

CHALLENGES AND SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF MIGRANTS FROM HADIYA ZONE TO ADDIS ABABA: THE CASE OF SHOE-SHINNING CHILDREN IN GULELE SUB –CITY

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Melese Semebo entitled: *Challenges and Survival Strategies of Migrants from Hadiya Zone to Addis Ababa: the case of Shoe Shinning Children* and submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Geography and Environmental Studies (Population, Resource and Development) complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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ACRONYMS

AAU	Addis Ababa University
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ILO	International Labor Organization
MCDP	Multi-Purpose Community Development Project
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PIN	People in Need
SCD	Save the Children Denmark
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNNPRS	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICFF	United Nations Children's Fund

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to assess the challenges and survival strategies of migrant children from Hadiya Zone who are engaged in shoe shinning activity in the Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa. The study further focused on the analysis of factors for migration to Addis Ababa; the urban life challenges and shocks migrants face at the destination and copping strategies, social relation and networks. In order to carry out this study, both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. Instruments like small explanatory questionnaire, in-depth interview, FGD, case study and observation were widely employed. To this end, a total of fifty four migrants were selected using snowball sampling technique. Thus, the data obtained from the participants was narrated. In addition, quantitative data were collected and analyzed to triangulate the qualitative data in descriptive forms. The study found out that children migration into the study area is caused by different factors such as poverty, peer pressure, disagreement with their families, death of parents, in search of education, and others. Migration of rural children was aggravated due to the fact that rural parents are unable to provide education and basic survival needs to their children. As a result, children are often forced to give up school and migrate to the city in search of better employment in the informal sector and they are also attracted by remittances from South Africa that pushed them to leave their birth place. The study reveals that migrants have faced various problems in their destination in the city. Some of the major constraints are poor access to housing conditions and sanitation, lack of important utensils for their work, the problem of latrine and quality water. Moreover, they are also highly affected by unexpected increment of various costs due to inflation such as increasing price of food and house rent. These constraints added with insecure wage exacerbated the vulnerability of these children. To survive the most important strategies are their social networks and bonds. Besides that reducing their meals, sharing apartments with colleagues, and relying on each other's help in times of scarcity are some of the mechanisms of reducing their problems. In general, the study recommends that so as to improve their working conditions, all stakeholders need to participate by providing necessary materials and opening infrastructures that would assist migrants to facilitate their work.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Migration is the movement of people from one geographic region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The reasons for it vary from one person to another depending on the condition that brought about the decision (Girma, 2008: 28). Generally, rural-urban migration dominates the area of research in changing the lives of migrants and families at the place of origin and destination (Hossain, 2001). According to scholars (McDowell and De Haan, 1997), economic condition of the people at the place of origin forced them to leave their resident to somewhere destinations. Migration, poverty and child labor are highly intertwined. Thus, Poverty is the most causal factor for the migration of people from their origin to the new environment (Haas, 2009). Child labor is not a new phenomenon and children have been participating in day to day activities of the people since the earlier time. In initial times, it was assumed that child workers are involved in very easy work that is useful for children well being and development (Thorsen, 2012).

A child labor remains a wide spread and a serious problem throughout the world. In 2012, results were reported from the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey 2011 on the population and health situation across the country. The survey included children aged 5-14 who were involved in different types of work. The results showed that 27 percent of children are involved in child labor, with most engaged in household chores or working for a family business. However, the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey do not provide a complete profile of the child labor situation in Ethiopia.

Poverty appears to be the major reason for child labor. As the poorest continent, Africa has a higher occurrence of child labor. The number of child labor is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region in the world (ILO, 2001). Participation rates are

highest in East Africa, followed by West Africa and Central Africa. The numbers of child labor in the same age-range and for the same definition of work is estimated to be 21% in Asia and 17% in Latin America (Bhalotra, 2003). Almost all developing countries have included the principle of prohibition of child work in hazardous conditions and activities in their national legislation or define the conditions under which children may work.

Under these conditions, an enormous amount of child workers remain exposed because this type of work they carry out most commonly is found in agriculture and the informal sector(small traders, street vendors, shoeshine children, self-appointed , parking attendants, beggars, etc). The informal sector has become an ideal place for children to be engaged in dangerous work, hidden from the public (Gary, 1989). The economic concern refers to the long term effect of child labor on resources formation and its contribution to the rising number of adult unemployment in developing countries. Children have the right to get education, not to be subjected to abusive and unfair type of work and to grow enjoying their childhood. For this reason, they should be free from work which may be hazardous to their health, education and well being. Finally, the developmental concern refers to the cognitive development that includes children's access to education (Anker, 2000).

The accurate number of working children in the world is not known, however, some estimates have been made. The irresistible majority of these children are located in developing countries for instance, the Asia pacific region has the highest number of working children which was 127.3 million of working children followed by sub-Saharan Africa with 48 million and Caribbean and Latin American with 17.4 million. Together, these three regions accounted for about 90% of all child workers. Even if child labor is primarily a developing country problem; it also exists in many developed countries (ILO, 2002).

Africa is witnessed by enormous labor force growth, a large agricultural labor force, poor prospects for urban formal employment and a large informal sector in the major cities (Metasebia, 1999). A common tendency appears to be the growing significance of the informal sector in providing urban employment in all but the most modern of the developing economies.

Ethiopia is the second populous nation in Africa next to Nigeria, with a population of over 73.9 million (CSA, 2008), and one of the most poor. It is a country that over 80 percent of the population depends upon agriculture for its livelihood (Baley, 2003). It has one of the highest incidences of child labor, one of the lowest school enrolment rates and one of the highest fertility rates, 7 children per woman on average in the world. It is a country of the young with children under 15 years accounting for 44% of the population (Getenet & Beliyou, 2007).

In spite of the problem of getting relevant statistical information to ascertain the number of children who are in the labor force in Ethiopia, the National Child Labor Survey has been done in 2001 indicated that the total number of children in the age group of 5-17 was 18,197,783 (PIN, 2009: 7). Out of this figure, it was showed that nearly 9,483,611 children had been involved in productive activities of the country in different sectors of the economy. The figure shows that nearly 52.1% of the total children population in the country is engaged in the active workforce (Save Children Denmark, 2003: 9). A large amount of the underemployed is seen to constitute the informal sector which provides part-time, casual and unproductive jobs, for the urban poor. According to the 2003 Informal Sector Survey of Ethiopia, this sector contributes nearly 50% of urban employment in the country (CSA, 2007). In urban areas, many children engage in hazardous work on the streets as shoe shiners, assistants to taxi drivers, vendors, porters, and beggars. Although the extent of the problem is unknown, reports indicate that children work in the traditional weaving industry, including in Addis Ababa (Girmachew, 2006).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the developing countries in the world which suffers from huge socio-economic and political problems. Poverty plays a key role for the ever-growing participation of children in the labor market as illustrated by exploitation and rejection of basic rights of the working children. In both rural and urban areas child labor is in one way or another attributable to poverty at local and national level. Children are the hardest hit by poverty. It affects the ability of society at all levels to fulfill its obligations to children. The effect of poverty causes life-long to children's abilities and bodies, making

it more likely that their own children, there by perpetuating the poverty cycle (PIN, 2009).

The social and economic problems of the country have cumulatively become severe and complex mirroring sharp contrasts between considerable potential and wide spread poverty in almost all social and economic indicators. The depressed rural economy put pressure on the lives of rural children who are often obliged to migrate to towns in search of employment to contribute to household income (Haas, 2009). In Addis Ababa a significant number of children earn their living from shoe shining activity. They work from dusk till dawn every day on the streets, these children are constantly exposed to the heat, dust, rain and to street violence, traffic accidents and police harassment.

Poverty and other related factors make conducive environment for the economic exploitation of Ethiopian children. Rural children migrants from Hadiya Zone to Addis Ababa are not dominated by a single factor but due to a combination of several interrelated factors. It is usually in response to the challenges of the living conditions in rural villages. Most of these children are motivated in order to improve their lives and also in order to support their families. The larger towns offer greater economic opportunities make a attractive alternative than a poverty suffering rural family. Despite of this, the life in the making in the city is often difficult. They often lack access to basic necessities from the society, as well as from government and NGOs. They often do not have education and basic skills necessary to deal with the risk factors and cope with adversity (Girmachew 2006).

There is different literature regarding children with informal sector. However, the available literature does not fully discuss the overall socio-economic analysis of children in informal sector particularly, shoe-shining children. The 2001 child labor survey does not show the situation of working children at a specific workplace, like shoe shiners in the informal sector. Without having a deeper understanding of the situation of child shoe shiners in the informal sector and the reason behind of the problem, no meaningful solutions can be proposed to tackle the problem. Since child labor among shoe shiners becoming a serious challenge in Addis Ababa, it will be given a greater emphasis. Therefore, it needs carful study in order to address such challenges.

A few research has focused on the migrants who involved in informal sector in general, but do not discuss the specific origin of migrant who came to Addis Ababa. According to Girmachew (2006), in the previous time shoe-shinning in Addis Ababa was dominated by children who migrated from Gurage Zone. However, nowadays it seems that the Hadiya children outnumber the Gurage.

Generally, this research focused on the challenges and survival strategies of migrant children from Hadiya Zone who engage in shoe-shining activity. Therefore, conducting this research is essential to fill the existing gaps by undertaking a comprehensive survey of the challenges and survival strategies of children migrants in Addis Ababa, with particular reference to Gulele sub-city.

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objective

The general objective of this study was to assess the challenges and survival strategies of migrant children from Hadiya Zone who are engaged in shoe shinning activity in Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- Identify factors that contributes to the migration of children to Addis Ababa;
- Explore the major reasons for the involvement of Hadiya migrants in shoe shinning activity;
- Identify urban life challenges and shocks encountered by the shoe-shinning children and their copping strategies; and
- Explore the social relations and networks among shoe-shinning children.
- To examine whether the legal instruments of Ethiopia give enough protection to child laborers and the law enforcement to solve the problem of child labor.

1.4. Research Questions

This study would mainly intend to search for answers to the following research questions:

- What would be the factors that motivated the children to migrate to Addis Ababa?
- What were the fundamental factors that enforced the children to be engaged in shoe shinning activity?
- .What were the urban life challenges and shocks? How did they cope with them and managed to survive in the city?
- How did shoe-shining children construct their social networks and relationships?
- Are child labor and legal instruments going together in Ethiopia?

1.5. Significance of the study

The study has so many significances. It provides information that gives insight for those researchers interested on child labor and that also has paramount importance at country level. Also it creates awareness to any concerned body who likes to read and know in the study areas.

Moreover, it can be used as a guideline for policy makers, researchers, and others as a reference to understand the situation and use it as a ground to prepare policies, programs and strategies that are suitable and underpinned them against child poverty, migration, and vulnerability. Yet, it also confers some mechanisms of protecting children from abuses of informal services and creating flexible conditions to the various socio-economic situations. In addition to these, it serves as a source for those who are conducting research on this and related topics.

1.6. Scope of the study

The core of the study encompasses migrant children from Hadiya zone who are currently engaged in shoe-shining activities mainly in Gulele sub city. The sub city in this study context constitutes *wereda* 1, *wereda* 2, and *wereda* 5. The area has significant number of shoe-shine boys since it has given them various opportunities for their livelihood. Moreover, they opt for the area because they could easily learn other survival strategies from others who have experiences. The researcher mainly focused on children, under the age of eighteen who were involved in shoe-shinning activity alone. However the study also considers few numbers of boys aged above eighteen and other activities in the study areas

1.7. Limitation of the study

The researcher attempted to get and recruit children through purposive snowball sampling methods which meant that the sample was not representative and thus not fully random. It was also evident that building up relationship with migrant children to establish trust prior to the interview was a difficult task. A few of the migrant shoe shinning children do not know their accurate age and present their age by guess. This probably affects the validity of the data and the choice was either to accept or make a mere guess as they do not have documents that witness their actual birth date.

Time and resources were also other potential limitations of this study. The issue of shoe shinning children is somewhat very complex that needs time and resources to conduct the research work. Migrant shoe shinning children also demand money to cover their daily costs or to be compensated for the lost working hours while they quit their jobs to help and contribute for the purpose of this research. Besides those constraints some of them move from place to place this posed a problem interviewing them on time.

Absence of specific reference material that particularly discuss about the shoe shinning activity was another limitation of the study. It was difficult to make detailed analysis concerning existing policy documents and programs dedicated for alleviating the problems of the shoe shinning children in Gulele sub city.

1.8. Organization of the study

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction section. It includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study. Chapter two presents the review of literature and related works in this area. The third chapter describes the study area and the methodology. Chapter four presents a detailed discussion of the overall findings and result of the study. Finally, chapter five come up with conclusions and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Definitions and Basic Concepts

All theories on migration are not a common explanation, but they are using in an exception manner in different specific topics of the study. To limit this, therefore, some thoughts that more or less have relation with this study are discussed. Theoretically migration is defined as a process of movement of people from one place to another. It usually takes place at a variety of scale; internal (within a given countries or regions) and international (between different countries or states) (Ellis, 2003). However, the nature of migration and the cause for it are complex, and there is no general agreement among researchers on the cause of migration. Arguments about the difference on migration causing factors exist not only among researchers from different discipline, but also among researchers within one discipline (Timalsina, 2007). Thus, concepts and approaches of classifying migration are other important aspects of migration study.

2.2. Rural-urban migration

The migration of labor out of their residences is a primary feature of the economic development process. Both historically, and in the present, the share of labor working in informal sector within a country as a result increases the demands of the certain group of the society (Dorosh, 2011). Many of the researches on migration and the urban informal sector date back the industrialization era where cities were growing rapidly and attracting rural labor. A rural surplus labor with a zero marginal productivity tends to migrate to a city to look for a better employment and to make a better living (Harris and Todaro, 1970). In the past, the faster growing industries of the west during industrialization era have successfully absorbed the surplus rural labor. However, in countries trying to industrialize, there are numerous problems such as lack of capital, skill and rapid population growth rates posing challenges to governments.

Industrialization in many developing countries started with imported foreign capital. In fact, if mostly agricultural economies are to take full advantage of the geographically

concentrated increasing returns to scale in industrial production, people must migrate to provide the industrial sector with labor (Belay, 2012). A similar argument can be made about the agglomeration effects in the service sector, which also grows rapidly relative to the agricultural sector. Therefore, migration is necessary for economic development to occur. Such an externally derived industrialization strategy led these countries to become dependent on foreign imports for their spare parts and skill. In many developing countries, imports of foreign machines and spare parts are eroding their foreign reserves. Since industrial growth is not endogenous, the capability of this sector to create more jobs is very limited in these countries. Given these problems, incorporating the urban informal sector, which mainly consists of microenterprises, in the development agenda of these countries, has become a crucial issue now. Not only is the problem forcing developing countries to give attention to the sector, but also is its significance or importance being noticed.

When the macro variables fail, the micro variables serve as another source of growth. In fact, activities in the urban informal sector are endogenous and use labor-intensive methods of production. These issues could explain the importance of urban informal sector (UIS) development in currently urbanizing countries like Ethiopia. Classical migration models such as the one by Harris and Todaro (1970), give three motives for migration, specifically: the rural-urban real wage gap, the urban employment rate and the responsiveness of migrants to economic opportunities in urban areas. The rural out-migrant is tempted by a comparatively higher expected wage rate in urban areas. He/she migrates to urban areas in the hope of securing a formal sector job as soon as possible. In the mean time the urban informal sector provides the migrant the necessary funds to buy primary economic goods and to start-up an urban based search for a formal sector job.

People migrate to others countries, from rural to urban areas for different reasons. one of the cause of rapid urban growth in many developing countries in rural to urban migration, and the movement of people from rural to urban areas can be explained by looking at push and pull factors.

2.2.1. Push factors

Push factors are factors that relate to the place where the person migrates. Some of the factors are unemployment, poverty, social exclusion, lack of access to public services,

political disorder, inability to practice one's own religion and environmental catastrophes (Oberg, 1996).

Empirical evidences in Ethiopia also reflect that child migration happens due to various push factors. Even though there is no comprehensive study which clearly shows the exact magnitude and the cause of the rural-urban migration in Ethiopia, limited studies available show that there is a rapid migration of adults and children from rural areas to the new urban centers in Ethiopia, notably to Addis Ababa in order to search for better life and opportunities (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 2006).

The rapid rural- urban migration has several causes. In most cases, families or members of the family leave the tedious agricultural working condition and rural poverty for cities to search better economic activities. Recurrent drought and famine, the problem of food security, fragmentation of farming land due to high population growth, and environmental degradation are some of the major causes that accelerate the rural- urban migration (CSA, 2001).In Ethiopia, land fragmentation due to large family size and the subsequent decrease in production exacerbates the abject poverty situation that in turn leads to family's inability to fulfill basic needs of children particularity in rural areas. Moreover, children's limited opportunity for schooling, death of parents/guardians and the subsequent lack of care and support, the issue and child trafficking are factors that contribute to migration of children to urban areas especially to Addis Ababa (MPCDP, 2004).

2.2.2. Pull factors

People migrate to cities and towns because they are attracted by the livelihood opportunities of these areas. Studies on migration have identified positive correlation between level of infrastructure development of a given place and the magnitude of out migration especially as far as rural- urban migration is concerned. Irrespective of their skill, the migrant populations expect the cities and towns as a place where they can relatively find diversified livelihood opportunities (Degefa, 2005).

One of the reasons which have been raised since a long time in the study of migration is that migrants often move to gain access to a higher income stream. If one has to

understand the broader reasons why rural-urban migration takes places in developing countries, it is important to see it as the function of the opportunity differentials between urban and rural sectors of the economy together with the consciousness of the disadvantage group about the existence of such inequality. Many developing countries have serious income poverty which it is incidence is more visible in remote areas and regions than urban. Because of this, migrants find urban centers as a solution to break away from the poverty situation in the rural areas and move towards better income opportunities (Deaton, 2001). Moreover, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy better life style. 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. Other factors include the possibility to get job opportunities in urban areas. Contrary to the conventional wisdom on urbanization and migration, high rate of migration in to urbanized areas has continued despite the rising level of formal and persistent urban poverty. The explanation of such situation lies in the urban informal sector which represents a significant pull. Urban areas offer many economic opportunities to rural people for changing jobs rapidly and become upwardly movable with a very low asset-base and skills. Even if urban wages are not high, work is available more regularly than in the subsistence agriculture (Girma, 2008).

