

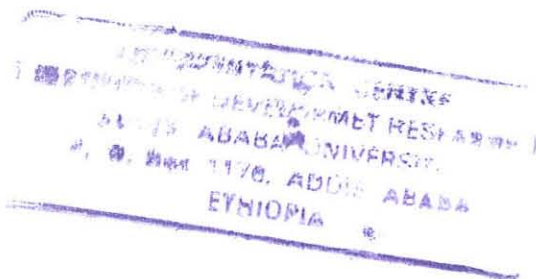
**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**  
**INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**  
**CENTRE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Migration to the Republic of South Africa and Its Effects on Rural  
Households: Case Study of Two Kebeles in Gombora Woreda,  
Hadiya Zone, SNNPR**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Centre for Rural Development of Addis  
Ababa University in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Master of Arts in Development Studies  
(Specialization in Rural Livelihood and Development)**

**BY:  
Solomon Tagesse Anulo**

**JUNE 2011  
ADDIS ABABA**



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2011

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
(IDS)**

*Title*

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SNNPR.*

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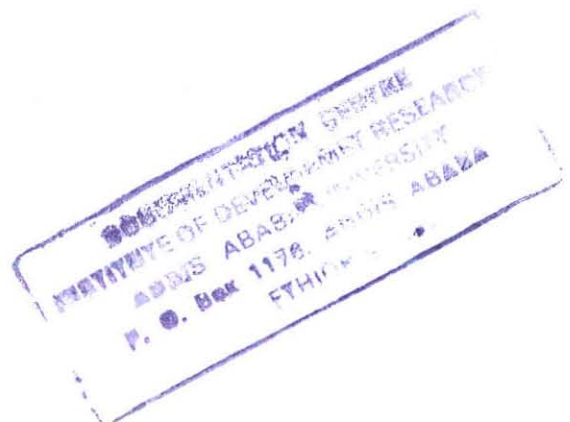
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## ACRONYMS

AHEDE	Association for Higher Education and Development of Ethiopia
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
EPRDF	Ethiopia People Revolutionary Democratic Front
ETB	Ethiopian Birr (Currency)
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
AOK	Andegna Ole Kebele
AOKAO	Andegna Ole Kebele Administrative Office
GWAO	Gombora Woreda Administrative Office
WARDO	Gombora Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office
GWFEDO	Gombora Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office
GWTABO	Gombora Woreda Tax Authority Branch Office
HTM	Habicho Town Municipality
HHHs	Head of Households
HHs	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDF	International Day of Families
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LDCs	Less-Developed Countries
MGK	Mehal Ghana Kebele
MGKAO	Mehal Ghana Kebele Administrative Office
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region
SNNPRG	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Regional Government
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
USA	United States of America

## GLOSSARY

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning/Definition</b>
<b>Andegna Ole</b>	a site <i>kebele</i> of the study found in the <i>woreda</i> , in <i>Kolla</i> (GWAO, 2009)
<b>Arab</b>	a destination that is called by the rural people in the study area, instead of Saudi Arabia, Beirut, Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai etc (Field Survey or observations, 2011)
<b>Ato</b>	a title used before the first name of a man, which is equivalent to Mr. in English
<b>Broker</b>	an individual who take or bring somebody or something secretly into or out of a place, hence take migrants from Hosanna area to other countries (Field Observations, 2011)
<b>Budens or Gots</b>	a small administrative unit in Ethiopia that is below <i>kebele</i>
<b>Counting Cattle</b>	a cultural phenomenon pursued by few households to get rank in the study area (Field Observations, 2011)
<b>Dawuro</b>	one of the zones in SNNPR, used as a destination for migrants
<b>Dehub</b>	a destination that is called by the rural people in the study area, instead of Republic of South Africa
<b>Enset</b>	a traditional staple crop in many parts of densely populated south and south western Ethiopia, also known as "false banana" due to its striking resemblance to the banana plant.
<b>Gimbichu</b>	a centre of <i>Soro Woreda</i> , destination for few migrants from the study area
<b>Gombora</b>	a name of the river from which <i>Gombora Woreda</i> emerged
<b>Habicho</b>	a centre of <i>Gombora Woreda</i>
<b>Hadiya</b>	an ethnic group found in <i>Hadiya Zone</i>
<b>Head of household</b>	in this study, he was a respondent, and representative of a given migrant family (Field Survey, 2011)
<b>Health Post</b>	located at <i>Kebele</i> level to serve a population of 5000 people, equals to <i>Tena Kella</i> in Amharic (MoH, 2009)
<b>Household</b>	a person or a group of people living in the same residence

<b>Jubbah</b>	a destination that is called by the rural people in the study area, instead of Sudan (Field Observations, 2011)
<b>Kebele</b>	lowest administrative unit in Ethiopia (EPRDF, 1995)
<b>Kefa</b>	one of the zones in SNNPR, used as a destination for migrants
<b>Kocho</b>	one of the products of <i>Enset</i> , main source of food for the people in the study area
<b>Kolla</b>	Areas below 1500 meters with annual rainfall ranges from 200-800 mm. Sorghum and corn are grown, with <i>teff</i> grown in the better areas. The <i>kolla</i> is warm year round and temperatures range from 27 to 50 degrees
<b>Libido, Mareko, Koshe</b>	the destinations for most migrants from the study area in Guraghe Zone (GWAO, 2011)
<b>Livelihood</b>	a means that provides income to live on especially paid work. It is source of revenue or income, means of support, maintenance.
<b>Mehal Ghana</b>	a site of the study found in the <i>woreda</i> , in <i>Weina Dega</i>
<b>Meki, Wonji</b>	destinations for most migrants from the study area in Oromia Region
<b>Meskel</b>	an influential ceremony in the area, celebrated once in a year every 25 <sup>th</sup> , 26 <sup>th</sup> and 27 <sup>th</sup> September
<b>Nech Teff</b>	a type of <i>Teff</i> , which is costly compared with other types, mainly in <i>Kolla kebeles</i> of the study area.
<b>Timmad</b>	unit of land, equivalent to one quarter of a hectare
<b>Walia, Nazerawi, Shoferoch, Millennium-</b>	informal money transfer centres at Hosanna
<b>Weina Dega</b>	Areas between 1500 to 2500 meters, where annual rainfall ranges from 800-1200-mm and most of the population lives and all-regional types of crops are grown.
<b>Weizerit</b>	a title used before the first name of a girl, which is equivalent to Miss. in English
<b>Weizero</b>	a title used before the first name of a married woman, which is equivalent to Mrs. in English
<b>Woreda</b>	an administrative unit in Ethiopia that is below Zone and above <i>kebele</i>
<b>Yem</b>	one of the special <i>woredas</i> in SNNPR, used as a destination for migrants of the study area
<b>Yeshignit Program</b>	a tool used by most migrant households to collect transportation costs in the study area (Field Survey, 2011).
<b>Zone</b>	an administrative structure of Ethiopia that is below region and above <i>woreda</i> (EPRDF, 1995).

## ABSTRACT

*People, mainly youths are migrating to Republic of South Africa as one of the recent events in which significant numbers of rural households are engaged to support their livelihoods in the study area. This study aimed at explores the general background of migrants and their head of households, and at investigates the migration process and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods at the places of origin. Primary sources employed to collect, and secondary sources to supplement it; and qualitative and quantitative methods were employed to analyse the data. The three most important variables discussed in this study are background, process and role of migration to Republic of South Africa. Youths were exposed group to migrate than adults do. Precondition activities for migration were observed as tools to facilitate the process of migration for majority migrant households at places of origin. There were push factors forced people to migrate from their family members like land shortage, failure in education, low profit in trade, low agricultural productivity, family size, unemployment, etc; whereas the pull factors that attracted the attention of the people to migrate were mainly job opportunity and better income at destination. Better living conditions of migrant households at origin as both push and pull factors of migration. Challenges and migration are both inseparable events; therefore, migrant households faced various challenges before, during and after migration at places of origin. The other important issue related with migration was its benefits. The most important benefits gained by all migrant households and returnees are remittance mainly financial, but material remittances for few. They were remitted at different time intervals, mainly all times when necessary and during festivals through informal money transfer agents at Hosanna. Due to huge remittances, most migrant household's and all returnee's living conditions and livelihoods have improved at origin, even some of them were engaged in transportation services, hotels, constructions, magazines, etc. These changes in supporting the livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at origin, migration viewed positively for many, but negatively for few. In general, migration to the RSA is an economic need in nature, not a mere livelihoods strategy, but pursued by large number of people who have some amount of money at origin, and social networks both at origin and destination, mainly aimed at supports the existing livelihoods of the households, improves the life styles and living conditions, starts other businesses, transforms economic and social structures at places of origin.*

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Study

During the last several decades, there has been a significant increase in rural out-migration to urban areas and to other countries, with women joining the flow in ever-greater numbers. IFAD (2007) revealed that, wide disparities in terms of job and income opportunities, and access to superior services in urban areas and in more developed countries are the obvious factors explaining the rapid increase in migration, it's in turn is having a significant impact on rural areas. For example, according to IDF (2010) observation, the number of international migrants in the world has more than doubled since the 1960s and is currently standing at an estimated 214 million. Although the proportion of international migrants to total population have not increased significantly (from 2.6% in 1960 to 3.1% in 2010), the impacts of migration goes well beyond those who migrate, as it affects their communities of origin and, in particular, family members left behind. Many more people move internally than across borders, with the number of internal migrants estimated at 740 million (IDF, 2010).

Migration is understood as a spatial separation between the location of a resident household or family, and one or more livelihood activities engaged in by family members, is a central feature of the livelihoods of the majority of households in low-income countries (Ellis, 2003). Population mobility is a norm rather than an exception in human history. From the remote past, human beings have in a constant state of movement over varying distances, and for different reasons (Adepoju, 1995; de Haan, 1999 cited in Woldie, 2007). Young people view migration as an avenue to improve their status, learn new skills, and transit into household. Consequently, migration continues to serve as the means to improve rural livelihoods (Alejandro and Dewind, 2008). There are significant migration flows in some developing areas, with considerable impacts on individuals, households and regions at origins (Mendola, 2006).



In Ethiopia, different studies by different researchers that conducted mainly focused on the internal migration of the people in variety of topics from rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, etc. In addition, some scholars were studied focusing on migration to Middle East, Europe and United States of America in different ways or issues, but the Ethiopian migration to other African countries have not yet been studied. Since 2000, Ethiopian particularly, Hadiya people, significantly migrating to Republic of South Africa.

One of the features of Hadiya people is its migration to different areas within the bound of Ethiopia in different times (Tesfaye, 1987). However, currently, they have been also migrating in a significant number to Republic of South Africa since 1990s (IOM, 2009). This brought profound and tangible consequences on the rural household's livelihoods that left behind at origin. Therefore, this current issue and its significant role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin has not yet been studied was attracted the attention of the researcher to conduct the study on the topic.

To this end, the study conducted on migration to RSA and its effects on rural households: case study of two *kebeles* (*Mehal Ghana* and *Andegna Ole*) in *Gombora Woreda*, Hadiya Zone. The study aimed at identifies the general background of migrants and their head of households, investigates the process of migration to Republic of South Africa and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods at places of origin.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in the world with high population growth rate, traditional way of farming (agriculture) system (both crop and livestock production), limited industrial expansion and land, high rate of migration (internal and external), low education and income level, petty trade and the like (Alemante et al. 2006).

Majority of the studies were conducted by different scholars in variety of topics in relation to migration, mainly on internal migration in Ethiopia (Tesfaye, 2007; Dawit, 2009; Abebe, 2009; Birru, 1997; Regassa, 1993; Rahawa, 2004; Belay, 2007; Shimelis, 1997). Some scholars have conducted their research on international migrations like Middle East and United States of America (Regt, 2007; Bisrat, 2006; Wondwosen, 2006). According to IOM (2007, 2008, & 2009), unless some reports and articles, on the issue of Ethiopian migration to African countries in general, and Republic of South Africa in particular, have not yet been explored. Recently, few researchers have conducted their study on Ethiopian migration to Republic of South Africa (Ephrem, 2010; Teshome, 2010). However, various studies concentrated on migrants' process of adaptation to life in a new country and some studies deal with the impacts on family members left in the country of origin, more resources should be devoted to promote comprehensive studies on the effects of migration on family members in countries of origin (IDF, 2010).

Significant number of rural people is migrated and migrating to Republic of South Africa from the study area. However, the general background of migrants and their households, migration process and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin has not yet been adequately explored. Therefore, identifying background of migrants and their households, investigating migration process to RSA and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin are the central issues of this study. To conduct the study, Gombora Woreda was selected purposively as a study area. To this end, *Mehal Ghana* and *Andegna Ole Kebeles* were selected purposively as the research sites from *Woyena Dega* and *Kolla* agro-climatic zones, respectively. The study also highlighted other forms of migrations (both internal and international) from the study area, mainly to show the statistics of migrants, which needs further study.

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

### **1.3.1 General Objective of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to identify the general background of migrants and their households, to investigate the migration process to Republic of South Africa, and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods at places of origin.

### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study**

The research specifically attempts to:

- ❖ Identify the general background of migrants and their households at places of origin.
- ❖ Assess the economic background of migrant households and some returnees at places of origin.
- ❖ Investigate process of migration (preconditions, reasons and challenges) for migrant households and their migrants, and some returnees at places of origin.
- ❖ Explore the benefits of migration and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and some returnees at places of origin.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

This study is attempted to address the following research questions:-

- Who do migrate? Why do they migrate? How do they migrate?
- What are the challenges that migrant households faced before, during, and after migrations?
- What benefits are gained from migration to migrant households at places of origin?
- How migrants are improving their families living conditions at places of origin?
- How remittances support livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin?
- What are the attitudes of migrant households and returnees towards migration at places of origin?

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

People mobility to different neighbour and other countries from Ethiopia is not a current and sudden issue, but it is a normal phenomenon in different periods. The *Hadiya* people migration to Republic of South Africa, Middle East and Sudan is becoming a recent and unique fact. Therefore, this study focuses on migration to Republic of South Africa-in which mainly positive, and for few negative impacts on the existing livelihoods of migrant households are identified at places of origin. Large number of people mainly males (youths) have been migrated to the aforementioned country. The strategy allowed the migrants to support or improve their household's livelihoods at places of origin.

The findings of the study are expected to provide information about migrant background, process of migration to RSA and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of households, and attitudes of migrant households and other key informants towards migration to readers and those concerned bodies by which to take remedial on an unexpected (both positive and negative) events. It also serves as a springboard for other fellow researchers who are interested to conduct further study on different issues in relation to migration in the study area.

Finally, it may contribute to formulate policies that help check and channel migration policies that facilitate free movement of people across boundaries. Moreover, the study also harness its potential role in developing strategies across countries-which may reduces different challenges that migrants and their households are facing before, during and after migration.

## 1.6 Limitations of the Study

Due to time and money constraints, the researcher compelled to conduct the issue investigated. As a result, in order to make the study more manageable in terms of time and finance, two *kebeles* were selected purposively as a study site, which may represent other migrant households in other *kebeles*. Therefore, the findings of the study from the two *kebeles* cannot be generalized for other *kebeles* in the *Woreda* or Zone.

Other challenges that a researcher encountered during data collection are unavailability of written materials about the issue due to illegal nature of migration, suspicious of migrant households, returnees and other informants at places of origin. Some of them were attempted to cover some information for fear it may close their door for the future. In addition, some government officers were resisted to provide information about the issue during data collection mainly from education offices due to the number of students was decreasing for five consecutive years, so they assumed it might be related to the current political condition of the country. Therefore, introducing everything to attract his or her attention was another problem researcher encountered.

## **1.7 Organization of the Thesis**

This thesis comprises eight chapters. Chapter one is introduction which consists of background, statement of the problem, objective, research questions, significance and limitations of the study.

Chapter two is about concepts, different theories and other explanations like research works which are related with the study presented. Chapter three presents the research methodologies of the study including selection of the study area and methods used to collect and analyze data. Chapter four is a brief description of the study area, which includes location, size, climate, topography, demographic, and other socio-economic profiles.

Chapter five provides the general background of migrants and their households-in which demographic, socio-economic, religious and ethnic features were presented. Chapter six focused on the process of migration, which includes preconditions, reasons and challenges of migration.

Chapter seven presents the benefits of migration in which the responsible person to remittance, purposes of remittance, and attitudes towards migration. Conclusion and recommendations discussed in the final chapter of the work. References and appendixes are parts of this thesis.

## CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part of the study presents different literatures that are more or less related with the issue mainly include concepts and theories of migration, some related works on migration, process, causes, challenges and impacts of migration.

### 2.1 Concepts of Migration

To a better insight, understanding the general concepts, types and forms of migration, helps to see the general background of migrants; and to investigate migration process, and its benefits for migrant household at places of origin. The central concepts that related to the study are migration, immigration, emigration, forms of migration and types of migration, households, migrants, and returnees.

According to Parnwell (1993), the term *migration* occurs frequently in different literatures with two other related terms like '*mobility*' and '*movement*'. *Mobility* is defined as; it is the ability to move from one area to another. It might be affected by physical constraints, cost, and psychological readiness. Hence, the concept of migration does not apply simply for any movements made by people without a fixed place of residence. Nomads, tourists and transits are not considered as migrants because migration by its nature does not include a short-term tour without any place of change from the usual place of residence (Sharvastein, 1994). He described, migration is a form of spatial mobility of human population which includes key elements like movement, change of residence, change of physical environment, crossing a 'definite boundary distance, and time (at least for 6 months). According to Ellis (2000), migration is defined as one or more family members leave the resident households for different reasons and varying periods of time and by so doing are able to contribute to its welfare.

People who once out-migrate from one own country is called *emigrants*, the process is said to be emigration; and those who come-in because of migration are called *immigrants*, the process is immigration. People who come to settle in their origin, depending on historical setting, circumstances and perspective called *returnee* (Parnwell, 1993). Return migrants are people who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country. *Household* is a house and its occupants; it includes

the family members who are living in a given house. *Migrant* is a worker who moves from one place to another to find work. In this study, a migrant is refers to people who are migrated from the family members and still living at the RSA. This study focused on migrant households and some returnees at places of origin.

Ellis (2003) viewed different types and sub-types of migration. These are internal and international migration. ***Internal migration***- migrations within national border. Some examples are seasonal, circular, step migration, rural-urban migration, and enforced movement and resettlement. ***International migration***-migration across national borders, examples are displacement due to ethnic conflict and war, movement to adjacent countries (south-south migration), movement to industrialized countries (south-north migration), and seasonal, circular, or longer duration sub-types in the preceding cross-border or international migration.

In terms of duration, Parnwell (1993) explained that, migration could be in different forms like permanent, step, circular, return, and counter stream migrations. Therefore, Hadiya people migration to RSA is mainly temporary, step and circular (Ephrem, 2010). Similarly, it is observed that the forms of migration from the area are permanent, temporary, step, and return (common for most migrants) migrations, and voluntary.

## **2.2 Theories on Migration**

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. These are network theory of migration and migration-livelihood approach.

### **2.2.1 Net-Work Theory of Migration**

Reasons for perpetuated migratory movement in time and space vary from those caused its initial explosion (Massey, 1993). Lee's (2001) view, the search for improved income, the desire to reduce risks and market penetration may continue to push migrants broad, new conditions emerge during the course of migration, may enable it to sustain across time and space. He further explained that net work

migration works in relation with a set of interpersonal relation with that links migrants with relatives, friends or households at home to exchange information, provide financial assistance, facilitate employment, and accommodation. In doing so, migrants reduce the costs and uncertainty of migration. In his view, Lee (2001), when the number of people involved in the process increased, networks further facilitate the flow of information and develop the possibility for international migration. However, this study discovered that networks-in which information initiated most migrant households to send their family members to the RSA. For most migrant households, the information obtained from their friends, relatives and families in which their networks strengthened later become vital role in improving social capital.

### **2.2.2 Migration-Livelihood Approach**

This approach departs from earlier narrow economic approaches and Marxist approaches of political and institutional analysis to understand migration as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance their livelihoods (Skelden, 2002; Kothari, 2002; Ellis, 2000, 2003; de Haan, 1999, 2000; Deshingkar, 2004; McDowell and de Haan, 1997; cited in Woldie, 2007). Contemporary approaches go beyond the Marxist and neo-classical economic interpretation by incorporating livelihoods and social exclusion perspective (Deshingkar and Star, 2003). Livelihood strategies are diverse and multiple but migration remains a central component for many people in developing countries (Kothari, 2002). The approach argues that migration is one of the most durable components of the livelihood strategies of people living in rural areas. It focuses on the need for a multi-disciplinary and people-centred perspective, and that the livelihoods of people are not restricted to one particular economic sector (Ellis, 2003). According to him, the remittance obtained from migrating is critical to improve the level of other assets, such as financial capital (money, saving, repaying debt, access to loan), Natural capital (land, livestock), and physical capital (produced investment goods, water pump). Migration is also seen as a tool to widen social networks and consequently increases social capital. However, it is found that migration to South Africa is not as a mere livelihood strategy, but it supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households, and even it led some of them to takeoff at places of origin.

In addition, they are practicing saving, buying livestock, investing in different sectors that contributed mainly to improve their economic and social status since migration to RSA.

To summarize the two guiding theories of this study: the network theory of migration mainly to indicate the effects and values of interpersonal relation between migrants and their households, whereas migration-livelihood approaches to show the multidimensional purposes of migration (remittances) to households at origin.

## **2.3 Some Related Works on Migration**

### **2.3.1 Migration Overview in Africa**

Empirical studies in different parts of Africa have indicated that the causes of internal migration in Africa widely varies from one area to another and from time to time based on different socio-cultural, economic, political, environmental and other household and personal considerations, historically it has been a way of life in Africa (Castles and Miller, 2003). They explained that, there has been an experience of proclamations of a number of international organization established aiming to reduce barriers, to trade, free movement of good, capital and people, the agreement has been poorly implemented which in turn produced a great deal of 'illegal' migrants, which produced various and complex features. Due to barrier, out flow has been alarming, forcing different and complex socio-economic and cultural alterations. Illegal migration with various barriers has become part of the usual life in most East African countries, such as in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia (IOM, 2007-2009).

