of the householders with single ox. The current land use pattern in the study *kebele* consists of annual crops, perennial crops, grazing, forest and shrubs. Out of the 21.69 hectares of the *kebele* total area, about 850 hectares are covered by annual crops, 101 by perennial crops, 320 by grazing land, 124 by shrubs, 260 by natural and artificial forest and the rest 217 by other crops, fallow land, settlement area, communal land, institution, water bodies, marginal land etc. (Haleha Kebele Farmers Training Center 2014).

### **3.1.2.3. Infrastructure and basic services**

Kucha *Weredais* connected to Soddo town and Arba Minch town (the zonal capital) by only one all-weather road (Goffa-Selamber-Soddo all-weather road). The *Wereda* enjoys 24 hours electric supply from Koka hydroelectric station; however the supply is limited to the Selamber town (wereda capital) and Morka *kebele* (Kucha Wereda Finance and Economy Development Bureau, 2014).

The available social services/institutions in the study *kebele* are two primary schools (1-8 and 1-4); a health post; one farmers training center, a *kebele* administrative Bureau and eleven churches (ten protestant and one orthodox Christian) (Haleha Kebele Administrative Bureau, 2014).

## **3.2. Research Design**

Quantitative methods are employed when one wishes to count or measure the extension of a phenomenon (Berge, 2001, cited in Habitamu, 2011). However, qualitative methods

can give the complicated details of phenomena that are difficult to convey with quantitative methods (Strauss and Corbin, 1990 cited in Girmachew, 2006).

In order to undertake the study, a mixed research design combining quantitative and qualitative approaches was used because the objectives of the study. More specifically, quantitative method used to assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics and factors for migration whereas the qualitative methods to used to assess migrant sending household's perception towards child migration, to check and organize the data collected by quantitative method and to assess the information unintentionally not covered during questionnaire survey time.

### 3.3. Sample and Sampling Techniques

Prior to the final selection of appropriate sample householders for this study, about 488 householders who were sent child migrants identified from the list of total householders (1049) in the study *kebele* purposively in collaboration with *kebele* officials and *sub-kebele (goti)* representatives. Because the objectives of the study and the complex nature of migration forced the researcher to identify those householders who sent child migrants into urban centers from the others. Moreover, Berg (2001, cited in Habitam, 2011) described that to develop purposive sample, researchers use their own knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent the population.

Next, the sample frame of the study population were numerically coded and 108 respondents were selected by applying simple random sampling technique (by using a table of random numbers) because of expecting high degree of homogeneity in the characteristics of population and to give equal chance of being included in the sample.

Besides, the total sample size was determined by using the following formula (Cochran, in Mesfin, 2012):

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} \longrightarrow n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0 - 1}{N}}$$

Where;

- $n_0$  is the desired sample size when the population is greater than 10,000
- $n$  is number of sample size when population is less than 10,000
- $z$  is 95% confidence limit i.e. 1.96
- $p$  is 0.1 (proportion of the population to be included in the sample i.e.10%)
- $q$  is 1-0.1 i.e. (0.9)
- $d$  is margin of error or degree of accuracy desired (0.05)
- $N$  is total number of population

In addition, ten representatives of FGD (four community elders and six migrant sending householders of both sexes) and six key informants (three from wereda and the other three from kebele) were purposively selected based on their accessibility and relevance to the proposed study. Members of FGD were selected with collaboration of *kebele* officials.

### **3.4. Data Sources and Methods of Collection**

Using multiple data collection strategy is more advantageous than single data collection strategy in research work (Brihan, 2011). Based on the research problem and objectives both primary and secondary data sources were used to generate appropriate information for this study. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data were survey questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informants' interview. Besides, different secondary sources were referred.

#### **3.4.1. Methods of Primary Data Collection**

Primary data were collected from the study area through survey questionnaires, focused group discussions and interview of key informants with selected household heads, government officials and community elders in the study area. Moreover, the application of each tools carried out in the following way.

### **3.4.1.1. Administration of the questionnaire**

Probability sampling provides a group of respondents whose characteristics may be taken to reflect those of the larger population; carefully constructed standardized questionnaires provide data in the same form from all respondents (Babbie, 2007). Based on the objectives of the study closed ended and open ended structured questions were constructed and employed to generate data from respondents. Moreover, the questionnaire was first prepared in English and then it was directly translated into local language (Gamugna) by professional (High School 'Gamugna' language teacher, MA, student in English) and also, the collected data back translated into English.

The questionnaire survey consists of 41 questions (refer appendix-1) which include the questions on overall demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both the migrants and migrant sending households, the factors (the push and pull) for migration, questions about perception towards child migration and including general questions concerning migration history, characteristics and the nature of migrants communicating with their families in origin.

Taking into account of the sample size as well as the time schedule, the researcher recruited three enumerators from the study area. The enumerators or data collectors were selected on the basis of their educational level (two were 10+3 diploma holders from vocational and skill training school and the other one was grade 12 completer), personal characteristics, native to the area or well-spoken the local language so called 'Gamugna'. Before the data collectors beginning their work, the researcher oriented data collectors about they would introduce themselves to respondents and the interviewing techniques. Then, survey was administered based on the schedule starting from February, 01/2016-10/2016 for ten consecutive days. In addition, during the survey time the researcher accompanied field assistance in order to coordinate as well as to crosscheck the work of enumerators. Moreover, after the end of survey meetings were held with enumerators to check the collected data, to organize and discuss any problem they faced during data collection. As a result, all 108 questionnaires were successfully completed.

### **3.4.1.2. Key informants interview**

The key informant may be an expert or knowledgeable person with first-hand information about concerned issues (Melesse, 2014). Key informant interviews for the purpose of this study, were conducted with an expert who work on children and females affairs at *wereda* level and *kebele* administrative bodies in the study area. Unlike survey an interview allows the interviewer to clarify any issues raised by the respondent or ask interesting or follow-up questions (Bhattacharjee, 2012). These face to face interviews were conducted by the researcher directly going into the offices of the key informants. These interviews were conducted for four days (February 15, 16, 18 and 19/2016 both in study kebele and wereda capital) after prior arrangements. It was carried out by the researcher and the whole processes of interviewing were made based on the questions listed down in the interview guide (refer appendix-2).

### **3.4.1.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

Another research tool that was employed by the researcher in the process of data collection was focus group discussion. Focus groups allow deeper examination of complex issues than other forms of survey research, because when people hear others talk, it often generate responses or ideas that did not think before (Bhattacharjee,2012).Moreover, it is more appropriate when group interactions are capable of producing detailed data and new thoughts and illuminating conflicting views of respondents (Bloor, et al. 2002).This method primarily employed for assessing migrant sending family's perception towards child migration. Besides, used to cross-check data that collected through survey questions and from key informant's interview.

Focus group discussion involves a small group of subjects (typically 6 to 10 people) at one location, and having them discuss a phenomenon of interest for a period of 1:30 minutes to 2 hours (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

Similarly, in the present study participants in focus group discussion were 10 in number i.e. six selected migrant sending household heads and four community elders of both sexes. Furthermore, the participants in FGD selected purposively with collaboration of

*kebele* officials. The criteria used in the selection process are participants' accessibility, relevance to the proposed objectives and household heads who sent at least two of their child family members into urban centers of Ethiopia. Moreover, three focus group discussions were held in the study *kebele* and each FGD was held for 2:00 hours in three consecutive Sunday afternoon (14/02/2016, 21/02/2016 and 28/02/2016). The day chosen based on the willingness of the participants in the discussion. Moreover, FGDs carried out by the researcher. More specifically, the researcher used an interview guide to direct a dialogue among participants (refer appendix-3). Besides, during FGDs the researcher facilitated various administrative affairs and recorded responses (by using mobile phone sound recorder) that forwarded by the participants.

Photo 3.1 Researcher while conducting the FGDs



Source: The Author, 2016.

### **3.4.2. Methods of Secondary Data Collection**

In this study, the information derived from the secondary sources of data were collected from different published and unpublished materials which mainly collected from the internet produced in the form of working papers, journals/articles, Moreover, statistical abstracts, reports, books and other relevant official document had been referred from the study *kebele* and *wereda* and elsewhere.

### **3.5. Method of Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Data which were collected from both primary and secondary sources analyzed, summarized and presented by means of quantitative and qualitative methods of data analysis because the objectives of the study and the nature of the data. More specifically, the quantitative data gathered through closed ended questions were analyzed using the descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) with the help of statistical package for social science version 20 (IBM SPSS, 2010) and Microsoft office Excel 2007. On the other hand the qualitative data collected through FGD and key informant interview were analyzed through qualitative way (by narration/discussion). Finally, to make the findings easily understandable for the reader's tables, figures, charts, photos and maps were used.

Table 3.1 Summary of data collection methods, sampling techniques, number of participants and method of data analysis in research process

Method of data collection	Data source	Sampling Technique	Participants			Data Analysis
			Male	Female	Total	
Questionnaire	Migrants sending householders	Purposive and Simple Random Sampling	103	5	108	Quantitatively (Descriptive statistics, SPSS version 20 and Excel)
FGD	Selected migrant sending household heads and community elders	Purposive Sampling	6	4	10	Qualitatively (by narration/discussion)
Key informants interview	Government officials of <i>wereda</i> and <i>kebele</i>		5	1	6	
Total number of participants in the study			114	10	124	

### 3.6. Operationalization of key variables

The dependent variable was child rural-urban migration. The independent variables include the socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, family size, income generations and land ownerships; factors for migration like extreme poverty, unemployment, distorted information, better job opportunities in informal sectors, aspiration for a better life style, influence of preceding migrants etc. and also households favorable and unfavorable (positive and negative) perceptions towards child rural-urban migration.