According to the limited literature available, it seems that seasonal out-migration from rural to urban areas is common among children attempting to search additional source of income. People migrate to other countries, from rural to urban areas, or rural to other rural areas for different reasons. One of the causes of rapid urban growth in many developing countries is rural to urban migration, and the movement of people from rural to urban areas can be explained by looking at push and pull factors as mentioned above. Todaro and Smith (2003) state most of the poor, uneducated and unskilled migrants will either seek casual and part-time employment as street vendors, shoe shiners, repair persons in the urban traditional or informal sector or become totally unemployed and languish in slums and shanty towns. As a result, the urban population grows at a faster rate than that of the total population and about 50% of the urban growth can be attributed to rural- urban migration. They also pointed out that the growth rate of cities in developing countries to be faster than the developed ones. Similarly in Ethiopia, people

migrate from rural areas to urban areas, mainly to Addis Ababa. Therefore, migration can be cited as one reason for the growth of cites, including that of Addis Ababa. For instance, in 1994, 46.4% of the population of Addis Ababa was migrants and in 1999, migrants in Addis Ababa accounted for 46.9%(UNCHS,2000).it was also found out that among the migrants to Addis Ababa, search for work is the highest ranking reasons(35. 44%). This was followed by education (19.89%), accompanying of family (12.12%) and living with relatives 7.60 %(CSA, 1999). Despite the availability of better opportunities in cities in terms as it is in rural areas and hence most uneducated and unskilled migrants are forced to live in poverty in the slum areas of Addis Ababa. Erulkar et.al (2006), in their population based survey of over 1000 adolescent aged 10-19 in slum areas of Addis Ababa; they found out that 55%of boy's and45 % of girls has migrated in to the city, mostly from rural areas, mainly for work opportunities.

2.3. Migration Studies in Hadiya

Migration is one of the critical factors determining the rate at which population grow under normal conditions in place of origin and destination. The countries or regions, as they do so, they either gain or lose populations due to the net effects of such population movements. The heavily populated areas tended to send people out to other regions than much less densely populated areas. This appears to be particularly true in the case of the Hadiya zone, which is one of the highest pressures of population on land in the whole country (Solomon, 2008).

In most case, migration takes place because of a number of factors at permanent and the newly (destination) areas. Similarly, Hadiya ethnic group has experienced different push factors before and after the Menelik's II (1889-1913) conquest, and pull factors in 1960-1990's (migration to Awash Valley). The trend of such migration was mainly within the countries rather than out-migration. Addise (2012) state that, Hadiya migration, specifically to the Republic of South Africa, is pertained overwhelmingly due to network relationship between the previously migrated individuals and individuals at home country. Furthermore, because of the nature of the migrants, the socio-economic and

political conditions of Republic of South Africa, the forms of Hadiya migrations are various like temporary, step and circular type.

After 1990's a new period in which the migration direction of Hadiya and its range shifts from local and regional level to the intra-continental level, crossing boundaries of most East African countries that runs up to the RSA. Diffusing information from early migrants to their families, relatives, friends and neighbors like, ethnic and friendship relation functioned more persuasively in pertaining an overwhelmed out migration (Solomon**,** 2011). According to justification, migration to the new destination involves different procedures before moving from its original place. Generally, there are various forms of migration in Hadiya Community. This is to say that those who have access to go out of Ethiopia, means that no access to go Republic of South Africa (RSA), Saudi Arabia and the like. As result of this and others problem children and adults to involve indifferent informal sectors like shoe shinning, street venders, daily labors and so on, in Addis Ababa, shashemane and others city.

2.4. Review of Selected Important Migration Theories and models

2.4.1. The Neo-Classical Model

According to the Neo-classical theory, value maximization is the main motivating factor for rural-urban migration. These actors noted that perceived wage differences urge rural people to be attracted to the thought of moving to urban areas. They strained that the decision to move depends mainly on the expenses of migration, the chance of obtaining in urban centers, and the expected income. In fact, they did not deny that information from friends, and the urge to experience modern urban life could trigger rural-urban migration. But they maintain the idea that migration is a decision of the individual migrant, not of the whole family. Todaro and Smith (2003) brought a more detailed analysis of the factors of migration in Africa. This is indicates that the decision-making procedure of a potential migrant from a certain rural areas depends on some basic principles. These are the individual him/herself, rational cost-benefit analysis, a decision based on expected economic gains and the expected chance of attaining a job in urban areas. He noted that a migrant from a rural area may not find it easy to get employed in

urban jobs. Instead, he/she may end up working in the informal sector, which is very small in scale. According to this theory, the most vital determents of rural- urban migration are the relationship between demand and supply of labor, Limited supply of labor compared to capital will have high wage rate causing movement of wage labor. As a result, differences in wage and employment opportunities are important in determining migration decisions.

2.4.2. The New Economics of Labor Migration

This theory criticizes the Neo-classical model, which deals with the migration trend of industrial period. According to this model, economic disparities appear to be obligatory but not sufficient condition for today's migration. Therefore, the decision to migrate is not made by isolated individuals rather at collectively by larger family units and communities. This is because migration not only increasing expected income but also minimizes risks of market failure , as it is a risk-minimizing strategy not for the individual but for the household as a whole (Castles and Miller,2003).

This theory discusses that migration is thought of as a contractual willingness among the migrant and his or her families. The ending alternative as to who should migrate could most likely rest on a member of the household who is active and strong and has a good outlook to become productive. Once the decision is made, the family covers transport costs and arranges social networks for the prospective migrant. In return, the migrant remits his/her parents. This shows that migration is a collective action. Similarly, Abinet (2011) argues that decision for the rural-urban migration is often taken by the household rather than the individual.

2.4.3. Human Capital Theory

This theory suggests that, migration is a process of movement that determined by an individual. Therefore, in any opportunity, expenses and profits of migration are taken into consideration in the decision to migrate (Kurekova, 2011: 5). According to this theory, any kind of migration for that matter is a reasonable and economic-based decision of the individual to increase return to his/her human capital over space. An individual is likely to migrate if expected income is more than in location other than where he/she is

currently living. Thus, the decision to migrate is reflection of the migrant's attention for income maximization. Consequently, it could well be assumed that migrants make sure that they would not end up in bankruptcy because of their decision to migrate. This is to mean that when supposed benefits are higher than costs, individuals decide to move from the original residence.

2.4.4. Social Capital Theory

According to this theory, social capital is the amount of resources, actual or virtual, that ensue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of institutional relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition (Poros, 2011). This theory states that people obtain access to social capital through membership in networks. Therefore, social network is made up of individuals and organizations, often called "nodes," which are tied together by different sorts of relationships, such as friendship, economic exchange, influence, and common interests. An individual person can think of him or herself as a node that has ties to kinship, community members, schoolmates, and colleagues, as well as to larger religious, political, educational, and state institutions. Networks are different from groups or communities in that they do not have closed boundaries. They are, in principle, open configurations of relationships that can encompass groups and communities, among other social formations.

A migrant ability to move to a particular destination, find a job and housing, open up a business, participate in the development of their home country, and access health care can all be directly impacted by or even dependent upon the migrant's social network. In countries of origin, migrant networks affect local- and national-level economies in terms of cumulative brain drain and the remittances received by the family, friends, and other relations (who are also part of the migrant network) left behind by the migrant(Kurekova, 2011: 7). On a larger scale, remittances or, more accurately, how remittances are received and utilized by a migrant's organizational ties also impact the broader development of origin countries. In fact, the remittance of funds and resources by migrants has a long history that demonstrates the maintenance of interpersonal and organizational ties across home and host countries. Migrant networks maintaining a connection to kinship and

shared community both at origin and destination are important to increase network, which further help the likelihood of migration by minimizing cost and risk. Private recruiting agencies may also play an important contribution by providing information and forming connection for potential migrants

2.5. Review of related works

2.5.1. Urban life challenges

This examines some of the phenomena shaping the lives of children in urban areas, from their reasons for moving to the city and their experience of migration to the challenges of getting by in the face of economic shocks, violence and disaster.

Migrant children

It has long seemed as cities had a magical power to draw people in with bright lights and the promise of advancement. Images of children moving from rural to urban areas endure in the collective imagination, and migration continues to play an important role in many regions. Rural-to-urban migration is pronounced in West Africa, for instance, and international migration remains a major factor in Europe, Asia and North America. Historically, access to resources in urban areas has not been equitable. Every place has its own pattern of vulnerability, stemming from accumulated and current political and social prejudices. New arrivals may be pushed to the margins of urban society; this may be a deliberate response intended to deter future migration.

Migrants, especially those without documents, may be denied public services, social protection and even emergency health care (UNICEF, 2012). Institutionalized exclusion can take the form of registration requirements for migrant workers in practice, often serves the opposite purpose. Rather than making such essentials as schooling available to migrant families, these requirements often have the effect of denying such services to those not registered, especially where the process or cost of registration is prohibitive.

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).

Children and young people frequently follow established patterns of migration. 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. Many of these children grow up in impoverished rural areas where it is common to travel to seek work in order to supplement family income, whether for part of each year, during lean periods or for longer durations. At least 4 million children are thought to migrate seasonally or with their families, in India alone. Like adults, 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 (Thorsen, 2012).

Others relocate because of family circumstances, such as the loss of a parent, or to escape conflict or natural disasters and the upheaval and food shortages that accompany them. An unstable or difficult family environment often plays a role. Children may be forced to leave owing to neglect or abuse from their caregivers. And in some cases, leaving is a way of marking out a separate identity effectively declaring independence. Be it forced or voluntary, with adult caregivers or alone, migration entails risks that require age-appropriate measures to protect the children involved. Once in the city, children who moved to help their families can find that participation in the urban economy weakens the bonds between them and their parents. Indeed, the act of leaving home may even be seen as an abandonment of family duties and thus may cause conflict with parents. And all too often, young people who arrive in urban centers with hopes of educational advancement find it unattainable because of work commitments, as separate studies in Bangladesh and Ghana have confirmed (Hossain, 2001).

In urban periphery, most migrants children settle, struggle with overcrowding and a lack of resources. Education plays a significant role in social integration or in helping those coming from rural areas to obtain the necessary skills to be economically competitive. Even though many of the challenges of accessing and benefiting from education applies equally to forced migrants in rural and urban settings, there are a number of issues associated with access to education that are particularly significant in urban environments

migrant children often face considerable problems getting education (Boyden, 2000). Migrants often live urban areas in crammed conditions without clean water or proper sewerage, under such circumstances, access to public health issue. However, there are rarely special facilities or programs dedicated to migrant's health needs as with many other social services, accessing public health service is linked to migrants, legal status, rights, and documentation. Depending on national/ sometimes local, legislation, undocumented migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees are entitled to different levels of services and often fall under different fee schedules. Moreover, unless they are issued with proper documents and the front-line health care workers recognize the documents, they may not be able to utilize effectively those services to which they are entitled (Hashim, 2005).

Migrant children in both urban and rural settings are generally, the most disadvantaged segments of a community that lack access to food and medical care whenever the face such kind of sever malnourishment especially before three years, many of such children experiences permanent physical and intellectual developmental delay. Similarly, a number of them face crowded and unsanitary living condition and lead a stressful life situation and inconsistent life style. Most of them are child laborers who work in hazardous areas. Hence, they are exposed to pesticides, fertilizers and toxic substances. On the contrary, they have little/no access to bathing facilities to keep their hygiene (Tatek, 2009).

Migrant children in urban settings also face perennial harassment by police since they are considered as delinquents. While police in informal business and try to prevent hawking and other forms of street trading, migrant children especially those without proper documentation are particularly likely to have their goods seized or be asked to pay bribe or other forms of protection money. Likewise there are situations in which particularly migrant street children are controlled by gang leaders, the money that the children earn. Moreover, as many of them work outside, for example, hawking, construction and cleaning, they are also vulnerable to theft and assault along with intolerant violence (Vungsirphis, 1997).

In many cities access to affordable housing is essential for all urban residents' personal and economic security. However, migrant children face difficulty in securing appropriate

accommodation. The urban resident poor children may be able to call up on relatives or close friends to provide them shelter. Nevertheless, such resources cannot be available for many of migrant children. In most cases, host governments do not decide space in public housing for migrants in general and migrant children in particular because migrants are considered as illegal persons and cannot be eligible for public housing. Hence they are forced to live in shanty towns, slums or squats (Mackeson-Sandbach and Allen, 1998).

Similarly, the housing condition in Ethiopian cities is a manifestation of the interplay of urbanization and demographic factors. Over-crowding of dwelling units and mushrooming of squatter settlements, resulted from high rates of population growth and internal migration to urban areas, and scanty rates of housing production, have become distinguishing characteristics of Ethiopian cities. Although the extent of such problems may differ from one urban area to another, the results are basically the same high densities, sanitation problems, unsafe living conditions and insecurity of tenure among others (Tebarek, 2013). In some cases the migrant children find themselves subletting or taking rooms within another household not previously known to them which may have significant negative consequences upon them. For instance, subletting often makes them vulnerable to exploitation by contract holder, while sharing accommodation with unknown families makes them vulnerable to health risks, theft and physical or sexual violent (Vungsiriphisal, 1997). Similarly, they are often targets of evictions, forced removals, slum clearances under the guise of public health campaigns, infrastructure improvement, or urban regeneration initiatives which have significant effect on their livelihood strategies, given the time expenses and psychological uncertainty associated with move results from such condition may also retard migrant's ability to build social capital, the personal networks necessary to find employment and gain access to schools and other social services. In ability to find any form of housing may also result in ending up on city streets which may expose them to even great physical risk and economic uncertainty.

2.5.2. Responses to Work by Children

The term child labor does not refer to the whole range of work or economic activity by children. As international legal framework employment or work by children in contravention of applicable national, regional and international standards. The permissible range for the engagement of children is a function of the nature of the work, the age of the child, or the purpose of 'work' in relation to the interest of the child (Ghetnet, 2010:31).

Work done by children refers to all economic activities and tasks performed by children, whether paid or unpaid, within the family, for a third party or independently (Ghetnet, 2010:32). Education is pivotal to reducing and preventing child labor. Certainly school expansion may not lead to a significant reduction in work participation. Defect in the labor and capital market, family expectations, and culture are other factors accountable for the high incidence of child labor worldwide (Getenet & Beliyou, 2007). For instance child labor as well as some politicians in developing countries likes to define child labor as work that impairs the development and welfare of children (Solomon and Alemu, 2006). This slanted definition makes to understand child labor, for the reason that the result of some children activity on the child's development and welfare is always debatable.

2.5.3. The Role of Informal Sectors in Developing countries

The idea of informal sector has been used in the context of society and development starting from the past up to the present and the sector played an important role in supporting livelihoods and contributing to the production and consumption activities in developing countries. However, no standard, internationally agreed definition has been arrived mainly because of its complex and heterogeneous nature, and different socio-economic background of different regions (Amena, 2011).The informal sector was first appreciated by ILO (1972) as distinct socio economic force. The definition given by ILO is still widely accepted to represent the conceptual basis of informal sector activities and defined it as " all small-scale activities that are normally semi-organized and unregulated, use simple labor intensive technology undertaken by traders, artisans and operators in

work site such as open yards, market stalls, undeveloped plots, residential houses, and street pavements not legally registered and in most cases not have license for carrying working" (Ferej, 1996: 1).

Informal sector plays a multi-dimensional role in the economy of developing countries and it serves as an important breeding ground for entrepreneurs with opportunities for self employment. As a flexible and decentralized model of economic organization, the sector can create network of economic activities through sub-contracting, facilitating linkage between different socio-economic processes. The sector is widely regarded as a foundation for economic growth of developing countries .The informal sector plays a supplementary and subordinate role to activities of the formal sector and helps to realize the creative potential of economically active population (Amena, 2011).

Thus, the informal sector makes invaluable contribution to economic and social life through provision of employment, generation of income, development of skills and other social services to those neglected and marginalized groups (Yitbarek, 2001). Informal sector activities play significant role in poverty alleviation efforts by providing the required means of survival for impoverished households and disadvantaged groups during periods of economic recession, drought and famine which are characterized by declining household incomes and growing under-employment. Thus, another important contribution of the sector is income generation for the underprivileged. ILO (1993) estimates of the average contribution of the informal sector to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the share is found to be about 20%. This is an indication of the sector's role in meeting the basic needs of the poverty-ridden population of Africa in general and Ethiopia in particular.

2.5.4. Children Work in the Urban Informal Economy

The informal economy has experienced rapid growth in developing countries; consequently it attracted increasing attention among academics, researcher, social developments and policy planners. It is generally believed that the rapid growth of the sector has been influenced by increasing unemployment in developing countries (ILO, 2004). The lack of jobs in the informal sector as well as the lack of skills in a large part of

the labor force has resulted in the growth of a substantial informal sector in which most workers are in low paid employment under unregulated and poor working conditions. It encompasses largely unrecognized, unrecorded and unregulated small scale activities including, self employed sectors such as street venders, small enterprises, and household enterprises, cleaners, shoe-shiners, hawkers (PIN,2009).

Poverty is the most important reason for children of school-going age to work but they do not a necessarily drop out of school to do so. Many combine part-time work with formal education and those working full-time may have begun to do so because they have dropped out of school or never were enrolled. Children's motives for working in the urban informal economy may be linked to the pursuit of formal Education. Moreover, children may be motivated by wanting to earn money for them. If children from rural areas migrate independently, they are able to expand the time they work for themselves compared to at home where they are obliged to work for their seniors. Children's ability to earn money depends on whether adults around them perceive them as unpaid family labor or whether they are encouraged to engage in independent activities. Finally, material gains are not the only incentives for children to work in the urban informal economy. Some children may be motivated to do itinerant street work rather than place-bound work to have some liberty to explore the case of children migrants (Thorsen, 2012). Policy can modify incentives, for example, by improving school quality or lowering school fees. However, even where incentives favor education over work, a household may be compelled by poverty constraints to send a child to work (Bhalotra, 2003). When these are binding, the opportunity cost of schooling is too high. In this case, policy interventions are best targeted at alleviating poverty in households supplying child labor.