African migration is not a once-for all movement within or beyond it's bound, but migrants maintain a strong link with fellow migrants as well as their people in area of origin. These situations gradually help to build the tradition of migration to a certain area by the people of a certain region (Oucho, 1993). As explained by (Clifford, 1970), the presence of relatives at destination is sometimes more important than economic motives because perspective migrants must start from a base at destination point before being self-reliant, in fact, network migration may be sustained within ethnic or kinship structures.



In all parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, more than two-thirds of migrants visit their original home at least once a year and remitted money to subsist elders, educate young brothers and sisters, and even to take part in the investment activities. For instance, about 60% of migrant heads of households in rural areas have been remitting to their families at least once a year in South West Nigeria in the early 1980s (Oucho, 1993). The recent study on Hadiya migration indicated that, migrating to the RSA and remitting money for families become the solution for improving the income level, and accessing 'better life', which latter leads to the ambition of most households of the migrants, none-migrants to migrate and for the perpetuation of the migration trend (Ephrem, 2010). Likewise, this study discovered that most migrant households are getting large amount of remittances and employed it to different purposes in which they are improving their living conditions and livelihoods at places of origin.

### **2.3.2 Migration Studies in Ethiopia**

Different studies conducted within migration by different scholars in different time and places in Ethiopia, unless few that focused on migration to Middle East, USA, and Europe. Regt (2007) cited in Ephrem, 2010, explained that, in the past ten years (1991-2001), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Gulf states were the common destinations for most Ethiopian women in search of 'better future'. He also explained that, as a 'poor' country such as Yemen attracts many female Ethiopian migrants who take up paid domestic works caused by some voluntary and others forced (refugees women) via relatives and friends, recruitment agents and smuggled by boat. He concluded that, as Ethiopian domestic workers in Yemen are not an undifferentiated category of migrant workers but there are important differences in their motivation to migrate to Yemen, in the way in which they are employed and the possibility to return home. Therefore, he focused only on the motivations of women migrant without assessing the effects they encounter on their both ends. In addition to his study, different researchers conducted their study more focused on migration trend within the bound of Ethiopia, but those literatures failed to address the nature Ethiopian out migration towards of any African countries like RSA, Sudan, Libya and its multidimensional impacts on the migrants and their households at origin. Migration to other African countries has not yet been explored, but Ephrem (2010) conducted his study on Hadiya migration to Republic of South Africa. This study also focused on migration

to RSA and its effects on rural households, mainly migrant households and some returnees at places of origin.

### **2.3.3 Migration Studies in Hadiya**

Most of the time population migration takes place due to different “push-pull” factors at origin and destination, respectively. Likewise, Hadiya community has experienced different push factors in pre 1960’s (pre and post Menelik’s Conquest of Hadiya) migration and pull factors in 1960-1990’s (migration to Awash and Beles Valley) migration. The trends of migration were mainly within the countries rather than out-migration. Ephrem (2010) discovered that, Hadiya migration, specifically to the RSA, is pertained overwhelmingly due to network relationship between the previously migrated individuals and individuals at home country. Moreover, because of the nature of the migrants (economic migrants) and the socio-economic and political conditions of Republic of South Africa, the forms of Hadiya migrations are various like temporary, step and circular type. Therefore, there is no a uniform form of migration that Hadiya migrants have been experienced.

Post 1990’s is marked as 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 neighbours is involved different actors like kinship ties, ethnic and friendship relation functioned more persuasively in pertaining an overwhelmed emigration (Ephrem, 2010). My nearly elder and well-known informant, Sulito Beyamo, at Hosanna, explained about the beginning history of migration to the RSA from the study area as follows:

*The exact time is not known, very few of them migrated during 1990’s from other parts of Ethiopia according to migrant information from the destination, but in our case it is started at the end of 1990’s and early 2000’s. For example, I sent my son to RSA in 2000 through trip on ground with only 9000ETB cost. My family was the first sender of migrant from our surrounding, and after one year, I sent another son. The early migrant covered the transportation cost; today they are living in USA and Australia,*

*then information flow followed. Therefore, gradually the number of migrants of other family members is increasing over time, but currently in a very large number that is unexpected and unbelievable. Some people believed that the former Ethiopian Ambassador at Republic South Africa, Tesfaye Habiso, facilitated the conditions, but the event was started before his arrival. Therefore, he revealed that this and other doors or opportunities like Middle East, Sudan, etc. are opened to us through the willing of God! Because through these migrations, large amount of remittances flow to migrant households, so that they are highly improving their livelihoods. Even some of them are able to invest in different sectors like transportation services, hotel and constructions. He said these all because of his experiences*

## **2.4 Process of Migration**

### **2.4.1 Preparation of Transportation Costs**

According to Ephrem (2010) explanation, migration to the RSA involves different procedures before sending somebody from family members, due to it needs high cost and care. To achieve this goal first, they collect the immediate value of the trip paid for the brokers. The money collected through rented land, selling-houses, cattle, stored crops or loan from rich individuals and families of migrants. After collection of the immediate value of the tour, the migrants enter into a financial arrangement with the smugglers. The arrangement will be made either for direct flight using 'business visa' of travelling a long journey on foot and sometimes using different Lorries, boats, etc. Recently, the immediate value of the trip ranges from 20000-60000 ETB. The cost for direct air flight is much higher than the move on ground. Thus, most migrants prefer to travel on ground with the least cost, due to it needs low cost (Ephrem, 2010). This study is observed that, the immediate value for travel on ground is currently 34000-45000, and for direct flight above 80000 ETB. It is possible to say that, the transportation cost is increasing over time and varies in the study area.

Smugglers brokers used to transit migrants using their smuggling chains that run from Hosanna, capital of Hadiya, to the RSA; consisting of different arteries of tours and head of chain of people accountable to a boss. However, sometimes-chief

smugglers deceive the people they smuggle and sometimes they commit homosexuality, violence, exposed them to hunger, extortion, and abandonment, and even to death (Ephrem, 2010).

This study also observed that, for all migrant households financial arrangements run by the brokers during migration process, which is not legal based, and identifying them was another challenge for migrant HHs at places of origin. There are long chains of brokers, in each station migrant households compelled to pay additional costs to brokers (see Figure 2.1).

## **2.4.2 Reasons for Migration**

Since Ravenstein (1885), demographers have understood that, economic motives are the primary reasons for migration (Lee, 1966). Smelson and Paul, 2001:989-990 cited in Ephrem (2010), described 'push factors' that forces people to leave their origin, such as economic, political, social, ecological and other problems. In many undeveloped countries; population pressure, rural poverty, low agricultural productivity and under employment are pushing many migrants to out migrate to areas of 'better life' (Kefyalew, 2001, Caldwell, 1969, Bilsborrow, 2001). According to (Joshi, 1979; Suval, 1972 cited in Ephrem, 2010) revealed that availability of jobs, educational opportunities, the success of friends and relatives, friend and peer assistance as the 'pull factors' facilitate out migration. Byerlee (1976, cited in Ephrem, 2010) identified that, poor educational availability in rural areas has stimulated out migration by providing awareness about other opportunities to rural youths, especially those of the middle and upper classes migrate to advance their education while others migrate for the reason they dissatisfied with the prospect of rural life. The facilitation, accommodation, and conveying of information is part of a kinship, relatives or friends' role (Gordon, 1998).

According to Bisrat's (2006) explanation, migration by its nature packs off with different backgrounds. So that, it has a tendency of selecting certain persons or groups to be more migratory than other based on age, sex and classes (Jansen, 1879 and Todaro, 1969). Thus, this selective nature within Hadiya migrants functions depending on the combination of the process, challenges of migration addition with

the tiresome nature job in the destiny. Males are more migratory than females except in a few cases like due to marriage and an intention for further migration to other countries (Ephrem, 2010). This study also found that, all migrant were males, mainly youths to the RSA, but the reverse is true for Middle east-in which there is no male migrant are recorded in the study area.

### **2.4.3 Challenges of Migrants**

Degefa (2005) investigated that due to restrictions of migration, people migrated illegally to the neighbouring countries, particularly to Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and some Arab countries in the Middle East. The migrants are predominantly youths, both male and females, and they still cross the borders in which they are faced and facing different challenges like risks through harsh environments on foot, difficulty to find jobs due to their low education levels; deportations due to their illegal way of migration. IOM (2009) reports indicated that, since 1994 hundreds of people have been harassed, attacked, or killed because of their statues as foreigners or none nationals. Ephrem (2010) also found that most migrants have experienced with different challenges during their tour and in their lives in the RSA. Deported migrants suggested that, on trip of migration, some men never reach their final destination, instead wait serving time in various known prisons like in Ukunda, Arusha (Tanzania), Nairobi (Kenya), or eventually deported to Ethiopia. Due to malaria, shortage of food, diseases or a conflict with the smugglers and may sink in to water or be shot by gun, some of migrants lost their life (see figure, 2.1). However, this study is found that challenges of migrants during migration also become the challenges of their families, because it affects their economic, social and other livelihoods negatively at places of origin.

### **2.5 Benefits of Migration**

Migration is an agent of change for the migrant as well as for each of the society between which the migrant moves. It has diverse and complex consequences for the migrants, their families and for country of origin (Ghai, 2004 cited in Ephrem). People migrating to areas where socio-economic and political conditions are attractive opens up a better opportunity for income, work access, better health, and educational facilities, but in some cases, some have to struggle in their search for jobs and have to

put with work that is below their qualification or may return to homeland. According to him, there are direct and indirect impacts of migration that modify the lives of the community at places of origin. Migrants, who are successful, may send remittances, invest in projects back home and contribute to development through remittance, skill and philanthropic work. They may even return home after a little stay abroad and make valuable contribution to national development because of skill and experiences acquired while working there. Studies revealed that individual migrants and their households not only seem better-off due to migration, but migrants also appear to be quickly assimilated and become similar in socio-economic status and of cultural interaction with those of receiving societies (Bilsborrow, 2001).

### **2.5.1 Remittances**

According to (OSCE, et al. 2006) explanation, remittances are broadly defined as the monetary transfer made by migrants to their country of origin or to the financial flows associated with migration. Most of the time, these are personal cash transfer from the migrant to a relative in the country of origin, as well as funds donated, deposited or invested by migrants in the country of origin. Some scholars believe that, the definition of remittances could be further broadened to include not only the transfer of funds and goods, but also the transfer of skills, technology, ideas and attitudes. For instance, social remittances emerged to transfer to exchanges of ideas, behaviours and social capital flows between host and sending-countries by (Peggy, 2001, cited in Ephrem, 2010). Therefore, this study observed that mainly the financial remittances flow from RSA to migrant HHs, but for few of them material remittances like mobile, video and photo cameras, and others were recorded at origin.

The most commonly held assessment of remittances reveals that remittances brought a host of negative influences and to the receipts; they increased dependent relations, and are obstacles to development and progress in LDCs (Conway and Cohen, 1998). In addition, it is identified that, the flow of remittances leads to economic and social dependency of migrant households at origin (Ephrem, 2010). Similarly, this study is found that in addition to social and economic dependency, the flow of large amount of remittances reduced learning and working interest of most youths, brought conflict among family members and others at origin.

The remittance offers the greatest potential for the accumulation of capital for investment in productive infrastructure, for consumptions, housing, and immediate needs in sending community (Kearney, 1986). The positive influences of remittances to improve the material welfare of family members left behind (IDF, 2010). Families with migrants tend to be better nourished and are more likely to send children to school. Here remittances may also help families to diversify sources of income, and it also have multiplier effects, since they will mostly be spent on goods and services supplied by others in the community and so benefit the local economy at origin. Subsist agricultural activities, involve in various businesses like getting invest on hotels, restaurant and transportation services, for clothing, housing and others are some roles of remittance (Ephrem, 2010). This study also found that covering different costs, paying tithe and other offering to church, help relatives and destitute, send other migrants and built better houses were among the major purposes of remittances for migrant households, so as they improved their livelihoods at origin.

According to Bilborrow's (2001) explanation, in undeveloped areas specifically rural areas, the population has access to few 'modern' amenities especially in most low income countries, such as poor housing conditions, lack of transport services, few and incomplete schools, absent of health centres and others except for few wealthy minorities. He further revealed that, in a place, where the above facilities exist and remitted money, the life of the remaining HHs gets improved, and emigration would be taken as a value added. The reverse is also more useful in that the remitted money of out-migrant contributes to the fulfilling of all the amenities, which was an age-old quest of the households of the migrant. However, most households of Hadiya migrants had poor housing and clothing conditions, which has gradually improved due to the remitted money that later brought a positive impact on migrant HHs (Ephrem, 2010). Similarly, this study found that most migrant households living conditions and livelihoods are improved due to large amount of the remittances at places origin.

## **2.6 Impacts of Migration**

There are two arguments whether or not migration is beneficial or harmful for migrant households living conditions in different aspects.

### **2.6.1 The Positive Views of the Impacts of Migration**

Different studies maintain the positive role of migration in improving livelihoods and reducing poverty (see figure 2.1). Migration is considered as one of the livelihood strategies that rural households pursue (de Haan, 1999; Skeldon, 2002). They argued that, migrants are believed to employ their newly acquired progressive ideas, values, skills and income to bring about investment in land, purchase of cash inputs to agriculture resulting in better cultivation practices and higher yields, investment in agriculture implements or machines, investment in education and non-farm income to be generated. According to Ellis's (2003) view, moving out of poverty is a cumulative process and often achieved in sequence from smaller income to higher income. The remittances obtained from migration therefore can play an important role in sustaining such cumulative processes. Remittance can help families to meet their basic needs—buy foods.

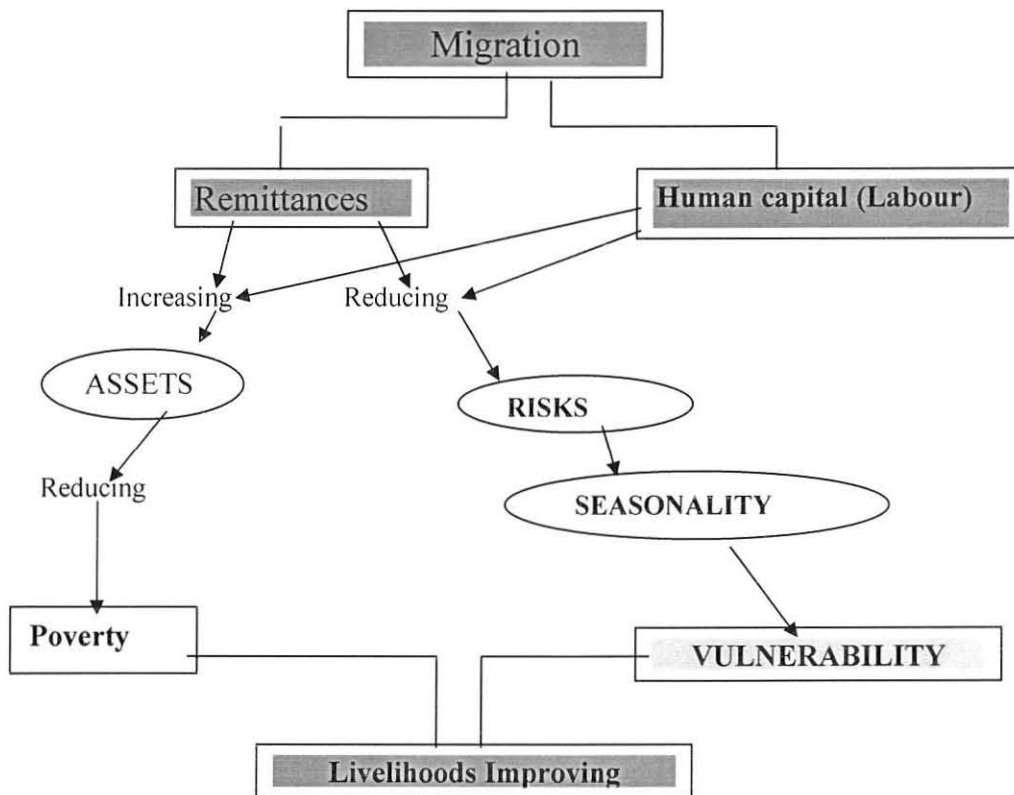
Advocators of the migration-livelihood model argue that migration can benefit poor people, poor communities and developing countries. In their view, for individuals and their families, migration can help them to increase their income, learn new skills, improve their social status, build up assets and improve their quality of life (de Haan, 1999; Ellis, 2003). Migrants provide vital financial support for their families; migration could also improve the well-being of those left behind, so that financial remittances are essential for improving the livelihood of millions of people in less developed countries (IDF, 2010).

### **2.6.2 The Negative Views of the Impacts of Migration**

Different scholars have argued against the positive roles of migration. “The pessimistic arguments about migration are quite often found, on closer inspection, to be based on misunderstanding about livelihood strategies or failure to take into account cumulative and spread effects of remittance income” (Ellis, 2003). For these

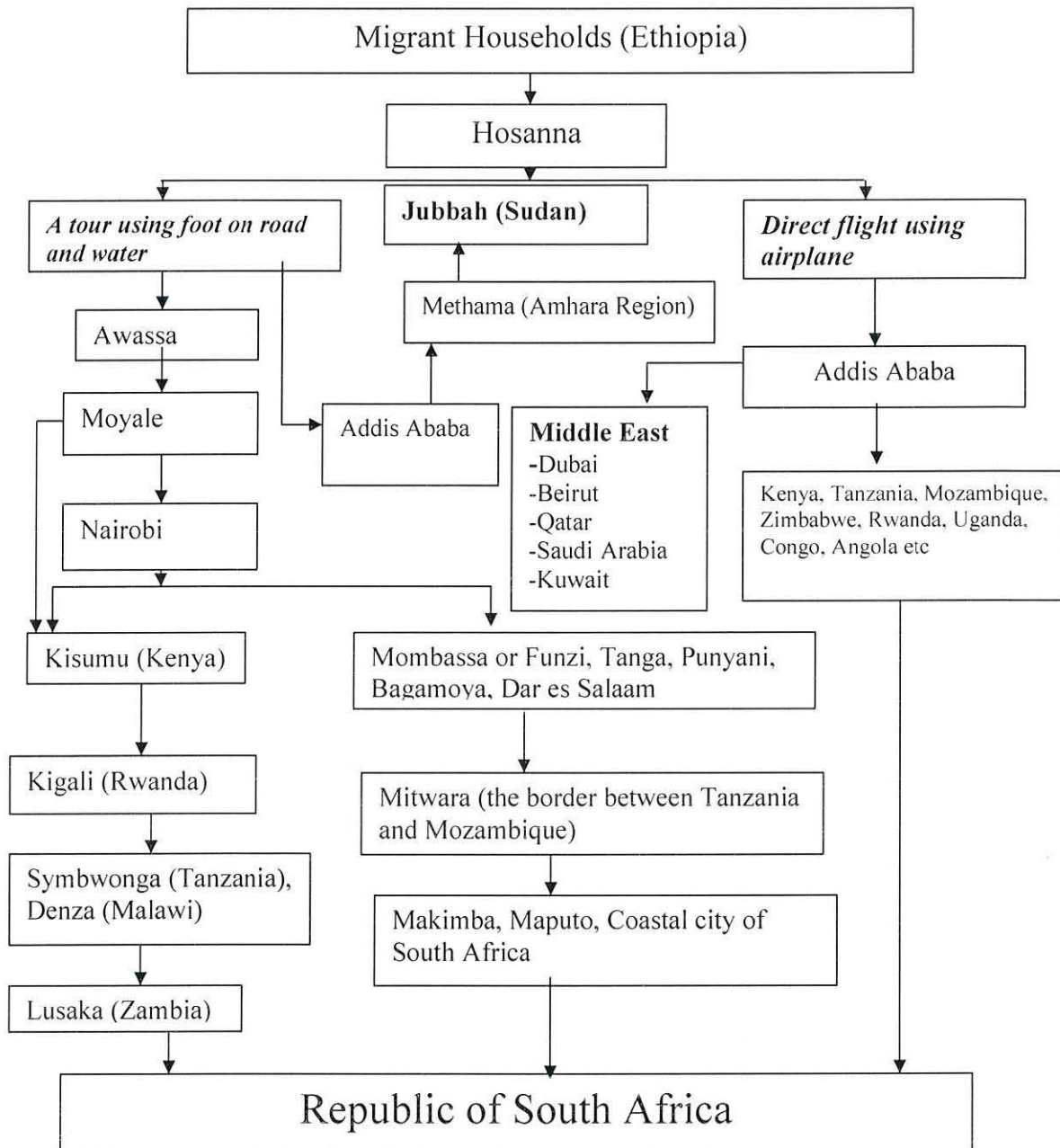
groups, migration is perceived as a process of labour extraction that results in decline of agricultural productivity, including food production. For them, the gains from labour mobility benefit the better off because the poor do not migrate due to the transaction costs of migrating. Likewise, this study found that migration to RSA due to its high costs to cover transportation services, very poor people are unable to cover the costs (currently 34000-80000ETB) compared with internal migration-in which may or may not needs much higher costs to migrating.

**Figure 2.1 Positive Links between Migration and Improving Livelihoods**



*Source: Adapted from Ellis, 2003*

Figure 2.2 Diagrammatical Representation of Directions of Air flight & Trip on Ground from Ethiopia (study area) to RSA, Middle East and Sudan



Source: Adapted from Ephrem, 2010



## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Research Design and Selection of the Study Area

The migrated, migrating and ready or trying to migrate to the RSA and other countries status for the people in *Hadiya Zone* is relatively similar. Due to time and financial constraints, it is impossible to identify migrant background, to investigate process of migration to the RSA and its benefits for migrant HHs for all *Woredas* of the *Hadiya Zone*. Therefore, *Gombora Woreda* was selected purposively as a study area; this is because it estimated to be large numbers of people are migrated, and the researcher's familiarity to the area, which make things easier during data collection and others that needed in the study.