Moreover, respondents were asked to indicate both households and migrants socio economic and demographic characteristics and to identify the factors of migration by

using 15 agree or disagree option questions (statements) which contributing for rural-urban migration. In addition, the respondents were asked to replied whether they were encouraged child rural-urban migration or not and state their own reasons based on their responses. Finally, all the responses that given for the asked questions were measured based on frequency and percentage distributions.

### **3.7. Reliability and Validity**

Sound measurement must meet the tests of validity and reliability. Validity refers to the extent to which a test measures what we actually wish to measure. Reliability has to do with the accuracy and precision of a measurement procedure (Kothari, 1990). Hence, different techniques were employed to assure validity and reliability of the instruments.

In order to test the reliability of the instruments the researcher administered pilot-test and interview free testing before the actual data collection. The tests were applied on 30 selected non-sample (not to be included in the actual study) migrant sending households in the same *kebele* from December 1- 2/12/2015. The participants in the pilot tests were selected by applying simple random technique (from 380 non-sample household heads). More specifically, fifteen questions (15) about the factors of migration were distributed by *kebele* administrators and completed by respondents then checked by applying Kuder-Richardson ( $KR_{20}$ ) internal consistency checking formula. Accordingly, the computed figure was about 0.87. Therefore, the result indicating the instrument used to gather data about the factors (push and pull) of migration as reliable because according to Yalew (2011) to identify or assess different social problems, to make decisions, to formulate policies and programs etc. the required minimum acceptable reliability value was about 0.55). On the other hand, socio-economic and demographic questions and others checked by conducting interview on 10 non-sample households in the same *kebele*. Then, based on the responses clear instructions were made to avoid ambiguities among questions that asking about migrants' socio-economic and demographic characteristics and the family's perception towards child migration.

Validity of the instruments in this study was determined based on the advice of (Kothari, 1990). He described that content validity can be determined by using a panel of persons

who shall judge how well the measuring instrument meets the standards. Hence, the researcher made a discussion with a person who has experience of developing questionnaires and undertaking research on Human Geography. Moreover, comments were given by the advisor of the thesis and additionally different review literatures were referred to ensure the validity of the instruments. Finally, the researcher made modification on some items and adds some new questions based on the suggestions of the advisor, friends and also feedback received during the pilot-testing. Instrumental validity also checked by other tools that employed in the study such as focus group discussions and key informants interview.

### **3.8. Ethical Considerations**

Research ethics deals with how to treat those who participate in the study and how to handle the necessary data after collection (Wanderstoep and Johnston, 2009). Throughout the research work sense of confidentiality and respect for the respondents in all occasions of data collection, analysis and interpretation were given due attention. In addition, the researcher by clarifying the objectives of the study and issues of confidentiality get permission of the participants in FGDs for recording responses and take photos.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

#### 4.1. Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Migrants and Migrant Sending Household.

Different literatures about rural-urban migration justify that attributes like age, sex, educational level, family size, income (occupation) etc. determine the migration decision of an individual or group at the place of migrants origin (Bilsborrow et al., 1984 cited in Linger, 2008). This study dealt with demographic and socio-economic characteristics like age category, sex distribution, marital status and educational level of both migrants and sending householders. Also demographic and socio-economic characteristics like family size, income (occupation), land ownership and religion of sample householders were discussed.

##### Age

As discussed in the literature in West Africa and South Asia, most child migrants leave home between the ages of 13 and 17 (Thorsen, 2012). Similarly the study conducted in Ethiopia by Kelil (2015) also found that majority of child migrants are among the age group of 16 upto 18 years. Beside, report on internal independent child migration in Ghana showed that girls were more likely to migrate internally at a younger age than boys (Hashim, 2005).

As shown in table 4.1, the majority 115 (71.43%) of migrants left home when their age ranges between 15 and 18 years. The others 44 (27.3%) were left home when their age ranges between 11 and 14 years. This finding goes in line with the above discussion.

At the same time the researcher made survey on migrant sending householders. As a result, the same table 4.1 reveals that more than half (56.5%) of surveyed householders were found between the age ranges of 45 and 55 years followed by 22 (20.4%), 20

(18.5%), 3 (2.8%) and 2 (1.9%) were found within age group of 35 and 44 years, 55 to 64 years, 65 and above years and 25 to 34 years respectively.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that more than three-fourths of migrant sending householders were found between the ages of 45 to 64 and above years. On the other hand, about 71.43 percent of migrants found within the age ranges of 15 to 18 years. Hence, majority of migrants understand the situations at home or place of origin before migration.

Table 4.1 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents (householders) and migrants by age

	Age Group	Frequency	Percent
Age of Householders (N=108)	25-34	2	1.9
	35-44	22	20.4
	45-54	61	56.5
	55-64	20	18.5
	65 and above	3	2.8
	Total	108	100.0
Age of Migrants when they leave home (N=161)	11-14	46	28.57
	15-18	115	71.43
	Total	161	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

### Sex

The study conducted in Burkina Faso argued that most visible urban child migrants were boys, and most girl migrants had migrated to rural areas closer to home (Thorsen, 2005).

As the table 4.2 shows out of 161 migrants from the sample householders about 89 (55.28%) migrants were males and the others 72 (44.72%) were females. The same table also reveals that out of 108 migrant sending householders about 98 (88.9%) were males and the rest 12 (11.1%) were females.

Table 4.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of householders (respondents) and migrants by sex

Sex	Householders N=108)		Migrants(N=161)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Female	12	11.1	72	44.72
Male	96	88.9	89	55.28
Total	108	100.0	161	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to the *kebele* officials, the vast majority of migrants from the study area were children. Also, regard to sexes and ages of migrants the officials forwarded that both male and female children migrated equally from the study *kebele* and most females migrated at their earlier age than males.

One *kebele* official (age, 48, educational status grade 12 completer) regard to sexes of migrants said as follows:

*“ Few years ago (10-15), females migrated from our area for some reasons such as for education, health problems, due to death of both parents and the like but recently it is difficult to comparison as which sexes dominantly migrated...”*

The other *kebele* official (age, 35 educational status 10+3 diploma holder) about the ages of migrants forwarded that:

*“Now migrants from our kebele are mostly children aged 14 and above years. Moreover, males mostly migrated after attaining grade five to eight however; females even migrated starting from grade two or three. For instance, before five/six months ago from my neighbor two very young (9-10 years old) daughters were jointly migrated”*.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the vast majority of migrants from the study *kebele* were children and the rate of migration was high in both sexes and the

proportion of male migrants slightly higher than the females. In addition, females migrated in their earlier ages than males.

### **Marital Status**

As the table 4.3 shows about 132(81.99%) migrants were single (unmarried) while leaving home. However, the rest 29 (18.01%) migrants separated from their partners before migration. The same table also shows that among 108 migrant sending householders about 90 (83.3%) were married, 13(12%) lost their partners due to death and the other five householders separated from their partners.

Table 4.3 Frequency and percentage distribution of migrant sending householders and migrants by marital status

Marital Status	Householders (N=108)		Migrants(N=161)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Single	-	-	132	81.99
Married	90	83.3	-	-
Divorced	-	-	-	-
Widowed	13	12.0	-	-
Separated	5	4.6	29	18.01
Total	108	100.0	161	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to *Woreda* officials the reason for high proportion of married male dominated households was the result of remarriage among the householders in the study area. From this it can be realized that there was high rate of remarriage among householders. This in turn results many children in the study area to live with stepparents and also remarriage results conflicts in home areas and finally contributing for child migration.

## Educational Level

As shown in table 4.4 the highest proportion (60.2%) of migrants achieve primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle school level (5-8), followed by 36 (22.4%) primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle and 25 (15.5%) attending general secondary education. However, only three migrants never attending school before migration. Concerning the householders educational attainments, the collected data reveals that from the total sample householders about 43(39.8%) attained primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle school level, 20(18.5%) participated in informal education and only 8 (7.4%) primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle. However, about 37(34.3%) never attend school at all.

The figure indicates that nearly all (98.1) of the migrants were literate and three-fourths of them attained primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle and general secondary school levels before migration and the rate was higher for those who were at primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (60.2%) followed by primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle and general secondary school levels. It can be realized that much number of householders was illiterate and attained in informal and primary school levels. Thus, householder's educational level also plays a significant role for child migration because uneducated peoples not understand the negative impacts related with migration as educated one.