2.5.5. Theoretical Perspectives on Child Labor

2.5.5.1. Human Capital Perspective

This perspective, suggest that one of the most effective ways to break the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty in developing countries is by providing enhanced income option for the future poor children by promoting policies and activities that develops their educational skills and other capacities that are needed by the children for their eventual

contribution as adults to national economic development and their own economic progress. It's not against child work that can contribute to their development as responsible adults and helpful to them and their families. However, this perspective is totally against child labor that denies children their right to education and that expose them to physical and mental abuse. The human capital perspective judges children's work based on its contribution to the development of children. It supports work that is important to socialization of child because children will be future adults who are expected to handle families (Anker, 2000).

2.5.5.2. Social Responsibility Perspective

According to this perspective child labor is a problem of social differentiation within society, ethnic and educational inequity, dysfunctional family and group of people, inequitable attention and use of political and economic power, on the way out of social values and social irresponsibility. This perspective is mainly concerned about the marginalization and leaving out of children from the protection and essential services that should have been given to them by the society. This perspective argues that the most effective way to eliminate child labor is not through reduction of poverty or legal enforcement of child labor laws. The solution to the problem lies in better connecting them to the protective and enabling elements of society and this protective mobilization of society is achieved through reinforcement of families, community force on governments to create group of children to defend their own interest and improved basic services for children (Bachman, 2000). Poverty is seen as less of a problem than are the processes of isolation and bias that isolates children from guard and essential services that empowers them in society (Myers, 2001).

2.5.6. Child Labor in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, children working on the streets are not characteristically confidential as the worst forms of child labor. The extent of child labor is increasing due to poverty and social, economic and political crises. Children between the age of 9 and 13 and even younger are engaged in different economic activities on the street. These children have health problems for which they did not get treatment.

They are ill-treated and older children. They are oppressed and low paid. They feel unconfident and have uncertainties about several things in their lives. And finally, school has become either a hope or an intermittent activity when there is enough time and money. These situations indicate that work is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the children. (ILO Convention 182 - Article 3).

In Ethiopia many children are put to work particularly in rural areas where often began to assist in farm activities at very early age. Child labor in Ethiopia is predominantly a rural phenomenon characterized by the larger proportion of working rural children than their urban counterparts. The geographic profile of working children constitutes around 86.6% of rural children and 77.9% of urban children. There is also a significant urban-rural variation in terms of employment pattern by sector. While rural children are mostly engaged in agricultural activities, sectors such as wholesale and retail trade repair of vehicles and personal household goods, and domestic chores engage relatively more children in urban areas. In Ethiopia, most children work for their families without pay (Ghetnet, 2010).

The age structure of a society the increase in the supply of child labor. Countries with a large amount of children in the whole people will have a better number of child employees compared to countries with a small proportion of children and young persons in the overall population. The 2001 child labor survey report in Ethiopia indicates that those aged below fifteen years make up about 46 percent of the population and those aged above 65 constituted only 3.4 percent of the total population (CSA, 2001). Family size also contributes to the supply of child labor. Raising children and educating them involves huge costs and since poor households have fixed income, having more children means investing less in each one.

2.5.7 Shoe-shiners

The most visible child workers in Addis Ababa are working on the streets but there are larger number of children engaged in various types of activities like lottery vending, domestic work and other activities. A study on domestic child workers in Addis Ababa found out that they are usually invisible in their communities; working for long hours

with little or no pay, frequently beaten, mentally and sexually abused and frequently deprived the chance to play or go to school or religious institutions (ILO, 2002).

One of the most visible child workers on the streets of Addis Ababa are shoe shiners. The work performed by child shoe shiners is not abusive on its face as they can take time to rest and they are not forced to performed difficult tasks beyond their capacity since they are their own boss. As a result, the immediate threats to their physical health are often low for most child shoe polishers. However, the serious negative effects of work on child shoe shiners are related to the long-term impacts of their work and these long term impacts are lack of education, emotional abuse and inability to break out of the cycle of poverty. Shoe shinning children are prematurely leading adult lives, normally working long hours for a very small amount of income, under condition that are devastating to their mental and physical development, often isolated from their families, frequently devoid of educational opportunities that can led them in to a bright future. Shoe shiners experience the value of work and social communication in the working environment. They study to take individual job and how to find inventive ways to explain a variety of evils.

The Ethiopian shoe shiners are not recipients of pittances but youngsters who, in its place of prayerful, form their life with a group of creativity. This child labor does not make worse famine but overcomes it for the reason that the profits is usually being invested in school education or in an spreading out of the industry (Girmachew, 2006) .

2.5.8 Livelihood Approach

The concept of livelihood become prominent in the middle of the 1980s with work done by Robert Chambers and the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex (Schafer, 2002), Schafer further state that, for Chambers the livelihood approach and increased participation of the poor were means of correcting the inevitable biases introduced by outsider deciding what was best for the poor people. The idea of a livelihood framework as tool for analysis is simply to capture the main elements which comprise the complex livelihoods of people at a given point in time, and ideally the course and dynamics of change in livelihood as well (Ibid).

According to him, the basic elements of most livelihoods framework are:

- Livelihood resources- what people have, variously referred to as stocks and assets and capital (both tangible and intangible).
- Livelihood strategies- what people do (wage labor, migration).
- Livelihood outcomes- what goals they are pursuing that results from their activities.

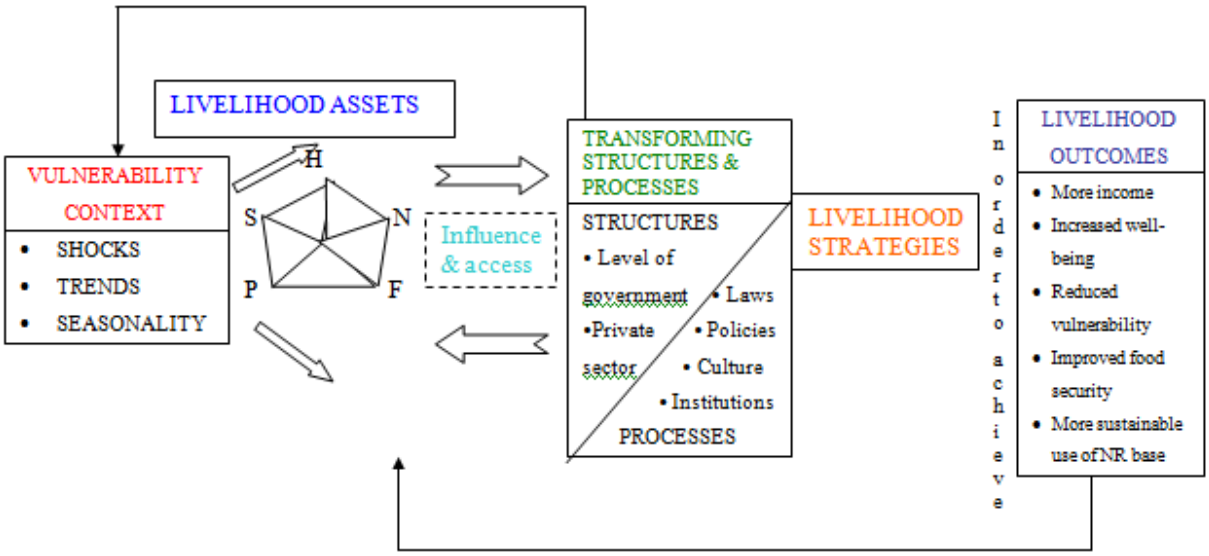
In recent years, multilateral and bilateral agencies have put reduction, elimination or eradication of poverty as the prime focus of their programs (Cahn, 2002). It was realized that a new way of thinking about poverty reduction is needed. The basis of life free from poverty is access and entitlement to change of assets and livelihood strategies that can sustain households and individual through the stress and shocks of life (Ibid). During the 1990s a new approach to poverty reduction, the sustainable livelihood approach (SL) emerged.

The sustainable livelihood approach is promoted by multilateral and bilateral organization such as United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) and Department for International Development (DFID).Furthermore, Ellis (2000:37) has emphasized more on the access to assets and activities in his definition of livelihood that is influenced by social relation and institutions.

2.5.8.1 Livelihood framework

According to Solesbury (2003:9), the livelihood framework is tool that helps to define the scope and provides that analytical basis for livelihood analysis by identifying the main factors affecting livelihood and relationships b/n them. The frame work there for high lights five interacting elements; contexts, resources, institutions, strategies and outcomes.

Figure 1: Sustainable Livelihood Framework



N=Natural Capital H= Human Capital P=Physical Capital S=Social Capital F=Financial Capital

Source: Adapted and Modified from Sustainable Livelihood Guidance Sheet, DFID, 1999.

Livelihood assets are which households are able to undertake production, engage in labor markets, and participate in exchange with other households (Ellis, 2000:31). It can be described as stocks of capital that can be utilized directly or indirectly to generate the means of survival of the households or to sustain its material well being at different levels. The types of livelihood assets are natural, financial, human, social and physical capital. They range from social assets, such as relationships of trust, and membership of informal organizations to physical assets such as infrastructure and manufactured goods (Ellis, 2000; Scoones, 1998).

Natural capital: - the natural resource stocks and environmental services from which resource flows and services are useful for livelihood. There is a wide variation in the resources that make up natural capital, from intangible public goods such as the atmosphere and biodiversity to divisible assets used directly for production (land, trees, etc) (Ellis, 2000).

Financial capital: - it is the capital base (cash, credit, or debt, savings and other economic assets) which is essential for the pursuit of any livelihood strategy. There are

two main sources of financial capital such as available stocks which can be held in several forms as cash, bank deposits, liquid assets like livestock and jewelry or resources obtained through credit providing institutions; and regular inflows of money including earned income, pensions, other transfers from the state and remittances (Ellis, 2000:34).
Human capital: - represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable to pursue different livelihood strategies. At a household level human capital is a factor of the amount and quality of labor available which varies according to household size, skill levels, leadership potential, health status etc (Ellis, 2000).

Social capital:-social resources (networks, claims, social relations, affiliation, and association) up on which people draw when tracking different livelihood strategies. Social capital is taken to mean the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood. These are developed through networks, connectedness, membership of more formalized groups, and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor(Ellis,2000:36).

Physical capital: - the basic infrastructure and production equipment and technologies essential for pursuing any livelihood strategy. It comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihood. Producer goods are the tools and equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure consists of changes to physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive. The following components of infrastructure are usually essential for sustainable livelihood: affordable transport, secure shelter and buildings, adequate water supply and sanitation, clean, affordable energy and access to information and communications.

2.5.8.2 Livelihood outcomes

Livelihood outcomes necessitate to be seen in the brightness of both desirable and undesirable (Degefa, 2005). According to sustainable livelihood is the desirable outcome. On the contrary, survival under vulnerable livelihood situations, poverty and food insecurity is what he calls it, the undesirable outcomes

2.5.8.3 Livelihood Strategies: - are the ways in which children adopt different activities for survival in different socio- economic and environmental settings. According to Ellis (2000), livelihood strategies are composed of activities that generate the means of household survival. Scoones (1998) identify three types of rural livelihood strategies these are, agricultural intensification, diversification, and migration includes (income generation and remittance). The latter two strategies are used for this study. Livelihood Diversification: - refers to attempts of individuals and households to find new ways to raise incomes and reduce environmental risk, which differ sharply by the degree of freedom of choice (to diversify or not), and the reversibility of the outcome. Ellis (2000) defines livelihood diversification as the processes by which rural families construct a diverse portfolio of activities and social support capabilities in their struggle for survival and in order to improve their standard of living.

2.5.8.4 .Vulnerability Context

The vulnerability context is another important concept of livelihood approach which is used to understand children's lived experience in the study area. Poverty is a common phenomenon both in the urban and rural areas induced by various factors. It also exerts wide ranging shocks and stresses (vulnerabilities) which in turn put up pressure for the people to look for copying or adapting mechanisms. The urban poor are vulnerable to a variety of shocks and stresses leading their life by the cash income they earn from the informal economy. The urban poor also live in the slum, squatter, shanty, marginalized and periphery of urban areas (Tebarek, 2013). The situation is worse for migrant children who come from different context and lives in new settings that may expose them to vulnerability. Their lack of social support, low wage employments, increasing food prices, poor sleeping places, bad and aversive weather conditions, poor health and sanitation among other things make them more and more vulnerable to shocks. The vulnerability context is especially about how people adapt to and cope with stress and shocks. People's livelihoods and their access and control of resources can be affected by events largely beyond their control (DFID, 1999 as cited in Chan, 2002). Some groups of society are more prone to harm, loss and suffering than others. Vulnerability is thus closely correlated to economic shocks and employment opportunity (Cahn, 2002)

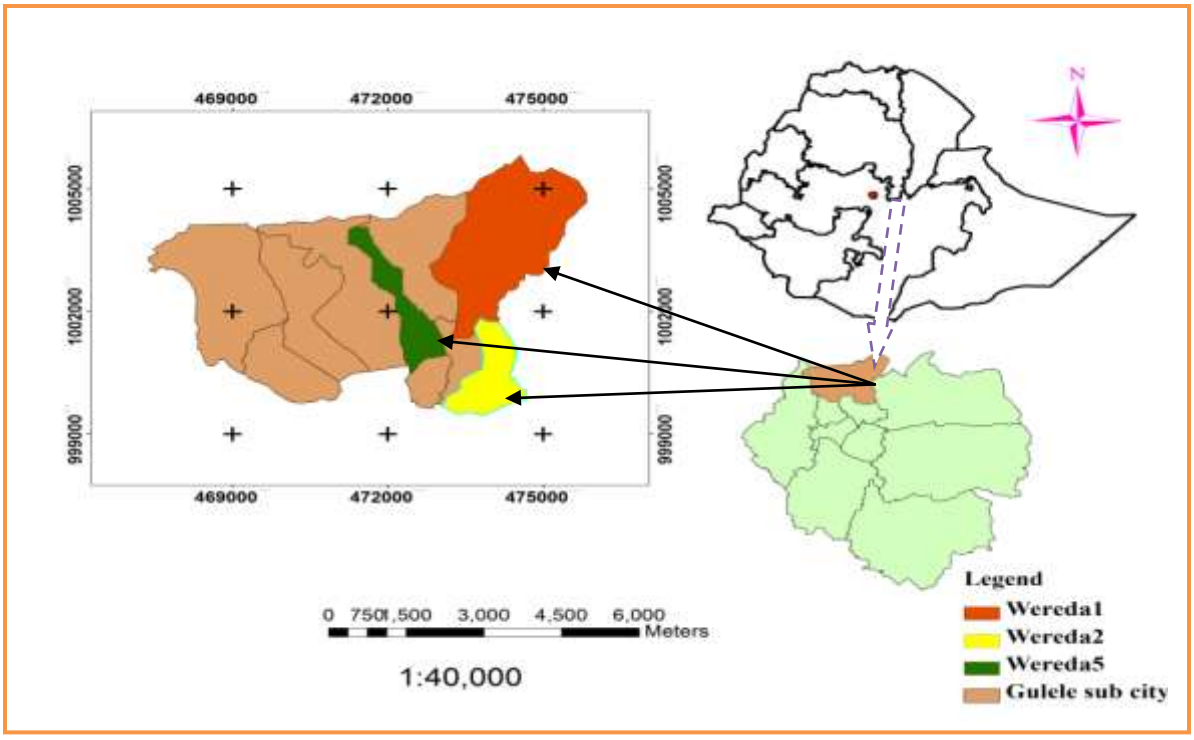
CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of Study Area

Gulele sub city bounded in the south east with Yeka, in the south west with Kolfe-Keranyo, in the south Addis Ketema and Arada Sub city. Historically, Addis Ababa grew out of an area that is found in Gulele sub city which is named Entoto. This area had been selected as a royal camp by Menilek in 1881. However, the pace of development of this historical part of the city has stagnated for the past decades (Encarta, 2007). In Gulele sub city increasing rate of unemployment, shortage of housing, poverty, increased number of beggars, street children and other social evils are rampant (Plan and Economy Office Gulele sub –city, 2012).

Figure 2: Location map of the study area



Source: Ethio Gis 1997 and CSA2007

3.2. Research design/ approaches

3.2.1. The case study approach

Case study is a strategy for doing a research which involves an empirical investigation of particular contemporary phenomena with its real life context using multiple sources of evidences. The case is the situation, individual, group, organization or whatever it is that we are interested in (Stake, 2005 cited in Tatek, 2008). In this study, the researcher employed case study as the research strategy to realize the research objectives and understand migrant's livelihood, social networks and vulnerability to shocks by working and living in the streets of the research area.

3.2.2. The participatory research approach

Children's participation can take many forms and operate at different levels in the research process, from children participating as research informants. For children to participate in research, it will be necessary to develop different non-adult centered methods. John (2007 cited in Aitken and Herman, 2009) suggests there is a need for age-appropriate methods that empower children and lead to valid child led data. As a subset of user-friendly research, child-friendly methodologies focus critically on child contexts and relations (Aitken and Herman, 2009).

3.3. Sample and sampling techniques

As studying the entire population of shoe-shinning children in Gulele sub city on the whole is practically not possible, a convenient size of specific area of the study is mandatory in order to effectively accomplish the study within a given time and resource constraints. Having this in mind, one among the 10 *Weredas* found in Gulele sub-city is purposively selected i.e. Sidist Killo University areas (wereda 1, wereda 2, and wereda 5) of the children's residence. This specific location selected based on the fact that the shoe-shinning children are highly concentrated in those locations nearby schools, universities and open markets.

It is not easy to find an accurate number of shoe-shinning children migrants from Hadiya zone to Addis Ababa city in general and in Gulele sub-city in particular to apply random method. As a matter of fact, purposive sampling technique has been used to select the study informants based on some of the attributes like age and geographical origin. According to Berg (2001), qualitative inquiry typically focuses on relatively small samples, even single case, selected purposefully. The researcher purposively selected 54 shoe-shinning children who migrated from different rural districts of Hadiya zone in SNNPR to Addis Ababa in general and the study area in particular by using snowball sampling technique. Snowball sampling is defined as a technique to find research informant through networking systems. In this sampling technique, the researcher is guided by the suggestions given by informant that are ideal person to the research area. used as informal method to contact the informants and as a more formal methodology for making inferences about a group of individuals who have been difficult to specify by using survey methods.