After identification of study area (*Woreda*), field observations and preliminary field survey were carried out in the *woreda* for one week during which I observed magnitudes of migrated, migrating, ready and trying to migrate. In addition, I contacted the *woreda* administrator and other concerned bodies in the *Woreda*, and discussed about the issue with them, then they were okay. Therefore, the administrator promised to collect the whole migrants (both internal and international) data from each *kebeles* of the *Woreda* within one week, and he distributed the prepared format for this purpose by the researcher on which legal letters attached for all twenty-three *kebeles* including Habicho Town Growing Municipality. This was mainly due to his interests to conduct study on the current issue of the area. After one-week letter distribution, all *kebele's* administrators or managers brought migrant statistics from each *kebele*, which comprised name of migrant, age, sex, marital status, date of migration, place of migration, date of return and the like. The statistics provided appropriate background of the migrants. Then I started to observe the migrant status of the *Woreda* from the collected data. When I observed the condition was surprising and unexpected event. The types of migration are both internal and international. The internal one was mainly from rural- urban than rural-rural, the condition was higher for *Weina Dega* (rural-urban) and *Kolla* (rural-rural) agro-climatic zones. The international one was on the other hand, mainly to the RSA, Middle East and Sudan. The number of international migrants is greater than that of internal migrants in the *Woreda* (see Table 4.2). The status of international migrants

was different for *Weina Dega* and *Kolla kebeles*; hence, the number of migrants was higher for *Weina Dega kebeles*. Almost all migrants to the RSA were males and Middle East females, but the condition differ for Sudan-in which the number approximately equal for males and females. From all *kebeles* of the *Woreda* the number of migrants is larger in *Mehal Ghana (Weina Dega)*, and small in *Andegna Ole (Kolla) kebele* when compared with other *kebeles* of the *Woreda*. Therefore, these two *kebeles* were selected purposively as research sites. These all processes were done before starting the actual work- that made things easy for further investigation.

Following selection of the specific area, I started to observe the status of migrant households in some *kebeles* including the site *kebeles* for one week in which I collected different information from rural households including migrant HHs in an informal way. For some *kebeles*, I, the researcher, was familiar with most migrant and non-migrant HHs, for example, *Mehal Ghana kebele*, where I was born. So as it made me to know the conditions occurring upon migrant HHs, and the general background of migrants without any doubt at places of origin before migration. However, the information about migrants was obtained from their households at origin.

I communicated with different experts in *Hadiya Zone, Gombora Woreda* and the site *kebeles* to get different evidences that collected before, which related with the study. I could not get any documented materials about migration to the RSA, Middle East and Sudan, but I have different information from officers and experts about background of migrants; migration processes and its roles for the migrant HHs at places of origin.

After things were relatively facilitated, I entered into the actual work, firstly, identifying the subjects of the study. Sample selection was applied based on the number of migrants and their households in the site *kebeles*. The total numbers of migrants to RSA from Ghana were 180; all are males, from the 120 migrant households, of which 36 of them were the subject of the study. From *Ole kebele* 80 people were migrated, all are males, from the 60 migrant households, of which 18 of them were chosen as subjects. Thus, the subjects or respondents were heads of households in this study, here; not only fathers or mothers, but brothers, sons, and others were head of households during household survey. The total respondents from the two *kebeles* were 54. The population of the study were 180 migrant HHs, and the

sample selected from this population was using simple random sampling techniques (lottery method) in which 30% used by the researcher. The sample was small due to the condition similar to all migrant HHs at places of origin. During survey time all 54 respondents were included under questionnaire survey, chancily no one was absent. Finally, 54 respondents, and 21 individuals, totally 75 individuals were involved during data collection.

**Table 3.1** Summary of the Sample Selection Process from Zone to Household

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Woredas</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>TKSW</i>	<i>SKs</i>	<i>NGs</i>	<i>NHHs</i>	<i>NMHs</i>	<i>SMHs</i>	<i>NMs</i>	<i>Ms</i>
Hadiya	Eleven	Gomboa	23	MG	10	413	120	<b>54</b>	180	<b>76</b>
				AO	11	778	60		80	<b>28</b>

*Source: Hadiya Zone, Gombora Woreda, MG and AO Kebele Administrative Offices, 2011*

**Hint to Abbreviations in Table 3.1:**

- SW*= selected woreda
- TKSW*= total kebele of selected woreda
- SKs*= selected kebeles
- NGs*= number of gotts
- NHHs*= number of households
- NMHHs*= number of migrant households
- SMHHs*= selected migrant households
- NMs*= number of migrants
- Ms* = migrants

The figure is relatively representative of the total population due to the conditions for most migrant HHs are similar in relation to migrant backgrounds, process of migration, and benefits or role of migration in supporting the livelihoods of migrant HHs and returnees at origin. This does not mean that all conditions were exactly similar in all migrant households in site *kebeles*, but relatively similar status of migrant backgrounds, process of migration and its role in supporting the livelihoods of households at origin.

Due to time and financial constraints, this study did not consider the migrant’s socio-economic status at destination, but attempt was made to get some information that was not in detail. In order to see the backgrounds of migrants the researcher used migrant HHs to obtain information-in which more exposed groups were identified. To investigate the process of migration to the RSA data obtained from migrant HHs and returnees at origin, mainly to identify the requirements and how they are succeeded before migration, push (forced) -pull (attracted) factors the attention of people to

migrate. In addition, benefits of migration-in which the responsible person for, how they are getting, purposes of the remitted money; and the attitudes of HHs and other informants towards migration at origin identified. To this end, two *kebeles* were selected purposively, among 23 *kebeles* of the *Woreda* including *Habicho* Municipality. Each *kebele* has distinct features in terms of agro-ecology, land holding size, population size and density, distance from Zonal Town Hosanna, migrant and their family statistics, etc, but the migrant background, process and benefits of migration relatively similar with some restrictions.

To administer the household survey (questionnaire), I employed three enumerators for each *kebele* and a total six, and then the researcher closely supervised them during the process. They are working at government sectors, mainly teachers and development agents in the site *kebeles*. I trained them on the topic of the study and how to handle and order the data. Familiarity and knowledge about the topic and study area was considered during selection of the enumerators.

Finally, I employed different individuals (key informants) to get additional information about migration to RSA based on the context of the study. Therefore, experts from *Hadiya Zone* Labour and Social Affair, Education, Road Transport departments, and Hosanna Town Municipality; *Gombora Woreda* Administrative, Education, ARD offices, and *Habicho* Town Municipality; church leaders, non-migrant families (elders and destitute), school principals, students, returnees, deported migrants, and few migrants at destination.

### **3.2 Types and Sources of Data**

Relevant information or data obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources were gathered through household survey, interview, focus group discussions and field observation. Secondary data were collected from literatures (both published and unpublished) to supplement the primary data.

### **3.3 Methods of Data Collection**

There is no fixed rule to choose the methods to collect data. Instead, the choice should depend on the purpose of the research at hand, and considered the availability of time, finance and other resources for a given study (Woldie, 2007). Different research techniques were implemented in migration studies. Migration is often considered a *quantifiable* event which can be described using statistics on numbers of people who move, where to and from where Kothari (2000). He also stated that migration is also a cultural and social event that articulates unequal social and power relations, and figures do not necessarily provide analysis of reasons for moving or staying, decision-making process, and other social networks. On the other hand, migration is considered a *qualitative* event that can be assessed through life histories of migrants, interviewing, focus group discussions and observation which emphasis the investigation of particular social phenomenon and tend to provide valuable detail about a small number of cases. The combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods was provided a more holistic account of mobility and its impact on the livelihoods of households (Kothari, 2000). I used both qualitative and quantitative research methods to collect data. Qualitative methods are key informants, in-depth interview, focus group discussions, observations, life history narratives. These methods give the chance to obtain a deeper understanding of people's experience, opinions, knowledge, beliefs, needs, constraints and traditions. Moreover, they helped to obtain a detail understanding of the existing realities of the households (Degefa, 2005). To this end, I employed key informant interviews, focus group discussions, field observations and household survey.

#### **3.3.1 Individual Interview**

It is often used as a method of generating data for understanding people's knowledge, experiences, opinions, beliefs, needs, perceptions, and constraints. It can be categorized as structured, semi-structured or unstructured in their settings (Robson, 1993). I employed key informant interview (semi-structured) and returnees (structured interview) using topics prepared to answer questions like, who do migrate, process of migration to RSA (preconditions, reasons and challenges of migration), benefits of

migration for migrant households and how it supports their livelihoods at origin, and attitudes towards migration. Semi-structure interview or interview guideline was organized for key informants like experts, appointee, households, returnees, and other concerned bodies mainly in the context of the study (see Appendix V). Structured interview was prepared for returnees mainly at Hosanna (see Appendix IV). To this end; twelve key informants, four returnees, two migrants, one non-migrant, one church leader and one student, totally 21 individuals were interviewed, in all cases the selection was undertaken purposively.

Six key informants or individuals from different offices were interviewed at places of origin, where they are working. To this end, interview guidelines were administered at origin (see Appendix I).

Three key informants in each kebele and a total six were interviewed at place of origin. To this end, interviews were administered for migrant households at place of origin using the interview guidelines (see Appendix II).

Interviews were also conducted with returnees at place of origin (Hosanna) using the general interview guidelines (see Appendix IV). Here, four returnees were interviewed at origin (Hosanna); finally, for two migrants and the rest three concerned bodies also interview guidelines were administered. The selection of individual was made purposively.

Triangulations were used to make the data more credible and valid, crosschecking information from different concerned bodies. To triangulate the information that collected from different directions, I interviewed different individuals using the interview guidelines (see Appendix V). Interviewees included under this particular study were kebele administrators, non-migrants (elders and destitute), church leaders, students, returnees, migrants, School Principals, Informal Money Transfer Agents, Lawyer and Returnee; Administrative, Agricultural and Rural Development, Education, Labour and Social Affairs, Road and Transport Offices or Departments, and Municipality Managers.

### **3.3.2 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussion is making group interaction, which enables the participants get a chance to discuss each other's idea and share their information in relation with the intended objectives (Woldie, 2007). By employing this method, I explored the issues, which are not handled through individual interviews. To identify the issues that are not attended through individual interview, I organized FGDs in Ghana and Ole *kebeles* households, and returnees at Hosanna using FGDs guidelines (see Appendix V). Two FGDs for Ghana and one FGDs for Ole *kebeles* were employed for migrant HHs at origin. One FGD at Hosanna for returnees was conducted; hence, a total five FGDs were conducted. It was effectively done with HHs and returnees. The questions for discussion were prepared by the researcher focusing on some general backgrounds of migrants and their HHs, process (preconditions, reasons and challenges) of migration, and its benefits or role in supporting the livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at the origin.

### **3.3.3 Observation**

It is vital role in providing first hand information and enables in-depth opinions into the issue under investigation if it is critically observed and recorded (Degefa, 2005). Therefore, I employed observation to identify the living, housing, type of work, and other conditions of migrant households and returnees with comparing their lifestyle before and after migration, and other non-migrant lifestyles in their surroundings at origin.

### **3.3.4 Household Survey**

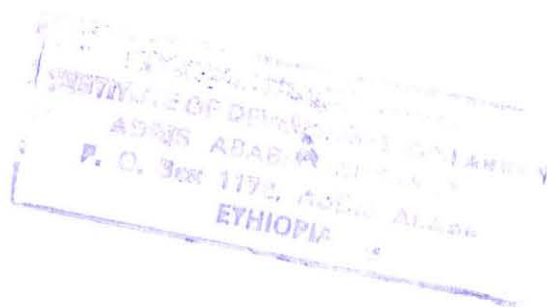
Structured questionnaire survey was administered for migrant households at place of origin (Ghana and Ole *kebeles*) to gather quantitative data to supplement the qualitative data (see Appendix III). During household survey, 36 from Ghana and 18 from Ole, and a total 54 migrant households or respondents were participated. The questionnaire survey tried to address the general backgrounds, economic backgrounds of MHHs, process and benefits of migration. General background questionnaires

include demographic and socio-economic features of HHHs and their migrants, and economic backgrounds of MHHs (land holding size, type of crops that produce, income status per year, type of livestock and how remittances support livelihoods). Therefore, all information about migrants is obtained from their head of households at origin. Processes of migration questionnaires include precondition activities for migration, reasons for migration and challenges of migration for migrant households. Finally, benefits of migration questionnaires include the responsible person for the remittance, how often, way of getting and amount of remitted, purposes of remittances for migrant households and the attitudes of migrant households towards migration.

### 3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Data collected through the assigned instruments will not be valued, unless it will be coded, stored, transcribed, interpreted, and analyzed (Woldie, 2007). I organized and transcribed the data collected from primary sources by using interviews, focus group discussions, field observation and household survey questionnaires.

The frequency distribution and percentage are employed to analyze the quantitative data and its findings crosschecked with the qualitative data. Attempts are made to analyze each question separately, but some questions analyzed commonly for both *kebeles*, this was because of similarity of answers from respondents during data collection. Finally, by using the two data analysis methods the researcher reached to conclude the study.



## CHAPTER FOUR

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

In this section, an attempt was made to present a detail explanation about the location, historical, demographic, climatic and socio-economic profiles of the study area.

#### 4.1 Gombora Woreda

*Gombora Woreda* is one of the eleven *Woredas* including Hosanna City Administrative, found in *Hadiya* Zone, SNNPR in the Southwest central part of Ethiopia. It is at a distance of 260km from Addis Ababa in the South, 228km from the Regional City, Hawassa, in the Northeast, and 28km from the Zonal Town, Hosanna, in the West. It was established in 2007 and *Habicho* become the Centre of the *Woreda*. It comprises 22 rural *kebeles* and *Habicho* Municipality. It shares boundaries with *Soro Woreda* in the South and Southwest, *Lemo Woreda* in the East, *Misha Woreda* in the Northeast, *Gibe Woreda* in the North, *Gibe (Omo) River* in the West and *Yem Especial Woreda* in the Northwest. Its total area is approximately 45,795 hectare.

According to CSA (2007), the total population estimated to be 93,141, of which males and females constitute 46,624 and 46,517 respectively. However, the 2010 statistical figure of GWFEDO shows that the total population estimated to be 103,517, of which males and females constitute 50,723 and 52,794, respectively, females constitute 51%. The population density is estimated to be 345 persons per kilometre square. The condition is 593.1 for Ghana (*Weina Dega*) and 349.5 for Ole (*Kolla*) persons per kilometre squares.

The average family size of the households is five, and total households are 10690, of which male 9319 and female 1371 (GWTABO, 2010/11). Above 94% of the total population of the *Woreda* are affiliated to protestant religion. About 90% of the total population of the *Woreda* belongs to *Hadiyya* ethnic group. Almost all people of the *Woreda* are *Hadiyyegna* language speakers, and the people who are working in different sectors including NGOs of the *woreda* speak Amharic language rarely.

Weina Dega (55.5%) and Kolla (45.5%) of Ethiopia characterize the Woreda. The topographic feature of the *Woreda* is mainly characterized by plain (GWARDO, 2010/11).

Similar with the other rural areas of the country, the *Woreda* economy mainly depends on agriculture (both crop and livestock productions) with traditional farming system. Next to agriculture, petty trade is also a common livelihood strategy for the people in the *Woreda*. Bee keeping and currently migration is exercising by households in the *Woreda*. Crop productions like wheat, *teff*, maize, sorghum, *enset*, potato, coffee, sugar cane etc are common in the *Woreda*. *Teff* and coffee are most of the time used as a source of cash crop, while wheat, maize, sorghum and *enset* are used as both source of food and cash crop. The production of *enset*, such as *kocho* and other types are the major source of food to the people of the *Woreda* mainly for the *Weina Dega*, maize and sorghum for *Kolla* (GWARDO, 2010/11).

*Teff* is producing in all *kebeles* of the *Woreda*, but its quality, quantity and price are different for *Kolla* and *Weina Dega kebeles* in terms of income earning to the producers. The quality, quantity and price of *teff* are much higher for *Kolla* producers than *Weina Dega*. As a result, *teff* is the major source of cash crop for the people in *Kolla*. Hence, the *Woreda* is one of the leading producer and supplier *Woredas* of *Nech teff* in *Hadiya Zone* (GWARDO, 2010/11).

Livestock production includes cow, ox, goat, sheep, donkey, mule and horse. The number and type of livestock is different in *Kolla* and *Weina Dega kebeles*. The number of livestock is higher for *Kolla* HHs than *Weina Dega*. Cow, ox, sheep, horse and donkey are mainly in *Weina Dega*, while cow, ox, goat, mule and donkey are in *Kolla*. The *Woreda* is one of the high cattle population *Woredas* of the *Zone*, about the total income of 14,858,530 and 5,614,062 ETB from crop and livestock productions, respectively (Government of Ethiopia, 2007).

Petty trade by using their own and animals (mule, donkey and horse) effort is important livelihoods strategy for majority of the people in the *Woreda*, but recently they are using transportation services like Isuzu cars thanks to migration to the RSA.

The trade is mainly occurring at a distance between 3 to 25 kilometres in the *Woreda* and between 24 to 48 kilometres out of the *Woreda*.

In addition, bee keeping, mainly the traditional one, is another economic activity for few numbers of people or households in the *Woreda*, but recently few households are practicing the modern bee-keeping technology. The *Woreda* is also the leading producer and supplier of charcoal for urban centres in the Zone and other neighbouring Zones and *Woredas* so that large number of rural households is engaged in charcoal production (GWARDO, 2010/11).

In terms of social services, paved road, which connect the *Woreda* with the Zonal town Hosanna and one high school construction at Habicho, is on progress. Due to large amount of remittances from the RSA, *Habicho* town is currently expanding in rapid manner. Residences and other constructions mainly by migrant households, returnees and others are increasing in the town than usual to open other job opportunities for others. In addition, the *Woreda* access to electricity and transportation services (HTM, 2011). In relation with the health service, it consists 23 *Tena Kelas* or health posts in each *kebele* and four health centres.

With regard to education, the *Woreda* comprises 25 primary schools, one high school and 19 non-formal education centres. The number of students is decreasing for five consecutive years in the *Woreda* and one primary school (see Table, 4.1). Suggestions indicated that, the main reason for this unexpected event in the area is the powerful information from the RSA, Middle East and Sudan that is disturbing the learning interest of youths in the area.

**Table 4.1** Student Data of Gombora *Woreda* and Shelela Primary School 2007-11

Academic Years	Gombora <i>Woreda</i>			Shelela Primary School		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>2007</b>	10964	9772	<b>20736</b>	855	726	<b>1581</b>
<b>2008</b>	10682	10056	<b>20738</b>	716	650	<b>1366</b>
<b>2009</b>	9963	9685	<b>19648</b>	630	618	<b>1248</b>
<b>2010</b>	10020	9567	<b>19587</b>	586	517	<b>1103</b>
<b>2011</b>	10030	10022	<b>20052</b>	557	445	<b>1002</b>

*Source: Gombora Woreda Education Office and Shelela Primary School, 2011*

On the other hand, currently migration is becoming one of the unexpected event which pursued by large number of people in the *Woreda*. Internal migration is common for the majority of the people in the *Woreda* before, but currently international migration pursued by large number of households of the *Woreda*. The internal migration includes to rural-rural (*Mareko, Dawuro, Yem, Kefa, Libido, Koshe, Meki, Wonji*, other *Woredas* in the zone etc) and rural-urban (Hosanna, Addis Ababa, *Hawassa, Shashemene, Ziwai, Nazareth* etc) by few and large number of people, respectively (GWAO, 2010/11). This type of migration is pursued mainly as a coping strategy by which migrants cover different costs and feed their family members in an inadequate manner by using different forms like seasonal, circular and temporary migrations instead of supporting or transforming their livelihoods at origin.

The international includes mobility to South Africa (mainly males); Middle East; Dubai, Beirut, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (mainly females); Sudan-Jubba (common for males and females); and others like USA from the *Woreda*. Suggestions indicated that, in this case, people pursued migration as an adaptive strategy mainly by using temporary, return and permanent forms of migration. Support the existing livelihoods of households through covering different costs, to transform the living conditions of migrants and their families, to invest in different sectors, to save large amount of capital, to be wealthy, to get better or additional income, to fulfil other facilities and the like are roles of this type of migration (GWARDO, 2010/11).

According to the 2010/11 statistical figure of the *Woreda* Administrative Office, the total migrants are estimated to be 3293, of which 2568 (78.0%) and 725 (22.0%) represents males and females respectively. Number of migrants based on place of migration stated as 2654 (80.6%), 545 (16.6%) and 94(2.8%) represent international, internal and deported respectively. Table 4.2 shows the number of migrants and places of migration from *Gombora Woreda*, Ghana and *Ole Kebeles*.

#### **4.1.1 Mehal Ghana Kebele**

*Mehal Ghana Kebele* is one of the twenty-two *kebeles* found in *Gombora Woreda*. It is situated at a distance of 18km from the Zonal Town Hosanna in the West, and

10km from the *Woreda* Centre *Habicho* in the East. The total area size of the *kebele* is 670 hectare (constitute 1.46% of the total area of the *Woreda*), and it comprises 10 *Budens* or *Gotts* (MGKAO, 2010/11).

The total population of the *kebele* is estimated to be 3559 (constitute 3.4% of the total population of the *Woreda*), of which 1830 are females, with its population density approximately 593.1 persons per square kilometres. The average family size of the *kebele* is five. It consists of 413 households, of which 51 are females (GWTABO, 2010/11). The *kebele* is categorized under the *Weina Dega* agro-climatic zones. The topographic feature of the *kebele* is characterized by plain (GWARDO, 2010/11).

Agriculture (both crop and livestock productions) and petty trade are taken the major part of the economy of the people. Crop productions like wheat, *teff*, maize, *enset*, potato and barley in small amount. *Teff* is mainly used as a cash crop to the people, while, wheat and *enset* are used as both source of food and cash crop. In terms of quality, quantity and price of *teff* is very low when compared with other *Kolla kebeles* like *Ole*. The *enset* productions are the major source of food to the people of the *kebele* (GWARDO, 2010/11).