Table 4.4 Frequency and percentage distribution of householders and migrants by educational level

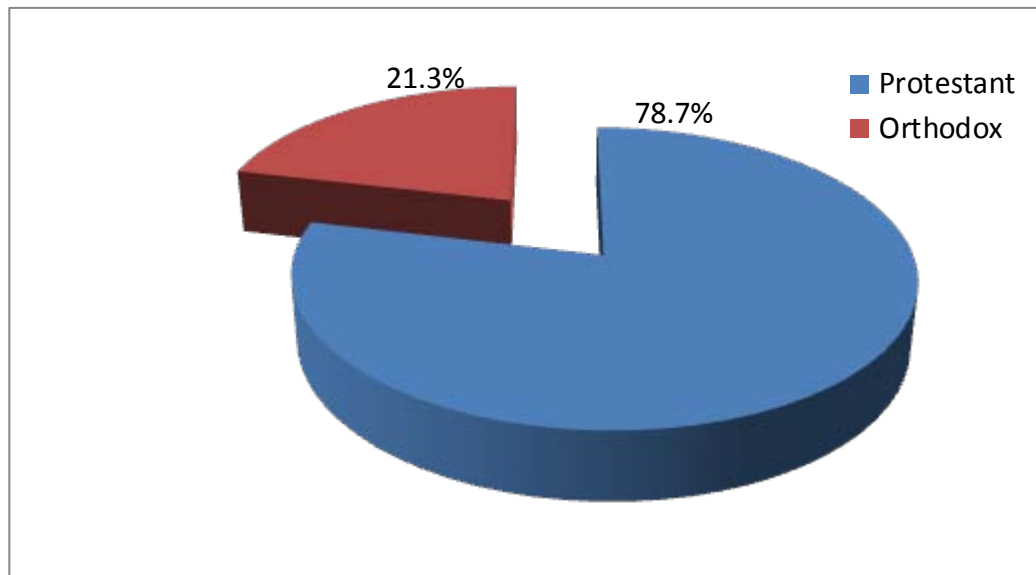
Educational Level	Householders (N=108)		Migrants(N=161)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	37	34.3	3	1.9
Read and write	20	18.5	-	-
Primary 1 <sup>st</sup> cycle (1-4)	43	39.8	36	22.4
Primary 2 <sup>nd</sup> cycle (5-8)	8	7.4	97	60.2
General secondary (9-10)	-	-	25	15.5
Total	108	100.0	161	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

## Religion

To minimize problems that encountered at destination migrants prefer to join communities or societies with similar religion or culture (Safa, 1975).

The figure 4.1 shows that more than three fourth (78.7%) of migrant sending householders were protestants whereas the rest 21.3 percent Orthodox Christian seats. From the above discussion it can be concluded that most of child migrants from the study *kebele* who migrated into different urban centers of Ethiopia are protestant.



Source: Field Survey, 2016

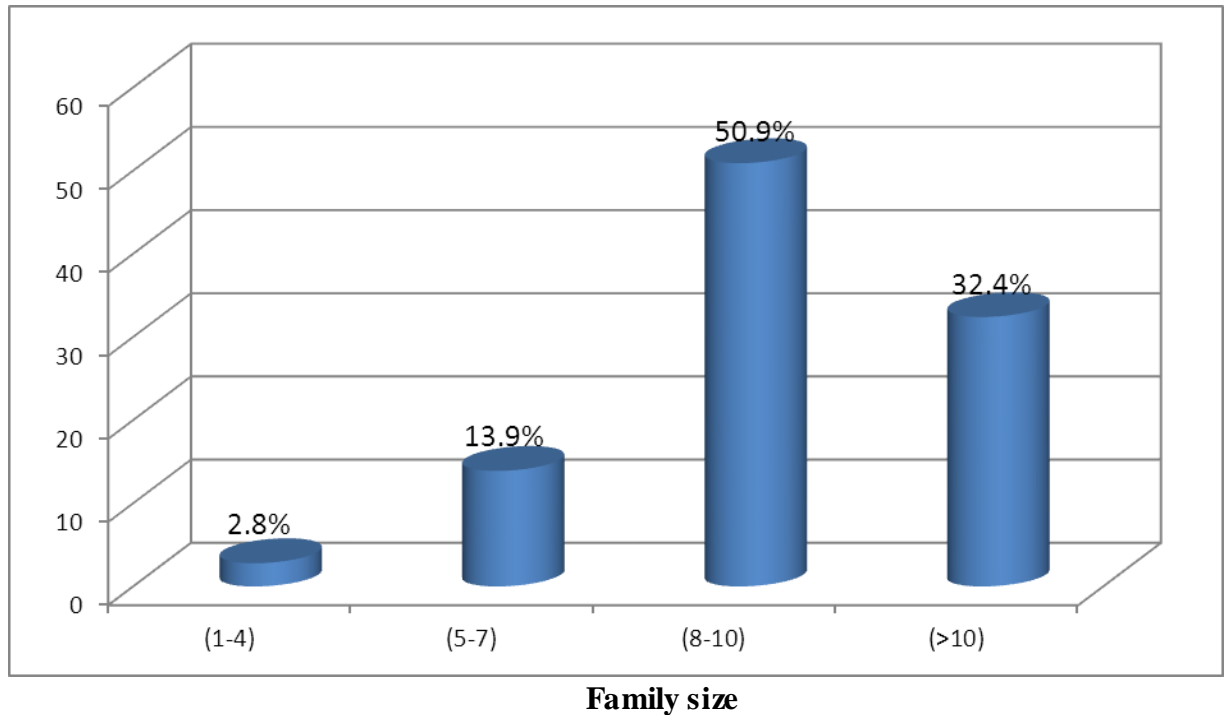
Figure 4.1. Percentage distributions of householders (respondents) by religion

## Family Size

Figure 4.2 displays that about half (50.9%) of the householders have eight to ten family members followed by 32.4 percent of householders with more than ten family members and the others 13.9 percent and 2.8 percent have five to seven and one to two family members respectively. In other word; more than 80 percent of migrant sending householders live with eight and above family members. This indicates that there was

high fertility rate and low level of using contraceptive methods. This in turn causes child migration from the sample households as well as from the study area.

### Percent



Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.2 percentage distributions of householders by family size

According to officials, sex preference by local communities is the major reasons for high rate of fertility and low level of using contraceptive methods in the study area.

One female *Wereda* official (age 34, educational status 12+4) regard to the influence of sex preference on fertility forwarded the following:

*“The major reason for the high fertility rate in our community is gender preference among others. The local communities give more respect for those household heads that bear many sons than daughters. This is because still they believe that as sons maintain their race/ethnic dominance, consistency and traditionally only sons or other males inherit land and other property from the family. Therefore, householders search of sons in the way able to bear many children and cause for increase of fertility.”*

## Occupation

As table 4.5 depicts the highest proportions (97.2%) of migrant sending householder's practiced mixed farming (crop cultivation plus rearing animals) as their main source of income. However, the smallest proportion (2.8%) engaged on only crop cultivation. Moreover, 48(44.6%) householders used remittances (in cash and kind) as alternative (additional) source of income for their families livelihood followed by 18 (16.7%) householders participating in so called Safety Net program (food for work program, participants in which recruited based on their income, family size and land holding), 6(5.6%) petty trade and weaving, working in other field and pottery/ art. However, about 25(23.1%) of respondents never engaged in any non-agricultural activities or they have no any alternative income sources for households beside agriculture.

Table 4.5 Frequency and percentage distribution of householders by income (occupation)

Occupation( sources of income for households)		Frequency	Percent
Main Source of Income	Crop cultivation	3	2.8
	Mixed Farming	105	97.2
	Total	108	100.0
Alternative Source of Income	Remittance	48	44.6
	Petty trade	6	5.6
	Wage labor (working in others field)	4	3.7
	Food for work(participants in Safety Net Program)	18	16.7
	Weaving	6	5.6
	Pottery/ art	1	0.9
	Do not have any alternative income	25	23.1
	Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

During the time of FGD regarding the benefits (remittances) that obtained from migrants all participants agreed that majority migrates for economically reasons with aim of supporting the sending households.

One female migrant sending household head (age, 66) regard to remittance states:

*“I have two sons in Addis Ababa. They migrated before five and four years ago. The elder migrated from grade seven and the younger one from grade six. Now they together sent three to four hundred birr within the period of two to three months. In addition, before one year ago they sent two thousand birr to construct house because my husband died eight years ago. At the same time, they visit the family during holydays (annual festivals) especially during ‘Maskala’ (locally they called the whole days of September as ‘Maskala’) and through their ways brought commodities like gas, table salt, soap etc. Sometime they brought cloths to me and to the sibilings. Also they cover the cost of so called Maskala-Asho’ (festivals meat expenditure)...”*

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the majority households income rely on meager income generated from small scale subsistence agriculture and thus supports from their children in the form of remittance and materials are highly appreciated. This in turn initiates many householders to send their children to urban centers.

### **Land Holding**

Migrant sending householders were asked whether they owned arable land or not. Accordingly, all respondents replied as they have farm land. Regarding to the size of the land as the table 4.6 shows more than half (52.8%) of the respondents possessed 0.25 to 0.5 hectare (four ‘watta’ is equal to one hectare), 41(38%) possessed less than 0.25 hectare and the other nine (8.3%) possessed 0.5 to 0.75 hectare and only one household head owned 0.75 to 1 hectare.

In general, more than half of householders owned less than 0.5 hectare and about 38 percents were less than quarter hectare. This finding is much lower than the wereds average land holding size i.e. 0.5 hectare (Gutulo, 2015).The shortage of agricultural land by householders contribute for child migration because the economy of the rural community above all depend on land.