3.4. Multiple methods of data collection

According to Aitken and Herman (2009), mixed-methods, and also inter-disciplinary and transnational research, are recognized as productive and practical means to generating breadth and depth in our understanding of complex social processes, such as those that generate and characterize occurrences of independent child migration. Due to the fact that, there is no single perfect method and or tool of assessing socio-economic condition and strategies the researcher used a combination of various methods so as to investigate the problem in deep and ensure validity and reliability of the data.

3.5. Data sources and methods of collection

3.5.1. Methods of primary data collection

As primary data collection instruments, the researcher employed a combination of small exploratory survey, individual in-depth interviews, informal dialogue, observation, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with the heads of Gulele Sub- city Labor and Social Affairs office, and shoe shine children.

3.5.1.1. Small exploratory survey

The researcher administered a survey of the whole study children to generate quantifiable data. The questionnaire survey is providing general information on the respondent's background, demographic and socio-economic attributes. Questions on the overall demographic and socio-economic conditions of the study children include age, sex parent's survival status, family size, religion, educational level of parents and children education status and reasons for dropouts, and parents' occupation and sources of income. The first draft of the questionnaire prepared in English and directly translated in to local language (Hadyyisa) using very simple words and phrases to avoid inconsistencies. The researcher made thorough expressions and clarifications to the respondents while administering the survey

3.5.1.2. Semi –structured individual in-depth Interview

It is a kind of guided conversation that the researcher carefully listens so as to hear the meaning of what is being expressed. In the beginning of every interviewing session, usually had informal conversations with my informants, asking them about how they were living and how their day had been. The informal conversations helped in building trust and confidence among us. During the conversation, introduced the topic to the informant and also told them they can refuse to answer if they think they do not feel like answering it. They were told that they can also ask me questions. begin by asking a major question and wait for the informant to finish with whatever he has to say about it, and then follow up with a subsequent one, using the information in their major question they answered as a lead. All my questions were asked in the local languages (Hadyyisa) of the informants. The informants requested to clarify and also explained further what they mean for some vague responses and the sources they found it Always asking how and why, to enable the informants to elaborate on issues further. Although the conversations were guided, the process was not a rigid one.

Photo 3.1: The researcher while conducting individual in-depth interviews



Source: The author, January15, 2014

During an in depth individual interview with shoe shinning children the interviewer asked the same questions to each respondent with basically the same words having the same sequence. The same procedure is applied as it has been before the actual process of interviewing the informants. The interview went on by asking first simple and concrete questions, and gradually into the difficult and general ones.

Furthermore, in-depth interviews have been used to seek more information on individual perceptions and personal experiences of informants in relation to their current occupation. However, sometime some semi-structured questions were posed in the middle of the interview either to bring them back to the track when they go outside the concern of this study or on the basis of their answer for detail clarification. The interview setting is fairly important. It is argued that the place where children are interviewed is quite likely to influence the way they respond. Interviews usually conducted in the absence of another person and in places where the informant can talk freely. In line with this, the sample shoe-shinning children were interviewed in the suitable recreational areas and mini-cafeterias nearby the study locations.

3.5.1.3. Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions were conducted with migrant shoe shinning children in three different groups each of them consisting of seven children who were purposively selected based on age and geographical origin. One focus group discussion consisted of children under the age of 12, the second group included the age of 13 up to 16 and the third group consisted of 17 and 18 years old.

During the discussion the researcher used an interview guide to direct a dialogue among the focus group discussants in order to find out their experiences, perceptions and views in a given ideas or issues. I have tried to be flexible in evaluating the discussions based on criteria's set down before. The researcher provided children with sufficient time and opportunity to express their issues and closely moderated the groups to ensure participation of group members and to make sure that the discussions targeted the given guidelines.

Photo3.2: The researcher while conducting the (FGDs)



Source: The author, Janaury20, 2014

The focus group discussion was held with children in a relatively comfortable area and all the discussions took place at Gulele sub city. It was an ideal place for children as well as

the researcher since it was free, quiet, and safe to express their views and feelings freely. It was also accessible for the children. The procedure of the Focus group discussion was simple and easy that did not maintain or keep a formality. The purpose was to encourage active participation of children during the discussion. The researcher used tape recorder and took note during the time of discussion. Therefore, the data during the focus group discussion were collected using tape recorder with the consent of participants.

3.5.1.4. Observation

In addition to small explanatory questionnaires, semi-structured individual in depth interviews and FGD, observation technique has been one of the methods of data collection instruments for this study. Observational evidence is often useful in providing information about a topic like this migrant shoe shinning children. Some relevant behavior or environmental conditions were available for observations that serve as a source of evidence in the study.

The researcher observed real life situation through close contacts with shoe shinning children that involves eating and playing together, talking to them in their space and sharing their idea. This helped the researcher to easily capture the shoe-shinning children's behavior and attitude. By doing so, they had used non participant observation techniques in order to know the occupations of shoe shinning children for their livelihood and how they cope up with shocks and the way they have participated in social relations.

3.5.1.5. Key informant interviews

The key informant interview is a powerful data collecting instrument in qualitative research. The key informant may be an expert or knowledgeable person with first hand information about the migrant shoe shinning children, who tells important information to the interviewer. The logic is that key informants know the issue very well to talk with relevant issues to get reliable and valid data about the subject.

The interviewer performs like someone impressed to learn from the informant and should not negate information acquired from them and challenge against the informant. The techniques of key informant interview significantly differed according to individual's skill. Key informant interviews for the purpose of this study, was conducted with the Head of Gulele sub –city Labor and Social Affairs office. These face to face interviews are conducted by the researcher. A lot of informal discussions were also made with those

officials whenever the researcher met them in their offices. The processes of interviewing were made based on the questions listed down in the interview guide.

3.5.2. Methods of secondary data collection

The secondary data for this study was collected from a variety of literatures in relation to rural-urban migration, informal sectors, socio- economic conditions and survival strategies etc. The sources of these data were internet, news paper, journals/articles, and policy manuscripts. Moreover, statistical abstracts, reports, publications, brochures, books and other relevant official documents had been referred from ILO country office, ECA Library of Addis Ababa.

3.6. Methods of data analysis and interpretation

The whole process of data analysis and interpretation is made after the collected data successively organized into similar themes and manually encoded and transcribed. The researcher employed more of qualitative and this substantiated with quantitative data analysis technique. The demographic and socio-economic data generated through the small exploratory survey is analyzed using tables, figures, graphs and charts. The entire qualitative data analyzed by using narrative/descriptive frame of analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Socio-demographic back grounds of the Respondent Shoe Shiners

4.1.1. Age

Age is an important demographic variable that hinders the physical and mental abilities of individuals at work. As shown in table 4.1 the most of the shoe shiners was in childhood age which is not obliged to perform activities hard to their health. The definition of a child adopted for the purpose of this study was taken from the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In line with this, the researcher had deliberately the study children below the age categories as follows.

Table 4.1: Age of the respondent shoe shinning children

Age	**No of respondents**	**Percent**
7-10	10	18.5
11-15	21	38.9
16-18	16	29.6
Over 18	7	13.0
Total	**54**	**100.0**

Source: Field survey, 2014

Among the 54 shoe-shinning children, the great majority 47 (87%) of them fall below 18 years of age and the rest 7 (13%) are above 18 years of age. This indicates that most of the migrant shoe-shinning children in the study area belong to 7 to 18 years of age. Even though, shoe shinning activity portrays hardship for migrant children due to cold, high sun and other related factors, one of the reasons why most of the working children prefer to do this work is because they are not skillful and capable enough to do other livelihood activities. As the respondent children said, shoe-shinning activity does not require as much skill, capability and experience as other livelihood activities require. Working children mostly prefer to do better earning livelihood activities as they grow older and

older. Most of the senior workers have been changing their living style after adapting themselves to the urban environment and improving capability by shifting to filling a taxi with passengers and collect fees, pity traders, restaurant renders and the like. From this, we can understand that age limits the children's livelihood activities as a matter of skill and capability requirements.

4.1.2. Sex

As shown in the table 4.1, regarding their sex distribution, the whole child informants for this study are boys and did not address girls because the all children undertaking shoe-shinning activity in Gulele sub city are boys, during the preliminary survey, they observed. Girls also migrate in the same way as male children do but the type of work they engage in when they reach the city differs. Girls mainly engage in domestic activities. This could be due to the socially constructed gender division of labor within the society that assigns different roles and expectations for boys and girls. This might be the reason for the absence of migrant girls' children in shoe shining activity.

4.1.3. Religion

Table 4.2: Religion of the respondent shoe shinning children

Religion	**No respondents**	**Percent**
Orthodox	13	24
Protestant	40	74
Muslim	1	2
Others	0	0
Total	**54**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The researcher's field survey assessment for the religious background of shoe shinning children exhibits that most of them were believers of protestant and orthodox faith. Of the total respondents about 40 (74 percent) of the children respondents were protestant, 13 (24 percent) of them were Orthodox Christian and only 1or2% of the respondent shoe

shinning children was Muslim. This indicates that a great majority of the shoe shinning children were protestant which in turn shows that they came from the areas that are dominantly protestant population.

4.1.4. Educational background of the children

Although education is the right for children and not to be subjected to abusive actions, neither to be required to perform work which may be dangerous or harmful to his education and health or wellbeing as stated in Ethiopian constitution article 36 and the Federal Negarit Gazeta August, 1995 article 36 sub article 12 as well other international conventions and declarations, most of the shoe shinning children were not exercising their right due to various internal and external factors.

Table 4.3: Educational background of the shoe shiners

Status	**No of respondents**	**Percent**
Illiterate	8	14.7
1-4 grade	35	64.8
5-8 grade	10	18.5
9-12	1	2.0
Total	54	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

Human capital plays a significant role in the development process of a country. Education is one component of human capital which has a direct impact on the employment conditions of people. As shown in table 4.3 14.7% of the respondents were illiterate. The data collected from the respondents indicated that 64% of the respondents had completed between 1-4 grades of education, 18.5% of the respondents had completed between 5-8 grades of education and the rest 2% of the respondents had completed between 9-12 grades of education. 98 percent of the respondents had not yet completed elementary education. It is learned that 49 children (90.7 percent) attended school while at home, 5 children (9.3%) were attending the school at their destination, Addis Ababa and 8 children (14.7 percent) did not attend school at home or they were illiterates, the children who did not join school at home frequently mentioned poverty for not being sent

to school. Labor and family inconveniences were also stated. This shows that the inability of parents to send their children to or keep them at school is partly explained by increasing poverty.

In addition, the researcher further observed other age groups and activities that involve adults, who were engaged in the loading and unloading activity in addition to shoe shinning in the study site. This information was also substantiated by the focus group participants. The participants from the school attending group stated that all the workers in the area were children and additional work as loading and unloading activity which is labor intensive work. One of the respondents said that the work we are engaged in is highly labor intensive and it is extremely irritating, thus, women cannot be engaged in the activity as the work demands physical strength.

This indicates that the work that the children were engaged in was highly labor intensive which demands physical strength. From this one can understand that how it may be difficult for children to engage in the activity with their toddler strength.

As mentioned above, only 5(9.3%) of the 54 children interviewed were attending school where as more than 90% of them were not attending, two of them are in grade four, two of them are in grade seven and the rest one is grade eight. An attempt was made to identify the reasons behind for not attending school for the majority of these children. Regarding this, most of them described that they used to go to school except the three children who have not yet started. However, they dropped out in their home place as well as in Addis for reasons explained below.

4.1.4.1. Reasons for not Attending School

Economic reason

Most of these migrant shoe shinning children explained that they had dropped out due to economic problem because they could not afford paying for their basic need, school fees and buying school supplies. Concerning their economic difficulties, it is important to look at the individual experience of some of the children as follows.

I have attended school up to grade three while I was in Misha. But I was forced to discontinue it in order to come to Addis Ababa. Even though my primary purpose of coming to Addis Ababa is to search for a job, I was equally expecting that I can have better chance to attend my education here. However, I am not attending school now. School attendance requires a lot of things. It needs exercise book, pen, and school uniforms. These by themselves are not enough. It also needs somebody who provides continuous financial and materials support. I have an interest to go to school but I cannot afford all those things since my daily income is too small (15 years old boy interviewed February 12, 2014).

All of the children described that they had an interest to go to school as other children in school but their capacity to do so is very limited. Another 15 years old boy described his condition as follows:

I know that education is the key for my future success. I have also an interest to go to school. This was also my intention when I come here. I was hoping that there is better chance to attend school here than in my original place since I was thinking all things would be positive and possible for me. But the situation here become contrary to my expectation. As we all know education requires much financial investment which I cannot afford at this stage. That is the main reason for my giving up school because I have to get bread first to ensure my survival (interviewed January 21, 2014).

As understood from the specific situation of those children, the assumption of getting educational opportunity in addition to work was one of the pull factors for the migration of shoe shiners to Addis Ababa. During both the FGD and the interview, many of them revealed that in their place of origin the possibility for education particularly beyond compulsory primary education was limited because they lack economic support to back up their education as many of them are from poor families.

However, lack of economic capacity still inhibits them from going to school here at place of destination their earning is very meager. They repeatedly said that it is difficult for them to attend school without having enough to eat and continuous source of income for school supplies. Hence, their chance of attending school is delayed since whatever

meager financial resource they get must first go to food and house rent. During the FGDs and interview sessions, the children have repeatedly attributed lack of finance and the inconvenience of street life which dictates them to handle their laborious work for indefinite time as the main factors that hinder them not to go to school. Account from the FGDs and interviews indicate that engaging in street life with menial income makes it difficult for migrant children to attend school. They explained that they give priority for food and shelter as opposed to education.

The children may dropout from school as a result of the inability of families to finance the education of their children due to entrenched rural poverty. This pattern may reflect that when rural families are unable to supplement the education of their children and offer basic necessities the children opt for migration and join the road of the city life. So they naturally prefer to work for long hours than to go to school so as to generate more income to make their livelihood sustainable. In this regard, it is reasonably possible to argue that securing ones livelihood is the key point for shoe shining children. Therefore, it can fairly be argued that multitude of reasons justify the situation whereby children remain either school dropouts or non-school goers.

Lack of plenty time

The other constraint for their not attending school is lack of time regarding shortage of time; most of the children also indicated that the peak time for their work overlaps with school time. Because of this, they give priority for the work so that customers do not escape them while they are at school since their survival will be worst unless they work and get whatever meager income they earn from shoe-shinning. Even those who are attending their education had raised a number of issues concerning the overlapping of education and work time. One of the difficulties is that they lack time to study and accomplish their home works on time since they are always busy. Moreover, they are tired during the night and cannot study for a long time. Regarding this, one of the interviewed children described this situation as follows:

I work during the day and attend school during night. I face difficulties in getting time to study and do my home works on time. Moreover, I feel tired and usually have a headache to study during the night since I always pass the whole day on the street in excessive sun light. Because of these, my teachers always punish for not doing the home works and my results are also poor (17 years old boy interviewed April 24, 2014)

Not achieving well, repeated absenteeism from school and not paying attention even in the case when they attend class is also the other problem they complained. Moreover, one of the children interviewed explained difficulty to understand the medium of instruction in Addis Ababa School as a problem for their less school attendance and not achieving good grades.

Even if I try to resist sleeping and try to study hard, I face difficulty, in understanding the medium of instruction. In my birth place Misha wereda, I was attending in my mother tongue i.e. (Hadyyisa). But in Addis Ababa, it is given in Amharic which is so difficult for me because I have not yet mastered the Amharic language. Since I am a newcomer my average mark was less than fifty in the first semester. Unless I cannot improve it and pass in the second semester, I am planning to leave the school. I should not waste my time and money. Instead I have to work and earn money (13 years old boy interviewed, February, 2, 2014)

A part from these, the children disclosed that the house in which they live is not convenient for them to study. Most these children live in a small single room in groups. In this group life, especially those who do not attend school usually joke and play to forget their hardships. Because of these those who want to study cannot concentrate on their study due to the disturbance. Sometimes this even creates a sort of conflict among them as understood from the interviewees. One of the children interviewed has said the following concerning this issue.

We live in group, five of us; in a small room which is as small as match box we cannot rent a big room since we cannot afford the price. We do not have chairs to sit on. In addition, we do not have a table to write and study on. A part from these, there is always a disturbance since everybody discuss about his everyday hardships and experiences. Therefore, it would be very difficult to expect good score in such conditions (14 year old boy interviewed, January 25, 2014).

Migration has mixed effects on the education of children at the place of destination. In this respect, this study found out that some of the children who were enrolled in school at home become dropouts at their destination. A few others did not attend school at home and they are now attending at destination. These children attend school by either budgeting half a day for school to be enrolled as regular students or by following at night school. The lower level of education of migrant children has become a challenge that hinders children from getting chance to work in those occupations that demand skilled labor and training in the urban centers. Most of these children being school dropouts or non-school goers, they expressed their deep worry on how they could attend and go to school to escape low living standard and shoe shining environment so as to shape their future. This indicates that shoe shinning children are eager to escape out of such a hardship life and being enrolled in the formal sector of the economy by advancing their education and migrating to South Africa in search of better job opportunity.

4.1.5. Parents' education

Table 4.4: The Educational status of the migrant shoe shinning children's parents

Education level	**Children's family No**	**Percent**
Illiterate	35	64.8
1-6 grade	11	20.3
7-12 grade	7	12.9
Certificate	1	2.0
Diploma	0	-
1st degree and above	0	-
Total	**54**	**100.0**

Source: Field survey, 2014

The study also interested to look at the educational background of parents of shoe shinning migrant children to understand and explain the socio-economic variables that may be linked with the migration of children. If their parents have attended some level of education, those children are most likely to be educated. In this regards, this study found out that 35 (64.8 percent) parents of children are illiterate, where 11 (20.3 percent) parents are of 1-6 grade level, 7 (12.9 percent) attended regular elementary education from grade level 7-12 and only 1(2 percent) of the total respondent shoe shining family possessed a certificate. These figures represent both male and female parents of the shoe shining migrant children were as much as expected.