Livestock production includes cow, ox, sheep, donkey, horse and mule. Bee keeping is another economic activity for few number people or households in the *kebele* both modern and traditional, but mainly traditional. Petty trade by using their own and animals effort is one of the livelihood strategies for majority of the people in the *kebele*. The trade is mainly occurring at a distance between 3 to 25 kilometres and they are earning very small amount of income. In terms of services, it has one non-governmental health centre and one government Primary 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle School and three non-formal education centres (MGKAO, 2010/11).

In addition, large number of people pursues internal migration, but currently some households are pursuing international migration as a supportive livelihood strategy and beyond that in the *kebele*. The rate of migration or migrants is higher compared with other *kebeles* in the *Woreda*. The internal migration includes to rural-rural (*Mareko*, *Dawuro*, *Bonosha* and others), and rural-urban (*Hossana*, Addis Ababa, *Awassa*, *Nazareth* and *Shashemene*) by few and large number of people, respectively.

This type of migration is pursued mainly as a coping strategy-in which migrants to survive their family members in insufficient manner by using different forms like seasonal, circular and temporary migrations, mainly circular one. The international migration includes to South Africa (mainly males); Middle East; Dubai, Beirut, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (mainly females) and Sudan-Jubba (common for males and females) from the *kebele*. According to the *Kebele* administrator, people pursued this type of migration as an adaptive strategy mainly by using temporary (at an average 2-3 years) form of migration. He explained that, the main purpose of this type of migration is to transform the living conditions of migrants and their families, to invest in different sectors, save large amount of capital, to be wealthy and the like. Therefore, it is a good opportunity to us, because it brought changes in the lives of migrant households, even some of them transformed.

The 2010/11 statistical figure of the *kebele* administrative office indicated that the total migrants estimated to be 383 (constitute 11.6% of the total migrants of the *Woreda*), of which 263 (68.7%) and 120 (31.3%) represents males and females, respectively. Migrant numbers based on place of migration stated as 267 (69.7%), 98 (25.6%) and 18 (4.7%) represent international, internal and deported, respectively (see Table 4.2).

#### **4.1.2 Andegna Ole Kebele**

It is one of the twenty-two *kebeles* found in *Gombora Woreda*. It is situated at a distance of 48km from the Zonal Town Hosanna in the Southwest and 20km from the *Woreda* Centre *Habicho* in the Southwest. The total area size of the *kebele* is 1090 hectare (constitute 2.4% of the total area of the *Woreda*), and it comprises 11 *Budens* or *Gotts* (AOKAO, 2010/11).

The total population of the *kebele* is estimated to be 3810 (constitute 3.7% of the total population of the *Woreda*), of which 1943 are females, with its population density approximately 349.5 persons per square kilometres. The average family size of the households in the *kebele* is five, with total households 778 (GWTABO, 2010/11). The

*kebele* is categorized under the *Kolla* agro-climatic zones. The topographic feature of the *kebele* is characterized by plain (GWARDO, 2010/11).

The economy activity of the people in the *kebele* mainly depends on agriculture (both crop and livestock productions) using traditional ways of farming and production. Petty trade, bee keeping, and currently migration (both internal and international) are other important livelihood strategies for the people (AOKAO, 2010/11).

Crop productions like *teff*, maize, sorghum, and *enset* and potato in small amount are common in the *kebele*. Maize and sorghum are the major source of food to the people. In addition, *enset* production is used as a source of food for small number of people. Maize is producing in large amount, so as it used as a cash crop and sorghum is.

The *kebele* is one of the leading producer and supplier *kebeles* of *Nech* (white) *teff* in *Hadiya* Zone in general. It is used as a cash crop to the people and it earns high income. In terms of quality, quantity, and price (in market) it is much higher than that of producing by Ghana HHs. This is mainly because of the type of soil, which is suitable to produce this quality *teff*, and landholding size where large so as to able to produce large quantity than Ghana households do (GWARDO, 2010/11).

On the other hand, livestock production includes cow, ox, goat, donkey and mule. The *kebele* is belongs to the leading cattle production *kebeles* in the *Woreda* by which they are getting high income from cattle productions. For example, butter, cheese, meat and others are mentioned. Culturally to get ranking, most people are counting cattle is common competition in the *kebele*. Those who counted hundred also are continuing to count thousand. Large landholding size, type of crop production and suitable climatic conditions are good opportunities for this production. In addition, bee keeping is another economic activity for few number people in the *kebele*.

By using their own and animals effort, petty trade is important livelihoods strategy for majority of the people in the *kebele*. The trade is mainly occurring in two forms. One is in the local markets (around the *kebele*), while the other is out of the *kebele* using their mules by travelling at an average distance between 20 to 50 kilometres. Trading *nech teff* by using mule is the major identity of the people in the Zone in which they

are earning much higher income or profits compared with the people who are engaged in the same activity in the *Woreda* from *Weina Dega* agro-climatic zone like Ghana. The migration or migrant status of the *kebele* is different from that of Ghana. The number of migrants is low when compared with other *kebeles* in the *Woreda*, but the rate is increasing currently than before. Like Ghana households, they are pursuing both internal and international migration in which the number of international migrant preceded the internal one (see Table 4.2).

The internal migration includes to rural-rural (*Mareko, Dawuro, Libido, Kefa, Yem* and other *Woredas* in the Zone) and rural-urban (Hosanna, *Gimbichu*, Addis Ababa) by large and few number of people, respectively. This type of migration is pursued mainly as a coping strategy both in summer and winter seasons; this is mainly because of the nature of flooding and too hot, respectively. Due to these events, households are migrating and return after months or several months in which migrants brought very small amount of income from destinations. According to the *Kebele* Manager suggestion, in most cases like lack of work regularly, diseases, etc some of them are compelled to come back without any income, but some of them were fed their family members in an inadequate manner by using seasonal and temporary forms of migration.

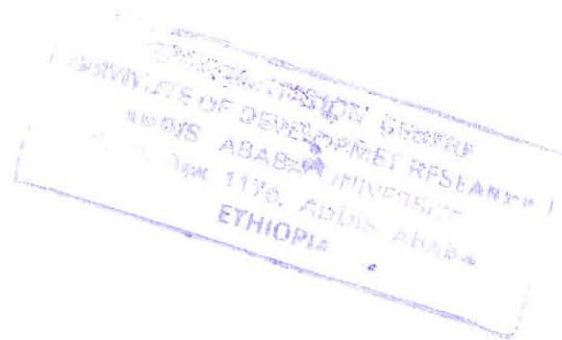
In addition, he revealed that, the international migration is current issues to our surrounding which includes to South Africa (mainly males); Middle East; Dubai, and Saudi Arabia (mainly females) and Sudan-Jubbah (common for males and females) from the *kebele*. In this case, people pursued migration as an adaptive strategy mainly by using temporary or return form of migration. The main purpose of this type of migration in the *kebele* is to transform the living conditions of migrants and their families, to save large amount capital and the like (AOKAO, 2010/11).

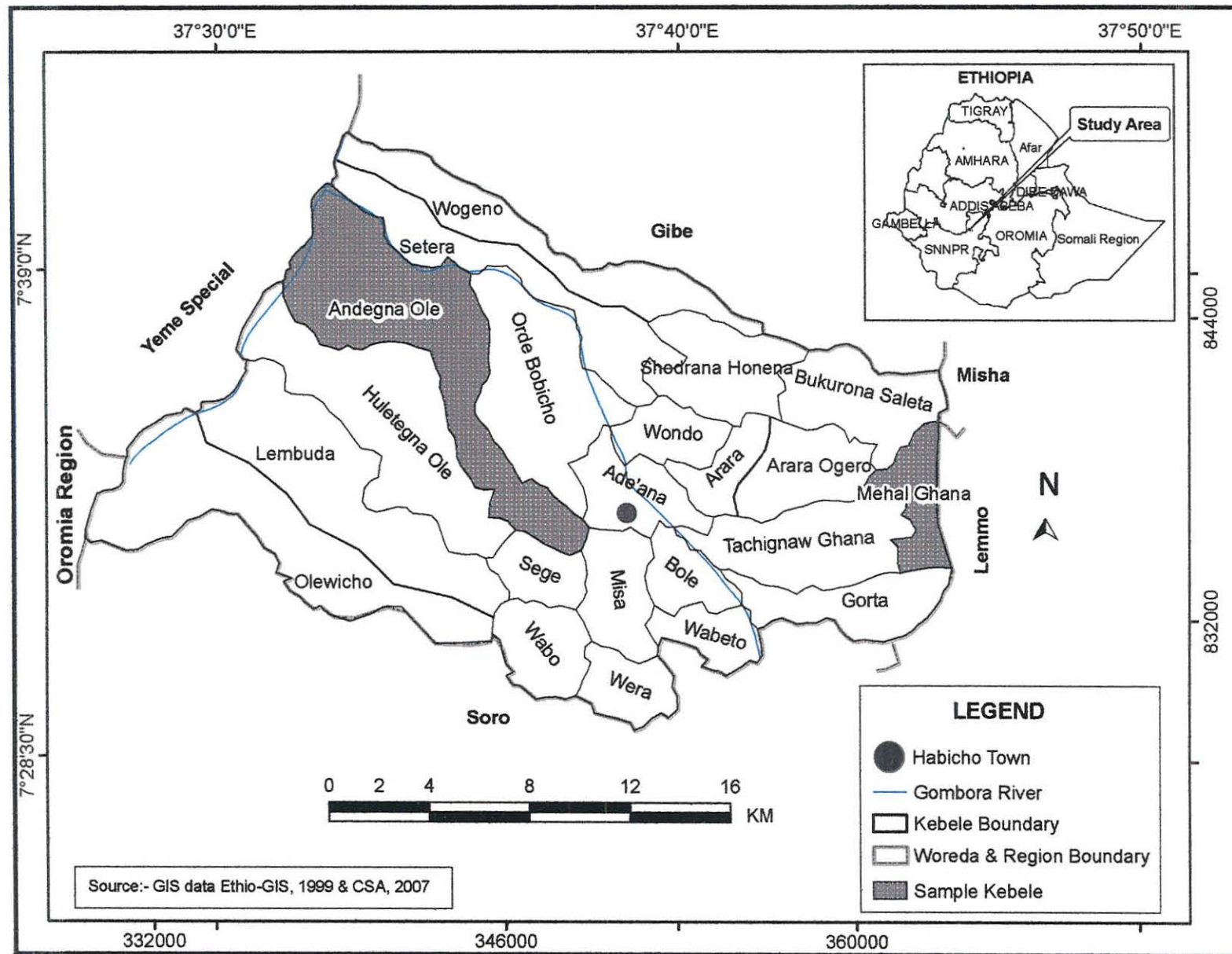
The 2010/11 statistical figure of the *kebele* administrative office indicated that, the total migrants estimated to be 142 (constitute 4.3% of the total migrants of the *Woreda*), of which 121 (85.2%) and 21 (14.8%) represents males and females, respectively. Number of migrants based on place of migration stated as 98 (69.0%), 43 (30.3%) and 1 (0.7%) represent international, internal and deported, respectively (see Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2** Migrant Data of *Gombora Woreda*, Ghana and *Ole Kebeles*

Type of Migrants	Name of Their Origin								
	<i>Gombora Woreda</i>			<i>Mehal Ghana</i>			<i>Andegna Ole</i>		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
South Africa	1898	3	1901	180	-	180	80	-	80
Middle East	-	380	380	-	38	38	-	8	8
Sudan (Jubbah)	198	163	361	18	28	46	6	4	10
Others	12	-	12	2	1	3	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>2108</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>2654</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>98</i>
<b>Internal</b>									
Rural-Rural	110	-	110	8	-	8	22	-	22
Rural-Urban	265	170	435	44	46	90	12	9	21
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Deported</b>	85	9	94	11	7	18	1	-	1
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>2568</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>3293</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>142</i>

*Source: Gombora Woreda, Ghana and Ole Kebeles Administrative Offices, 2010/11*





## CHAPTER FIVE

# BACKGROUND OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND MIGRANTS

### 5.1 General Background of HHHs and Their Migrants

To have a better understanding about the process of migration to Republic of South Africa and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and some returnees at places of origin, it is essential to know the general background of migrants and their households. These backgrounds include demographic, socio-economic, religious, and ethnic group characteristics of the head of households and their migrants.

#### 5.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics refer to sex, age and marital status. Identifying the sex, age and marital groups are important factors during migration process to distinguish more exposed groups to migrate.

##### 5.1.1.1 Sex

There were no female migrants recorded from migrant households in both *kebeles* to RSA, but there were from head of households in Ghana *kebele*.

**Table 5.1** Sex Distribution of Head of Households and Their Migrants at Origin

Sex	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Male	34	94.4	18	100	76	100	28	100
Female	2	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

As presented in Table 5.1, out of the total respondents, 94.4% and 5.6% represent males and females were head of households respectively for Ghana, but no female head of households in Ole. Data of GWAO (2010/11) indicated that the total migrants to

Republic of South Africa are males, and the Middle East is females. FGDs held with returnees, at Hosanna, all of them were males. According to their explanation, females are not encouraged to migrate to Republic of South Africa. This is because the nature of work and other social conditions at destination, unlike Middle East-which is mainly common for females in which most of them are involving in housework. However, most Ethiopian migrants in RSA are engaged in trading like house-to-house, supermarket, hotels, shops, etc. Until having car, they are compelled to carry 20-30 kg materials like blankets, pan, pillow, pillowcase, curtain, etc, and travel long distances to sale these materials. There upon, they supply these materials as a loan for the citizens and collect money at the end of each month, going to their customer's residences frequently. During money collection time, many migrants are faced with different challenges like sexual harassment, robbery, refuse to repay, and even death. In his work, Teshome (2010) also discovered that the type of work available in the RSA as well as the difficulty of the journey, which on the average takes over two months, discouraged females to migrate compared with males. Therefore, life and nature of work in the RSA for female migrants is not suitable.

### 5.1.1.2 Age

Household survey at origin indicated that majority of the respondents, and migrants in both *kebeles* were between the age of 51-60 and 20-30 years respectively (see Table 5.2). Out of the total respondents, 80.7% of migrants were between ages of 20-30 years. This implies that most of the migrants from the households were youths-who are mainly productive ages, but those who were not migrated were nearly unproductive age groups i.e. 51-60 years. No migrant was observed below 20 ages and above 50 ages in this study. Teshome's (2010) finding confirms this result, in which majority of migrants were between 25-29 years.

**Table 5.2** Age Distribution of Migrants and Their Head of Households at Origin

Age groups (in year)	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
20-30	-	-	-	-	62	81.6	22	78.6
31-40	-	-	-	-	12	15.8	5	17.8
41-50	6	16.7	6	33.3	2	2.6	1	3.6
51-60	22	61.1	9	50	-	-	-	-
Above 61	8	22.2	3	16.7	-	-	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

FGDs held in Ole, identified three reasons for youth migration from the study area. Firstly, they are active in adapting new ideas and skills; secondly, they will be effective in the work due to difficult nature of the work at destination; and thirdly, they have better resistance of the challenges during and after migration than those of overage. This does not mean that there is no adult migrant from the study area recorded. Some adult migrants were recorded, for example, from Ghana 2 and Ole 1. This is because they do have money to cover costs, but there is no one active to this purpose from their family members. So they were forced to migrate due to competitions among families, relatives, neighbours and the like in their villages. Interview result revealed that most returnees at Hosanna were between 20-30 years. Studies that were conducted in Mali, Bangladesh and Ethiopia by the Institute of Development Studies found that, the most migratory groups were youths (de Haan et al., 2000). Therefore, it is possible to conclude that youths are the more exposed groups to migrate to Republic of South Africa than adults do.

### 5.1.1.3 Marital Status

Marital status is one of the factors that considered during migration process mainly in terms of responsibility.

**Table 5.3** Marital Status of Heads of Households and Their Migrants at Origin

Marital status	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Single	7	19.4	2	11.1	57	75	19	67.9
Married	26	72.2	15	83.3	18	23.7	9	32.1
Widowed	3	8.4	1	5.6	1	1.3	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

From the above Table 5.3, it is possible to say that majority of the heads of households and their migrants were representing married and single respectively. This is mainly because of responsibility for married in which small number migrated. Woldie (2007), work on seasonal migration, identified that family responsibility does not allow the married to migrate. Similarly, Teshome (2010) found that majority migrants of RSA were single or unmarried. Therefore, single were the more exposed group to migrate than married that were mainly heads of households.

## 5.1.2 Socio-economic Characteristics

Under this section, an attempt was made to present the socio-economic features of head of households and their migrants mainly education, occupation, and position status in the family.

### 5.1.2.1 Education

It is one of the important indicators of migrant households and their migrants backgrounds at origin. Knowing the education status of head of households and migrants is helps to identify the exposed groups to migrate.

**Table 5.4** Education Status of Head of Households and Their Migrants at Origin

Education status	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Illiterate	12	33.3	10	55.6	-	-	-	-
Read & write	18	50.0	4	22.2	14	18.4	18	64.3
Secondary education	4	11.1	4	22.2	62	81.6	9	32.1
Certificate & above	2	5.6	-	-	-	-	1	3.6

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The large numbers of migrants were attained secondary education levels and able to read and write. However, the condition was not similar for the two *kebeles*. For example, in Ghana 81.6% migrants represent secondary education; while in Ole 64.3% migrants can read and write (see Table 5.4). It is possible to say that migrants from Ghana were educated than Ole. FGDs held in Ghana revealed that the land holding sizes for the two *kebeles* are not similar; it is large for Ole than FGDs held *kebele*. The people in Ghana have taken education as an option than that of large size landholder. Teshome's (2010) study indicated that 95% of migrants were literate, 51% completed secondary education, followed by primary education. To deduce this, literate were allowed to migrate than that of illiterate.

According to household survey at origin, in both *kebeles*, majority of the respondents were under the education levels of illiterate, and read and write (see Table 5.4). The condition is not similar for both *kebeles*. In Ghana, 50% represent read and write,

whereas 55.6% represent illiterate for Ole. FGDs in Ole, confirm that, the reason for large number of illiteracy is lack of relevant civilization and access to learn past time. Unlike, today, there were no education institutions in their surroundings.

### 5.1.2.2 Occupation

Mixed farming is important economic activity for most of rural people in Ethiopia. Majority of the respondents were farmers and traders in both *kebeles* before migration; few were engaged in other activities (see Table, 5.5). Out of the respondents, 75% and 39% represent farmers and traders respectively in Ghana *kebele*. The condition for Ole *kebele* respondents were different, in which 72.2% farmers and 66.7% traders. Ole HHs were engaged in trade when compared with Ghana HHs, this might be the production of *Nech Teff*, which is high in quality, in quantity, and in price. For example, from the total economic activities of the *Woreda*, agriculture, livestock production, and others constitute 71%, 21% and 8% respectively (GWARDO, 2011). Therefore, farming is the major occupation in which most migrant households engaged at places of origin.

**Table 5.5** Occupation Status of Head of Households and Their Migrants at Origin (Multiple responses is possible)

Occupation status before migration	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Farmer	27	75	13	72.2	21	27.6	15	53.6
Trader	14	39	12	66.7	19	25	17	60.7
Gov't worker	3	8.3	1	5.6	2	7.1	-	-
Student	-	-	-	-	52	68.4	19	67.9
Preacher	1	2.8	-	-	1	1.3	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	31	40.9	7	25

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Household survey at origin revealed that majority migrant's occupation status before migration at origin were students, 68.4% in Ghana and 67.9% for Ole *kebeles*, also other occupations observed before migration (see Table 5.5). According to student's data of *Hadiya Zone Education Department, Gombora Woreda Education office, and Shelela Primary school (2010/11)* at origin, the number of students is unexpectedly decreasing from 2007-2010/11. Interviewed experts pointed out the reason for this, the influential or powerful information from the aforementioned country that attracted the

attention of students at origin, so they are migrated and migrating in significant manner. For some of the migrants; trade, mixed farming, and unemployed were mentioned occupations. The number of unemployed migrants was higher for Ghana than Ole. On the other hand, unemployment was one of the reasons for migration in the study area. As presented in Table 5.5, few number of government workers were migrated from Ghana, but no one was from Ole.

### 5.1.2.3 Position in the Family

Data at origin shown that most of head of households were fathers and most migrants were sons (see Table 5.6). For instance, in Ghana 66.6% and 16.8%, head of households were fathers and brothers, respectively, whereas 61.1% and 22.2%, head of households were fathers and brothers, respectively in Ole.

**Table 5.6** Position Status of Heads of Households and Migrants in the Family

Position status	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Father	24	66.6	11	61.1	8	10.5	3	10.7
Mother	1	2.7	2	11.1	-	-	-	-
Son	3	8.3	1	5.6	62	81.6	22	78.6
Brother	6	16.8	4	22.2	4	5.2	2	7.1
Others	2	5.6	-	-	2	2.7	1	3.6

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

According to data at places of origin, majority of the migrants in the two *kebeles* were sons, who constitute 80.7% out of the total migrants (see Table 5.6). From this illustration, it is possible to say that daughters are not allowed to migrate to RSA. The reverse is true for migration to Middle East- in which only females were migrated from the study area (GWAQ, 2010/11).

**Table 5.7** Religion Status of Head of Households and Their Migrants at places of Origin

Religion status	Head of households				Migrants			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Protestant	33	91.7	16	88.9	69	90.8	27	96.6
Catholic	2	5.6	2	11.1	5	6.6	1	3.6
Apostolic	1	2.7	-	-	2	2.6	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### 5.1.3 Religion and Ethnic Group

The head of households and migrants were mainly protestant and few were catholic and apostolic. From these, protestant religion is the most dominated one in the Woreda, which includes Kale-Hewot, Mekane Yesus, Full-Gospel and other related churches. As presented in Table 5.7 out of the total respondents, 90.7% and 92.3% head of households and migrants, respectively were protestant religion followers. The CSA of Ethiopia (2007) confirmed that from the total population of the Woreda, about 88% are affiliated to protestant religion. During household survey, data at places of origin, all respondents and migrants belongs to Hadiya ethnic group. However, there is some other ethnic groups are living in the Woreda like Kembata, Amhara, Guraghe, etc (CSA of Ethiopia, 2007).