Table 4.6 Frequency and percentage distributions of sample householders by land holding

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the households held arable land or not	Yes	108	100.0
Total land size in 'watta'(four watta = one hectare)	Less than one 'watta'	41	38.0
	One to two 'watta'	57	52.8
	Two to three 'watta'	9	8.3
	Three to four 'watta'	1	0.9
	Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The findings are supported by the Process-Context Approach. It argues that migration of children not only determined by contemporary factors but also influenced by living conditions at home areas such as family dynamics (larger families, families with stepparents and families without land etc.); education, information and communication system, ecological factors, family occupation etc.

## 4.2. Migration Characteristics

### 4.2.1. Migrants

A survey on migrant sending householders in table 4.7 reveals that all respondents were reported that the migrant's age was below eighteen years when they left home.

As the same table 4.7 displayed that out of the total migrant sending householders, about 57 (52.8%) had sent one migrant into different urban centers from family members and the others 49(45.4%) and 2(1.9%) householders sent two and three migrants respectively. Therefore, totally about 161 children have migrated from the total sample householders.

Table 4.7 Frequency and percentage distributions of Number of Migrants from sample households.

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the age of Migrants below 18 years or not	Yes	108	100.0
	No	0	0.0
The number of migrants from sample households	One	57	52.8
	Two	49	45.4
	Three	2	1.9
	Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

#### 4.2.2. Migration Decision

Migration decision can be made by self (individual migrants), by migrants family, friends, relatives or employers (Adepoju, 1995).

The researcher made survey on migrant sending householders whether experienced out migration or not. As indicated in table 4.8, the highest proportions 102 (94.4%) of respondents were never migrated throughout their life from their place of origin however only 6 (5.6%) of them experienced migration somewhere else.

Regarding to the decision of migration as indicated in the same table 4.8 about 45.4 percent of the respondents replied that as migrants decided themselves and followed by household heads and friends i.e. 35.2 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.

During FGD all participants confirmed that the decision of migration in their *Kebele* context mostly was made by the migrant themselves and their families. In addition, the household heads and their friends who live at destination also contribute for migration. Thus, the finding of this study goes in line with the discussion above.

The decision of migration in the study area mostly made by the migrant themselves and the household heads. In addition, friends who live at destination also play a greater role for child migration in the study area.

Table 4.8 Frequency and percentage distributions of householders experience of rural out migration and Migration Decision

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the householders experienced out migration or not	Yes	6	5.6
	No	102	94.4
	Total	108	100.0
Decision of Migration	Household head	38	35.2
	Self	49	45.4
	Friends	21	19.4
	Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

#### 4.2.3. Nature of migrants contact with family

Table 4.9 shows more than three-fourth (75.9%) of migrants had visited their families whereas the others nearly one-fourths (24.1%) never visited their families in the place of origin.

The same table reveals that majority of migrants visiting their families in holydays/festivals particularly in time of 'Maskala' (month of September) followed by 22 percent in 'Ufayissa' (December) and rest 3.6 percents in 'Xinkata'(January).

Table 4.9 Frequency and percentage distributions of migrants' communication with family in origin.

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the migrants visit their families or not	Yes	82	75.9
	No	26	24.1
	Total	108	100.0
Time of migrants visiting their family/home	Masqqala (September)	61	74.4
	Ufayissa ( December)	18	22.0
	Xinqqa ta (January)	3	3.6
	Total	82	100.0

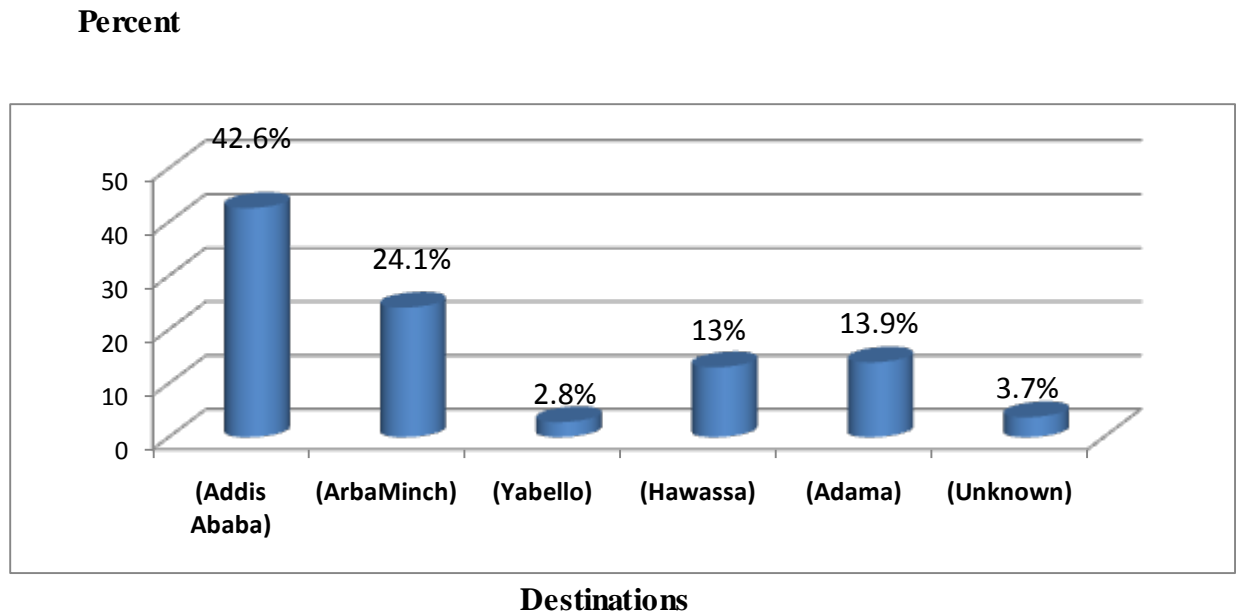
Source: Field Survey, 2016

During FGD for the questions like with whom the new migrants go to urban centers; and how the migrants communicating the families (peoples) in origin? participants in focus group discussion replied that majority of the new migrants go to urban centers with those preceding migrants who come back to home for celebrating holydays/festivals with their families at origin and the others migrate jointly by communicating or taking phone numbers of the prior migrants. Concerning migrant's communication with people in origin, majority of participants reported that many number of migrants visit their families at least once in a year particularly in holydays. Beside, recently both new and experienced migrants were usually communicating with people at origin by using telephone.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that there was strong linkage among migrants and peoples in the place of origin. In addition, a number of children migrate in the months of September, December and January with those preceding migrants who comeback home to celebrate festivals with their families and also many others migrating jointly by taking earlier migrants address. The findings are supporting by the Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration. The theory states that migrants set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non- migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship or friendship. As a result migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security.

#### 4.2.4. Destination of Migrants

Figure 4.3 displays that the current destination for most of the migrants (42.6%) is Addis Ababa followed by ArbaMinch (24.1%), Adama (13.9%), Hawassa (13%), Yabello (2.8%) and the others, unknown destinations by their families in the place of origin (3.7%).



Source: Field Survey, 2016

Figure 4.3 Percentage distributions of migrants by destinations

#### 4.3. Factors for Migration

A survey made on migrant sending householders by asking whether they know the reason for migrating of their family members or not. Consequently, the survey result (table 4.10) reveals that all respondents reported as they knew the reasons for migrating of their family members.

In order to identify the push and pull factors of migration survey made on respondents based on 15 statements that contributing for rural-urban migration. This is because not to limit the respondent's interest of choosing multiple responses from provided factors and

to add another reasons from themselves (the list of these factors are presented in appendix-1) and finally each and every responses measured based on frequency and percentage distributions.

Accordingly, as shown table 4.10, the most frequently selected push factor was extreme poverty (84.3%); the second most frequently selected push factor was lack of youth employment opportunities (68.5%); the third was lack of access to infrastructures such as road, electricity, school, health center etc. followed by land shortage (54.6%) and large number of family size (52.8%). On the other hand, the major pull factors were the presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors in cities and towns (66.7%) followed by migrants curiosity to live a better life (59.3%) and the influence of preceding migrants (51.9%).

Key informants (both kebele and woreda officials) during interview mentioned the factors such as extreme poverty, large number of family size, land shortage and access to road and secondary education identified as major pushing factor at origin whereas the presence of job opportunities in informal sectors; for instance paving cobblestone and other works in constructions sectors, works in factories, weaving (in Addis Ababa and ArbaMinch) etc. and the influence of prior migrants mentioned as the major pulling factors at destinations. Moreover, all interviewed officials decided that the influence of push factors at origin stronger than the pull factors at destination for occurrence of rural-urban migration in the study area.

Similarly, during FGD the majority of the participants agreed in factors like lack of job (employment) opportunities, land shortage, large number of family size, access to road and secondary education, the presence of jobs opportunities at destinations, the influence of preceding migrants and also distorted information at origin as the basic reasons behind child rural-urban migration.