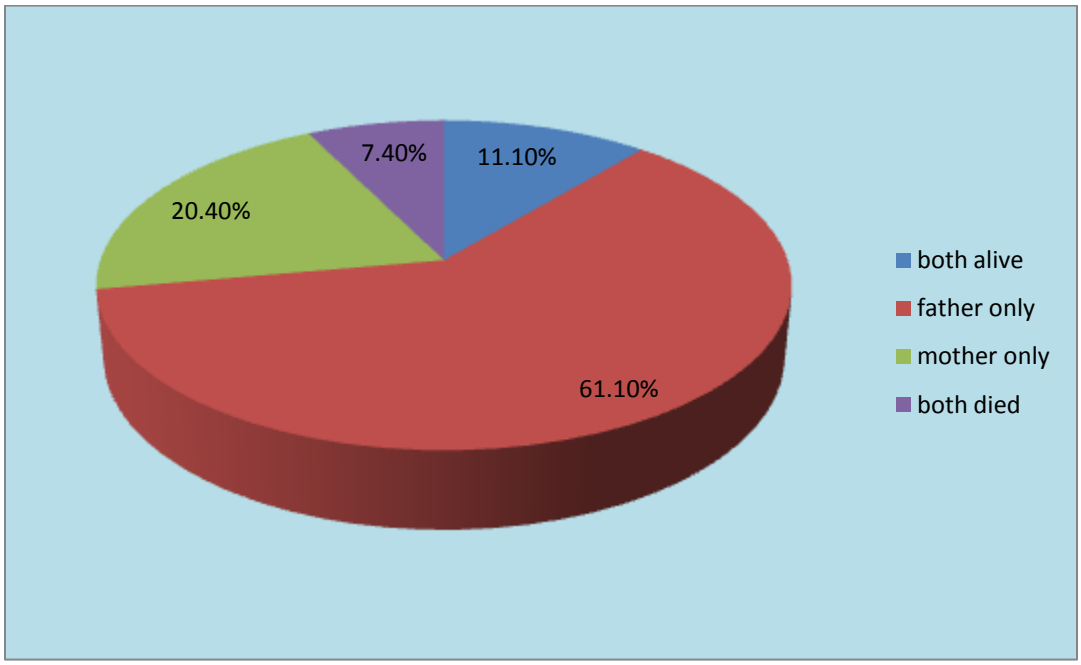
It also found out that the vast majority of the parents of migrant children are illiterate. One of the most likely consequences of illiteracy of most of the parents of children is low level of school attendants and illiteracy of many migrant children. The illiteracy of the parents of migrant shoe shining children was higher for their mothers than the fathers as none of the mothers of migrant shoe shinning children attended regular school. This depict that the role of mothers in molding the behavior of children in any family is irreplaceable and mothers can play a great role in children's physical and psychological maturity and their ability to make appropriate decision in their future life challenges which they may face as they grow up.

4.1.6. Survival status of the children's parents

Even though many studies depict that most migrant children come from female headed or step father/mother dominated households (FSCE 2003), the study revealed that some of the respondents 6 (11.1%) have come from two-parent headed families. Thus, the presence of both their parents by itself cannot guarantee for their children migration from the rural to urban and from facing very dangerous livelihood conditions in the city. Likewise, Girmachew (2006) in his study stated that the availability of both parents doesn't guarantee that children may remain at home since many rural children come to the city to support their family and/or solidify household income and others abandoned their families as a result of neglect, domestic abuse, and lack of love, and of protection among others. From the total respondents of shoe shinning children 11 (20.4%) was from

only mother alive family and 33(61.1%) were only father alive family and only 4 or 7.4% were orphan children who lost both parents.

Figure 4.1: Status of the shoe shining children's parents

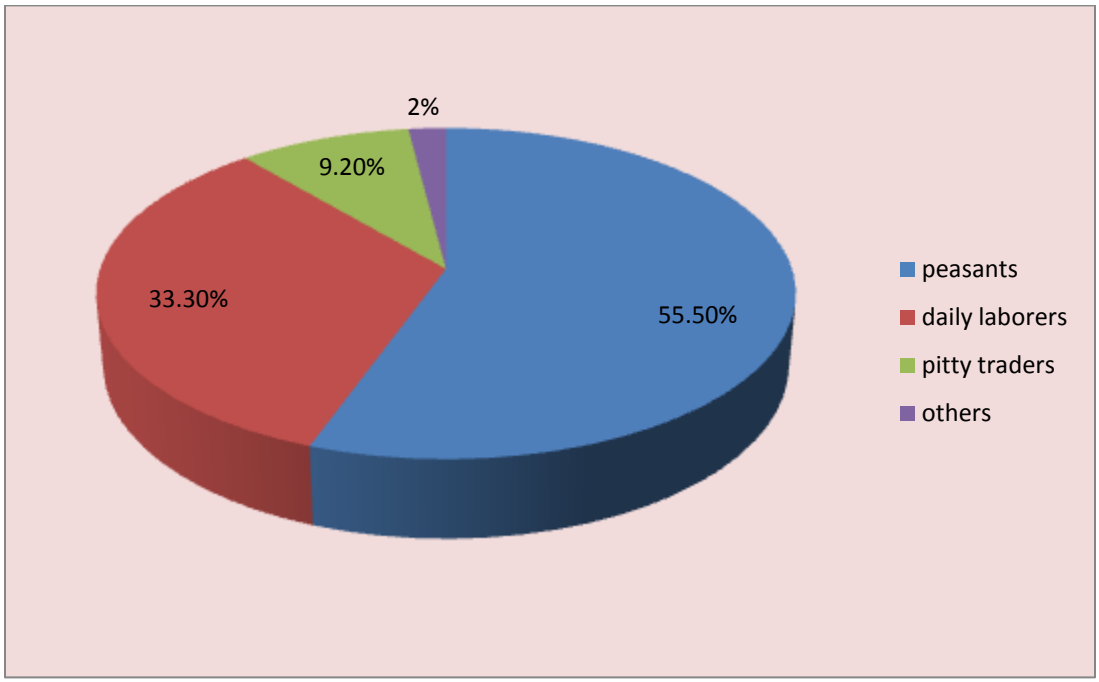


Source: Field Survey, 2014

In addition to the above mentioned data, children from only father alive family or from mother headed are mainly forced to join shoe shinning activity because of the responsibility that they shoulder to discharge in their family. In the other case marriage after the death of their mothers and their maltreatment towards their children causes a large number of children to migrate from the family in which only the father is alive.

4.1.7. Parents' Occupation

Figure 4.2: Distribution of shoe shinning children parents' by occupation



Source: field work, 2014

As the above figure shows that the occupation of children parents reflects socioeconomic status of their families. According to the demographic information obtained from the small explanatory questionnaires, 30 (55.5%) children have their parents working as farmers and 18(33.3%) daily laborers migrating to Addis Ababa to perform daily labor works and their children took part the responsibility of offering host services. This means that families may occasionally follow the path as of their children. Parents of 5 (9.2 %) of the sampled children live on petty trade in the urban areas.

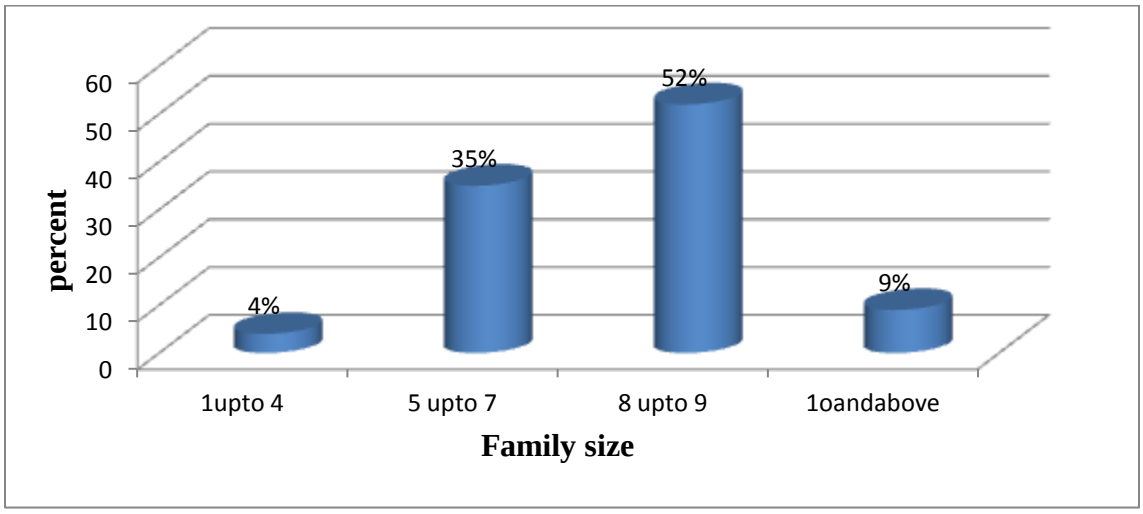
The majorities of shoe shinning children came from poor family and engaged in small plot and fragmented land agriculture and generate their livelihood from their farm. The inefficient land use, poor soil and water resource management system, fragmentation of land, the backward agricultural production system, poor agricultural technology and use of traditional farm inputs and the poor productivity may speed up the vulnerable living conditions of these rural peasants and aggravated the migration of people in general and children in particular. Poor families enforce their children to work much more than they

did. This is a mechanism not only to supplement family income, but also to keep away from the risks of losing one or another income source (FSCE, 2003). Others generate their livelihood from off-farm or/and non-farm income. Some children move to the city in order to supplement the poor or inconsistent incomes of their families or parents. Many respondents also show that their parents are dependent on farming and related activities in the rural villages with small income to support their kids.

4.1.8. Family size

Shoe shinning children were asked about how many brothers and sisters or siblings they were living within their rural villages before they migrated into Addis Ababa. This was mainly meant to know about the family size of shoe shinning children so as to draw the relationships that exist between family size and various socioeconomic variables that force children to migrate and engage in shoe shinning activities.

Figure 4.3: The size of the respondents′ family



Source: field survey, 2014

Figure 4.3 Show that, out of the 54 children, only 2 (4%) of them have come from1-4 family members and 19 (35%) come from5-7 family. The majority 33 (61%) of the study children have come from households with more than eight children. Out of this 28 (52 %) have 8 to 9 and 5 (9%) have greater or equal to 10 brothers and sisters respectively. This indicates the fact that the majority of migrant shoe shinning children come from large

family size. The large family size might be a problem to the family heads to feed and educate their children. It also implies that families of the children fail to provide them proper care and guidance.

4.1.9. The migrants' specific birth Wereda where they came from

Geographical location or proximity, agro-ecology, population pressure per plot of land and so on factors have the great impact on the migration of the people in general and these migrants children in particular.

Table 4.5: Migrant shoe shinning children's Weredas

Name of the Weredas	**No of the respondents**	**percent**
Misha	32	59
Gibe	10	19
Duna	8	15
Soro	4	7
Total	**54**	**100**

Source: Field survey, 2014

As shown in the table 4.5, the great majority of migrants 32(59%) and 10(19%) come from Misha and Gibe *wereda* of Hadiya Zone respectively. These two Weredas of Hadiya Zone are geographically boarder the Gurage Zone which was previously known for child migration to any big cities of the country to work in any informal sectors particularly in shoe shining activities. This study confirms Girmachew's (2006) finding that children coming from the same geographical area and/or ethnicity are often involved in similar occupations or activities. Previously, Gurage children undertaking shoe-shinning work in Addis Ababa city were too many in number. However, nowadays, these children they are moving to higher level activities such as restaurants and retail trade.

As the majority (91.7%) of the Hadiya Zone population is engaged small and fragmented peasant agriculture, there is serious shortage of agricultural land. The shortage of cultivable land has been adversely affecting the livelihoods of the rural household in general and the children in particular (Hadiya Zone Finance and Economic Development

Bureau, 2013). This indicates that high population is directly affecting the livelihoods of the rural inhabitants and forced the children mainly the vulnerable group to migrate so as to ensure their livelihood problem. In addition to above mentioned data the topographic situation of all the Weredas from where the respondents come from except Soro wereda are of high ups and downs or of a great relief variation which is problematic for cultivation. This also can be a great attribute for child migration to Addis Ababa. Lastly, the inflation which is fired by the remittance come from Republic of South Africa caused them to migrate internally to ensure their survival and facilitate their future.

4.2. Reasons for Migration

4.2.1. Poverty

The children interviewed gave several reasons for their migration to Addis Ababa. Most of the reasons given by the children were related to the push factors at place of birth. One of the push factors the children repeatedly raised was poverty as fourteen respondents described. Being poor, their families were unable to fulfill their needs for food, shelter, clothing and education. Because of this, they lost other choice except to see outside wherever they get alternatives. Consequently, they moved so as to search for better life. It is important to mention the situation of some of the children interviewed concerning this issue:

> *I came from Misha wereda. My parents had seven children including me. All of them were younger than me. My father was a farmer. My mother was a housewife. She had no source of income. We had a small farmland and had no other properties. Such a meager income was not enough to meet our basic needs. Hence, we could not afford the expenses for our cloth and educational material. Even the food we get was not sufficient. We cannot get three meals a day we get a small amount of food for breakfast; we miss either our lunch or our dinner because it is not available. We were leading a miserable life situation. That is why I have migrated to Addis in order to escape from such a serious poverty and bad living condition (interview, January 15, 2014).*

Another 13 years old shoe shiner from Hadiya Zone, Duna Wereda concerning the poverty and economic situation of this family said the following:

> *My families are too poor. We have a small plot of land but we have no oxen to plough. Even if we get oxen, we have no one who cultivates it for us since the death of my father. Beside this the productivity of the land is too low because it is over cultivated, hilly and eroded. What we produce is only subsistence. The yield only covers to feed us from three to four months in a year. Thus, we suffered a lot in the remaining months. What makes worse the situation at this time is that we are left empty hand since our mother had sold all the properties to feed us. This situation obliged me to look for other alternative means of survival outside my birth place that is the reason for my being here in Addis Ababa (January 17, 2014).*

Likewise, another 12 years old shoe shinning child from the Gibe wereda described the reason for his migration as follows:

I am a middle son out of six children. My families cannot provide me with all what I need since they are very poor, what they get is not adequate to fill our stomach. As a result, we pass most of the time half starved. They could not buy clothes on time and send us to school since they do not afford it. I came to Addis Ababa in order to get income for my survival and to support my families too (January 17, 2014).

The above situations indicate that economic reasons forced the children to take decision to migrate. Participants of the FGD also stressed that it had been poverty that forced children to migrate to earn income for their survival and share economic burden of their parents. Their parents also choose to send their children to urban areas in order to work and supplement family income. During the interview with the children, it was understood that parents themselves approved and urged the migration of their children by giving them travel expenditure because parents anticipated that the little contribution of their children might bring a difference in the economic condition and the family. According to Degefa (2005), the poor family has been engaged in migration in search of advanced living situation once or many times in their life time. The causes were mostly push-

factors. In sum, children's migration is a response to social, economic, demographic changes in society which usually are visible at the household level. More particularly, their migration, often, is economically motivated, looking for a better life for themselves and their families. Besides, lack of resistance to tackle rural life challenges and shocks is one of the other driving forces of children migration.

In some cases even if families (parents) do not want their children to migrate, themselves do it because they feel there is no other choice given the poor economic condition of the family as understood from the FGD made with children they move and join the world of work to earn money for themselves and their families they consider themselves as important members of the family with an obligation to show the responsibility. Being aware of the economic problem in the family, they want to share the burden because their parents are unable to fulfill their role as resources provide. Hence, they take any available measure including migration to withstand the miserable life in situation.

4.2.2. Family breakdown and separation

Some of the children 10 (18.5%) also showed that as they lost their father and mother. So in one or other, the family breakdown is one of the attributes for their migration. Being orphaned or abandoned due to death, divorce or separation coupled with serious poverty expose many children to face a problem of accessing their basic needs and schooling. Under such condition, the only possible solution they had was moving to other places to fulfill their needs. Hence, it is important to quote the experience of few of the children interviewed:

My father died in 1998 E.C. after a long time of illness. my family had sold all what we had for his medical expenses two years before his death, our mother also became seriously sick and died in 2000 E.C. two of my younger brothers and I was living in an empty house. After her death, both of my brothers were given me to a non-governmental organization in Addis Ababa for adoption. Since there was no one who would care us, I came to the non-governmental organization following the foot step of my brothers. However, the organization refused to accept me to the center because I was above the

age limit criteria for adoption. Having lost other alternative, I started shoe shining as a means of getting income for my daily survival (14 year old boy, January 18, 2014).

I lost both my father and my mother while I was three years old by death. My grandmother brought me to her house because she had no other children. She lived only with me after the death of my parents. She had a small plot of land and few cattle inherited from my parents when they died. However, she sold the land and the cattle to feed me and her as there was no body in the family who support us. Unfortunately, she became sick and passed away in 1999 E.C. When she died, I was left alone in a demolished home without any hope. Then, I moved to Addis Ababa to search for a job. (Interview with 13years old child from Duna wereda January 15, 2014)

4.2.3. Conflict between family members

The other issue identified as a contributing factor for the migration of the children was disagreement in the family. Whenever parents separated due to death or divorce, either of the remaining father or the mother remarry and lack an opportunity to provide the necessary care and support for children from the first marriage because step fathers or step mothers do not consider step children as their own. From the total respondent 33(61.1%) and 11(20.4%) lost father and mother respectively. They always neglect or order the step children to undertake household chores and to take responsibility beyond their capacity, failure to undertake the assignments often results in various forms of abuses such as beating, refusal to provide them food and verbal threatening from the step parents. These conditions usually result in migration of children as the 16 years old boy from Misha wereda describes as follows:

I moved to Misha wereda together with my mother when my father divorced her before 4 years. Mean while, my mother remarried to a person whose occupation was daily laborer. My mother does not want to lose me from her sight even for a moment. But my step father doesn't want to see me with his eyes. He always nags my mother saying that he had nothing to do with feeding somebody else's child. Because of this I decided to leave the home (January 16, 2014).