### 5.2 Economic Backgrounds of HHHs and Some Returnees

Household survey and interview with returnees at origin indicated that the major livelihood strategies for almost all migrant households are agriculture (both crop and livestock productions), petty trade and currently migration, but the condition was true for returnees before migration. For very few HHs, salary and preaching were part of their livelihoods strategy at origin. The average land holding size for Ghana migrant households is 3-6 *timmad* and 8-12 *timmad* for Ole HHs. This may be due to the population density is higher in Ghana (593.1 persons per square kilometres) than Ole in which 349.5 persons per square kilometres, and total area of land. Due to these factors, it is found that land shortage for Ghana migrants was the major push factor than that of Ole migrants.

Type of crops or cereals that are producing by migrant households different in the two *kebeles* in terms of income gaining, in quantity and in quality due to they are found at different agro-climatic zones. For example, Ghana household are producing *enset* and wheat (major), *teff*, maize, potato and sorghum (in small amount); with *enset* products and wheat are the major sources of food. Ole household are producing *teff*, maize and sorghum (major), *enset* and potato (in small amount); with maize and sorghum are major sources of food. The main cash crops are wheat and *teff*, and *teff* with low and high prices for Ghana and Ole households, respectively.

Three migrant HHs were taken as the samples to indicate the type of crop/cereal (wheat, *teff* and maize), average quintal produced per year, prices per quintal in local market, and total income per year including remittance in the following way. This is because difficult to analyze each of the respondent's status, but the intention below may lead us to generalize for all migrant households. Therefore, it may help identify the total income status of migrant HHs before and after migration event at places of origin (see Table 5.1).

**Table 5.8 Comparison of Three Migrant HH's Income from each Kebele in terms of Three Crops or Cereals and Remittances at Origin**

Household Name (pseudonyms or fake names)	Kebele	Type of Crop/cereal	Average quintal per year	Prices per quintal ETB	Total income per year ETB	Total income per year in ETB from remittances
<i>Woimebo Bukute</i>	MG	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	5 2 0.5	400 550 300	2000 1100 150 = 3200	98,000
<i>Abide Chafamo</i>	MG	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	3 3 1	430 520 310	1290 1560 310 = 3160	82,000
<i>Gatiso Handore</i>	MG	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	7 4 -	420 540 -	2940 2160 = 5100	168,000
<i>Ayele Himbamo</i>	Ole	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	1 18 6	400 800 290	400 14400 1740 = 16540	174,000
<i>Gudiso Mekebo</i>	Ole	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	- 13 11	- 850 320	- 11050 3520 = 14570	210,000
<i>Lechamo Melsebo</i>	Ole	-wheat - <i>teff</i> -maize	0.5 15 10	280 950 340	140 14250 3400 = 17790	62,000

*Source: Adopted by the Researcher, 2011*

According to Table 5.8, it is possible to deduce that the total income level per year for six samples HHs, based on the crop type produced, amount in quintal per year and prices per quintal was much higher for Ole HHs than Ghana. This is mainly because

large landholding size and quality *teff* production for Ole, but it is impossible for Ghana due to may be type of soil and climatic condition. The average quintal per year in both *kebeles* was different. For example, wheat production is higher in Ghana and small in Ole, while *teff* and maize productions are higher in Ole and lower in Ghana. With the exception of *teff* production, the price of wheat and maize, and income from remittance was relatively similar for both *kebeles* households.

Data at places of origin shown that the livestock sizes were different with similar type and way of production for the households. The number of livestock was much larger for Ole *kebele* households (between 16-32) than Ghana. This is may be the effects of agro-climatic and land holding size. Ole households are living in *Kolla* climatic zone in which more suitable for selected livestock and crop production than Ghana in which suitable for different type of livestock and crop production, but small land holding sizes limit these activities to the households.

### 5.3 Summary

In this chapter, demographic, socio-economic, religion, ethnic, and economic background of migrants and their households, and some returnees have been discussed.

Most of the HHHs were males, adults, married, illiterate, farmers, fathers in the family. All migrants to RSA were males mainly youths, single, literate, and attendants of secondary education level, students, sons in the family. The nature of work and other social conditions impeded females to migrate to the RSA.

For all migrant households agriculture was the major livelihood strategy. Land distribution for *Kolla* and *Woeina Dega* was strictly different; the former is large landholder so produces high in quantity, having large number of livestock and have opportunity to get high income than *Weina Dega*. Large numbers of migrants were from small landholding size than that of large landholders.

## CHAPTER SIX: PROCESS OF MIGRATION

Since preconditions for migration to arrival of destination, migration process to Republic of South Africa is more complex and full of challenges in the study area. To having better understanding about migration process, needs to identify the major elements of process of migration. Process of migration in this study was included the precondition activities for migration, reasons for migration, and challenges of migration.

### 6.1 Precondition Activities for Migration

There are requirements before starting to migrate, include information, transportation costs, and sources for cost coverage, identification of migrants and brokers, and decision-making.

#### 6.1.1 Information

Information from families, friends, and relatives, was the major factor that initiated large number of people to migrate from the area, friends was the major factor, which followed by relatives in both *kebeles* (see Table 6.1). Out of the total respondents, 50% of them were gained information from friends. Not for all migrant households at place of origin could get information from media. According to Woldie's (2007) explanation, information flow and personal networks are the determinants of migration in the places of origin. According to him, information from friends is the major source to migrants (origin) from the destination. It is found that information obtained from friends who have early experiences in both *kebeles*.

One of my informants from Ghana stated that the positive information flows from RSA initiated the people in the area to migrate. Therefore, the people in our area are interested to migrate instead of work, learn, and serve the people and others at origin. It is possible to deduce that information is a valuable 'power' that forces or initiates the rural people to migrate from their origin. However, there is no fixed person to be informed early about migration to RSA among households.

**Table 6.1** Sources of Information to Migration for Head of Households at Origin

Information source	Name of Kebele			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Family	7	19.4	4	22.2
Friends	18	50	9	50
Relatives	11	30.6	5	27.8
Media	-	-	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### 6.1.2 Discussion

Discussion is the other important tool to facilitate about transportation cost following information, followed by conflict and agreement (see Table 6.2). Out of the total respondents, 39 (72.2%) were undertook discussion as a tool to cover transportation costs after getting information about the destination. This may be because transportation cost was high, which will affect the overall conditions of the family unless it could be managed, so discussion is expected to narrow this gap. Therefore, the importance of discussion was not only looking for transportation costs, but also to identify the migrant, to avoid conflicts, and to overcome other related factors in relation with migration process. FGDs held in Ghana revealed their experiences that discussion is simple and useful tool to make cooperativeness among family members and relatives. Similarly, one of my informants in Ole *kebele*, shares his experience as follows:

*I am the father and head of household of four sons and two daughters. One information that is new, invaded our surrounding about Republic of South Africa in 2006 was the issue of job opportunity. Our family members heard the information from different sources like relatives and friends. Then the eldest son raised the question of migration to the aforementioned country. The question and feeling towards migration was increasing day-to-day in our family. Before this event, we had a good relationship among family members. So, I thought about the issue frequently, then I let my families discuss about the issue. The objective of the discussion was about the way to migrate, the cost coverage, identifying migrant, the future life of our families and the like. I was a leader to the discussion, so it was successful without any complain. With the cooperation of family and other relatives, we sent the eldest son to the Republic of South Africa by flight with 30000 ETB. He became effective there, started helping us, and repaid the costs that lost to cover his transportation*

Few respondents were agreed without any discussion and conflicts; this was mainly because no competent to migrate among family members and access to cover transportation costs.

**Table 6.2** What followed information, and who covered transport costs?

(Multiple responses is possible for cost coverage)

What followed information?	Name of the kebeles				Who covered transportation cost?	Name of the kebeles			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Discussion	28	77.7	11	61.1	Family	24	66.6	15	83.3
Conflict	6	16.7	4	22.2	Relative	16	44.4	6	33.3
Agreement	2	5.6	3	16.7	Friends	16	44.4	8	44.4
Others	-	-	-	-	others	1	1.3	-	-

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The transportation cost was covered by participation of different concerned bodies for most migrant households. For example, family, friends and relatives have vital role in covering transportation costs to households. Out of the total respondents, for about 72.2% were transportation costs covered by families (see Table 6.2). This implies that families in both kebeles covered most of the transportation cost and there is no one covered the costs alone.

### 6.1.3 Sources for Transportation Cost Coverage

Agricultural outputs were taken as the major part during transportation coverage, which followed by remittance. Out of the total respondents, for about 86.1% and 77.7% were agriculture was the major source to cover transportation costs in Ghana and Ole kebeles, respectively (see Table 6.3). This implies that there is no this much options for Ghana migrant households to cover transportation cost compared with Ole do in which other options are identified which was trade, so they have got high profit than Ghana.

On the other hand, *yeshignit* or accompany program was another important source to cover transportation which used by migrant households, in which collecting money to fulfil the remained costs. For instance, prepare a ceremony that needed very small cost and then invite the respected people using '*yeshignit debdabe*' or 'accompany letters' who are willing to support the assigned migrant or households. These may be relatives, friends, churches, government workers and the like. Therefore, the process is said to be *yeshignit* (accompany) program. Out of the total respondents, (33.3%) and (16.6%) were employed the *yeshignit* program in Ghana and Ole kebeles, respectively. The

condition was higher in Ghana than Ole; this is because of, better access of land resource and cash crop for Ole households.

**Table 6.3** Sources for Cost Coverage and the Needed Costs to Cover Transportation for Migrant Households (Multiple responses is possible)

Sources for cost coverage	Name of the <i>kebeles</i>				Needed cost to cover transportation	Name of the <i>kebeles</i>			
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			Ghana (n=76)		Ole (n=28)	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Remittance	25	69.4	9	50	<10000	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	31	86.1	14	77.7	11000-15000	16	44.4	4	22.2
Trade	11	30.6	12	66.6	16000-30000	20	55.6	12	66.6
Salary	4	11.1	2	11.1	31000-46000	14	38.8	6	33.3
Yeshignit program	12	33.3	3	16.6	47000-56000	22	61.1	8	44.4
Debt	5	13.8	3	16.6	57000-70000	19	52.7	2	11.1
Others	2	5.6	-	-	>71000	2	5.6	1	5.6

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

As presented in Table 6.3, (55.6%) and (66.6%) respondents in Ghana and Ole were, respectively, the needed costs between 16,000-30,000 ETB. Because of two reasons, it is difficult to fix the transportation costs; firstly, the transportation cost has been increasing overtime for both passages i.e. trip on ground and using airplane. For example, the needed transportation cost during 2003 (11,000-15,000 ETB), 2009 (47,000-56,000 ETB), 2010 (57,000-70,000 ETH), and currently reached above 80000 ETB. Secondly, there were more than one migrants recorded from the same family members at different times. Still migrant households did not know the reason for this high cost, since the transportation cost from Addis Ababa to RSA is between 7,000-8,000 ETB. Due to high remittances or income, households and some returnees do not consider for this high transportation costs. Some interviewed returnees, about eight in number at Hosanna town compared their transportation costs during migration and current capital or cash they have, after migration (excluding other assets) as shown in Table 6.4.

From the Table 6.4, it is possible to say that the transportation costs has been increasing overtime, and for most returnees migration to RSA brought unexpected financial capital raises due to high income that they gained. However, the conditions are different for early and late migrants. For example, early migrants (2003) are returned with high capital than late (2009) migrants, but according to some individual's information, this is not

always true.

On the other hand, some of them were not succeed and returned without having any income; this was because of sickness and nature of work, mainly availability of jobs regularly and type of work at destination. FGDs held at Hosanna with returnees, pointed out that abounds of migrants, limited jobs opportunities at destination. Therefore, the early migrants were more benefited than that of recent migrants.

**Table 6.4** Comparison of Transportation Costs During Migration and Current Capital or Cash in ETB For Returnees At Origin

Name of Returnee	Transportation cost during migration	Present Cash or Capital	Place of migration	Year of migration	Year of Return
<i>Ayele Abebe</i>	11,000	600,000	RSA	2003	2007
<i>Yohannes Lemma</i>	15,000	550,000	RSA	2004	2008
<i>Amarech Wanore</i>	5000	45,000	Saudi Arabia	2009	2010
<i>Dembelo Abate</i>	16,000	deported	RSA	2007	2009
<i>Desta Tumdedo</i>	22,000	180,000	RSA	2004	2010
<i>Daniel Adinew</i>	32,000	200,000	RSA	2007	2010
<i>Chakebo Molloro</i>	38,000	300,000	RSA	2008	2011
<i>Watiro Godancho</i>	41,000	1000	RSA	2009	2009

*Source: Adopted by the Researcher, 2011*

#### **6.1.4 Identification of a Broker**

Brokers were run the overall transportation costs for all migrant households. There was no any legal agreement between money givers (migrant households) and receivers (brokers), but mainly through relatives, friends and other, even though it is not guaranteed. Since migrants were undocumented and illegal way in nature, brokers exploit some of them during migration, even some households lost their migrant's life and money. Some interviewed migrants from destination through telephone calls revealed that they are two and were used trip on ground and the other airplane. According to their opinion through trip on ground passages, migrant households faced more challenges, when migrants stayed for long periods in travel before arrival that needs additional costs to secure the life of migrant at each station. Due to this fact, their family's economic and social status affected than that of trip using air plane in which

needs high cost, more secured and succeeded within a short period, so that migrants may, replaces the transportation costs as soon as possible.

According to one of my informants, who returned from South Africa after five years stay, described the ways and brokers as follows:

*I went to South Africa in 2005 by flight with 21000 ETB transportation cost. First, I collected money, and then I started to identify a broker. My uncle introduced me with one of broker- who was not familiar with me before. I gave the total money to him without having any legal evidences at Hosanna, but two people with us. A broker whom I gave money was a representative at Hosanna to provide ready migrants from rural areas for a broker at Addis Ababa-who facilitated my trip. I left Bole, and then arrived Maputo I also found another broker there, who sent me from Maputo to Jonesburg (South Africa). A broker at Jonesburg received and attached me with my relatives and friends. I arrived South Africa within two days, without any exploitation. According to my opinion trip by using airplane was better in terms of security than trip on ground even if it needs high cost*

On the other hand, one of my informants, who was deported from Tanzania after being arrested for three years explained about exploitation by brokers during trip on ground as follows:

*I was 25 and unemployed when I left my country early 2007 to reach South Africa by trip on ground with 16000 ETB transportation cost. After collecting money, my father communicated a broker, who was our relative. We gave the total money to him at Hosanna, without any doubt and legal manner, but one person with us. The broker was a representative at Hosanna, and provides migrants from rural areas to other in Moyale. I arrived Moyale after one day through Hawassa. I was deported from Moyale to Hosanna after 15 days, which was challenge-full life. After staying 15 days at Hosanna, I went back to Moyale, and then the broker sent me to Kenya by using unsuitable car in illegal way. I arrived Nairobi, and then a broker at Nairobi sent me with other migrants to Tanzania by a very difficult and challenging way with full of forests and water. One among us died in the forest due to hunger, and some of them was eaten by wild animals both in the water and in land. At Dar es Salaam, we seized by policemen, and they put us into prison for three years; we were 1060 in number, and all are Ethiopians. After repeated negotiations between Ethiopian government and Tanzanian government and by the support of UNHCR, we were deported at Addis Ababa by the end of 2009. We were being exploited the total money without any success, and stayed with only one cloth for three years at prison. Thanks to UNHCR that covered transportation costs from Tanzania-Hosanna, and bought us clothes. Still I am to migrate, but I have no access and money to cover transportation cost because my families bankrupted economically and socially*

From the above explanations, it is possible to observe that there are different chains of brokers by which they transfer migrants from one another in difficult passages mainly

for trip on ground. Hence, they faced different challenges like being arrest, exploitation, disease, attack by wild animals, stay long periods in the way, even death and the like. The conditions made instability in the livelihoods and living conditions of migrant households at place of origin. Likewise, Teshome's (2010) finding confirmed this result in which deported returnees' life is worse than before at places of origin.

### 6.1.5 Decision Making

For households, the decision to migrate is not an easy one and often taken in response to economic hardship, as a way to deal with economic shocks as well as man-made and natural disasters (IDF, 2010). Decision-making was another factor that was considered by most migrant households before migration. Out of the total respondents, 88.8% and 77.7% of decision made by their families in Ghana and Ole Kebeles, respectively, and by himself for few at origin (see Table 6.4). This study may criticize the work of Woldie (2007) on seasonal migration in Ethiopia, in which the major part of decision made about who to migrate by migrant him/her self, which may or may not need high costs to cover during transportation.

As presented in Table 6.5, in both kebeles respondents family, relative, hired person, and others were working in the absence of migrants. From these, family was the major agent that constitutes 80.6% for Ghana, and 83.5% for Ole kebele.

**Table 6.5** Decision Whom to Migrate and Work in the Absentee at Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

Who made decision whom to migrate?	Name of the kebeles				Who work in the absentee?	Name of the kebeles			
	Ghana		Ole			Ghana		Ole	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Family	32	88.8	14	77.7	Family	29	80.6	15	83.3
Parents	18	50	7	38.8	Relative	12	33.3	8	44.4
Relative	8	22.2	3	16.6	Hired person	21	58.3	6	33.3
Him/her-self	14	38.8	11	61.1	Friends	-	-	-	-
Others	1	2.7	-	-	others	-	-	2	11.1

Source: Field Survey, 2011



## 6.2 Reasons for Migration

Since Ravenstein (1885), demographers have understood that economic motives are the primary reasons for migration (Lee, 1966). However, most individual-level analyses of migration have been based on rational choice models from microeconomics, which assume that migration is instrumental in helping individuals improve their lives and the lives of their children (Sjaastad, 1962).

Reason for migration is included under the process of migration, mainly as push-pull factors. There were different push-pull factors forced and attracted the people to migrate their origin in the study area. In Ghana *Kebele* land shortage (94.4%), failure in education (86.1%), low profit in trade (83.3%), low agricultural productivity and better living condition of migrant HHs (80.6%), family size (63.8%) and unemployment (47.2%) observed as push factors. In Ole *kebele* failure in education and better living condition of migrant HHs (83.3%), land shortage (72.2%), family size (66.6%), low profit in trade (61.1%), low agricultural productivity (50%) were push factors (see Table 6.6). On the other hand, job opportunity (91.6%), better or additional income (88.8%), better living condition of migrant HHs (72.2 %), and others (2.7%) in Ghana; and additional or better income (94.4%), job opportunity (88.8%), and better living condition of migrant HHs (55.6%) in Ole were pull factors that attracted people at destination. A better living condition of migrant households was observed as the push and pull factors at origin (see Table 6.6).

### 6.2.1 Push Factors

The push factors that drive the people to leave their origin, while the pull factors that attract the attention of prospective migrants into a new destination (Castles and Miller, 2003; Todaro and Smith, 2003; de Haan, 2000). According to de Haan (2000), the motivation factors of migration differ from person to person, and across places. He also revealed that the determinants of migration are complex and context specific and hence cannot be generalized to all places and individuals. The push factors of migration are presented in the following sections.

### 6.2.1.1. Land Shortage

Out of the total respondents, 87.0% (47) land shortage was the major reason for migration, but the condition was different for the two kebeles, which was higher in the case of Ghana households than Ole. This may be the distribution of land. For instance, land-holding size was Ghana and Ole between 3-6 and 8-12 *timnads*, respectively. Data at origin indicated that land-holding size of Ole migrant households is twice that of Ghana households.

The Agriculture (both crop and livestock production) is one of the major economic activities in most developing countries like Ethiopia in which about 84% of the rural people are engaged. Its production mainly depends on land resource. Land is a basic asset of people's livelihoods in rural areas of the country. The number of population has increased while the average land holding and its productivity decreased (Woldie, 2007). According to *Gombora Woreda* Agricultural and Rural Development Office (2010) statistical figure, total population (103517), land in hectare (45795), and density of population per square kilo meter (345). The average landholding size is 0.44 hectare, and family size is five. FGDs held in Ghana explained that small size land holding was the major push factor for migrants from their family members. They are forced to send their kids cooperatively to RSA due to lack of access of land to confiscate to their children and other options to support their livelihoods in their home country (origin).

**Table 6.6** Reasons for Migration at Place of Origin (Multiple responses is possible)

Reasons for migration	Push factors				Pull Factors			
	Ghana		Ole		Ghana		Ole	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Land shortage	34	94.4	13	72.2	-	-	-	-
Family size	23	63.8	12	66.6	-	-	-	-
Low agricultural productivity	29	80.6	9	50	-	-	-	-
Low profit in trade	30	83.3	11	61.1	-	-	-	-
Unemployment	17	47.2	5	27.7	-	-	-	-
Failure in education	31	86.1	15	83.3	-	-	-	-
Better living condition of migrant HHs	29	80.6	15	83.3	26	72.2	10	55.6
Job opportunity	-	-	-	-	33	91.6	16	88.8
Better or additional income	-	-	-	-	32	88.8	17	94.4
Competition	14	38.8	5	27.7	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2011

One of my informants in Ghana *kebele*, he was a father of two migrants in RSA elaborated how small land holding size forced to migration from his family members as follows:

*My livelihood depends on farming. I have three **timmad** or 0.75 hectare of land, 9 family members, 2 oxen and cow, 2 goats, and 1 mule. Even land shortage is existed; I never stopped struggling to improve my living conditions. After expansion of information from Republic of South Africa, I collected all my families, and then discussed about the issue. We collected money that we have, and call my relatives and friends for support to fulfil the remained transportation costs. Then we assigned the eldest son to send through trip on ground due to its lower cost than using airplane. After few challenges, he arrived RSA, and got job opportunity and repaid the transportation costs and was started to help my family and other relatives. After two years, he sent me sufficient money to the purpose of transportation coverage for another migrant from family members, and then I sent other son. Before this event, I was confused about my large family size, focusing on things that I have to confiscate to them, but thanks to God! He prepared the way to pass. Now all things are facilitated to me due to different costs are covering by remittance from the RSA. Still I am working hard as before and changes are happened in my families' living conditions, in which the existed livelihoods are improved due to flow of large amount of remittances from the RSA*

In general, different researchers like Woldie (2007), Ephrem (2010), and data from the origin confirmed that land shortage is the major push factor for migration at the places of origin.