One male, migrant sending household heads (age, 53) regard to the factors like poverty, job opportunities, land shortage and lack of access to road and secondary education said as follows:

*“Thanks to God I have 12 family members. Now, three of them migrated Addis Ababa. From migrants two are males and the other one is female. The elder son completed grade ten, the other two (one male and one female) completed grade eight here. The elder one migrated due search of job because I have only one and half ‘Watta’ agricultural land ((less than half hectare) and I have not oxen and other wealth to send him to ArbaMinch for college education... Similarly, the other two before migrating into Addis Ababa asked me to send them Selamber (wereda capital) to follow their secondary education but I could not afford the cost of their uniform (cloths that wore at school), house rent and others for two children. Then, the younger son also went to Addis Ababa before three years ago. The daughter migrated after staying a year, before that she was trying to engage on petty trade( by buying pulses like chicken pea, bean and the like from the study area and selling at wereda capital). However, she engaged only for seven months then decided to migrate because she never tolerated the challenges especially carrying commodities on back from the study kebele to Selamber town ...”*

One community elder, male (age, 62) during FGD about poverty, secondary education and job opportunities at destination said the following:

*“We have no wealth to send our children to Selamber as well as other nearby weredas (Dita or Darmalo wereda). Therefore, majority of children from this kebele never attained their secondary level of education because it is difficult to afford expenditures like house rent, so called ‘Sinkiya’ (cost for food), cost of uniform cloth, exercise books and others. Hence, the only chance of the children is migrating to urban centers to find work...”*

Another community elder, male (age, 57) in FGD about the factors like distorted information and the influence of earlier migrants said as follows:

*“Majority of migrants from our area before migration asked somebody from the earlier migrants or peoples in origin about the kind of job and its payment and life styles in urban centers however some earlier migrants and peoples at origin not told them the true information. In addition, the prior migrants who engaged at different sectors in urban areas coming back to home by wearing modern cloths, holding modern mobile phone, bag, etc. Besides, they were changing their wearing styles, hair styles, even walking and talking styles (able to speak and sing especially in Amharic and Afan-Oromo languages). On the other hand, those non-migrant children (even including six/ seven years old children) by observing that conditions intended to go to somewhere urban areas”.*

In general factors like poor economic condition (extreme poverty), lack of youth employment opportunities, lack of access to infrastructures such as road and general secondary school, land shortage, large family size and also missed information about job and its payment and life styles identified as the major push factors at origin whereas the presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors at destination, migrants curiosity to live a better life and the influence of preceding migrants (peer influence) were considered to be the major pull factors for child rural-urban migration from the study area.

Thus, the above findings go in line with the findings of Ferework, 2007; Melesse, 2014; and Kelil, 2015. Also, it is supported by the findings of Birru, 1997; Belay, 2006 and Birhan, 2011.

Table 4.10 Frequency and percentage distribution of the push and pull factors of migration

		Frequency	Percent
Whether the migrant sending household heads know the reasons for migrate of their family member/s or not.		108	100.0
Factors for rural-urban migration('push' and 'pull' factors)		Frequency(N=108)	Percent
Lack of youth employment opportunities/Unemployment	Agree	74	68.5
	Disagree	34	31.5
Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)	Agree	91	84.3
	Disagree	17	15.7
Land shortage	Agree	59	54.6
	Disagree	49	45.4
Large number of family size	Agree	57	52.8
	Disagree	51	47.2
Lack of access to infrastructures like electricity, road, school, health, etc.	Agree	66	61.1
	Disagree	42	38.9
To free (escape) from cultural influences , family, restrictions, obligations.	Agree	15	13.9
	Disagree	93	86.1
Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)	Agree	18	16.7
	Disagree	90	83.3
Missed information (lack of awareness about urban centers)	Agree	39	36.1
	Disagree	69	63.9
Low agricultural productivity	Agree	12	11.1
	Disagree	96	88.9
Presence of relatives/family members in cities/towns.	Agree	24	22.2
	Disagree	84	77.8
Better job opportunities in informal sectors in cities/towns	Agree	72	66.7
	Disagree	36	33.3
Influence of preceding migrants (peer influence)	Agree	56	51.9
	Disagree	52	48.1
Further studies (education) and training	Agree	7	6.5
	Disagree	101	93.5
An aspiration for a better life	Agree	64	59.3
	Disagree	44	40.7
To buy modern goods and cloths	Agree	37	34.3
	Disagree	71	65.7

Source: Field Survey, 2016

#### **4.4. Perception towards child migration**

Society develops positive perceptions towards migration when migration could bring considerable changes in the life of migrants and their families unless peoples who are living in the place of origin build up negative perceptions (Kelil, 2015).

The researcher made survey on migrant sending householders by asking whether encourage child migration or not and also the reasons. Consequently, as indicated encouraging in table 4.11, about two-thirds of migrant sending householders reported that as they were. Moreover, sample householders cited so many reasons however the majority (98.6%) reported that the belief of migrants in job opportunities at their destinations; observing migration as the only chance for children (children have no any chance here to follow secondary education, road or transport access to engage on petty trade, shortage of land for farm etc.) that accounts about 94.4%. The other perceived reasons that cited by many householders were associated with the remittances or benefits (migrants help to pay tax and debt, covering costs for holidays/festivals, ask in time of sick, support siblings etc.) that gained from migrants which accounts about 66.2 percent followed by the belief of migrants able to change their life or living standards (migrants become free from dependency or able to lead themselves; able to bought caw, farm land, open shop etc.) which was mentioned by 40 (56.3%) householders.

On the other hand, the same table 4.11 reveals that about 37 (34.3%) of respondents reported as they were not supporting moving of children into urban center. The most negatively perceived reasons that mentioned by all (100%) respondents were school dropouts (migrants discontinued their schooling) and ignore the family, festivals and traditional ceremony so called 'Balle'( which celebrated by extended family members due to the death of family members or other relatives) followed by parents would be left helpless at old ages (83.8 %) and the threat of migrants exposed to communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS which was mentioned by 27 (73%) householders.

Table 4.11 Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant sending householders whether encourage child migration or not.

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Encourage	71	65.7
	Discourage	37	34.3
	Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The researcher interviewed both *kebele* and *wereda* officials based on the question: What do you think about the perceptions of local communities in the study area towards child migration into urban centers? As a result, all the interviewed key informants were mentioned different reasons but the reasons are highly interrelated and summarized into three ideas these were related with rural poverty, the remittances that obtained from the migrants and migrants income or occupation at destinations.

One male *wereda* official (age 43, educational status 12+4) about the local people perception towards child migration in the study area said as follows:

*“...Peoples in our community viewing the movement of children towards urban centers as one of the livelihood strategies and source of income for both migrants and their families. Hence, majorities have positive outlooks towards child migration into towns”.*

Similarly, one male *kebele* official (age, 35 educational status 10+3 diploma holders) about the perception of local communities said the following:

*“In our kebele migration of children into urban centers accepted by many people particularly for those very poor (householders who have very low agricultural lands) because some migrants from our kebele especially who engaged on paving cobblestone at Addis Ababa able to buy oxen, farm lands and support their families. Moreover, three migrants who went the same destination before five/six years ago able to bought motorcycle (so called Bajaj) and now their younger male family members engaged on renting motorcycle in here at Selamber (wereda capital) and many others asking/supporting their parents in many things for instance in time of sickness, death of family member, at holidays, during constructing houses etc. Beside, some others migrated from our kebele before ten and above years able to buy car, build home, opened hotel, shop etc. at their destinations”.*

The other male *kebele* official (age 48, education status grade-12 completer) during interview session regard to the migrant's occupation (income) and how it influences people perception at origin said as follows:

*...Before few decades ago the job for those who migrated from our area limited to 'shemena' (weaving) works and hence income was very low and limited to 'shemena, works. However, at present majority of migrants from our kebele in Addis Ababa engaged on paving cobblestone (mostly males), construction sectors (mostly females), different works in factories and petty trade(both sexes).Similarly those migrated to other towns like Hawassa and Adama mainly engaged on construction sectors and works in factories than others. Therefore, migrants earned better than before and in turn many people in our kebele motivated by this and looking positively the migration of children into town.*

During FGD the researcher asked the participants the following two questions :

1. Do you encourage child out-migration? If yes why? If no why?
2. Tell me about how you and your family as well as your community perceive about child migration?

The majority (five migrant sending household heads and two community elders) mentioned as encouraging. The most frequently forwarded reasons for supporting of child migration were related to the information that obtained from key informants interview that is the reasons that related with poverty, urban job opportunities and the benefits (remittances) from the migrants.

One female, migrant sending household head (age, 56) about the aforementioned reasons said as follows:

*"Thanks to God!, I have four sons in Addis Ababa the elder migrated before fourteen years ago(from grade seven), the others two were from grade five and the younger one was from grade four. Now the elder one recently bought a car and got married. The others two engaged on business works (together opened shop) and the younger one working on his brothers' car (taxi). In addition, they sent one of my daughters into Arab country before three years ago. Now, she is supporting not only me but also the extended families. Finally, she concluded that these all happened due to migrating of my children into town. Hence, I suggest that those youths (both males and females) living here without job to go towns and to engage on different jobs and to change themselves".*

The other male, migrants sending household head (age, 53) said the following:

*“I never wish poverty for all human beings! It was once my chance but, I never want my children to live here with ‘Mankota’ (absolute poverty). I have two sons in Addis Ababa they engaged on paving cobblestone sometime they earn up to 300 birr per a day (they got 3birr and thirteen cents after paving each cobblestone) however, I did not earn even one birr per a day. He further explained that, during earlier times (before three decades) the job for migrants from our area limited to weaving and working on cotton and sugarcane farm (particularly at Sile Gamo cotton farm, around Arbaminch and Metahara sugarcane farm)but today thanks to God ! Work is available in different sectors like paving cobblestone, in factories etc. thus those male and female children who live here without any work (especially after completing grade ten and eight) better to go and engage on works and to support themselves and their families”.*

On the contrary, only three participants (one migrant sending household head and two community elders) were opposing the idea forwarded by others, not supporting child migration. For this most raised reasons by participants were migrants may be exposed to diseases such as HIV/AIDS, they unable to proceed (drop-out) their education, some migrants subjected to crimes, in some households elder left alone and some other migrants find it difficult to cope up with city life thus demands money from parents after migration.