Another 13 years old boy from Soro wereda also explained this situation as follows:

My mother died while I was seven. Due to this, my father married another wife. She always orders me to undertake laborious jobs beyond my capacity and nag me every time. One day she told me to take a sack half-full of maize to grinding mill found at about six kilometer away from our home. I had never resisted her instruction but that day I refused since I cannot carry such a big load. Consequently, she told to my father and he repeatedly me until I had lost my consciousness. Because of this, I passed the whole day weeping and the next day I decided to run away from home to come to Addis Ababa since I thought that no life can be worse than the suffering I was facing (January 18, 2014).

The few cases quoted above indicate that social factors also forced the children to leave their place of birth.

4.2.4. Children's expectation about migration to Addis Ababa

The other reason for migration of the children is related to pull factors. Addis Ababa being the capital city and the major center for economic, political, and social affairs as well as a seat for international organization and agencies, attracts people of all walks of life from different parts of the country. The same seems true regarding migration of children to the city as understood from some of the children interviewed.

Though they stressed the effects of push factors for their migration, the children also indicated that the facts that Addis Ababa is superficially glamorous when heard from people and seen through media from a distance attracted their attention to the city. Regarding this, the children were asked why they preferred Addis Ababa to other places in the country for their migration. Concerning this, they described that they considered the city as an ideal place where they can enjoy things. In an attempt to identity their expectation about Addis Ababa, most of them further reported that their minds were preoccupied with all positive things about the city, they were expecting to get good income, better access to get quality food, cloth, house, school and health and quality life.

A16 year's old boy from Misha wereda described his expectation about Addis Ababa as follows:

I was expecting that Addis Ababa is the best place for everybody because it has many things which are not found in the rural areas. Roads are asphalted and you do not see mud like in the rural areas. There are beautiful building, pipe water, electricity, schools and hospitals. I was thinking that it is a place where you eat the type of food you want and wear the type of clothes you want since you get money as you need. Of course, most of these things are available as we see it now but there are very few things for people like me. Only those who can afford get the opportunity to use most of these good things. Poor is poor wherever he is. (Interviewed, January 19, 2014).

4.2.5. Peer pressure

Peer pressure was also another factor which attracted children to migrate to Addis Ababa to be engaged in shoe shinning activity as means to ensure theirs and their family's livelihood. In this regard children are also lured by the news they heard from their friends who visited Addis Ababa before them. Another shoe shinning children from Gibe wereda described his expectation about the city as follows:

I had the information about Addis Ababa from my friends, who visited the city before me. They told me that it is possible to get jobs and improve one's life in the city. In my birth place, gibe wereda (atura kebele), there is no income earning opportunities for children. Keeping cattle for others is the only means of getting income for few children. Hence, we suffer from lack of resources. But when we see children who come back from Addis Ababa during holidays, they return home well dressed and they get their hair cut new style . Moreover, they bring clothes and small amount of money for their families. I anticipated that I would enjoy the same opportunity from the migration. As a result of all these, I was very much eager to come to the city. But thing are not as smooth as I was expecting when I reached the city. Even getting a piece of bread for survival it has become hard (Interviewed, january21, 2014).

The pull factors have also a share in migration of the children. However, many of them emphasized that the push factors take a lion share for leaving their place of origin. The other things we understand from the explanation of the above two children is that the situation in the city is contrary to their expectation. Most of them also complained that they were leading miserable life as understood from both the FGD and the interviews. Hence, they were experiencing many challenges in their day to day life.

4.3. Reason for preferring shoe shining activities

The children were also asked the reason for preferring shoe shining work as a means of survival in spite of its tedious and less rewarding nature. Concerning this, all of the children revealed that shoe shining is the easiest of other works available in the city for children to start. It needs a small amount of startup capital and little trainings or instructions from friends. It just requires a tool box, inks, brushes and some instruction from friends. Thus, the cost of these materials does not need much money. One hundred birr is enough to start it. It does not need much preparation like other jobs as they described it during interview and focus group discussion. Moreover, the work is independent from external pressure. Hence, they can leave it and return home or start other means of getting income at any time.

Photo 4.1: The process of adapting and the ways of taking experiences from their senior migrants.



Source: Field Picture, 2014.

The above pictures reveal that the commencement of shoe-shining as employment is not costly and required a complex process.

As shown above, the child observes tasks performed by the other shoe-shinning boy and make trial of the activity. At first, the newly migrant child attempts to harmonize himself with the unknown street work conditions in particular and the urban milieu in general by serving as an assistant shoe-shiner to his friends and relatives. One of the reasons for the ease of entry into this livelihood activity is since all one needs is labor and a little money to purchase brushes and soap and the like. Sometimes even in the absence of startup capital, the boys rely on their friends who provide them with old tins, water bottles, soap and shoe polish and are able to compensate their friends by returning the favors when they purchase their own polish. In general, the seniors give all the necessary host services and create the opportunities to develop the skills and experiences of the newly migrant friend or relative. They all acquired the necessary skills and capabilities while adapting from their friends and relatives. Entry into the work is the experience of these children who spend most of the time with their friends and relatives at work.

4.4. Challenges and shocks faced by migrant shoe shinning children

The challenges faced by these migrant shoe shinning children are explored and described in the following sections: under the headings working and living environment, housing facility, and earning and health and nutritional situation.

4.4.1. Working condition and earning of the children

In relation to this, an attempt was made to investigate the working condition of these migrant shoe shinning children and its effects on their wellbeing. Concerning this, it was described by the children that shoe shinning is a tedious activity which takes up all their time. Among most inexperienced children, work is qualified in terms of effort and livelihood. The activity they perform is work in that it is tiresome and produces income (Invernzzi 2003). In line with this one of the serious problems the children rose during the interviews and the focus group discussion was the weather condition and the place where work.

They always start working early in the morning and under extremely cold and muddy condition especially during the rainy seasons. Their earning is too low in the rainy season even which cannot cover their "bulle" (leftover food) and share house rent.

Photo 4.2: Shoe shinning children using "wosefe" (drills) to sewing shoes



Source: Field Picture, 2014

The sun stroke during the afternoon and the dry season is also equally challenging for them as they described it. They lack suitable clothes and other things to protect them from the harsh weather condition. All of them work in open space as observed during the interview. The experience of one migrant shoe shinning children is elaborated as follows:

I always start early in the morning at 6:00 am and stay on the street for more than eleven hours waiting for customers. There is stiff competition for customers as there are a number of shoe shiners. The nature of work is very challenging; the sun heat burns me the whole days as it comes directly from the sky since I have nothing to protect myself with. Because of this, I suffer from serious headache during the night most of the time. The excessive heat even changed the color of my skin. My face was

normal when I come here. But now its color is totally changed to charcoal due to repeated exposure to sun and wind for a long time (A 13 years old boy, interviewed February 2, 2014).

Almost all of these children described that they work from dawn to dusk everyday without rest except very few public holidays. However, their earning is too small contrary to the length of their working hours as they described. It is understood from the interview that their earning is subjected to daily fluctuation at average from twenty five to thirty Ethiopian birr per day for most respondents. The amount of their earning is influenced by many factors such as age and the street corners on which they operate as they described during the interviews and the FGD. Children working on streets corner where there are a large number of customers often get relatively better amount of income. Such places are also areas with relatively good sanitation and seating arrangements. So open urban place matters, the elder children have more possibility to get more customers since they work quickly and neatly to dominate the little ones. Thus, they have a possibility to get relatively better income than the younger or small children as they said. This meager amount of money is not sufficient even to satisfy their stomach let alone their school expenses as described by most of them. One of the children interviewed expressed the situation as follows:

I earn up to 30 birr a good days. This seems a large amount of money for children but it is not enough to cover my daily basic needs as life in Addis Ababa is becoming very expensive from time to time. Out of this my daily 30 birr earning, I spend 5 birr for breakfast, 8 birr for lunch and 10 birr for diner. Moreover, I have to save small amount of money to pay house rent and to send to my family who are in the rural area. Therefore, there are many days that I miss my breakfast or lunch (16 years old boy interviewed February 4, 2014).

The situation is worse for those children who are attending school as they have to pay school fee and buy school materials by themselves. However, few of the children also explained that they have 20-30 birr every week for various reasons. The reasons they mentioned concerning the saving were to use it during holidays, to support their families,

to buy school materials and school fees, clothes, and to start new businesses in future. They have established "Iqub" (traditional money saving institution) for this purpose. The case of one boy is quoted below:

I have a plan to start more rewarding business than this. To this end, I have joined "Iqub" and I am saving 30birr every week. When my turn reaches and I receive the money, I will deposit in a bank. Currently, I have deposited 3000 birr in a bank. I expect that this amount will grow up for me (17 years old boy interviewed February 3, 2014).

4.4.2. The maltreatment that shoe shiners faced

In relation to the working situation, some of the children also expressed that they experienced various types of abuses. The street gangs usually derived them for money. If the children do not have money or if they refuse to give them the money, the gangs beat them and spit on their faces, as the children described. There is also a situation where their money, their tool box and inks are stolen while they are tired. A tool box is the most important property for the shoe shiners. It is made of wood and is a little bit bigger than the size of a shoe. It contains their brushes, inks, pieces of clothes used for drying shoe, polishes, hammer, nails, spare heels, glue and other things used or cleaning and mending shoes. For this, it is the most precious possession for them. Therefore, losing this tool box means losing all their property, as described by the children. The experiences of two migrant shoes shinning children concerning the abuses they faced are quoted as follows:

One day, one big adult of street dweller asked me to give him 2 birr; I told him that I had nothing. Then, he threatened me by saying that I would pay for the consequences and went away. Another day, he got me alone in neighbors while I was going back from my work place to home in evening. He slapped in my ear, kicked me, and threw away my tool box and inks. He ordered me not to say anything, took ten birr from my pocket and escaped (12 years child interviewed, February 5, 2014).

Another shoe shinning boy also described his experience as follow:

Sometimes when I go to the areas of big shoe shiners work, but they consider me as an invader of their territory. They do not allow outsiders, especially small kids like me, to work nearby them since they want to dominate the area. As a result, they chase me away whenever they get me (11 year child interviewed, February 6, 2014).

All of them described that they have their own areas to work. It is impossible to cross and work in boundaries of the other group. Intrusion of other's boundary usually results in conflict as understood during the interview and the FGD. Other migrant shoe shinning children also described that

"*One of the worst things I have ever experienced in the world of shoe shinning is the beating of the elder shoe shiners working outside."*

Some of the children also revealed that they had experienced various types of abuses from their customers too. These include physical, psychological and verbal abuses and refusal of payments for the services they provided. They are insulted or beaten by their customers in extreme cases when they make mistakes while polishing shoes. This usually happens when they put inks or dirty water on customer's trousers or socks and work slowly. Some customers even refuse to pay the amount required for the services given. The other point they described as a cause for abuse from customers is disagreement on the size of shoes cleaned and payment requested for the services given. One of the migrant shoe shiners described this situation as follows.

The amount of payment we charge for shining shoes differs based up on the size of the shoe. For example, usually I requested different amount of money for small, medium and large sized shoes mostly three birr for small and mediums and five birr and above for big shoes like boots. However, most customers with big sized shoes often do not agree to pay me this amount. In line with this, there were times I experienced slapping, kicking and receiving less payment than usual for which they considered me as deceived them. (A15 year's boy, interviewed, Janauray22, 2014).

Photo 4.3: Shoe shining children working on a street



Source*:* Field Picture, 2014

As shown in the above photo, the new comers are working on main road which is an illegal act and controlled by traffic police so as to minimize the rate of traffic accident in the city. That is why the one who is in the front is working a little bit far away from the main asphalt road near pedestrians who works without any fear and frustration.

Generally, among the circumstances of the shoe shining work are customer violence, mistreatment, and territorial displacement, direct rays of the sun and extreme cold, long distance travel from home to the place of work, police attack and traffic problems, theft and street attacks by vagabonds. However, it is an experience which does not last. It means that children have been adapting the work along with the existing challenges by means of gradually acquiring the required skills and experiences.

4.4.3. Public attitude towards the children

The other issue that children revealed during the interview is related to public attitude towards them. The majority of the society considers street working children including shoe shiners as potential deviants or delinquents the children described. In fact all of these children had no parents or relative who control them to follow socially accepted behavior. Thus, few of them sometimes involve in deviant behaviors such as smoking, chat chewing, petty theft and conflict with each others as the participants of the FGD, describes very few children working on streets also often use words that tend to make the society offensive whenever that insult each other.

Due to this, the society regards all street working children including migrant shoe shiners as "rude". However, many of the children interviewed for this study are not rude as perceived by outsiders. Concerning this, the children were asked about their relationship with police and other authorities such as kebele officials. They explained that they had never been involved in either of the above mentioned deviant behaviors. Hence, none of them never been taken to the police or other concerned bodies for their transgression of the socially acceptable way of normal behavior. They have a vision for growth and advancement. Hence, they described that they feel responsible for their own actions and have some control over their lives. Therefore, it is important to not generally consider all children working on street as potentially dangerous to the larger society. One of the children interviewed this situation as follows.

I have worked here for four years as a shoe shiner. During these three years of my stay in here, I have never been involved in stealing, drinking, smoking or any activity. Hence, I have never been to the police station or kebele office on account of being suspected or committed any of these activities. I have a plan to become a respectable person like other people. The same is true for my friends whom I have close contact with them (17 years boy interviewed, January 24, 2014).

4.4.4. Housing facilities

House is one of the most important basic needs for human being. However, most of the migrant shoe shiner children interviewed for this study encountered many problems as far as housing is concerned. One of their problems is related to the sanitation condition. This includes essential facilities such as adequate supply of pure water, clean and sanitary toilets. To what extent these facilities are available in the house in which these migrant children live was one of the points examined during the study. The result of the interview is presented as follows. Although most houses in Addis Ababa seem to have access to pipe or clean water facility, when perceived from outside, 32 of the children interviewed explained that the house which they had rented have no this facility. They get access to water for drinking and other activities through buying from neighbors. From the total respondent, 25 of them specifically indicated that they usually, use unsafe source of water such as sewerage water for cleaning their clothes. They explained that they had acute shortage of water and place for taking shower as understood from the focus group discussion too. The dirty clothes they wear and hands by themselves can be good evidence in this regard as observed some of them while interviewing. Even though the more access to water may not be sufficient condition for keeping one's own hygiene, it can be considered as the major problem. One of the children described the situation as follows during the interview.

Our house has no water facility. We buy it from the neighbors. Sometimes even if we have money to buy water, we cannot do that because the neighbors who sell a bucket of water close their gate before we return home from work. Hence, there is a time when we pass the whole night without drinking water unless one of us come back to buy water. Moreover, most of the time water is also not available in the area for various reasons. Due to this, we take shower only twice in a month. Likewise, we wash our clothes only once in a month. Even, there are also times when we pass the whole night without drinking in case we are thirsty. Therefore, access to water is one of our critical problems. (15 years old boy interviewed, Janauray25, 2014).

As understood from the interview with the children, majority of them also described that they had no access to sanitary toilet facilities; only the three children interviewed said that their house had toilet hole with no shade or roof over it. The rest of them said that they use open fields and ditches for toilet and waste disposal.

Our household has no toilet. We use open fields for this reason we wake up very early in the morning in order not to be seen by neighbors while using open fields. But they all know that we are the one who use open fields in the neighborhood. Hence, the neighbors and the community have negative attitude about us because they consider us as those who pollute their environment and living area (14 years old boy, January 22, 2014).

Participants of the focus group discussion also explained that especially during the day times as their work place is mainly on the main asphalt roads where they cannot get ditches and hidden corners on the streets, they can easily be seen and become victims of attacks or insult by the community in case they are found to excrete on open field.

Hence, in the day time they use toilet in cafeterias and restaurants to do this they are ordering either tea or coffee that averagely costs them from two to five birr each this is another expense to them. Out of 54 children interviewed, 50 of them further described that they live in groups together with friends from their place of origin in small rooms they rented for sleeping only. They live in groups which range from 4-7 in very small single rooms rented from private individuals with a monthly payment of birr 100 to 180 per month per individuals. The house has no kitchen for cooking and other activities. They live overcrowded since such small single rooms have no enough space to accommodate them. They cannot rent house on individual basis since they cannot afford the rent as they described.

House rent is very expensive in Addis Ababa. It is very difficult to get a decent house for people like us because we cannot pay its monthly rent as it is very expensive. I with three of my friends live in a very crowded small room due to this (12 years old boy interviewed, Januarey28, 2014)

As the result of observation as well as the key informants from Gulele labor and Social Affairs confirmed that almost all of the migrant shoe shining children are dwelling in group in urban periphery using shanty or squatter houses sharing the same wall made of mud and wood. These houses in most case lack different urban amenities and infrastructure. Four of the migrant shoe shinning children interviewed also indicated that they do not have relatively permanent house they rented. They pay 5-10 birr each night for a space used only for sleeping. Also, during their arrival in the city as a newcomer they are enforced to sleep in small rooms overcrowded with many people. They face such kind of problem because they have not yet worked and earned adequate amount of money required for house rent.

Thus, most of them pass the whole night in a room shared by many people paying for sleeping spaces. They sleep with adults with various sorts of behavioral problems such as people, those who engaged in theft, who chew "chat" (a green leaf chewed as stimulant), smoke cigarettes and "hashish" as they described. There were situations they were forced to smoke or contribute money for buying cigarettes. But in most cases the early comers host the new comers and even feed and guide them until they start their job.

4.4.5. Health and Nutrition

The other challenging problem for the migrant shoe shinning children is health and nutrition as understood from the study. All of them explained that they do not get adequate and balance diet. Most of the time, they eat a small piece of bread and have a cup of tea on breakfast. On dinner, the frequently use 'injera' (a flat pan cake like bread made of flour from a local gain) with "shirowot" (a kind of stew usually made of peas or beans flour). Most of them further described that sometimes they do not have even three meals a day whatever its quality is they eat only twice since they do not have the money.

The children also described that their work environment and the nature of their work have negative effects on their health. Most of them work for a long hour sitting in one place without having rest. Similarly, some of them travel long distance because they think that the pass is a potential customer. Hence, they often feel fatigue, tiredness and back pain.