### **6.2.1.2 Failure in Education**

It is one of the major reasons for migration in the study area, which includes lack of interest to learn, dropout, low grade, low attracting factors and others. As presented in Table 6.6, out of the total respondents, (86.1%) in Ghana and (83.3%) in Ole were migrated due to failure in education. It is found that the background most migrants were literate, attendants of secondary education levels and students (see Tables 5.4 and 5.5). In addition, the five consecutive years (2007-2010/11) data of students in *Shelela* Primary School (in Ghana *kebele*), *Gombora Woreda* Education Office and *Hadiya* Zone Education Department (2010/11) shows that the number of students was relatively decreasing over time (see Table 4.1).

*Shelela* Primary 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle School Principal, *Daniel Dessalegn* explained about failure in education, and how it was became the major reasons for migration at places of origin as follows:

*The information mainly from South Africa (for males), Middle East (for females) and Sudan (for both males and females) through phone calls, returnees and the like disturbing the learning status of youths in the area. They are not successful due to lack of interest to: learn, study, do home works, attend class, and lack of attracting forces their attention in education (teacher's salary), and others. These mentioned factors lead them towards dropout and low grade. This failure in education, leading them to conflict with their parents, and raising unexpected questions to migrate mentioned destinations, whether it is possible or not to cover costs. Then questions will arise in other neighbour- that will make competitions among families, relatives and friends to migrate. Therefore, there is no one to pay attention to education than planning to migrate*

Other key informants like Teshome Ertiro (Gombora Woreda Education Office Head), Bogale Demissie (GWEO, Learning-Teaching Work Process Coordinator), Ayire Ashoro (Gombora Woreda Administrator), and Berihanu W/Giorgis (Head of Hadiya Zone Education Department) supplement the Daniel's explanation. According to them, the mentioned factors led most students towards failure in education; therefore, the condition needs further investigation. Likewise, Byerlee's (1976) finding confirmed this result, in which poor educational availability in rural areas has stimulated out migration.

### **6.2.1.3 Low Profit in Trade**

Due to shortage of land, large family size, unemployment, low agricultural productivity, failure in education and other related factors, most rural people in the study area were engaged in petty trade- in which they are gaining insufficient profits. The profit was mainly for sought of survival of their families instead of improving their livelihoods overtime at origin. Low profit in trade was the major push factor for Ghana migrant HHs than Ole, this is because of Ole *kebele* is one of the leading producer and supplier of white *teff kebeles* in Hadiya zone, in which HHs gaining relatively high profit when compared with Ghana HHs, in which petty trade and gaining low profit is common. Data at places of origin indicated that low profit in trade was another push factor for migration (see Table 6.6). It also used as a livelihoods strategy for most rural households in the study area.

One of my informants in Ghana *kebele*, *Wodamo Annore* who was returnee, stated how low profit in trade pushed him from his experience as follows:

*I dropout learning and married. My father granted me very small land-in that I made house, plant enset, and other gardens. I started to work as share worker. Gradually I collected money and bought mule, then started trading nech teff from Kolla area to Hosanna by travelling 30-40km distance using mule. I have 400 birr at average monthly including expenses. I participated at local association called 'Equb' with remained cash. I deposited some amount of capital, and obtained information about the RSA job opportunities and better income. I discussed with my wife about the issue, sources of money, and then asked my family and relatives to support me. They accepted my idea. After collecting 15000 birr-, which was for trip on ground, I received passport from Emigration Agency, Addis Ababa, and then I gave the total money to a broker with informal negotiation. Then, he sent me to RSA through Moyale, and then I arrived South Africa after many challenges. The condition in the RSA was differ compared to trading in home country-in that work hard and get low income or profit, but in RSA work hard and getting high income or profit. I was succeed within few years and returned to home country. I got support and started helping my families and relatives by which they are supporting their livelihoods at origin. Now I have four children, two Isuzu cars and one quality residence at Hosanna. I transformed from rural-urban and agriculture-industry, capital about 600,000 birr at bank and other properties thanks to God! The unbelievable blessing that are given from God!*

In general, it is possible to say that hard work in trade and getting low income or profit in home country forced to migrate, whereas hard work in trade and gaining high income or profit in a short period of time in Republic of South Africa pulled to migrate. Therefore, conditions led to unexpected changes on migrants and their households living conditions and their livelihoods in a short period at place of origin.

#### **6.2.1.4 Low Agricultural Productivity**

As presented in Table 6.6, out of the total respondents, 70.3% were pointed out low agricultural productivity was a push factor for migration. Low agricultural productivity, land shortage, and family size are the three interdependent variables in which their effects forced people to migrate. For example, if the family size is large, land shortage will be occurred and then due to over cultivation and overgrazing, low agricultural productivity followed. In this case, land shortage, over cultivation and grazing, for further low agricultural productivity is higher for Ghana migrant HHs than Ole *kebele*

HHs in which land holding size is larger, so to reduce over cultivation and grazing by shifting the cultivated one for short period.

## **6.2.2 Pull Factors**

Pull factor explains the conditions at the destination that attracts the attention of migrants. According to respondents in both *kebeles*, additional or better income and job opportunity (90.7%), better living conditions of migrant households at origin (81.4%), and others (5.6%) were the major pull factors that attracted the attention of people to migration at place of destination (see Table 6.6). Joshi, 1979, Suval, 1972, Caldwell, 1969, Costello, 1987 cited in Ephrem (2010) viewed, job opportunity, success of friends and relatives, friends and peer assistance as the pull factors of migration. On the other hand, available of jobs requiring low skill-dominantly trading of clothes, mattresses and belts are attracted the attention of people at origin (Teshome, 2010). The personal view of Tesfaye Habiso, the former Ethiopian Ambassador in the Republic of South Africa cited in Ephrem (2010), about pull factors as follows:

*The presence of informal job opportunities, attractive wage without work permit, peer and family pressure, and the possibility to enter into the country illegally with little cost compared to European countries are the fundamental pull factors that eager many of Hadiya migrants to flee to South Africa*

### **6.2.2.1 Job Opportunity**

Out of the total respondents, 91.6% in Ghana and 88.8% in Ole indicated that job opportunity was the major pull factor with equal percentage with better income-in which 88.8% for Ghana and 94.4% for Ole *kebeles*. The personal view of Tesfaye, also supplements this result, in which informal job opportunities are explained as a pull factor for households at destination. Therefore, it is discovered that job opportunity was the major factor that attracted the attention of most people in the study area.

### **6.2.2.2. Better or Additional Income**

It is one of the pull factors of migration as presented in Table 6.6, constitutes about 88.8% and 94.4% for Ghana and Ole *kebeles*, respectively. The information from *Wodamo Annore* in the previous section shown that how low profit in trade pushed him and better income pulled him to the destination also consolidates this result. He stated

that, 'you have to work hard (in trade) and can get high income (profit)' at destination. People usually migrating to get survive, repay credit and tax, and to cover other small costs, but beyond that because most migrant households involved in different business activities like in construction, hotels, restaurants, transportation services, etc. But migrating to RSA is needed huge amount of money, a chance for those who have limited amount of capital or money and social net work, but those who not have capital and supporter a chance to migrate rural-rural or rural-urban in the country due to it needs very small or no cost.

### 6.2.2.3 Better Living Conditions of Migrant Households

As presented in Table 6.6, it is used as dual reasons (push and pull factors) for migration. Better income changed the livelihoods of migrant households at places of origin that attracted the attentions of non-migrant families towards migration, and then gradually agitate the idea of competition, so they are starting to think about the destination frequently. Because of these factors, it served as both push and pull factors for migration to Republic of South Africa.

## 6.3 Challenges of Migration

There are different challenges that most migrant households were faced before, during, and after migration (see Tables 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9).

**Table 6.7** Challenges before Migration for Migrant Households at Places of Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

Challenges before migration	Name of kebeles				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Inadequate money	31	86.1	16	88.8	47	87.0
Family instability due to biased information	14	38.8	7	38.8	21	38.8
Collecting money	34	94.4	17	94.4	51	94.4
Identifying a broker	26	72.2	13	72.2	41	76
Conflict and disagreement during who to migrate decision	33	91.6	15	83.3	48	88.8

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Household survey at place of origin indicated that majority of migrant households were mainly faced collecting money, conflict and disagreement to decide migrant,

inadequate money, and identification of the brokers (see Table 6.7). Out of the total respondents, 94.4% of them were feel collecting money as a challenge before migration. This implies that transportation cost was not facilitated easily for most migrant households at origin, this was because migration to RSA needs high transportation cost, so facilitating this requirement was the major challenge before migration. Most informants suggested that more attention to facilitate the pre-migration process is disturbing the livelihoods and life styles of most migrant households at places of origin.

**Table 6.8** Challenges during Migration for Migrant Households at Places of Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

Challenges during migration	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Economic and social crisis	35	97.2	17	94.4	52	96.2
Frustration about migrant life and collected money	23	63.8	11	61.1	34	63
Lack of interest to work due to instability	12	33.3	6	33.3	18	33.3
Family instability until migrant arrival	33	91.6	16	88.8	49	90.7
Long duration of migrants on the way	21	58.3	10	55.5	31	57.4
Exploitation, death, arrest and the like	17	47.2	8	44.4	25	46.3
Questions raised from co-operators	7	19.4	4	22.2	11	20.3

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

The challenges mainly depend on migrant's success whether within short period or not, but the conditions are different for the two routes (trip using airplane and trip on the ground). As presented in Table 6.8, there is no stability among family members of the respondents in different aspects like socially, economically, etc. About 96.2% and 90.7% of respondents were faced economic and social crisis, and family instability until migrant arrival during migration, respectively. FGDs held in Ghana revealed that, migrant households those sent their children through trip on the ground were not stable until arrival. This is because of it full of challenges than trip using airplane. In the previous section of this chapter, the deported informant explanation at Hosanna after being arrested for three years in Tanzania confirms this finding. Also in his study, Ephrem (2010) found that those families sent migrants through trip on ground faced more challenges than that of using airplane. Since its lower cost, trip on ground was the main passage for most of the migrant households. Observe figure 2.2, to get more information about the two passages (trip on ground and using airplane) during

migration. Some key informants revealed this time as a 'transition period', this is because during migration period in which believed that full of challenges, released what they have to brokers, and living without money, etc, for most migrant households.

**Table 6.9** Challenges after Migration for Migrant Households at Places of Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

Challenges after migration	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Work loads	33	91.6	17	94.4	50	93
Isolation and less communication	28	77.7	15	83.3	43	79.6
Lack of interest to learn due to high interest to migrate	30	83.3	15	83.3	45	83.3
Lack of interest to work due to high interest to migrate	26	72.2	13	72.2	39	72.2
Dependency or over expectations	27	75	13	72.2	40	74.0
Conflict among family members due to remittance	9	25	4	22.2	13	24.0
Reducing patriotism or less interest to come back	3	8.3	2	11.1	5	9.2
Negative effect on culture	3	8.3	1	5.6	4	7.4
Others	3	8.3	2	11.1	5	9.2

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

As presented in Table 6.9, out of the total respondents, 93%, 83.3%, 79.6%, 74.0% and 72.2% were faced workload, lack of interest to learn those not migrants in the family, isolation and less communication, dependency, and lack of interest to work in the origin after migration, respectively. In addition, others mentioned as challenges after migration for migrant households at origin (see Table 6.9). The combination of these factors, may be affect negatively the future livelihoods of migrant households at places of origin, if it is not managed properly. FGDs held at Hosanna revealed that, the challenges that faced by migrants during or after migration, directly affect the livelihoods of their families at origin negatively, even it bring economic and social crisis. In his work, Ephrem (2010) found that migrants using trip on ground were faced more challenges than using airplane during migration. Therefore, migration and its challenges are the two inseparable events that may affect the livelihoods of migrants at places of origin.

## 6.4 Summary

The precondition activities for migration, reasons for migration, and challenges of migration for migrant households at places of origin were discussed under process of migration. Precondition activities for migration include information, discussion about transportation costs, sources for cost coverage, identification of migrant (made decision to migrate) and brokers, etc. Information from friends was the major factor that initiated most people to migrate from the study area. Discussion was used as a tool to facilitate migration process for most migrant households at origin. In addition to agriculture, remittance, trade and *yeshignit* (accompany) program were important sources for transportation cost. The needed cost to cover transportation also discussed, in which attempt was made to compare the transportation costs during migration and present cash or capital for some returnees at origin, in which fluctuation of transportation costs and income level at destination over time are identified.

The push-pull factors of migration for migrant households are presented under the reasons for migration. Land shortage, failure in education, low profit in trade, low agricultural productivity, family size, unemployment, competition, job opportunity, better or additional income, better living condition of migrant HHs at origin and others were identified as reasons of migration (see Table 6.6). Land shortage, failure in education, better living condition of migrant households at origin and low profit in trade are observed as the major factors that forced people to migrate from the study area. On the other hand, better income, job opportunity and better living condition of migrant households at origin were the main factors that attracted the attention of people to migrate. Here better living condition of migrant households at origin was served as both push and pull factor to migrate in the area.

Challenges and migration are both inseparable events. It is found that most migrant households faced variety of challenges before, during, and after migration at places of origin. The type or kind of challenges are different in the three consecutive periods. For example, *before migration* challenges for migrant households were related with preparation of transport costs, *during migration* were related with stability among family members at origin until arrival of migrant, and *after migration* were mainly related with workload, lack of interest to do, isolation, and others at places of origin.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: BENEFITS OF MIGRATION

In this section, an attempt was made to present the roles of migration in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and some returnees at places of origin, so the responsible person for remittance, the way of receiving remitted money, the purpose of remittance, and attitudes of migrant households and some informants towards migration were discussed.

### 7.1 Responsible Person to the Remitted Money

There was no fixed responsible person to the remitted money, but fathers were the major responsible person in both *kebeles*, which constitutes 83.3% (see Table 7.1). The responsibility of mothers for the remitted money in both *kebeles* was very low-accounting 19.4% for Ghana, and 5.6% for Ole *kebele*, but the condition is higher in Ghana than Ole.

**Table 7.1** The Responsible Person for the Remitted Money from Migrant Households at Places of Origin (Multiple responses is possible)

Responsible person to the remitted money	Name of <i>Kebele</i>			
	Ghana		Ole	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Father	29	80.6	16	88.8
Mother	7	19.4	1	5.6
Relative	22	61.1	12	66.6
Son	19	52.7	8	44.4
Daughter	25	69.4	4	22.2
Brother	26	72.2	11	61.1
Others	17	47.2	8	44.4

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

One of my informant in Ole *kebele* stated that the responsible person to the remitted money should be strong physically, mentally and psychologically, and has to be educated. He added that most of our mothers are living in rural areas and not capable to take this responsibility. Mothers could not get access to communicate through mobile and other means with their migrants than fathers do.

Household survey at origin shown that, they got the remitted money through the 'informal money transfer' system. However, they were getting the remitted money from

different 'informal money transfer' systems-which do not have legal identity at Hosanna. Above ten are working at Hosanna without any identity, by using informal names like *Walia*, *Nazerawi*, *Shoferoch*, Millennium, etc. May be their representatives in RSA and Addis Ababa, the process is unknown, because they are communicate each other through telephone only, but they are serving the people in an accountable manner at Hosanna. The agents are either returnees or not migrants. According to key informants at Hosanna, the process of giving the remitted money to migrant households at origin is easy and without problem, but the process is difficult and complex at destination, even they do not know how it is transferred from the destination. Their benefit is 1% or 1,000 ETB per 100,000 ETB.

One of my key informants, *Mengistu*, who was *Shoferoch* informal money transfer manager at Hosanna, explained the flow of remitted money from RSA to migrant families at origin as follows:

*Once migrants collect and give money including the receiver name and phone number to the informal money transfer agent at South Africa, then the agent tells me the amount of money, receiver name and phone number. The sender informs the conditions to the receiver and we call the receiver if there is a delay. Then, the receiver come to our organization with his/her identity card; finally, after checking by different ways, we give him or her mainly cheque than money to Commercial, United, Dashen, and Abyssinia Banks Hosanna branches where our account is found. By using this way, migrant households simply will get the remitted money*

According to data at the places of origin, no one of the respondents that could not get remittance. Out of the total respondents, 98.1% and 96.2% were remitted money, at all times when necessary and during festivals, respectively (see Table 7.2). In his study, Ephrem (2010) found that migrant households remitted money in different intervals for different purposes, for example, during summer, for buying agricultural inputs, and during September to held *Meskel* ceremony.

**Table 7.2** For How Many Times Migrant Households are Remitted at Places of Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

How many times migrant HHs is remitted.	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Only one time	1	2.7	1	5.6	2	3.7
Once a year	3	8.3	2	11.1	5	9.2
Twice a year	12	33.3	6	33.3	18	33.3
During festivals	34	94.4	18	100	52	96.2
At all times when necessary	35	97.2	18	100	53	98.1
Others	6	16.6	3	16.6	9	16.6

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

One of my informants from Ghana, who is experienced with the remitted money, explained his experience in the following way:

*I am government employee, and have two youngest brothers in South Africa. I played critical role to send them. Now, I am with my father and mother, two brothers and sisters. I have responsibility to manage my families. My brothers are sending money at different time intervals when necessary. For example, during festivals like Meskel, Christmas and Easter, and to cover different costs like agricultural inputs, education, house rent, medical services, clothes, and to buy townhouse and build houses for migrants in urban centre-Hosanna and the like.*

It is possible to conclude that there was no fixed time to get remittances for migrant HHs, but mainly they were remitted when necessary and during festivals at places of origin.

**Table 7.3** The Average Amount of Money Migrant Households Remitted at Places of Origin

Average amount of money remitted in ETB (total)	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Below 60000	1	2.7	-	-	1	1.9
61000-100000	4	11.1	2	11.1	6	11.1
101000-140000	5	13.9	2	11.1	7	13
141000-180000	7	19.4	3	16.6	10	18.5
181000-220000	14	38.8	7	38.8	21	38.8
Above 221000	6	16.6	3	16.6	9	16.7

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Household survey result shows that, out of the total respondents, (38.8%) were remitted in an average between 181000-220000 ETB, and about 57.4% in an average between

141000-220000 ETB (see Table 7.3). Migrant households with large amount remittance were found to be households with migrants who stayed abroad between 2-3 years and early migrants. This remitted money does not include the transportation costs that replaced before. Somebody can observe from Table 7.3, how the conditions at destination attracting the attention of people in the study area (origin), this is because of having high amount of capital or income within a short period. Due to this high income, the livelihoods of most migrant households improved unexpectedly.

## **7.2 The Purposes of Remittance**

According to AHEDE (2004) view, remittance is the financial transfer made by migrants to their countries of origin. The migrant households at places of origin employed the remitted money for variety of purposes. Out of the total respondents, 100%, 98.1%, 90.7%, 85.1% and 81.4% employed the remitted money for the purpose of to cover different costs (festival, education, house rent, agricultural inputs, etc), grant tithe and offering, helping relatives and destitute, sending other migrants, and built houses in a better way, respectively (see Table 7.4). The IOM (2009) explanation confirmed that, the purposes of remitted money to supplement the income of family members or friends back home, support unemployed relatives, help take care of overage parents, and to finance for educating younger members of the family. In the same way IDF (2010) report explained that, remittances improve the material welfare of family members left behind. Families with migrants tend to be better nourished and are more likely to send children to school. Here remittances may also help families to diversify sources of income, and it also have multiplier effects, since they will mostly be spent on goods and services supplied by others in the community and so benefit the local economy at origin. According to IFAD (2007) explanation, the impacts of remittances is complex and varied, however, it was used for consumption than investment, so as migration serve first to assure survival. Oucho (1993) discovered that, about 60% of migrant heads of households in rural areas have been remitting to their families at least once a year in South West Nigeria. Therefore, it is possible to generalize that the purpose of remittance is varied and multidimensional in function at places of origin.

**Table 7.4** Purposes of the Remitted Money for Migrant Households at Places of Origin  
(Multiple responses is possible)

Purposes of the remitted money	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
To cover costs like festivals, education, house rent, medical, clothes, fertilizers and the like	36	100	18	100	54	100
Built better houses	29	80.6	15	83.3	44	81.4
To buy modern goods like radio, mobile, TV etc	15	41.6	8	44.4	23	42.6
To buy livestock	13	36.1	6	33.3	19	35.1
To sent other migrants	31	86.1	15	83.3	46	85.1
To start other business	5	13.8	2	11.1	7	13
To buy cars, residence houses etc	4	11.1	2	11.1	6	11.1
To help relatives and destitute	33	91.6	16	88.8	49	90.7
To grant tithe, and other offering to churches	35	97.2	18	100	53	98.1
Contribution to national development	1	2.7	1	5.6	2	3.7

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

Based on Table 7.4, the values of remittance for migrant households were multidimensional purposes and interdependent in nature. This is mainly because different purposes of remitted money have common end goals mainly in improving the way of life and livelihoods in particular, and reducing poverty in general. Based on its interdisciplinary purposes, respondents were justified the values of remittance in to economic, social, cultural, technological, and institutional aspects.

### 7.2.1 Economic Value

In this study economic value, covers the majority purposes of remittances followed by social value (see Table 7.4). Covering different costs, buying livestock, sending other migrants, and start other businesses were under economic value. This is to mean that the effect of these elements brought changes on the existing livelihoods of migrant households.