Regard to aforementioned reasons one male household head that sent three migrants from his family members (age, 55) said the following:

*“If I have enough land, I never send my sons and my daughter into town to engage there as daily labourers and miserable urban life rather send them for education or making them to live here with me because children in town maybe subjected to different problems, diseases and crimes. Hence, I often worried (I have no sleep) about my children...”*

One community elder (age 71) regard to migrant’s education forwarded the following:

*“It is possible to say almost all of migrants from our area who went to the big cities like ‘ Addis Ababa, Adama, Hawassa not attend school at all except some who went to ArbaMinch with relatives and the others with better earned family members at the above mentioned destinations”.*

The other community elder (age, 82) regard to the importance of children and the problems said as follows:

*“Now, here in our kebele observing youths becomes not easy task. Without youths life is difficult for aged persons like me. Youth support us in farm works, in time of death, during constructing houses, for taking patients into clinic etc. In addition, the above community elder forwarded that majority of people in the community send children into town and then the benefits from migrants and migrant’ scloths, mobile phone etc. when migrants visiting home. On the other hand, many migrants in our kebele comeback with developing the habit of smoking cigarettes, chewing chat, new culture etc .Some others exposed to different diseases especially for the HIV/AIDS and other problems at their destinations.. ”.*

Survey, interview and FGDs results confirmed that child migration accepted (positively perceived) by majority of migrant sending households as well as communities in the study area. This is because they believe that migrants get job opportunities at their destinations and also viewing child migration as one of livelihood strategies and source of income for both migrants and households in origin. On the other hand, small numbers of migrant sending households and community elders were never encouraging child migration into urban centers because the they perceived that migrants discontinued their schooling; ignore the family, festivals and other ceremonies so called ‘Balle’ ceremony in extended families; migrants exposed to communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS and crimes; some migrants demand money from home after migration and some others develop the bad habits like smoking cigarettes, chewing chat, ignore traditional culture where they grew etc. and some migrant sending parents would be left helpless at their old ages.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter contains the major findings of the study and further presents recommendations on the basis of the result obtained.

#### **5.1. CONCLUSION**

At present, from Haleha Kebele of Kucha Woreda, Gamo Gofa Zone a number of children migrates into different towns and cities of Ethiopia. The reasons for their continual migration are complex and combine both economic and non-economic factors. Therefore, in this study an attempt was made to examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrant sending families and migrants; to identify the push and pull factors of migration and to assess the perceptions of migrant sending families towards child migration. In order to achieve the proposed objectives instruments like questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informants interview and other secondary data sources used. To analyze the collected data both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed.

The results of data analysis revealed that majority of migrant sending householders were found in the late adulthood and old ages i.e. 56.5%,20% and 2.8% were found within the age categories of 45 to 55, 55 to 64 and above 65 years respectively. The practice of remarriage among householders in the study area contributes for child rural-urban migration. For instance, remarriage results children to live with stepparents and also results conflicts in home areas. Furthermore, low level of household heads educational attainments; large number of family size due to high sex preferences by local communities; households meager income generated from small scale subsistence agriculture; high dependence on remittances that sent by migrants and shortage of agricultural lands by householders were found to be important for migration of children.

The results of the study also revealed that about 71.4 percent of migrants were found between the age categories of 15 and 18 years. The rate of migration was high in both

sexes and the proportion of male (55.28%) migrants slightly higher than females (44.72%) and females migrated in their earlier ages than males. Also, the vast majority of migrants were single and literate and the rate was higher for those who were at primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (60.2%) followed by primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle and general secondary school levels.

With regard to the pull and push factors of migration the result of the study portrays poor economic condition or extreme poverty; lack of youth employment opportunities; lack of access to infrastructures such as road and general secondary school; land shortage; large number of family size and also missed information about jobs and its payments and life styles at destination found to be the major push factors of migration. Whereas, presence of better job opportunities in informal sectors like in construction, paving cobblestone, works in factories, weaving etc. in cities and towns; an ambition of migrants to live a better life and the influence of preceding migrants (peer influence); for instance earlier migrants wearing styles, hair styles, walking and talking (able to speak and sing in Amharic and Afan-Oromo languages) styles, mobile phones, bags etc. to be identified as the major pull factors for migration.

The finding of the study also indicates that migration decisions in the study area mostly made by the migrant themselves and the household heads. Beside, friends who live at destinations also contribute for making migration decisions by children in origin. The result of the study also reveals that much number of migrants visit their families who live at origin during holydays so called “Maskalla” and “Ufayissa”. In addition, many migrants were used telephone to communicate with families or peoples in origin. Therefore, strong linkage among migrants and peoples in the place of origin and that minimize the threat and challenges that encountered by migrants in the course of migration and at destination. Beside, Addis Ababa is the major destination for both male and female migrants from the study area and followed by Arba Minch, Adama, Hawassa and Yabello.

Nearly two-thirds (65.7%) of migrant sending householders have a positive perception towards child migration and they believe that migrants would get different job opportunities at destinations and also viewing that child migration into urban centers as

one of the livelihood strategies and source of income for migrants as well as for sending households in origin. On the contrary, about one-third (34.3%) of sample householders were found to have negative perceptions towards migration of children and they perceived that as migration negatively affecting education of children; migrants ignore the family, festivals and traditional culture where they grew for instance 'Balle' ceremony (traditional ceremony that celebrated by extended family members and peoples in the study area due to the death of family members or other relatives); followed by the threat of migrants may be subjected to communicable disease such as HIV/AIDS; crimes; develop the bad habits like smoking cigarettes, chewing chat etc. and also the perceived that as parents would be left helpless at their old ages.

In general, local communities' positive perceptions towards child migration and living situations at home areas exacerbates child rural-urban migration besides the push and pull factors.

## 5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, to minimize child rural-out migration from the study area the following recommendations are proposed:

- The government, NGOs as well as other stakeholders work intensively to raise the level of awareness of the whole local communities about the importance of family planning methods, having small family size and including gender equality.
- All migrant sending households in the study area engaged on small scale subsistence agriculture and also many of them depend on remittances that sent from migrant family members. Therefore, to rise-up households income and to reduce dependence on remittances intensification of the available agricultural lands and strengthen the available additional income generating sources like weaving, petty trade etc. are important.
- The findings of the study indicate that in the study area have a great agricultural land shortage and also absence of youth's job opportunities. Hence, redistributing the available communal lands for youths and households who have very small agricultural land with large family size and making youths and households should participate in different rural packages that provided by the government and other concerned bodies are useful.
- With regard to infrastructural limitations like road accessibility and general secondary school in the study *kebele* government and local communities should work together. More specifically, connecting the study *kebele* with main road (Goffa-Selamber-Soddo all weather road) as well as with nearby *werdas* of GamoGofa Zone is important to some youths and householders to engage in non-agricultural income generating activities like petty trade. Moreover, building at least one general secondary school at *kebele* level or for two nearby *kebeles* is essential for students to follow their secondary education and to reduce cost for

education from householders. Besides economically supporting the most vulnerable children to attend school is also essential.

- As indicated in review of literature, favorable or unfavorable perceptions towards migrants and migration are shaped by the social, cultural and religious institutions. Therefore, any concerned bodies should give training for teachers, community elder's church leaders and also for representatives of traditional institutions so called '*edir*' and '*mehaber*' at local or village level is important to change the households as well as communities positive perceptions towards child migration.
  
- Furthermore, to minimize the influence of peer pressure and missed information in origin the government, NGOs and other stakeholders expected to establish different awareness raising clubs especially at primary school levels and through accessible radio stations transmitting about child migrants life skill experience sharing at destinations and other messages by using local language (Gamugna). Also, strengthen the capacity of available child trafficking protection committee and organizing new committee to mobilize the community and to control independent child migrants by giving special emphasis in the months of September, December and January is necessary to minimize the rate of child migration.

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**Appendix-1**

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Dear respondent, the purpose of this study is to collect information for the fulfillment of Master of Arts (MA) thesis entitled “Child rural- urban migration and migrant sending families’ perception towards child-migration: The case of Haleha Kebele of Kucha Woreda, GamoGofa Zone”. The results from the survey will be used only for research purpose. Therefore, the information that you will give determines the quality of the research, so you are kindly requested to give the correct information.

N.B. 1. The information that you will give is completely confidently and it is free from any political opinion and will not in any way affect you, your family as well as your Kebele.

2. No need of writing your name on the questionnaire.

Thank you!