They also frequently face physical injuries from sharp materials they use to sew and mend shoe as they have no work space. Some of them had even no shoes to cover their feet and walk on bare foot. Hence, they explained that there is a situation when sharp materials such as waste syringes, rust metals and broken glasses penetrate into their feet while walking or playing. Regarding this, I have observed wound, ulcers and scabies on the feet and hands of two of the children interviewed which is an indication of their exposure to such condition. Similarly, their feeding situation also exposes them to health problems. As observed during the interview they eat at their work place without washing their hands since they cannot get water. The food they eat are also prepared and stay in unhygienic environment for a long time as they always get it from poor individuals whose livelihoods are dependent on petty trade on the streets and buying "bulle" from women who brought from hotels and universities. Hence, the likelihood of its contamination is high as understood from their explanation.

The hazardous working condition coupled with poor nutrition and sanitation often makes them liable to various health problems. Regarding this, many of them complained that they repeatedly face health problem such as headache, flue, fatigue, diarrhea, typhus and pneumonia. In addition, many of them explained that they couldn't get treatment for these health problems due to lack of money to go to health institution.

4.5. Future aspiration towards their work

The children were also asked about their attitude towards their job, i.e. shoe shinning. Regarding this, all of them disclosed that they had no good attitude toward their job. One of the reasons they gave for not having good attitude toward their job was that shoe shining is not a respectable job. It is a last option for those who lost other alternatives. Moreover, it is undertaken, in an inconvenient environment that exposes them for various abuses, health problems and with their education as they explained. It is also causing pain since it requires staying on work on streets for the whole day.

Hence, they explained that they do not want to remain in a shoe shinning activity for long. Instead they want to engage in various activities in future. Many of informants were to go South Africa. The shoe shiners may use shoe shinning as bridge for migration

to South Africa, to become a driver, business owner, an artist and foot ball player and etc. They explained that most of these activities are financially rewarding and relatively need low educational level with low health risk as one boy explained:

I started shoe shining since I have no other alternative. Now I am a small kid. Hence, I can do this job. But I will give it up when I grow up. Customers do not like adults polishing their shoe, they like children to do so. I myself do not want to be a shoe shiner throughout my life as the job is not respectable and rewarding (12 years old boys interviewed, January 22, 2014).

During the FGD and interview most of the respondents 51(94%) had the aspirations of not to continue in shoe shining activity. One of the respondent's states:

I have joined shoe shining activity since 2001E.C because of the fact that I have no other option rather than shoe shining, which is very tiresome and dangerous for health. So my interest towards shoe shining is already dead. That is why I have forced my younger brothers not to come to Addis Ababa and engaged in shoe shining activity (14 years old boys interviewed, January 27, 2014).

Surprisingly, only 3(6%) of the total respondents expressed their future feelings towards the shoe shining activity. They have positive attitude to persist the work for the future. Even they aspired to bring some of their families in the rural areas to engage in this business. This is because of their interest to organize their potentials and upgrade the activity to shoe making industry that produces different types of shoe. Regarding this one of them said.

I have started shoe shining since 2000 E.C, which is three years before that I have arrived Addis Ababa. I came to Addis Ababa at 2003E.c and immediately joined shoe shining activity without any hesitation. Now I have many clients and I earn better than the rest and that is why I brought my elder brother to work in shoe shining together. We have "Iqub" and saving account in Ethiopian

Commercial bank. Our main goal is to upgrade our work and to help the others in my company (17years boy interviewed February, 2014).

4.6. Survival strategies and coping mechanisms

Shoe shining children have their own survival strategies to cope up with urban vulnerabilities. Even though Hadiya migrant shoe-shining children are among the most vulnerable groups of the urban children in Addis Ababa city, they adapt various mechanisms to fulfill their basic necessities such as food, shelter and clothing essential for their daily existence; they cope with shocks and show flexibility through various kinds of survival strategies. The most frequent strategies they use are: minimizing the number of meals per day, eating cheaper and less nutritious food stuffs, living in group in cheap (shanty) dwellings and sharing beddings, using cheaper clothes. They also engage in other informal activities so as to diversify and increase their level of earning and economic savings.

4.6.1. Food

Shoe shinning children buy foods usually from small tea houses, street cafes and venders. They for example, eat bread with cup of tea for breakfast in street cafe and with either for lunch or dinner from small tea houses. Consequently, children are exposed to vulnerability conditions of defenselessness and food deficiency stresses and shocks. As a matter of fact, children's malnutrition perhaps may impair their physical development so that they grow up small and weak and it may hinder brain development and their capacity to learn in the future. So there are various ways of coping strategies of shoe shining children for shortage of food. Some of them are discussed below.

4.6.1.1. Minimizing the number of meals per day

The daily meal intake of the shoe-shinning children remains constantly inadequate and less quality (malnutrition) due to what they earn. Children usually take little and cheap meals. Even though, some of children occasionally earn more; they do not like to eat quality food. Children would think of what may occur tomorrow and constantly adjust the

minimal food intake for the sake of preserving survival livelihoods which will serve during harsh conditions of life. Regarding this, one of the shoe shining children said:

"Food is our main problem. We usually used to adjust our meal to twice per day. We used to eat our breakfast at around 10:30-11A.M, what we call it "kumsaa" which is having or the combination of kurs and misa or breakfast and lunch together so as to save some from what we earn." (16 years boy interviewed, February 3, 2014).

In general, food needs are met by these children to the extent possible given immediate and future livelihood needs. This is truly in line with the shift in thinking from food first to livelihood first perspective (Degefa 2005).

4.6.1.2. Eating cheaper food stuffs

Getting the day's meal remains the major priority for many shoe shining children in Addis. They attempt to meet their daily meal requirements from different sources and they have hierarchies of priorities. This relatively cheapest source of meal is buying *bulle* (leftover food) usually from Universities and restaurants and mainly from universities. This means most shoe shinning children survive from buying *bulle*. They usually get *bulle* from universities, from women who work in the university as café. These women collect bulle (leftover food) from university student dining table and sell one full pestal (plastic bag) for 12 Ethiopian birr and eat it being in a group of four or more.

Photo4.4: “Bulle” vending and “bulle” eating



Source*:* Field Picture, 2014

Generally most shoe shining children prefer to eat bulle to normal food because bulle is made of different leftover food items and contains meat and other related food staffs.

4.6.2. Using cheaper clothes

Clothing is one of the basic necessities for migrant shoe shining children. The researcher observed that they do not wear proper and sufficient clothes to withstand weather conditions of the street environment in places of their operation except few of them. Most of the migrant children are usually bare footed and very few wear old shoes without socks. Migrant children also wear one and the same cloth day and night. Shoe shinning children buy items of clothing from garment shops and get them sewed by tailors for them. They also buy second hand clothes and use them. Shoe shinning children rarely get new clothes from individuals in the form of gift. Generally using second hand clothes, and other available facilities shoe shining children strived to keep their own personality in keeping the hygiene and cleanness of the clothes.

4.6.3. Livelihood diversification

Children in the context of poverty in Addis Ababa are engaged in a wide range of different economic activities in the urban informal sector. These include, hawking, peddling, portaging, daily labor, working as Woyale (filling in taxis with passengers and collecting fares) etc (Tatek 2008). In the same way, beside the shoe-shining service, some of the shoe shining children have been also involved in a range of additional income generating activities to maximize their income. Petty trade, carrying luggage, messenger service, and car cleaning, watching and parking and taxi assisting are the most important sources of additional income to the children in the study area. Sometimes, material supports in kind such as food, clothes and shoes are also the benefits derived out of some of the aforementioned activities especially from carrying luggage and messenger service. Most often, those activities are undertaken simultaneously or alternatively with the shoe-shine service. For instance, some of the shoe shiners in order to generate better income in addition to this work selling mobile cards, soft papers, chocolates, etc are undertaken together with the shoe-shine service. However, car cleaning, watching and parking are undertaken on a part-time basis especially customers do not exist. This shows that livelihood diversification is one of the most significant and unavoidable survival strategy persuaded by the children whenever the opportunity exists.

4.6.4. Returning back to place of origin

Some of the migrant children return back to their place of origin during harsh conditions and at harvest time thinking that they could fetch some food (grain) which in turn may somehow promote their lives at times of poor health conditions.

4.7. The Social networks of shoe shinning children

Since migrant shoe shining children with rural origin do not have families to contact with and to get support or guidance from, social networks or social relations are very important to help them to secure sustainable livelihood or generate their earnings. The social networks of children are also very useful to share their lived experiences and provide mutual support. Shoe shining children interact among themselves through

various social networks to deal with or share their street life experiences. The children were also interviewed about the relationship with each other. Regarding this, most of them explained that they had good relationship with each other. They had segregated work groups and residential arrangement based on the district from where they come from. Those who are from misha *wereda* work and live with the ones who are from misha *wereda*. Most of them conceived that living together is the inevitable livelihood strategy pertinent to minimize urban living cost and perhaps to make life easier and enjoyable. As shoe-shinning work involves a lot of competition, violence, and abuse, communal life style develops strength, endurance and defense power among the working children. In general, the very existing urban life challenges and shocks can be minimized and shared among the group. For instance, a 14 years old shoe-shinning child clearly elaborates the importance of communal life style as follows.

Mutual life is a matter of necessity. Meaning, no one shoe shiner would be able to survive alone in Gulele sub-city. Thanks to mutual life, we are living together for survival. My daily earning is not sufficient enough for food let alone covering house rent cost. Mostly, I have had assistances from friends and relatives. Whenever I feel sad, sick and hungry, friends will ask what the problem is and give help immediately. Then, I would be able to feel relief and wellbeing. Besides, everyone gives advices each other for getting in to home early night, not to drink alcohol, not to gamble and save money. Moreover, living together is just like living with a family. We usually enjoy life together at home having some sort of coffee ceremony celebrating at holidays as well." Interviewed, February 4, 2014

Shoe-shinning children create a new sense of 'family-hood' with their social groups and exercise a sense of enthusiastic love and care each other. At times they suffer, they usually share material and financial benefits from each other. For instance, if a child lacks income to get food, friends will invite food and or lend some money. If somebody is sick or injured they would take him/her to the clinic or give treatment at home by bringing cooked food from restaurant or hotel or boiling tea or coffee at home. Habitually, these children are looking after each other as families take care of one another.

Shoe-shinning children spend most of their life time together with their friends or relatives. They come and go together long distance from home to work place, perform work and take rest together in one street territory, go to cafeteria together and play together at home. Besides, they usually plan to go to their rural dwellings together during public holidays by contributing some money. For instance, a 15 years old shoe shinning child expressed the meaning and importance of togetherness as follows.

"Loneness is helplessness in our culture. Life has full of ups and downs. If I live alone, I do not have the power to overcome various life problems. Even, I may not be able to get all the daily meals for survival. Life alone is boring and tedious in nature. Above all, togetherness is the medicine of life stress and shock."

Nurturing and being nurtured is the fundamental interconnected force among these working children. They believed that everyone has the mandate to serve the victims among each other. When there is undesirable condition happen by vagabonds, police and others, they pass the information to every child on the street and defend conflicts together. The study reveals that social network and solidarity among the shoe-shinning children in Addis Ababa city is the foremost inevitable survival livelihood strategy and coping mechanism.

In addition to the above mentioned, Iqub, which is a kind of informal saving association of the working children, is also a prime instrument through which they collect money agreeing each other to rotate the contribution made by all the members on a weekly or monthly basis. This social set-up is mainly formed in favor of a particular ethnic line which is in turn established based on verbal agreements, trust and reciprocity. As a result, Iqub helps members to sustain each other and maintain unity. This shows that children entered in to this livelihood commitment not because of they have but seeking to cope the unpredictable urban life incidents. It is one of the strategies to preserve future survival livelihood which enable them to cope harsh conditions of life. The saved money will be used in the time of economic hardships and uncertainties like hunger, sickness, accident, to start new career, school, and family remittances. The ever increasing cost of rent and price of goods such as shoe polish, brushes and cream are also met by this subsistence saving. Thus, the study reveals that working children are trying to cope with the urban

life challenges and shocks and show resilience by exploiting all the existing possibilities and opportunities.

Iddir is a kind of social welfare, an informal association of the shoe-shinning children agreeing mutually to safeguard and help each other at the time of death of the relative or family member of their constituting members of accidentally injured, hospitalized, family death and so on. Most of the study children are not participating in this type of social facet. The aim of Iddir according to the children is to protect those among the group who faced severe problems and losses. Therefore, this kind of informal association is also one of the coping mechanisms against the urban life constraints and uncertainties faced by the working children.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the conclusion and recommendations of the research. The first subsection of the chapter provides the conclusion and the second forwards relevant recommendations.

5.1. Conclusion

In this study, an attempt was made to assess the challenges and survival strategies of migrant shoe shinning children from Hadiya Zone to Gulele sub city of Addis Ababa and the factors that forced them to migrate from the perspectives of the children under study. Children are the major victims of urban and rural poverty and of urbanization. Rural-urban migration by children is the result of unfavorable demographic, social, and economic conditions in the rural milieu. The contributory factors responsible for the migration were, poverty (taking the major share in pushing the children to migrate), family break down due to the death or divorce and the subsequent lack of care support and disagreement with step fathers or mothers.

The influence of the remittance from the Republic of South Africa and the peer pressure has its own contribution for the migration of these children to Addis Ababa in addition to the above factors. Some of the children look for a mechanism of escaping the hardship they faced, because of these migration become the last resort for their plights. Children were obliged to quit school and migrate to the city in search of employment in the informal sector for the reason that rural parents are not able to fulfill their food and other material and financial demands. In other word, poor rural parents are unable to provide education and basic survival needs to rise out of the cycle of poverty. In general, children's migration is a response to social, economic and demographic changes in society which usually are visible at the household level. More specifically, their migration, often, is economically- motivated, looking for a better life for themselves and their families. Therefore, the children’s migration can be better explained in terms of search for employment and survival strategy.

Similarly, the fact that Addis Ababa seems the best place for everybody also influenced the direction of their movement. Almost all of the children indicate that they came to Addis Ababa with expectation of enjoying better life. In addition, they said that the easiness of shoe-shinning job when it compared with other informal sectors are less expensive and requires no more training. The findings indicate that shoe-shining activity is a primary means of survival for the study children. Limited access to other livelihood opportunities and the need for immediate survival are the major reasons that children are engaged in this activity.

However, the situation in the city found to be contrary to their expectation. Although rural poverty levels are generally higher, urban poverty has also more severe consequences on the life of the working children (Schmidt 2003). Poverty in urban areas is affected by a combination of factors that produce a wide range of vulnerabilities. The urban poor are more immersed in the cash economy and live in slum, squatter and periphery of urban centers. Their lack of legal status, insecure, low-wage employment, rising food price, poor sanitation among others makes them vulnerable (UNDP 1999). Likewise, migrant shoe-shinning children are one among the urban poor who have been exposed to the various vulnerable living conditions of Addis Ababa, particularly Gulele sub city. Most of them lack adequate income and basic necessities for survival which, in turn, affected their psycho-social, mental and health conditions. Miserable life due to the failure to completely adapt and mitigate the urban life constraints such as the high cost of living due to increasing price of food and house rent , inflation, poor housing access, and poor sanitation(toilet and drinking water at working place particularly day time) are the typical manifestations of vulnerability conditions. In addition to the above, they were exposed to working for too long hours without any container, getting small payments, lack of access to education, and inability to fulfill necessities of life for human being. As a result, some of them even repeatedly experienced verbal and physical abuse.

Survival strategy is always one of the major denominators in the child's activities. However, ways in which the work is performed leave room for other dimensions to find expression (involving play, identity or relationships). Subsistence work is, however, characterized by a vision of economic activity exclusively as a means of survival and as a

task that cannot be avoided (Invernzzi 2003). Hadiya migrant shoe shinning children adapt their own survival skills to cope up with vulnerabilities and meet their basic needs. They have various survival strategies in their struggle to fulfill their basic needs (food, shelter and clothing). Their main priority among other things is securing daily food. The findings indicate that the shoe-shiners involved on various survival mechanisms. The major survival strategies taken by the shoe-shiners were; minimizing the daily meal per day, eating cheaper food like leftover food(locally known as *Bulle)* from Addis Ababa University Sidist Killo and FBE Campuses, and also from other cafeteria and restaurants and living in a group, using secondhand clothes(*salbaji*). In addition to that some of them were also engaged on other daily labor works such as; *Woyale (*filling in a taxi with passengers and collecting fees), selling Mobile card, pen, chocolate, and the like. When the condition is worsened some of them return back to their origin. Thus, the study indicates that children's attempting to survive in the city has exposed them to various life-dangers and these dangers are resisted by taking other volunteer resources and copying others strategies. They respond to food shortage crisis and other vulnerability conditions through practicing a variety of coping and adapting strategies.

Social networks are very important to assist migrant shoe shinning children to secure their livelihood by negotiating with friends/groups or other social actors. They interact among themselves through various informal social networks to deal with their life experience on the works. The social relations or networks are generally formed in terms of similarity in occupation and area of origin. Various kinds of informal social networks exist among shoe shinning children to support themselves to fulfill their basic needs and goals. Social relations of children are significant in many ways. Children share food, money, ideas, shelter and help each other when sick. Children also maintain social networks on the basis of length of stay in the city. The older migrant children provide various forms of social support based on mutual interaction and competition. As such, they provide information important for survival of recent migrants and socialize them to be member of already existed networks. The recent migrants also provide services to older ones in different respects. They also maintain their security, avoid loneliness, guidance and care from one another. It also helps to develop resilient and negotiating power to adjust them against increased vulnerability. Moreover, social networks of

children in the street strengthen the capability of group members to reduce vulnerability and be more beneficial to livelihood outcomes. According to the FDRE Constitution Article 9 (4), all international conventions and agreements signed by Ethiopia are part and parcel of the law of the land. Ethiopia has signed different international conventions regarding the rights of the child and child labor. To safeguard the rights of the child various legislations are incorporated in the Constitution, the Labor Code, Criminal Code and other legal documents of the country. Thus, it is safe to conclude that Ethiopia has adequate legislations to protect the rights of children in general and working children in particular.