Covering different costs like education, medical, fertilizers, festivals and others by migrants support the economy of their families at origin. For example, when the remitted money is covered the major costs of households led to saving-which leads to maximize the capital, then their livelihoods improved. Ellis (2003) also viewed that the effect of remitted money to improve the level of other assets like money, savings,

repaying debt, access to loan (financial capital); land, livestock (natural capital); produced investment goods, water pump (physical capital), and widens social networks (social capital).

Buying livestock was to raise the number of livestock production, which is one of the important economic activities in the study area, mainly for Ole *kebele*. It is mainly common for Ole *kebele* migrant households; this is due to large land holding size compared with Ghana. Livestock belongs to natural capital, so that vital role in improving the level of the household's natural capital asset at places of origin.

Sending other migrants was other purpose of remittance and common for most migrant HHs or families at origin. They sent migrants mainly to South Africa, Middle East and Sudan-Jubbah. Sent migrants expected to remit money back in which the economic levels improved at places of origin. One of my informants, *Temboro Danore*, he was returnee, explained about sending migrants by using the remitted money and its economic value as follows:

*I was the first migrant to South Africa from our family members, and sent money back to my families, and they sent two of my brothers to South Africa using the remitted money. I came back to my country after four years, but my two brothers were not. They are sending money to me and my families, which greatly supporting our economy by covering different costs. Today, I have one quality residence and other house land at Hosanna, one magazine and Isuzu car, so as my livelihoods strategy is changed from agriculture to giving transportation services to the community and other trades, due to they are supporting me through remittance*

Some of migrant households started other businesses-in which they are diversifying their income levels, this also led them to hire other employee in their business centre, it has vital role in reducing the number of unemployment. For example as observed above, *Temboro* hired one chauffeur and one assistant worker. The economic value of remittance to the study area was complex and multifunctional; it needs further investigation.

### **7.2.2 Social Value**

Under this, the purpose of the remitted money includes help relatives, destitute, and buying cars or townhouse in urban centres. As presented in Table 7.4, for about 90.7% respondents, helping relatives and destitute was the major purpose of remittance at origin, which latter increases intimacy and cooperation among relatives, which will reduce poverty and leads them towards self-sufficiency; and may supports the survival of destitute by covering different costs. Buying cars-in which giving transportation services to the community so as rural people access to market, here also other earning raised for migrant households at origin. *Hadiya* Zone Road Transport Registration and Operation Dispatch Coordinator, *Gezahagn* revealed that, since 2009, the number of vehicles in the Zone is increasing unexpectedly; this is due to large amount of remittances mainly from the RSA in which large number of returnees and few numbers of migrant households are engaged. For example, the total number of cars is 132 in 2006, while 1189 in 2009, hence, the type of cars is different. Due to transport access in the Zone, rural people are providing their agricultural products to market (also economic value)-which is yet not been familiar before. On the other hand, buying townhouse in urban centre mainly at Hosanna was the major job for returnees, and for small number of migrant HHs at origin. Hosanna Town Municipality Deputy Manager, *Getachew* revealed that, current migration to the RSA is a vital contribution to the development and expansion of the town. This is mainly because of, most of the constructions like hotels, residences, etc, are running by either returnees or migrants. Not these all activities are only by migrants and returnees from the RSA, but it taken the major part compared with others. Here also, other social networks with the people who are familiar in the town.

### **7.2.3 Cultural Value**

House building styles in rural areas may reflect the culture of a given community. Data at places of origin indicated that, out of the total respondents, 81.4% have built better houses than usual (see Table 7.4). The remitted money are not used only to change the housing styles from huts to roof one, but also to improve the huts in a better way-which latter strengthen the cultural aspects of the community. My informant in Ole *kebele* revealed that, the remittance serving as a source of income to build our traditional houses in a modern way, in which we are strengthening our culture. For example, in his

work, Ephrem (2010) also found that, due to remitted money most migrant households improved their housing, dressing, feeding styles at places of origin. Hence, remittance has vital role in improving or developing the culture of rural community at origin.

#### **7.2.4 Technological Value**

For about 23 (42.6%) respondents, remitted money used as technological purposes like employing modern goods and services; mobile, radio, TV, tape and recorder (see Table 7.4). These are using as tools to bring psychological satisfaction to migrant HHs at places of origin through communicating, listening and watching when necessary in their home. The technological values explained here are not to represent the real technological aspects, but according to the respondents view or belief, using the mentioned modern goods seen as the end of civilization or technology.

#### **7.2.5 Institutional Value**

Church is one of the important parts of institutions; most migrant households believe that, serving church as one of the benefits to them at origin. For about 53 (98.1%) of respondents used the remitted money to pay tithe, and other offering to the church which are religious institution (see Table 7.4). As presented in Table 5.7, most of the migrants and their households are protestant religion followers. Migrant households at origin believed that the conditions were facilitated to migration by the help of God! Therefore, what we have and ours belongs to Him!

The remitted money from migrant households, migrants, and returnees is supporting the church's plan in different direction. During field observation, there is above eight churches in Ghana *kebele*, from these seven of them are protestant churches. People are migrating from each church. Key informant, who was a leader of *Mehal Metenchoso Kale-Hewot* church in Ghana, explained about the remittance and its institutional value as follows:

*I have no words to explain the works of God, within a short period particularly to our church. It is a miracle of God! We are small in number and church's yearly income was 2,000ETB before 2007, but is like a dream and unbelievable for today's conditions-in which about 100,000ETB yearly income due to remittances from South Africa, Middle East and Sudan, but mainly from South Africa. About 40 males and 16 females are migrated from our church. Without any encouragements, they are sending money to the*

*development, mainly through their families. By using the remitted money, the church hired one pastor with 600ETB monthly salary, one guard; educating one preacher diploma level in theology; build a hall, and fulfilled other facilities like music materials with a technician. Besides, we are trying to bring electricity, and we planned to implement other projects like constructing school and other services around church.*

To not only migrant HHs satisfaction and church development, but also, it become an important livelihoods strategy for those who are hired in church services with payment. In addition to its role in changing the conditions in the church, also it reduces the number of unemployment in the church in particular, and community in general.

### **7.2.6 How Migration or Remittances Support Livelihoods at Origin?**

According to household survey at places of origin, all migrant households benefited from migration, then they are employed it to different purposes (see chapter 7). Due to huge amount of money flow from the RSA, almost all migrant households and returnees were improved their livelihoods and way of life than before the event at origin. One of my informants in Ole explained that, when the remitted money covers different basic costs at origin, so you have to get chances to save and improve your income levels. This is to mean that, it supports the existing livelihoods of the family like agriculture, animal growing etc. For example, when you use sufficient inputs in agriculture, you will get high outputs that did not applied before due inputs needed high costs, so we use low inputs then we get low outputs. FGDs held in Ghana revealed that, this event is sent from God to us, because we have very small land size, so we could not improve our livelihoods, but thanks to God! Due to huge amount of remitted money our income level and living standards are improved unexpectedly, most of our wearing, feeding, housing and other styles are changed. Interviewed returnees at Hosanna explained that, they are transformed from rural-urban (socially), and agriculture-industry (economically) mainly transportation services, constructions, magazines and the like which were not done before migration, but now, due to large amount of income and remitted money from the RSA. According to them, it supports our livelihoods without any doubt, so we feel migration to RSA in a positive way. Ephrem's (2010) finding confirms the result; in which the remitted money brought mainly positive impacts on the livelihoods of migrant households at origin. Key informants from

Hosanna and *Habicho* Towns Municipality explained that, in addition to supporting the livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at origin, the remitted money vital role in the expansion and development of urban centres in the Zone. Therefore, in terms of supporting the livelihoods of rural people, migration to the RSA is profound contribution for migrant households and returnees at origin.

### 7.3 Attitudes towards Migration

As cited in Ephrem (2010) work, the migration history of the *Hadiya* people is not a recent event, but it goes back to the year of 1878 (pre and post Menelik's 'Conquest' of *Hadiya*), 1960's (Migration to Awash valley), 1980's (Resettlement program to Bales Valley), post 1990's migration of the SNNPRG's Resettlement Program (2003-05). In this case, until late 1990's, the *Hadiya* migration history was mainly familiar with the internal migration. However, since 2000 in addition to internal migration, the migration history of the people in the study area is becoming familiar with the international migration (South Africa, Middle East and Sudan). This current event is changing the migration history of the people from internal to more extended international migration (South Africa)-in which the attitudes of migrant households could be different either positive or negative. Majority migrant households at places of origin are viewed migration to South Africa positively. Household survey at origin indicated that, out of the total respondents, 79.6% have positive attitudes towards migration, the rest 20.4% have negative attitudes towards migration. For both attitudes, the reasons identified (see Table 7.5).

**Table 7.5** Attitudes of Migrant Households towards Migration at Places of Origin

Attitudes towards migration	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=54)	
	Ghana (n=36)		Ole (n=18)			
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Positive	29	80.5	14	77.7	43	79.6
Negative	7	19.4	4	22.2	11	20.3

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

### 7.3.1 Positive Attitudes towards Migration

Out of the total respondents, 79.6% have positive attitudes towards migration. There are different factors that attracted their attention towards migration positively at origin. For example, migration to South Africa attracted the attention of most migrant households at origin, due to its additional come, job opportunity, covering different costs, releasing from land shortage, improving the living conditions and social life, etc (see Table 7.6).

**Table 7.6** Positive Attitudes of Migrant Households towards Migration at Places of Origin (Multiple responses is possible)

Why is a positive attitude towards migration?	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=43)	
	Ghana (n=29)		Ole (n=14)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Source of additional income	29	100	14	100	43	100
Releases from land shortage	27	93.1	9	64.2	36	83.7
Means of job opportunity	29	100	14	100	43	100
Covers different costs	29	100	14	100	43	100
To be self-reliant and reduce poverty	22	75.8	10	71.4	32	74.4
Improves living conditions and social life	29	100	14	100	43	100
To acquire skills, experiences etc	5	17.2	1	7.1	6	14.0
Transforms from rural-urban, and agriculture-industry	3	10.3	-	-	3	7.0
To be wealthy	12	41.3	5	35.7	17	39.5
Reduces food consumption	2	7.0	-	-	2	4.6

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

FGDs held at Hosanna with returnees explained that two reasons why they are feeling positively migration to South Africa; firstly, you can success within a short period and become wealthy. This success leads you come back to your home, then invest in different sectors like construction, transportation, hotel service, etc. These activities are not only improving the economic conditions of the returnees, but also contributing to the development of the country. For example, as IFAD's (2007) view, additional income from remittances enables households to invest in farm and non-farm activities and entrepreneurial endeavours, which may, in turn, create employment opportunities for other villagers. Secondly, by transforming your families from rural-urban centres and agricultural-industrial sectors, then you can access of technologies like communication, education, transportation, media and the like. Some non-migrant households also positively feel migration to South Africa; because they are benefited from the remitted money from migrant HHs at origin (see Table 7.4).

According to Ephrem (2010) found, changes observed on the lives of the households of the migrants compared to their life before, the involvement in migration that increased in income level, improved in the house and households utensils and investment in different business activities. Likewise, the positive impact of out-migration of labour to households' livelihoods is determined by the amount of remittances investment at origin (Woldie, 2007). According to Teshome (2010) investigation, about 91% of households are strongly support or viewed migration to RSA positively.

### 7.3.2 Negative Attitudes towards Migration

Small numbers of migrant households have negative views towards migration to the RSA. According to household survey, as presented in Table 7.7, some factors forced their feeling negatively towards migration to South Africa. This is mainly because of it reduces learning interest, and reduces labour forces and social isolation and exclusion at places of origin. For all respondents (100%) is true migration to South Africa, directly or indirectly affecting the learning status of the students at origin. In addition, it is observed that, most migrants were single, students and sons from their households (see table 5.3, 5.5, 5.6). Failure in education is also identified as one of push factors for migration from migrant households (see table 6.5). In addition, unexpectedly the total number of students is decreasing in *Shelela* Primary school, *Gombora Woreda* in the past consecutive five years beginning 2007 (see Table 4.1), the condition is true for *Hadiya* Zone. According to *Ayire Ashoro*, *Gombora woreda* Administrator view, the positive influential information from South Africa (for males), Middle East (For female), and Sudan (for both) impedes the status of youth education in the area. Due to this fact, the mentioned destinations are the main 'Language' instead of learning and doing other things. The languages are *Dehub*, *Arab* and *Jubbah*. Because it attracting the attention of youths (both males and females) at origin, dropout from schools; less attention to learn, do home work, attend classes etc. Now, by most migrant households migration viewed negatively in relation with education in the study area. One my old informants explained it as follows:

*Migration to the RSA may it will not be continued, but education will continue, no one is interested to learn, and everybody is trying to migrate! I*

*fear the future education status of youths in the area, so it needs to take care to balance its significance accordingly*

One young informant, he was 17 and grade 8 student, explained his future as follows in relation with migration:

*Now I am attending education for the time being that is until I become strong physically and then I will go to South Africa. What is the importance of education? To get very low salary! I observed the living status of some government workers in our villages. They are not satisfied, due to their salary does not survive their families properly. Since high income and job opportunities there, I am salivating migration to South Africa, and then I collect money and come back to my country to invest*

Migrant households, those who are faced problems, viewed migration to South Africa negatively, because they were exploited and lost their migrant's life. My nearly old informant, *Lega Mekengo*, she lost her son, due to diseases at Tanzania, explained her negative attitude towards migration as follows:

*I am a mother of eight children. We collect money from different sources including loan, and sent one of our sons to South Africa by trip on ground in 2008. He reached Tanzania after two months travel, but arrested for about one year and caught malaria in prison. Due to malaria and other nutritional problems in the prison and he died. We get information about his death after three months from his friends (in prison), attempted to get the dead body, but could not get. Therefore, we (family) lost both money and migrant life, which was followed by economic and social crisis in one hand, and unable to pay loan on the other hand*

Household survey at place of origin indicated that, due to unexpected and unbelievable changes or improvements in the livelihoods, majority migrant households were viewed migration to the RSA positively. Few migrant households, on the other hands, viewed migration negatively. This is mainly because of, its effect on education, challenges during migration and challenges at origin for migrant households.

In general, according to data from key informants, returnees and non-migrants it is found that, the positive impacts of migration is identified in terms in supporting the livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at origin with exceptional case of education.

**Table 7.7** Negative Attitudes of Migrant Households towards Migration at Places of Origin (Multiple responses is possible)

Why negative attitudes towards migration?	Name of <i>kebeles</i>				Total (n=11)	
	Ghana (n=7)		Ole (n=4)		Freq.	%
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%		
Social isolation and exclusion	6	85.7	3	75	9	81.8
Exploitation by brokers	4	57.1	2	50	6	54.5
Death, arrest, robber etc	3	42.8	1	25	4	36.3
High transportation costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduces labour or work forces at origin	5	71.4	4	100	9	81.8
Reduces learning interest	7	100	4	100	11	100
Social conflicts	5	71.4	1	25	6	54.5
Economic dependency	2	28.5	-	-	2	18.1
Effect on culture	1	14.2	2	50	3	27.2
Reduces patriotism	2	28.5	-	-	2	18.1
Others	-	-	1	25	1	9.1

*Source: Field Survey, 2011*

## 7.4 Summary

In this chapter, benefits of migration to the RSA for migrant households have been discussed. Mainly fathers were the responsible persons for the remitted money; very few mothers were also identified. All migrant households were remitted in different time intervals mostly when necessary and during festivals. About 57.4%, out of the total respondents remitted at an average between 141,000 to 220,000 ETB (see Table 7.3). They are getting the remitted money from the informal money transfer agent at Hosanna.

Migrant households were employed the remitted money for different purposes. To covering different costs, to grant tithe and other offering to churches, to help relatives and destitute, to sent other migrant and built better houses were the major purposes (see Table 7.4). It is also discussed the economic, social, cultural, technological and institutional values of the remitted money for the migrant households and other communities at origin. It is found that, the remitted money highly supporting the livelihoods of the households and returnees at origin, even in some cases it serving as a livelihoods strategy for others at origin.

In addition, attempts are made to identify the attitudes of migrant households, returnees, non-migrants and other key informants towards migration to South Africa. Household survey at place of origin indicated that, due to unexpected and unbelievable changes or improvements in the livelihoods, majority migrant households were viewed migration to the RSA positively. Few migrant households, on the other hands, viewed migration negatively. This is mainly because of, its effect on education, challenges during migration and challenges at origin for migrant households.

In general, data at origin shows that, majority of migrant households, returnees, non-migrants, and other key informants were viewed migration positively in the context of improving or supporting the livelihoods of households and returnees. Therefore, it is found that, the positive impacts of migration are highly weighted with the exception of its effect on education at origin.



## CHAPTER EIGHT

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 8.1 Conclusions

The main purpose of this study is to explore the general background of migrants and their households, to investigate the process of migration to Republic of South Africa and its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin.

To generate the necessary data both primary and secondary sources were employed. Primary source includes focus group discussions, key informant interview, field observations and household survey (questionnaires), while secondary sources obtained from different documents both from published and unpublished materials.

Recently, people are migrated, migrating, and ready or trying to migrate from the study area to Republic of South Africa in significant manner, but this study focused on migrated one. In terms of demographic features, it is found that males mainly youths between 20-30 years and unmarried were more exposed groups to migrate, whereas majority of males (adults) and married were head of households. In terms of socio-economic status, mainly literate, attendants of secondary education levels, and students. Sons in the family were more exposed groups to migrate. Above 90% of migrants and their head of households, and all them were affiliated to protestant religion and *Hadiya* ethnic group at origin.

On the other hand, attempts were made to identify the economic backgrounds of migrant households and some returnees at origin. It is found that agriculture (both crop and livestock productions) is the major livelihoods strategy for most migrant households before and after migration. Petty trade is also another important livelihoods strategy. The conditions for returnees are changed after migration, as they are transformed from agriculture to industrial sectors like transportation, constructions and other business; and migrating from rural to urban centres. It is observed that, the landholding size for migrant households in the two *kebeles* were different. For example, the average landholding sizes 3-6 *timmad* for Ghana, and 8-12 *timmad* for Ole. Due to mainly landholding size; the type of crop, quantity, quality and prices of products, the

income levels are different for the six samples of households. Therefore, Ole *Kebele* households can have high income compared with Ghana due to quality *nech-teff* production (see Table 5.8).

In terms of having and production of livestock, the type of livestock and way of production is relatively similar with some exceptions, but the number exactly different in the site *kebeles*. The number of livestock 3-7 for Ghana, while 16-32 for Ole households and landholding size is differences mentioned above. According to household survey, interview, focus group discussions and field observations at origin, besides supporting their existing livelihoods, all returnees and some migrant households were transformed mainly socially and economically due to remittances at places of origin.

Precondition activities for migration, reasons for migration, and challenges of migration are discussed under migration process. Migrant households used different techniques before migration. For example, gathering information about the destination, way to migrate, discussions about transportation costs, sources to cover the costs, identification of brokers, and decision-making. Information from friends, relatives, families is an important factor that initiated them to migrate. Discussion with family members and other concerned bodies is served as a tool to facilitate the conditions to migrate. Families, friends and relatives were taken the major part in covering transportation costs. Agricultural outputs, trade and remittances used as the major sources to cover transportation costs, accompany (*yeshignit*) program was used as a source. Families mainly made migration decision.

Like other forms of migration, in this form of migration, push-pull factors identified as reasons for migration. Land shortage, failure in education, low profit in trade, low agricultural productivity, unemployment and competition were identified as a push factors at places of origin, whereas job opportunity and better income were as pull factors at destination. It is observed that land shortage, failure in education, low profit in trade and low agricultural productivity were the major reasons migration for Ghana households when compared with Ole households. Better living conditions of migrant households at origin served as both push and pull factor for migration. Castles and Miller (2003) research finding confirmed this result in which population pressure, low

living standard, lack of economic opportunities, and availability of job opportunities, health services and other modern facilities were identified as push and pull factors.

Challenges and migration are both inseparable events. It is found that most migrant households are faced with a variety of challenges before, during, and after migration at origin. The kinds of challenges are different in the three consecutive periods. For example, *before migration* challenges for migrant households were related with preparation of transport costs. *During migration* were related with stability (socially and economically) among family members at origin until arrival of migrant, and *after migration* were mainly related with workload, lack of interest to do, isolation, dependency (social and economic), etc. In his work, Degefa (2005) found that migrants pass through unsafe routes (during migration); unable to get jobs at destination, labour exploitation, and deportation by the government of Djibouti, which in turn, exposed them to loss of assets and psychological frustration. Ephrem (2010) also identified that family crisis, mere dependency on remittance and others as the negative impacts on migrant households at places of origin. It is possible to conclude that therefore, the conditions might negatively affect the existing livelihoods of migrant households at places of origin.

Attempts were made to assess the benefits of migration to the RSA for migrant households at origin. The responsible person for remitted money, how many times they are remitted, how much and how they are getting the remitted, the purposes of remitted money and attitudes towards migration are discussed under benefits of migration. The responsible person for the remittance was mainly fathers, relatives and brothers. It is observed that, they are remitted mostly all times when necessary and during festivals. There is no fixed amount of remitted money for all households, but most of them were remitted in an average between 141000-220000 ETB (see Table 7.3). They got the remitted money from 'informal money transfer system' without any problem. Hence, even if they do not have legal identity, the agents were serving the people without bureaucracy at Hosanna.

Migrant households have employed the remitted money for various purposes like to cover different costs (festivals, education, clothes, medical fertilizers etc), help relatives and destitute, grant tithe and other offering to churches, buy modern goods, built better houses, buy livestock, sent other migrants, start other business, and others. These

purposes of remittances were multidimensional and interdependent in nature that are categorized and discussed under economic, social, cultural, technological and institutional values. Studies that were conducted by Woldie (2007) and Ephrem (2010) on seasonal migration as livelihoods strategy and intra-continental migration respectively identified the purposes of remittances confirmed this result. May grant tithe and other offer to church is unique that was found in this study-to which most HHs employed. IDF (2010) strengthen this result in which migrants provide vital financial support for their families, migration can also improve the well-being of those left behind, so that financial remittances are essential for improving the livelihood of millions of people in less-developing countries. Since unexpected improvements in the livelihoods, majority migrant households were viewed migration to the RSA positively. Few migrant households, on the other hands, viewed migration negatively.