Sintayehu Meshesha

Questionnaire ID No\_\_\_\_\_

Date of interview\_\_\_\_\_

Name of enumerator\_\_\_\_\_

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

**PART-I: Survey questions for Sample Household heads.**

**A. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrant sending parents.**

*General instruction: Read each of the following statements very carefully and Circle the number of your choice from the given alternatives for multiple choices and based on the given information fill/Write required responses or your opinion in the space provided for non- multiple choice questions.*

*(If the sample householders unable to read and write or understand the questions, they simply asked to mention or to indicate their own responses and reason/s while the interviewer will circle or write their responses in the space provided)*

1. Age of respondent \_\_\_\_\_
2. 25-34 years old    2. 35-44 years old
3. 45-54 years old    4. 55 - 64years old    5.65 and above
4. Sex of respondent    1=Male    2=Female
5. Marital status

1=Single 2=Married 3=Divorced 4= Widowed 5=Separated

4. Education level    0.Illiterate    1.Read and write    2.Primary school(1-6)    3. Junior (7-8)  
4. Secondary (9-10)    5. Preparatory (11-12)    6.10+or 12+ certificate training.  
7. Collage/University graduate

**5. Religion:**

1. Protestant    2. Orthodox    3. Muslim    4.Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Total number of household members (family size) \_\_\_\_\_**

1. (1-4)    2. (5-7)    3. (8-10)    4. Greater 10.

**7. What is your main source of income (Occupation)?**

1. Crop cultivation    2. Animal husbandry    3.Mixed Farming  
4. Daily Laborer    5. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8. What is your alternative source of income?

1. Remittance (in cash and kind at least once in a year) 2. petty trade
3. Selling of fuel wood/grass
4. Wage labor (working in others field) 5. Hand craft (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you have arable land?

1. Yes 2. No

10. If “yes” for question “9” total land size owned calculated in hectare.

1. Less than one ‘watta’ 2. One to two ‘watta’
3. Two to three ‘watta’ 4. Three to four ‘watta’
5. More than four ‘watta’

**B. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants (Before migration)**

11. Are there “children” below the age of 18 from your family who migrated to urban center?

1. Yes 2. No

12. If “yes” for question number “11”. How many?

1. One 2. Two 3. Three 4. Four 5. Five 6. More than five

13. Age of the migrant(s) at time of leaving home? [Write their number in the space provided, if the migrants are more than one]

1. 7-10 years \_\_\_\_\_
2. 11-14 years \_\_\_\_\_
3. 15-18 years \_\_\_\_\_

**14.** Sex of the migrant(s)? [Write their number in the space provided, if the migrants are more than one]

1. Male \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Female \_\_\_\_\_

**15.** Educational level of the migrant(s) at the time of migration? [Write their number in the space provided, if the migrants are more than one]

1. Illiterate \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Primary 1<sup>st</sup> cycle (1-4) \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Primary 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle (5-8) \_\_\_\_\_

4. General secondary (9-10) \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Preparatory (11-12) \_\_\_\_\_

**16.** Marital status of the migrant(s) before left home? [Write their number in the space provided, if the migrants are more than one]

1. Single \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Married \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Divorced \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Widowed \_\_\_\_\_

5. Separated \_\_\_\_\_

**C. General questions.**

**17.** Have you ever practiced rural-out migration?

1. Yes 2. No

**18.** Who made the decision of child-migration?

1. The household head 2. Self/themselves 3. Members of extended family

4. Friends 5. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**19.** Did the migrant/s visit you/the family?

1. Yes 2. No

**20.** If “Yes” for question number “19” in what time migrant/s visit you?

1. Meskel 2. Gena 3. Timket 4. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**21.** Where is the migrant/s place of destination currently? [Write their number and destination in the space provided, if migrants are more than one]

1. Addis Ababa \_\_\_\_\_ 2. ArbaMinch \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Yabello \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. Hawassa \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Adama \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**22.** Do you know the reason/factor to migrate of your family member/s?

1. Yes 2.No

**23.** If “Yes” for question number “22”, what was the major factor/s for your family member/s to leave home/the place of origin?

[Read each of the following statements very carefully and decide whether you ‘Agree’ or ‘Disagree’, by putting (X) mark inside the appropriate boxes that indicates the factors for migration]

SI.No	The factors for migration	Agree	Disagree
23.1	Lack of youth employment opportunities/unemployment		
23.2	Poor economic condition (extreme poverty)		
23.3	Land shortage		
23.4	Large number of family size		
23.5	Lack of access to infrastructures like electricity, road, school, health centers, etc		
23.6	To free (escape) from cultural influences, family restrictions, obligations.		
23.7	Lack of care taker (death of parents/family disintegration, separation, conflicts)		
23.8	Distorted information (lack of awareness about urban centers)		
23.9	Low agricultural productivity		
23.10	Presence of relatives/family members in city/town.		

23.11	Better job opportunities in informal sectors (weaving, daily laborer, domestic works, petty trade etc) in cities/towns		
23.12	Influence of preceding migrants (peer influence).		
23.13	Further studies (education) and training.		
23.14	An aspiration for a better life(living a better life)		
23.15	To buy modern goods and cloths		
13.16	Other (please specify) _____		

**24.** Do you encourage migrating/ moving of children towards urban centers?

1. Yes    2. No

**25.** If “yes” for question number “24”, what is your own reason/s?

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**26.** If “No” for question number “24” what is your own reason/s?

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## Appendix 2

### **PART – II: Key Informants Interview Guide for kebele and wereda officials.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Profession \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Work experience \_\_\_\_\_

Who are mostly migrated from the study area? ( in terms of age and sex)

1. In comparison which gender group is migrating at higher rate?
2. What seems fertility and marital status in the study area as well as in kucha wereda?
3. What is the reason(s) that pushed children to leave their home/ place of origin?
4. What factor(s) attracted/pulled/ children in the place of destinations (urban centers)?
5. In comparison which factors (push/pull) are more responsible for child out migration from your area?
6. What do you think about the perception of local communities in study area towards child migration into urban center?
7. What do you suggest to tackle rural problems/ to minimize the trend of child out migration?

## Appendix 3

### **PART- III: Focus Group Discussion Guide for selected migrant parents and community elders.**

1. Who made the decision to migrate
2. Migrants support their family? If yes in what?
3. With whom the new migrants go towards urban centers?
6. How the migrants communicating with their families or peoples in the place of origin?
7. What are the basic reasons behind the child out migration in your village/kebele?
8. In comparison which factors (push/pull) are more responsible for child out migration from your area?
9. Do you encourage child out-migration? If yes why? If No why?
10. Tell me about how you and your family as well as your community perceive about child migration?
11. If your answer is no what should be done to minimize/ decrease the trend of migration?

## Wurssetha qoodimaag-1

ADDISAABA YUNVERSHE

DERETETHHA SAYNSSEN MASTTERSSE DIGIREN ANJISSIYA KOLLEJE

BIITTA UTETHHAABANNE HEERABA XANNA7IYA TIMIRTTE KIFILE

AI77o zaariyayssato,ha xinaateza halchchoy masttse timirtte(MA) kuttettos maaddiyayssa gidiya gishshas ha xinaates kaaray “Guuththa nayti gaxareppe katamakko betiyayssas gaasoy aybakkonne qassi soo asas de7iya qofay ay keenakko xinaatezi xaaxi waaxi oykees:Gaaso gididayssi Haleha Qabalen,Quca Woradan Gaammo Goofa Zoonakko.”Ha zaaruwappe naagettiyayssi xinaatezi immiya muruutas xalaas gidiyayssa koyrottada erisays.Hessa gishshas intte immiza zaaroy ha xinaatezas gita geeshshateththa naagissees.Hessa gishshas suure zaaro xalaala immana mala shoobboos.

Akeekisso 1. Ne immiza zaaro gaason nennane ne keeththane ,qassi ne heera ay qommo qoheykka oonappe gakkonttayssadan ne zaaroti ubbay xuuran loyththi naagettiyayssa erissoos.

2. Intte suntha xaafoppite

Galataas!

Sinttayo Mashasha

Oyshettiayssa dummayiyo paydoy\_\_\_\_\_

Oyshettiyo gallassay \_\_\_\_\_

Paydiyayssa: Sunthay \_\_\_\_\_

Pirima\_\_\_\_\_

## **Shaako –I. Doorettida asas shiiqiya oyshata**

### **A. Asa na7a yeletaabanne duussaa hanotaba oychchiya oyshatabete yeddiya soo asa.**

Kittaa: Dooro bessiya oyshatas haniya zaaro ekkada erzzoya. Qassi qonccisso koyiya oyshatas oyshadan bessiya qonccissuwa imam.