5.2. Recommendations

- Making conducive environment for working migrant shoe-shinning children in Addis Ababa in general and Gulele Sub-City in particular is the crucial point in order to strengthen the informal sectors of the country. This should be by preventing adverse impacts of urbanization and ensuring an immediate response towards the problem that facing them. Regarding to this, all stakeholders and other concerned bodies like governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), parents, and other community development actors should play decisive role in the process of building commitment and capacity to fulfill children's right to protection and promoting the establishment and enforcement of adequate condition. The government should plan to make some progressive achievement in the life of these children. The effort to organize these children into some vocational and training institutions is very important. Hopefully, it is a better time to change the living condition of these children. However, it should not be an end and still further efforts should be taken at early stage to address the root causes of the problems. In line with this, there are a number of suggestions based on the findings. Accordingly, the following are very crucial recommendations for this study:
  - The study finding indicates almost all of these Hadiya migrant shoe-shinning children are from poor and disintegrated families. They choose migration as a last resort lacking other alternatives in the place of the origin. Therefore, the

Hadiya Zone administration, the Weredas and other concerned bodies is expected to provide the necessary care and support for such children at the place of origin to minimize their influx to Addis Ababa.

- The Hadiya Zone authorities, NGO's, the community and other stakeholders should involve and create educational opportunities by bringing all children who denied the access of education. This could be achieved through providing free, compulsory education and by making good quality education services as part of the rural development schemes and programmers. Moreover, capacitating families and the community should be one among the other strategies to prevent child labor exploitation. For instance, Credit access to the families and safety nets programs plays a vital role in this regard.
- Migrant shoe-shinning children's lives in Addis Ababa city are mostly regarded as criminals even though they do not commit any crime. Street work involves a lot of violence; abuse and discrimination which create problems and impacts on inter-personal relationships for these children. Therefore, the administrative government should create conducive environment for children who make their work on the street. This would be possible if and only if these children have got legal recognition by the administration giving them Kebele Identification card and enrolling them in small saving groups, protection of their work and safety of the working environment by inviting different concerning stakeholders.

- The study reveals that housing is the major problem in the study area. To end these and other related problems, the City administration expected to support them by facilitating any alternative measures either giving some incentives or advising house renters not to add extra money for house renting and also supporting as they could. This is very crucial mechanism which would protect the working children from the existing vulnerability conditions in the city. Shoe shiners capacities have to be improved through organizing in cooperative lines and training them in modern way and as an option giving tasks of offering the service in a well organized manner in **o**rder to form their own organizations.
- In order to improve the working environment, the municipality and other stakeholders should actively engage on providing moral and material support for

the shoe shiners. This is by facilitating to them with better operating spaces such as shades, containers, building public latrines and drinking water around their working areas and other material support. In addition to this, since the nature of their works is around the main roads that have a chance to expose them a car accident thus, traffic accident also taken into consideration. Provision of the operating spaces would also improve city beauty and reduce the public health risks they so much complain about such as closeness to open sewer lines which transmit foul odour to them and their clients and increases their susceptibility to diseases.

- The enforcements of child labor laws are weak and they lack good coordination among government agencies and the justice department (law enforcement organ), and the government lack political commitment to deal with child labor. In spite of the presence of several laws in different legal documents dealing with child labor, still the gap between the laws and enforcement is beyond exaggeration. It is undeniable that there are some improvements concerning the enforcement of child labor law especially in the police department of the sub-city. But still they need report either from the victims or the society to bring the perpetrators before justice. Generally, the rule and the game seem to be two different things in the same playing ground.

- In general, urban policies, planning and programs should give special attention to bring and solve on the real life problems of the migrant shoe-shinning children and priority should have to be given for creating suitable environment in order to pave better living conditions. Children should be provided necessary services for prevention, improvement and integrate, including basic services such as; health, education and protection. This will highly support them to easily construct the capacity to cope with the existing urban life challenges.

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APPENDIX I

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COLLEGE OF SOCIALSCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The purpose of this study is to assess the challenges and survival strategies of Hadiya migrant shoe-shining children in Gulele sub-city. I am undertaking this study for partial fulfillment of Masters of Art in Geography and Environmental Studies at Addis Ababa University. Moreover, you are one of the selected children to be part of the study to provide information that are required for the study. The reliable information that you give determine the quality of the study. Knowing this you are kindly requested to give the true information. Your participation is completely voluntary.

Thank You!

I. Some Explanatory Survey Questions for Hadiya Migrant Shoe-shining children in Gulele sub- city

A. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Migrants.

1. Age of the shoe-shiners :-
   A, 7-10 B, 11-15 C, 16-18 D, Over 18
2. Sex:- A, Male B, Female
3. Religion:- A, Protestant B, Orthodox C, Muslim D, Others, specify
4. From which *wereda* do you came from? _____
5. Level of education:- A, Illiterate B, 1-4 grade C, 5-8 grade D, 9-12
6. Do you currently attend school? A, Yes B, No
7. If your answer for question number "6" is No, why? _____

B. Family background

1. Are your parents alive? A, Yes B, No

2. If your response for question "1" is No, who is deceased? A, Father B, Mother

3. What is your father education level? A, Illiterate B, 1-6 grade C, 7-12 grades

D, Certficate E, Diploma F, Frist and above

4. What is your mother education level? A, Illiterate B, 1-6 grade C, 7-12 grades

D, Certificate E, Diploma F, First and above

5. What is your parent's occupation? A, Farmers B, Daily laborers C, Petty traders

D, Others, specify_____

6. What is the family size? A, 1-4 B, 5-7 C, 8-9 D, Greater or equal to 10

C. Reasons for migration

1. Who made the decision for your migration to Addis Ababa?

A, Self B, Parent C, Relatives D, Friends E, Other, Specify

2. Why do you migrate? A, Poverty B, Disagreement with my parent C, Death of parent D, In search of education E, Other, Specify

D. Working condition

1 Why do you choose shoe-shining work? _____

2 What are the challenges in doing shoe-shining work?_____

3. Who provides help to you when you have faced problems in shoe-shining job?

A, Friends B, Police C, NGO D, Relative

4. How long have you been in shoe-shining work?

A, Less than two year B, 2-4 years C, 4-5 years D, Greater than five years

5, how much do you earn per a day from shoe-shining work?

A, 15 to 20 birr B, 20 to 25 birr C, 25 to 30 birr D, 30 to 40 birr E, Greater than 40 birr

II. Semi-Structured and In-depth interviews guide for Hadiya migrant shoe –shinning children.

Name of the interviewer: ---------- sign: ----------date: ----------

Starting time: ----------End time: ----------

Sex: ----------Age: ----------Religion: ----------Educational level: --------

Place of birth; Kebele:_____Wereda_____Zone_____Region

1. When do you come to Addis Ababa?

2. How many children do your parents have including you?

3. What motivated to come to Addis Ababa?

4. Do you know anything about Addis Ababa before coming here?

5. What is the reason for choosing Gulele sub city?

6. Why did you choose this work?

7. What is the reason for doing this work?

8. Do they went to foreign countries such as South Africa?

9. Do they went to change their jobs (i.e. upgrade like the Gurage)?

10. How often they move to their origin?

11. Do they invite relations to join them?

12. At what time do you start and finish work?

13. How many days do you work in a week?

14. How much money do you earn and spend?

15. How does it change and what changes you realize?

16. What are the major problems you face in shoe-shining work?

17. What are the urban life challenges and shocks you have been facing?

18. Do you have problems concerning food, cloth, housing, education, health?

19. Do you have any negative influences from police and kebele officials regarding you work?

20. Do you have access of toilet and drinking water at work place?

21. How do you handle your work difficulties?

22. How do you manage to survive in a city (daily activities and basic needs)?

23. What are the coping strategies?

24. Which assets are accessible to you?

25. Is there anybody who provides moral and material support you for doing this work as well as the emergence time?

26. What social support network do you have?

27. Do you have any contact with your family? How often?

. Explain your relationship with customers and host community?

III.Focus Group Discussion Guide for Hadiya Migrant Shoe-shining Children

1. What are the reasons for migration to Addis Ababa?
2. Why the Hadiya migrant children are engaging in shoe-shining activity?

3. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of shoe-shining work?

4. What are urban life challenges and opportunities?

5. Describe the access to education, health, housing, food and other related problems?

6. What is your social interaction with your friends and environment?

7. What are common problems experienced by shoe-shining children?

8. What are the current challenges you are facing?

9. How do you manage to survive the basic needs?

IV. Interview Guide for Gulele Government Officials Labor and Social Affairs

Name_____Age_____Sex_____Profesion_____Position____ _____Work experience_____

1. What are the major problems of rural migrant shoe-shining children in Gulele sub-city?
2. What measures does your office to alleviate the problems?

V. Checklist for observation

- Reason for migration
- Migrant children living and working place(physical quality of the surrounding environment)
- Challenges and survival strategy of basic needs
- Where they get meals, water and shelter
- Interaction with friends, relatives, communities and customers
- Recreation, playing and eating

APPENDIX II

Addisaaphphi Yunvarsiite'e

La'm Digire,i(Maasteera) Baximmi Losa'n Mine

Manni Gatti Saayinsi Kolleejja

Joogiraaphe'ee Hegeeqqi Soroobo'i Bax Baxxancha

Ka Soroobo'i horoor sawwit Hadiyyi Zooniinsa Addisaaphphi beero'onne Gullalle'e yakkam gabbeen Addisaaphphi beero,i baxxanchi kollonne matta'a kobe'e gobimminnee shiinshimmi baxinnee gattam oosonne afookki qedduwwaa eekka higamookki qaanquwwaa te'im googguwwaa saarayyimmanne xiniinsaakkoohanne.An ka soroobo'o issoommok Addisaaphphi Yunvarsiite'enne, Joogiraaphe'ee Hegeeqqi Soroobo'oo Yamamookki baxxanchanne la'm digire,e baximminatte.Kabikkina at ka soroobo'ina hasisookki xaggaggi baa'yaata uwwimmina doo'lamtaattoo soroobo'i orachcho.At uwwitootti hanqo'i baa'yaat odim ka soroobo'ina afa'l miq ihookko te'im ka soroobo'o mishaama issakka'a taaphansimmina te'im elela afisimmina goog ihookkoo qoodookkomee.Eebikkina ka baxonne anga edimminne soroobo'i hanqo'i dabachcha te'im baa'yaata uwwitoo'isina maashaaminne xa'moommo.

Lobakata Galaxxoommo!

I. Kobe'e gobimmaa shiinshimmaa baxxam oosinaa hincukki fintammi soroobo'i xa'michchuwwa.

A. Oos lule'i heechchi duuha'uwwi haalattuwwa

1. Oos umur; A. 7-10 B. 11-15 C. 16-18 D. 18 hanaan
2. Albachchi ; A. Gooncho B. Landichcho
3. Amma'nat; A. pirotestaanta B. ortodoksa C. Isilam D. mullanem ihulas caakkise
4. Waattitok hinka,i wora'adiinsette?_____

5. Losa’n gabal; A. Maham losumoyyo B. 1-4 baxxancha C. 5-8 baxxancha D. 9-12 baxxancha
6. Kaba losano lossoollannihe (losano awwontoollannihe)? A. Eeyya B. Aahaa,e
7. Hanaa’n xa’michchina ki dabachchi “Aahaa’e” yoohan ihulas, mahina?

_____

B. Mi’n Abaroos gatti duuha’a

1**.** Kiyyannii kiyyummaa foorinne yoommame’annihe? A. Eeyya B. Aahaa,e

2. xa’ michchi ‘1’ ki dabachchi”Aahaa’e” yoohan ihulas, foorine bee’ek ayyette?

A. Iyyanni B. Iyyumma C. Lamime

3. Kiyyanni losa’n gabal maha laboo? A. Maham losakkobee’ane B. 1-6 baxxancha

C. 7-12 baxxancha D. certificate E. Dippiloma F. Digire’e / Master

4. Kiyyummi losa,n gabal? A. Maham loso’obee’ane B. 1-6 baxxancha

C. 7-12 baxxancha D. certificate E. Dippiloma F. Digire’e / Master

5. Mi’n abaroos xig hinkaa’na? A. 1-4 B. 5-7 C. 8-9 D.10 hanaan

C. Hegeego urakka’a dooyyimmina mashka’uwwa

1. Addisaaphphi kollo waattoo’isina gaassaa qoodukkok te’im mashka’i ihukkok ayyette?A.Igagame B. Mi’n manna C. Qarmanna D.Beshshuwwa E. Mulkeenim yoolas caakise_____

2. Hegeego fatakitaa dooyyitoo’isina issukki mashka’i maruchcho? A. Buxooma B. Mi’n manninne toqqanchi bechcha C. Mi’n manni lehimma (bee’imma) D. Losano loseena xanoommi googo hasummuuyyi F. Mullekim Yoolas, Caakise_____

D. Baxo Duuha’a

1**.** Ka baxo doolitoo’isina mashka’imarichcho? _____

2. Ka baxo baxxittuyyi gambayukki qedduwwi mamaha? _____

3. Ee qedduwwa hara'maa tirookkok ayyette? A.Beshshuwwa B. Pooliisa C. xaaxxittuwwa D.Qarmanna

4. Ka baxonna asheettiittanniinse hinkaa'n ammne ihaatte? A. la'm hiinchi hegeego B. 2-4 hiincho C. 4-5 hiincho D. 5 hanaanette

5. Ka baxiinse ballanne hinkaa'na siiddootto (siiddoo)? A.15-20 bira B. 20-25 bira C. 25-30 bira D. 30-40 bira E. 40 hanaan

II. Hadiyyi Zooniinse Addisaaphphi kollonne dooyyukki kobe'e shiinshimmaa gobimmaa baxookki oosina sagarinne hincukki xa'michchuwwa.

Xa'moomanchi summi: _____furma'i: _____Ayyaam:_____

Asheero'iamman:_____goollo'lamman_____

Albachchi_____umur_____Amma'nat_____Losa'n gabal_____Qaranchibeyyi_____Worad_____ Zoon_____

1. Kakollo wattittok hinkammane?
2. Ki'nuwwi minenne ,kiinninne maqirema,mee'i oss yoontakke,e?
3. Kakollo waattoo'isina keese ki'isansukkok maruchcho?
4. Kakollo waatteena illage Addisaaphphibikkina Laqqoluwwi hee'ukkonnihe?
5. Addisaaphphi beero'i baxxanchuwwiinse Gullalle'e doo'litoo'isina issukki mashka'i maruchcho?
6. Ka baxo mahina doo,litto?
7. mashika'i maruchcho?
8. Baxo mee'i sa'atanne asheetta mee'onne goollitoo?
9. Saantanne mee'i balla baxxoo?
10. Hinkaa'n diinate siiddaa hinkaa'na bi'issoo?
11. Hinkide dabassoo?

12. Kabeafeebe'e hinkido'ne'i dabassuwwa moo'laa?
13. Ka baxo baxittuuyyi gambayukki horoor horoor qedduwwi ma maha?
14. Ka beero'onne hee'littuuyyi , heechchisanne, hinkido'ne'i qedduwwa moo'laate?
15. Hurbaata, eddechcha' gate beyyo, fayya'oomaa, losano siidimmi duuha'aa moo'oo'isanne gambayukki hawwi yoo,o?
16. Ka baxxootti baxo moo'oo'isanne' pooliisii qabale'i awwonsaanii afiss'i ciimo'i yoo'o?
17. Ki heechchanne gambayukki qedduwwa tittittok te'im higgittok hinkidone googguwwinnette?
18. Beero,i heechcha hinkide taakkiisimmi xanamoo(heechchi shooto'i luwwuwwa (hasannuwwa) wonshakku'uyyi)?
19. Eekka issakkam qaanquwwi mamaha?
20. Ka baxo baxxittuuyyi sawwitinnem ihukko luwwinnee te'im mu'utinne tamo'o issookki manchi yoo'onnihe?
21. Saat afookki ammane qaqqiso afookko yitoo manchi yoo'o?
22. Ka lasage ma baxxeena qooddoolla?
23. Bii'l uulla, k.b Dabuub Afriiqa, matteena hassoo mahina? Hinkide?
24. Ka baxxinse mula'i baxone dabalittane hasohonne kobilshina gurageessaa?
25. Baxo'i hagaqqi maninee yoo'o edanchchi hikidonenee?
26. Muli kano'i ka baxonne agamoissine hasohonnee?
27. Hinkido duhinnee dinat'a qoxxophphitokki(disaqitotokki)?
28 kaa'a uuliki danami midado yitto luwwi mahi maha?

III. Xiniinso'i Gaalch Atoorachchi sawwittuwwa

1. Ka Addisaphphi kollo waattakim'isina ki'isansukkok maruchcho?

2. Hadiyyi uulliinse dooyyaa marookki oss kabaxonne tukookkok mahinatte yitakka'a sawwitakkamo?

3. Ka baxika qoxxaalli midaadoo hoongaanchi midaadoo caakkissehe?

4. Beero'I heechchik qedduwwii danaam gada'uwwii maruchcho yitakka'a sawwitakkamo?

5. Gatti beyyo, fayya'ooma, hurbaata, eddechcha, losanoo mulkeenomii siidimmi duuha'inne exxaakkoo qeddi yoolas caakkissehe?

6. Ki beshshuwwinnee ki olla'I manninnee yookki edanchi maha laboo?

7. Ka baxo baxxam oosonne lophphaa afeena xanookki qedduwwi hinkakeeno?

8. Ka ammanenne, keesenne moo'amookki qedduwwi mamaha?

9. Heechchi shooto'I luwwuwwa siiddeena hinkido'I yakite issitoottok?

IV Moo'akka' a Waonshakkam Cheek lista

- Hegeego urakka'a dooyyimmi mashka'a
- Ku oss baxaqqamookoki te'im hee'amookki hegeeg
- Ixxuwwanne afookki hawwuwwaa heechchi shooto'i luwwuwwa siidameena gubbamamookki (yakamookki) googguwwaa
- Hurbaata, wo'oo gatti beyyoo siidimmi duuha'a
- Ixxuwwi beshshuwwinne, qarmanninee mulli minaadabinne yookki eddancha
- Wossoo'limmi (ababimmi)lellimmii hurbaata itimmi duuha'i

Declaration

I, Melese Semebo Ajaje do here by declare that the contents of this thesis represent my own work and that it has not been submitted previously for academic examination towards any qualification at any tertiary institutions. Furthermore, all sorts of materials used for this thesis have been dully acknowledged

Name: Melese Semebo

Signature: _____

This MA Thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a University Advisor.

Advisor: Dr. Tebarek Lika

Signature: _____