In general, migration to Republic of South Africa is an economic need in nature, not a mere livelihoods strategy, but pursued by large number of people who have some amount of money at origin, and social networks both at origin and at destination, mainly aimed at:

- ❖ Supports the existed livelihoods of the households at origin
- ❖ Improves the life styles and living conditions at origin
- ❖ Starts or involves in other businesses
- ❖ Transforms economic (from agriculture to industry) and social (from rural to urban) structures at places of origin.

## 8.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are forwarded mainly in relation with migration process, education, handling the existing resources and managing the remittance at places of origin.

- In fact, people are migrated mainly youths (males) in significant manner with high transportation costs using both trip on ground and airplane passages, and it is discovered that migration to Republic of South Africa was great role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees at places of origin. The intention needs to involve the government and other concerned bodies during migration process; to make it legal that may reduces the costs and exploitation by brokers or smugglers and others.
- Education is an important tool to economic development in general & proper implementation of the benefits or remittances from Republic of South Africa in particular. However, failure in education was one of the major push factors for migration, and lack of interest to learn among migrant family members, mainly youths was the major challenge for households at origin on the other hand. Therefore, needs to aware parents, students and other concerned bodies in which to encourage people to learn in the area instead of simply attention to migration.
- Lack of interest to work and high interest to migrate among migrant household members were discovered. The condition may lead them improper handling or managing the existing resources at places of origin that followed by social and economic dependency or over expectation their migrants. There is a need to teach and aware the rural people in general & migrant households in particular in proper handling and raising the existing resources at place of origin.
- Almost all-migrant households were benefited financial (money) and material (video and photo cameras, mobile, clothe etc) remittances. For example, the amount of remitted money between 60000-221000 ETB at an average between 2-3 years, which is very large when compared with usual or internal migration. They employed these remittances for different purposes at origin whether it

supports their future economic level or living standard of the family. It is found that, some migrant households and returnees were started other businesses like transportation services, constructions, hotel services, etc. The condition needs to identify their income levels through remittances and other existed resources, and expected to involve them in saving, raising capital, involve in investment and maximizing profit; the process is leads towards being entrepreneur. Considering its role in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households and returnees in particular, and economic, social and technological improvements of the country in general; concerned bodies should facilitate, organize and manage how to implement in an intended manner.

Finally, this study has attempted to identify the general background of migrants and their head of households, to investigate the migration process and its roles in supporting the existing livelihoods of migrant households at places of origin, but there are further investigations in detail way. Therefore, the following topics needed to be studied and researchable in relation with migration to the Republic of South Africa.

- ✓ Migration and its impacts on youth's education, mainly in rural areas
- ✓ Remittance and its economic value for migrant households and returnees at origin

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Althanstrasse 14, 1090 Wien, Austria.

## Appendix I: List of Interviewed Officials and Experts

1. *Ato Berihamu W/Giorgis*, Hadiya Zone Education Department Head, and Hadiya Zone Deputy, December 27, 2010, Hosanna.
2. *Ato Ayire Ashoro*, Gombora Woreda Main Administrator, December 24, 2010, Habicho.
3. *Ato Abera Tumdedo*, Gombora Woreda Agriculture Office Head, December 23, 2010, Habicho.
4. *Ato Teshome Ertiro*, Gombora Woreda Education Office Head, December 23, 2010, Habicho.
5. *Ato Bogale Demissie*, Gombora Woreda Education Office, Learning-Teaching Work Process Coordinator, December 22, 2010, Habicho.
6. *Ato Daniel Dessalegn*, Shelela Primary 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle School Principal, December 21, 2010, Shelela.
7. *Ato Mengistu Alemayehu*, Shoferoch Informal Money Transfer Centre manager or Agent, December 28, 2010, Hosanna.
8. *Ato Ermias Kedir*, Mehal Ghana Kebele Main Administrator, December 21, 2010, Shelela.
9. *Ato Gezahagn Teshome*, Hadiya Zone Road Transport Registration and Operation Dispatch Coordinator, December 29, 2010, Hosanna.
10. *Ato Getachew Tadesse*, Hosanna Town Municipality Deputy Main Manager, December 29, 2010, Hosanna.
11. *Woiezerit Addisalem Legesse*, Hadiya Zone Labour and Social Affair Department, Representative of Employer and Employee Work Process, December 27, 2010, Hosanna.
12. *Ato Fikre Erjabo*, Habicho Town Municipality Manager, December 2010



## Appendix II: List of Informants (pseudonyms or fake names)

No	Name	Age	Sex	Date of Interview	Place of Interview	Remark
1	Ato Ayele Abebe	31	M	December 1, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
2	Ato Yohannes Lemma	27	M	December 6, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
3	Woizerit Amarech Wanore	26	F	January 4, 2011	Ghana kebele	Returnee (ME)
4	Ato Dembelo Abate	29	M	December 6, 2010	Hosanna Town	Deported
5	Ato Desta Tumdedo	28	M	December 7, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
6	Ato Daniel Adinew	33	M	December 3, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
7	Ato Chakebo Molloro	28	M	December 2, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
8	Ato Watiro Godanchos	30	M	December 16, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
9	Ato Wodamo Wannore	29	M	December 22, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
10	Ato Temboro Danore	28	M	December 29, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
11	Beyene Olbemo	23	M	January 5, 2011	RSA	Migrant
12	Aman Doyore	27	M	December 10, 2010	RSA	Migrant
13	Ato Woilebo Beyoro	49	M	December 17, 2010	Ghana Kebele	MHH
14	Ato Abadam Chakebo	55	M	December 20, 2010	Ghana Kebele	“
15	Ato Ayele Lobduno	52	M	December 7, 2010	Ole Kebele	“
16	Ato Dana Abebe	47	M	December 9, 2010	Ole Kebele	“
17	Ato Gebre Wajore	51	M	December 15, 2010	Ole Kebele	“
18	Ato Demeke Adebo	60	M	December 20, 2010	Ole Kebele	“
19	Ato Girma Aymelo	57	M	December 27, 2010	Ghana Kebele	“
20	Ato Ababiya Che'lo	56	M	December 28, 2010	Ghana Kebele	“
21	Ato Tumsido Mencha	44	M	December 3, 2010	Ole Kebele	“
22	Woizero Lega Mekengo	58	F	January 12, 2011	Ghana “	“
23	Adebo Massore	17	M	January 13, 2011	Ole “	Student
24	Ato Hailu Mollo	65	M	January 7, 2011	Ghana “	Non-migrant
25	Ato Tiramo Wabeto	60	M	January 4, 2011	Ghana Kebele	Church Leader
26	Ato Adore Madebo	31	M	January 12, 2011	Ghana Kebele	Returnee
27	Chakoro Ertembo	29	M	December 28, 2010	Hosanna Town	Returnee
28	Lechoro Menamo	26	M	January 4, 2011	Hosanna Town	Returnee
29	Beykaso Bololo	30	M	January 4, 2011	Hosanna Town	Returnee
30	Adebo Belilo	32	M	January 4, 2011	Hosanna Town	Returnee

## Appendix III

### Questionnaires Survey for Head of Households at Place of Origin

#### Part I. Questionnaires Related with the General Backgrounds of HHHs and Their Migrants; Process of Migration, and its Benefits for MHHs at Origin

##### 1.1 Questionnaires Related With the General Backgrounds of the HHHs

1. Name of head of household-----
2. Sex M----- F-----
3. Age 1) Below 20 2) 21-30 3) 31-40 4) 41-50 5) 51-60 6) Above 60 years
4. Marital Status 1) Single 2) Married 3) Widowed  
Average family size, if married-----
5. Education status 1) Illiterate 2) Read and write 3) Secondary education  
4) Certificate and above
6. Occupation status before migration 1) Farmer 2) Trader 3) Gov't worker  
4) Student 5) Preacher 6) Unemployed 7) Others, specify -----
7. Occupation status before migration 1) Farmer 2) Trader 3) Gov't worker  
4) Student 5) Preacher 6) Unemployed 7) Employer 8) Others, specify-----
8. Position in the family 1) Father 2) Mother 3) Son 4) Brother 5) Others
9. Religious status 1) Protestant 2) Catholic 3) Apostolic
10. Ethnic group status 1) Hadiya 2) Kembata 3) Amhara 4) Guraghe 5) Others,  
Specify-----

##### 1.2 Questionnaires Related With the Economic Backgrounds of HHHs

1. What are your family's livelihood strategies?  
-Land holding size in hectare or *timmad*-----
2. Type of crops or cereals that you produce-----
  - The major crop type that you produce-----
  - The major crop type that used as a source of cash crop-----
  - Average quintal per year that you gained-----
  - Average local price that you gained from each quintal-----
3. How do you compare the income status of your family per year?
  - Total income before migration-----
  - Total income after migration-----
4. Type of livestock and their number-----



## **Part II. Questionnaires Related with Migration to the RSA at Origin**

### **2.1 Process of Migration to the RSA**

#### **2.1.1 Precondition Activities for Migration to the RSA**

(Multiple responses is possible when necessary)

- 2.1.1 What initiated somebody to migrate from your family?
- 2.1.2 If your answer is 'information' for the question (2.1.1), from where did you get?
1. Family
  2. Relatives
  3. Friends
  4. Mass media
- 2.1.3 Who is the early-informed person about migration from your family members?
- 2.1.4 What followed gaining information about migration in your family?
1. Conflict rose among family
  2. Discussion opened among family
  3. Agreement reached among family
  4. Others, specify-----
- 2.1.5 Who led the discussion?
- 2.1.6 What are the issues of your family's discussion after information about migration?
- 2.1.7 Who cover the cost of migration?
1. Family
  2. Relatives
  3. Friends
  4. Cooperation
- 2.1.8 What are the resources or sources you used to cover transportation costs?
1. Agriculture
  2. Salary
  3. Debt
  4. Remittance
  5. Trade
  6. Yeshignit (accompany) program
  7. Others, specify-----
- 2.1.9 How much birr needed to cover the cost of transportation when you send somebody from your family members? And why the cost is low or high?
1. Below 10,000 birr
  2. Between 11,000-15,000 birr
  3. Between 16,000-30,000 birr
  4. Between 31,000-46,000 birr
  5. Between 47,000-56,000 birr
  6. Between 57,000-70000 birr
  7. above 71000 birr
- 2.1.10 How the above transportation costs executed or processed from origin to destination? Is there any legal agreement with the executer when you gave money or transportation costs? If yes, what kind and if no, why?
- 2.1.11 Who made the decision who or where to migrate?
1. Parents
  2. Family
  3. Self
  4. Relatives
  5. Friends
  6. Government
  7. Others, specify-----

2.1.12 Who work on migrant fields in their absence?

1. Family 2. Relatives 3. Hired labours 4. Sold to others 5. Others, specify-

### 2.2.2 Reasons for Migration to the RSA at Origin

(Multiple responses is possible when necessary)

2.2.1 Push factors	Yes	No
Shortage of land		
Large family size		
Low agricultural productivity		
Low profit in trade		
Unsuccessful in education		
Unemployment		
Better living conditions of migrant households at origin		
Competition		
Others		
2.2.2 Pull factors	Yes	No
Job opportunity		
Additional or better income		
Better living conditions of migrant HHs at origin		
Others		

### 2.3.3 Challenges of Migration to the RSA for MHHs at Origin

(Multiple responses is possible when necessary)

2.3.3.1 What challenges your family faced before sending somebody from your family member?	Yes	No
Inadequate money		
Family instability due to biased information		
Collecting money		
Identifying a broker		
Conflict and disagreement during who to migrate decision		
Others		

<b>2.3.3.2 What challenges your family faced during migration or on travelling to destination?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Economic and social crisis		
Frustration about migrant life and collected money		
Lack of interest to work due to instability		
Family instability until migrant arrival		
Migrant long duration on the way		
Exploitation, death, arrest and the like		
Questions raised from co-operators		
Others		
<b>2.3.3.3 What challenges your households faced after migration or arrival of the destination of somebody from your family members?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Work loads		
Isolation and less communication		
Lack of interest to learn due to high interest to migrate		
Lack of interest to work due to high interest to migrate		
Dependency or over expectations		
Conflict among family members due to remittance		
Reducing patriotism or less interest to come back		
Negative effect on culture		
Others		

## 2.2 Benefits of Migration to the RSA for Migrant Households Origin

<b>2.2.1 Who is the responsible person for the remitted money?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Father		
Mother		
Relative		
Son		
Daughter		
Brother		
Others		
<b>2.2.2 How do you get the remitted money?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
by post		
by bank		
by direct contact with the migrant or his friends, relatives etc		
by 'informal money transfer' using directly money or check		
others, specify		
<b>2.2.3 How many times did you get the remittances since you sent your son/daughter/father/mother/relative and others to the destination</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Only one time		
Once a year		
Twice a year		
During festivals		
At all times when necessary		
Never		
Others		
<b>If your answer for question 3.3, is never, why?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
due to recently migrated		
due to bankruptcy (robbery, lack of job, disease, thief, others)		
due to lack of transparency or trust, undefined problem		
<b>2.2.4 What did you get from the migrants from your family?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
money		
item		

others		
<b>If your answer is others, what?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Mobile		
Photo camera		
Video camera		
Cloth		
Others		
<b>If your answer is, 'money', for question 3.4 how much in ETB?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Below 60000		
Between 61000-100000		
Between 101000-140000		
Between 141000-180000		
Between 181000-220000		
Above 221000		
<b>2.2.5 Purposes of the remitted money that you are employing</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
To cover costs like festivals, education, house rent, medical, clothes, fertilizers and the like		
To built better houses		
To buy modern goods like radio, mobile, TV etc		
To buy livestock		
To sent other migrants		
To start other business		
To buy cars, and residence houses at Hosanna etc		
To help relatives and destitute		
To grant tithe, and other offering to churches		
Contribution to national development		
Others		
<b>2.2.5.1 How do you explain the purposes in terms of economic, social, cultural, technological and institutional values at origin? Justify your understanding-----</b>		
<b>2.2.5.2 How migration or remittances support your livelihoods? Explain-----</b>		
<b>2.2.6 What is your attitude towards of migration?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Positive		
Negative		

Undefined		
<b>If your attitude is positive, for question 2.2.6, why?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Source of additional income		
Releases from land shortage		
Means of job opportunity		
Covers different costs		
To be self-reliant and reduce poverty		
Improves living conditions and social life		
To acquire skills, experiences etc		
Transforms from rural-urban, and agriculture-industry		
To be wealthy		
Reduces food consumption		
Others		
<b>If your attitude is negative, for question 2.2.6, why?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Social isolation and exclusion		
Exploitation by brokers		
Death, arrest, robber etc		
High transportation costs		
Lack of productive forces at origin		
Reduces learning interest		
Social conflicts		
Economic dependency		
Effect on culture		
Reduces patriotism		
Others		

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## Appendix IV

### Small Questionnaires and Interview Guidelines Related With the General Backgrounds, Process and Benefits of Migration to the RSA for Returnees at Origin

#### 4.1 General backgrounds of the returnees

1. Name of returnee-----
2. Sex----- Age-----
3. Living place before migration Kebele----- Woreda-----Zone-----
4. Living place after migration Kebele-----Woreda-----Zone-----
5. Place of migration----- Year of migration----- Number of year/month/date stay at destination----- Year or date of return-----
6. Marital status -----  
Number of children for question (3) if he/she is married-----
7. Educational status -----
8. Occupational status before migration (main) -----
9. Occupational status after migration (main) -----
10. Religious status -----
11. Ethnic status -----

#### 4.2 Interview Guidelines for Returnees (origin) and Migrants (destination)

- What are your livelihood strategies before you are intended to migrate?
- Did you have any knowledge/experience about migration?
- How did you decide where to go?
- How did you get the information to migrate to your destination?
- Had any one of your households, family or kin migrated before? If yes, did this influence your decision?
- What factors pulled you to migrate?
- What factors pushed you to migrate?
- What were the materials/resources required to travel the assigned destination?
- How much birr needed to cover transportation?

- How did you cover these costs?
- How did you reach the destination? Trip on ground or using airplane? Why? How much cost?
- Who did care and arrangements when you are travelling from origin to destination?
- What occurred during on your travel?
- Have you faced any challenges in the course of your travel and stay there (destination)? If yes, what kind?
- What kind of jobs you are engaged at the destination?
- Remittance investment status: amount of money and type of items you brought back home? How did you sent money or items to your families? Who will make the destination invest the remittance? Did you face any problems in relation with sending money or items back to your family? What do you do with the money you earned?
- What were the push and pull factors that influenced you to return the original place?
- What skills or experiences you acquired from your destination?
- What type of occupations you are engaged after come back to your origin?
- Does migration change your way of life? If yes, how-----
- How people at the origin and destination view migrants?
- Does migration affect your family? If yes, how-----
- How do you compare your well-being with that of non-migrants of your age in the origin?
- Do you intend to continue to migrate in the future? If yes, to where? Why? If no, why not?
- Who was responsible to your family in your absence? Who work in the field in your absence?
- What are the general features of your living status when you compare with before and after migration?

## Appendix V

### **Interview Guidelines for Key Informants (Experts) of the Following Offices or Other concerned Bodies In Relation to Migration of the Area**

#### **5.1 Hadiya Zone and Gombora Woreda Labour and Social Affairs Department or Offices**

- Is there any legal process to assist migrants at the origin? If yes, what kind, if the answer is no, why?
- What is your feeling or attitude towards labour migration? Why?
- Is there any familiar destination for migrants from your Zone? If yes where?
- Do you support or oppose labour migration? Why?
- What are the push-pull factors towards migration?
- Why people do migration as a livelihoods strategy in the area?
- Is there any recorded document about migration? If yes, how and if no, why?
- What are the positive and negative impacts of migration that you are observed from migration to livelihoods?
- What the government should do in relation to labour migration?

#### **5.2 Hadiya Zone, Gombora Woreda Education Offices/Departments/Schools**

- Is there any relationship between education and migration? If yes how—
- Is there any positive impact of migration on education in the area? If yes what kind-----
- Is there any negative impact of migration on education in the area? If yes How? What kind of measures you are taken to prevent the related problems?
- What is the feeling or attitudes of students, teachers, parents, communities and even your staffs towards labour migration? Why?

- How do you see migration in terms of quality of education?
- How do you suggest migration as a whole including livelihoods?

### **5.3 Gombora Woreda Agricultural and Rural Development Office**

- What are the livelihood strategies of the people of the woreda?
- What is the major livelihood strategy of the people of the woreda?
- The average land size of the people of the woreda per households—
- Who do migration?
- What are the push-pull factors of migration?
- How people do migrate?
- Where do people are migrating? Why?
- How do you see migration in terms of agricultural productivity, improving living condition, employment, unemployment, income diversification and others to the people of the woreda?
- What are the economic and social benefits of migration that gained to the rural people of the area?
- What are the economic and social disadvantages of migration that faced by the rural people of the area?
- What is your feeling or attitude towards labour migration? If it is positive or negative, why?
- How do you observe the impact migration in supporting the livelihoods of migrant households in the area? Positively or negatively?

### **5.4 Gombora Woreda, Ghana and Ole Kebele Administrative Offices**

- What are the livelihood strategies of the people in the Woreda or kebele?
- Do you have any information about migration in your Woreda or kebele? If yes, what kind-----
- Who do migrate? Why people pursuit migration? How people do migrating? Where people do migrate and why?
- How do you see labour migration in terms of: economic, social, cultural, technological and political aspects in improving the living conditions and livelihoods at origin?

### **5.5 Some Church Leaders from the Study Area**

- How do you see migration in terms of religion? Do you support or oppose? Why?
- Are there any contributions that your church gained from migrants? If yes, what kind (money, items...)?

### **5.6 Hosanna and Habicho Towns Municipality**

- How do you see urbanization in the town in relation with migration from the area? Is increasing or decreasing? Why?
- Which form of migration is more contribute to urbanization in the town? Why?
- What are the contributions of migrants to the development of the town?

### **5.7 Hadiya Zone Roads and Transport Authority Department**

- Is there any relationship between migration and transportation in the Zone? If yes, what kind?
- How do you see the number of vehicle in the Zone? Is increasing or decreasing? Why?
- How do you compare the periods before and since migration in relation with transportation on rural livelihoods of the people?

### **5.8 Non-migrant Informants (overage, gov't workers and adults).**

- What is your livelihood strategy?
- Have you any information about migration? If yes, what kind—
- What is your attitude towards migration? Do you support or oppose it? Why?
- Why you are not migrated?
- What are the opportunities that you are benefited from migrants? (economic, social cultural and technological etc)
- What are the challenges that you faced due to migration?

- How do you suggest labour migration?

### **5.9 FGD Guidelines at the Place of Origin**

- Why people are migrating from the area?
- How the people migrate from the area?
- What resources are needed to migrate?
- How the cost of transportation is covered?
- Who covered this cost?
- What challenges are migrants faced before, during and after migration?
- What are the benefits of labour migration for individuals, family, community, country development and others?
- The rates of labour migration from the area is increasing or decreasing over the last ten years? Why?
- How do you suggest migration in terms of economic, social, cultural, political and technological aspects of development?
- How do you compare the living conditions and livelihoods of migrant families and returnees before and after migration?
- 

### **5.10 Interview Guidelines for Informal Money Transfer Agents**

- What is the name of your organization? Is there legal identity? If yes what kind, no why?
- How your organization is serving the customers or Hhs? Fair or not?
- What are the benefits of your organization from the remittances?
- For how many customers your organization giving services daily.
- Is there any relationship between your organization and other formal money transfer organizations like Banks?

## Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original and real work that has not been given for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by



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Candidate

Confirmed by




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Advisor

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