*(Geelladan zaaro immizayssi nabbabo dandda7ontta ixkikko qoodiyayssi zaaruwa irzziizana malanne zaaro xaafana mala erissays.)*

1. Zaariya yssa laytha y      1. 25-34 laytha      2. 35-44 laytha  
3. 45-54 laytha      4. 55 – 64 laytha      5. 65 laythanne bolla
2. Zaariyayssa mattumay  
1=Adde      2=Macca
3. Eko gelo hanotay  
1=Gelonttayssawoykko ekkonttayssa      2= Ekkidayssa /Gelidayssa/  
3=Birshshettidayssata/Sawota/      4 =Am77eta      5=Shaahettidayssata
4. Timirtte deththa  
0. Tamaaronttayssa      1. Nabbabonne xaafu danddayiyayssa      2. Koyro deththa 1-6 gaso  
3. Koyro kumetha detha 7-8 gaso      4. 2<sup>tho</sup> detha 9-10 gaso      5. Messenaaddo 11-12 gaso  
6. 10+woykko 12+serttifkeete loohis.      7. Kolleeje woikko yunvvershe anjjo
5. Ammano awugaa kallayi?  
1. Pirootesttantte/misooone/      2.Ortodokssiya      3. Islaama      4.Harati (qonccissa)\_\_\_\_
6. Keeththa asa qooday nenara gujjin?  
1. (1-4)      2. (5-7)      3. (8-10)      4. 10ppe bolla
7. Intte duussa pulitoy aybee?  
1. Goshsha ayfeppe      2.Mehe muruuta ayfeppe      3.Walakon(Goshshanee mehe muruuta ayfeppe)      4. Une ooso      5.Harabi de7ikko ( qonccissa)\_\_\_\_\_
8. Hara gujo miishsha demmissiya oosoti.  
1. Betide naytappe beettiyaba(miishshan woikko medhanGuuxxishin layththan issi toho gidikkokka)      2.qeeri zal77eta      3.Maatanne mitha bayzoppe      4.Gallassa oosotappe  
5. Hiilla ooso (qonccissa) \_\_\_\_\_      6.Harabi de7ikko (qonccissa)\_\_\_\_\_  
7. Harabi de7ikko ( qonccissa)\_\_\_\_\_

9. Goshsha biitti de7i?

1.Ee 2.Akkay

10. Oysha “9”<sup>thos</sup> “Ee” giikko. Intte goshsha biitta da lggateththay wattan?

1. Issi wattappe guuththa 2. Issoppe bidi Nam77u watta gaso 3. Nam77u ppe bidi hezzu watta gaso. 4. Hezzu appe bidi oyiddu watta gaso 5. Oyiddappe wattapee bolla

**B. Asa na7a yeletaabanne duussaa hanotaba betidayssata (Betanaappe sinththe)**

11. Intte sooppe18 laythanne izappe garssa gididi betide katama bida na7i de7ii?

1 .Ee 2 .Akkay

12. Oysha “11”<sup>thos</sup> “Ee” giikko. Appun na7ee?

1. Issino 2. Nam77a 3.Heedzdza 4.Oydda  
5. Ichchasha 6. Ichchashaappe bolla

13. Laythay entti betiyo wode? [Betida nayta Issuwappe bolla gidikko imettida pace bessan xaafada qonccissa

1. 7-10 laytha \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 11-14 laytha \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 15-18 laytha \_\_\_\_\_

14. Betida nayta mattumay ? [Issuwappe bolla gidikko imettida pace bessan xaafada qonccissa].

1 .Attuma \_\_\_\_\_ 2 .Macca \_\_\_\_\_

15. Yedetidayssata timirtte deththa [Issuwappe bolla gidikko imettida pace bessan xaafada qonccissa]

0. Tamaaronntayssa \_\_\_\_\_ 1.Koyro yuusho (1-4)\_\_\_\_\_ 2.Nam77antho yuusho(5-8) \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Nam77antho detha (9-10)\_\_\_\_\_ 4.Mesenaaddo (11-12) \_\_\_\_\_

16. Yedettidayssata eko gelo hanotay? [Betida nayta Issuwappe bolla gidikko imettida pace bessan xaafada qonccissa].

1=Gelonttayssawoykko ekkonttayssa\_\_\_\_\_ 2= Ekkidayssa / Gelidayssa/\_\_\_\_\_

3=Birshshettidayssata/Sawota/\_\_\_\_\_ 4 =Am77eta 5=Shaahettidayssata\_\_\_\_\_

**C. Xaaxi waaxo oyshata**

17. Hayssappe sinthe intte betide ereeti?

1 .Ee 2 .Akkay

18. Nayti betana mala qofa qachchiday oonee?

1. Keeththa ayssiya aawa 2.Nayti banta shenen 3.Mule soo asay 4.Laggeta

5. Harabi de7ikko ( qonccissa)\_\_\_\_

19. Betidi bida nayti guye simmidi inttena soo asa xomoosiyona?.

1 .Ee 2 .Akkay

20. Oysha “19”<sup>thos</sup> gayttiyona giikko. Ay wode inttenara gayttiyona?

1. Masqqalan (Meskaraamen) 2.Ufayssa 3.Xinqqatan

4. Harabi de7ikko ( qonccissa)\_\_\_\_\_

21. Entti gakkida besay awee? [Betida nayta Issuwappe bolla gidikkonne dumma dumma deere gidikko imettida pace bessan xaafada qonccissa]

1. Addisaaba(Tungga) \_\_\_\_ 2. Arbbamine \_\_\_\_ 3. Yaabello\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hawaassa \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Adamma\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Harabi de7ikko ( qonccissa)\_\_\_\_\_

22. Ayba gaason betidona ereetii?

1 .Ee 2 .Akkay

23. Oysha “22”<sup>thos</sup> “Ee” giikko: Bete bida nayti betanaas gaasoy aazee?

[ Nabbabidaappe guyen qofan mayidaakko “Mayayis”giidi woy mayonttaakkon “Mayikke”giidi (X) ha malaatan qonccissite]

Zi/pa	Sooppe betana mala sugiyabatinne qaaqqayiya gaasoti.	Mayayis	Mayikke
23.1	Yelaga nayta oos o dhayo		
23.2	Hiyyeesateththa		
23.3	Goshsha biitta dhayo woykko guuthatetha		
23.4	Keeththa asa qoodon chorro woyikko darro.		
23.5	Herera michaa maddebatta tayyo (ogge, tsonffe, tammarekettsa, hakkimme ketta hhm...)		
23.6	Heera woga naaqoppennesoo asa qoheppe halanaas		
23.7	Soo asa kaalo dhayonee awwa woyikko aye hayikko/shaheethoo /ooshsha.		
23.8	Woreera haasayata siyidi buussa (katamaba ero dhayo)		
23.9	Goshsha muruutay guutha gido		
23.10	Soo asay woykko dabboti katama gidдон de7iyo gishas		

23.11	Qeerimaxi oothiyaoosota duussa (dathishimena,caama qucetha,gallassa oosodaily, qeeri zal77e hhm... ) katama gidдон.		
23.12	Koyro betida naytappe yiya baleto woyikko Laggeta zore (Ciimo)		
23.13	Gujo timirtenne kaallanaassinne loohiso de mmana gishas.		
23.14	Lo7o duussa koshshanne /Heera ixo/.		
23.15	Kataman de7iya wodebatanne koshshiyabata suuke( wodey ehido ooratha miishshatanne ma7ota hhm... Shaamanawu)		
23.16	Harabay de7ikko qonccissa._____		

**24.** Nayti katama betana mala minththeththay?

1 .Ee    2 .Akkay

**25.** Oysha “24”<sup>thos</sup> “Ee” giikko aybis? Ne gaasuwa xaafa.

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**26.** Oysha “24”<sup>thos</sup> “Akkay” giikko aybis? Ne gaasuwa xaafa.

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## Wurssetha qoodimaag-2

**Shaako - II:Qulppe gidiya woradanne qabale kawo oos anchchatas shiiqiya qaala oyshata. Key Informants Interview Guide for kebele and wereda officials.**

Sunthay \_\_\_\_\_ Laytha \_\_\_\_\_ Mattuma \_\_\_\_\_ Oosoy

\_\_\_\_\_ Dethay \_\_\_\_\_

Ooso meeze \_\_\_\_\_

Xinaate heerappe daro toho betiyayssati oonante? (laythanne mattuma xeelliyayssan)

1. Awayssa mattume geedarishin daro betiyayssi?
2. Quca woradan yeluwanne ekuwa hanotay ayi milati?
3. Nayti heera yeddidi baanas udiya sugethati aybee?
4. Katama heeran nayta wozana cimmiya allaalleti aybee?
5. Geedarishi kataman cimmiyabati dariyona woykko heeran un77iyabati dariyona?
6. Nayti heerappe yedetettiyayssi deriya gidдон aybidan qofettii?
7. Nayta betiya guuxissanaas aybi oosethanaas bessees gada qoppay?

### **Wurssetha qoodimaag-3**

#### **Shaako - III: Cita zoreta oyshata Biitta cimatassinne nayti betide soo asatas Focus Group Discussion Guide for selected migrant parents and community elders.**

1. Bete naytas qofa qachchiyay oonee?
2. Nayti soo asa maaddiyona? Ee giikko aybira?
3. Betya nayti katama oonara biyona?
4. Betida nayti soo asaara waanidinne aybara gayttiyona?
5. Nayti betana mala waanna gaasoy aybee?
6. Geedarishi kataman cimmiyabati dariyona woykko heeran un77iyabati dariyona?
7. Nayti betana mala mintteteeti?
8. Nayta betiya intte soo asasynne heeray aybidan xeelleeti?
9. Nayta betiya guuxissanaas aybi oosethanaas bessees gada qoppay?

## **Declaration**

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for the fulfillment of a degree in any other University and all that sources of material used in this thesis have been fully acknowledged.

Declared by:

Sintayehu Meshesha

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature:

Date: