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**The Challenge and coping Mechanism of Unaccompanied Minor  
Migrants from Rural to Urban Area  
(from SNNPR to Addis Ababa)**

**By**

**SEBLE TESHOME HAILEMARIAM**

**A Thesis submitted to Addis Ababa University School of Social work Presented for the  
partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Masters in Social Work(MSW)**

**June, 2019**

**Addis Ababa Ethiopia**

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Advisor: TenagneAlemu(PHD)

Addis Ababa Ethiopia

June, 2019

Addis Ababa University

Graduate School of Social work

This is to certify that the thesis, entitled *The Challenge and coping Mechanism of Unaccompanied minor migrants from Rural to Urban Areas(from SNNPR to Addis Ababa)*, prepared by Seble Teshome Hailemariam. It is submitted in Partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Work. It fulfills the regulation of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approved by Examination Board

Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Signiture \_\_\_\_\_

Examiner \_\_\_\_\_ Signiture \_\_\_\_\_

### Declaration

I declare that *The Challenge and coping Mechanism of Unaccompanied minor migrants from Rural to Urban Areas (from SNNPR to Addis Ababa)* is my own work and that all the sources that I have use or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of reference and the work has not been submitted before by other any institutions.

SEBLE TESHOME HAILEMARIAM

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Place: Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Date of Submission. 2019

### Advisor Approval

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

Name: TenagneAlemu(PHD)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

In Memory of

My deepest condolence for all 157passengers who lost their life on flight No 302 on unfortunate Sunday megabit 1,2011 e.c. Especially for my best friend senior flight attendant Sara G/Michael may God rest your soul in heaven. You will always be remembered.

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this study was to understand the migration factors (push/pull) experienced by unaccompanied migrant minors. To identify why they seek migration, what motivates their migration, what happens to them after they arrive in new home/destination, and how they face challenges and encounter for the problem they face. Using qualitative descriptive research methods, aims to describe the migration factors, challenge and coping mechanism of minors, the primary data collection was in-depth interview and observation. Purposive sampling technique was used to select participant containing ten participants. The finding of this study indicated that the unaccompanied migrant minors drives them to migrate, challenges in new home/destination (Addis Ababa) and coping mechanism to encounter the problems.

**Key words:** Unaccompanied minor migrants, factors, challenge and coping mechanism

## Acronomy

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led-Industrialization
CRC	Child Right Committee
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ILO	International Livestock Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MoWCYA	Ministry of Woman, Child and Youth Affair
NCP	National Child Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SNNPR	South Nation, Nationality and people's region
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission of Refugee
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
WPR	World Population Review

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The aim of this study, entitled “The challenge and coping Mechanism of unaccompanied migrant minor from rural to urban area(from SNNPR- Addis Ababa), was to explore and describe the factors to migrate, challenge and copying mechanism of minors. Specifically, the study examined the push and pull of migration of minors, assess the challenge they face in new destination/home and the encounter method they use to face the challenges. The qualitative research approach is employed as the main methods to explore the finding.

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Agriculture is the backbone for Ethiopian economy, which is the major means of living and the economy depend on, processing and exporting of agricultural products(WTE 2016). More than 80% of the population lives in rural area where they harvest in old fashioned way.

Ethiopia estimated population in 2019 is 110.14million, 14<sup>th</sup> in the world. The number of the population is growing rapidly within the last 10 years. Urban areas are more populated than rural areas for example estimated 4.5million people live in Addis Ababa and other big cities like Adama, Awassa, Bahirdaretc are also populated than country side towns or villages(WPR 2019).

The rapid population growth in Ethiopia putting pressure in land resource, expanding, poverty and raising vulnerability to food shortage. 40% of the population is below the age of 15, fertility rate is over 5 children (expected more in rural area)(WPR 2019).

The growth of cities at extraordinary rate together with the demographic distribution in most developing countries have significantly contributed to the present minors outburst in the urban areas. According to Tulchin (2003), it has been estimated

that 60% of the world population will live in the cities by 2030 and that as many 60% of the urban dweller are youths. Almost all of this growth will occur in the developing cities where already 30% of the population lived below official poverty line. As in many parts of the developing world, in Ethiopia also, the urbanization process biased towards cities like Addis Ababa.

Due to the above mentioned population growth, scare of adequate living standard in rural area peoples consider migration is fundamental solution for better life, on this trend minors are the vulnerable groups to engaged on act of migration driven by pull and push factors seeking urbanization. Poverty, drought, political repression and forced government resettlement have driven both internal and external migration(Ezra and kiros, 2001) in the country since 1960. In the earlier years citizen were migrating mainly for education and back home after attainment of their goal and to server the country. During the period 1982-1991 the prevailing political problem driven youngsters flee from the country and causing pressure for family reunification. Since 1991, the history of migration in Ethiopia, major cause of migration was aspiring better life, escaping violence, ethnic clashes within the village, avoiding early marriage are main pressures etc. Now a days, factors mainly influence minors driven by peer pressure, willingly/forced as well as paid traffickers. Rural- Urban children migration to big cities seeking urbanization for a big opportunity (Erulkar,2006). Among the migrant's youth between 10-19 years old came primarily for education, job opportunity, fleeing home chores and early marriage etc.

Semere, (2013) stated Minors in the rural-area also thought that they are missing out the luxurious of the city life. Addis Ababa is attracting minor migrants to reach out their desire opportunity by different infrastructure than rural area have. Even if, studies in developing countries frequently show that livelihood opportunities in the urban areas are not sufficient, relatively speaking the urban areas are more developed with better opportunity and more comfortable living than rural areas. Therefore, many people especially children's, minors see cities as a place where the missed opportunity can be met (Girmachew,2006).

Dinberu and Mesfin, (2006) stated Migration is widespread in Africa, at least one member of the family has migrated internal or externally (International). Internal migrants mostly originated from rural areas.

There is limited availability of data on current internal migration flows in cities(Addis Ababa). As Fransen and Kuschminder (2009) indicates internal migration flows in Ethiopia are currently larger than external flows, but the exact number of people who migrate internally is not known. In Ethiopia many factors have been responsible for the rural-urban migration.

Many people knowingly or unknowingly are participating in the process of trafficking to convincing the children, especially children of rural and small urban areas to go to the bigger cities with using different persuading mechanisms to transport and exploit them. The process starts with recruitment, which is identifying children that are vulnerable and can be easily convinced. Even with in a family parents recruit amongst their children the ones whom they think stronger and responsible. The neighbors, aunts and brokers recruit children, who are vulnerable to the different pushing factors. After the recruitment is done it is convincing that follows with using the different bribing methods and promises. The most influential people in convincing the children to go to the bigger cities using better education, better job opportunity and urban life as a pretext to get the attention of the children(Megnot, 2018). The opportunity for rural migrants in urban areas are limited, life in cities frequently bring challenges which doesn't meet expectations.

Minor children are main vulnerable groups who engage themselves or forcefully driven to this trend. Those who migrate will be engage to different job found in cities such as shoe shine, domestic working, assistance for local shops etc. While they are working, they face different challenges in a daily basis such as mental, physical and sexual exploitation. Governments have been working to understand the trend, streams and causes of migration at different levels (Fework, 2007).

The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) has indicated that, in Ethiopia, most children start working for their families. The number of working

children is highest in Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and Southern Nation, Nationalities and Peoples (SNNPR). In rural areas, children often begin working at young ages, many of the children starting work at age of 5. 2 out of 5 working children in Ethiopia are under 6 years in rural areas, children work primarily in family-based agriculture. Children in rural areas also work in domestic service. Children, especially boys, engage in activities such as cattle herding, petty trading, plowing, harvesting, and weeding, while other children, mostly girls, collect firewood and water. Children in urban areas work in construction and manufacturing. They manufacture clothes and other woven items, and shoes. They also work shining shoes, tailoring, portering, leading customers into taxis, and trading, which is a common activity both in Ethiopia's urban and rural areas. As in rural areas, in Addis Ababa, many are unable to attend school, and number of street children in Addis Ababa, whom work in the informal sector(Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 2009).

Once they are in the city, minor migrants have to struggle to survive, encounter challenges and integrate in to the new environment. Thus, this study has focused on how migration is drive by various challenges in place of origin. The researcher made analysis the factors of minor migrants, challenge in new destination and coping mechanism striving them, accordingly.

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

There are different factors that motivate minors to migrate from their place of origin to other areas, within the national boundary or across boundaries. These factors vary among individuals in different age groups and/or communities. One of the major reasons for migration is the individual's decision of each child to migrate include economic, education aspiration, reason to gender or culture, personal motivation as well as emergencies and obligatory expected from family members. Some children leave in search of better opportunity while others escape violence, exploitation, abuse or conflict(Semere, 2013).

On the other hand, children on the move minors faced by general absence of a child-right perspectives in migration laws, policies and practice that affect children, including a proper consideration and application of the best interest of the child' principle. International and national child protection policy are still ignoring the specific needs of children involved in migration. Migrant minors protection and social welfare policies and programmes too often ignore the specific need of migrant children discrimination against them(SC, 2014). It is evident that almost half of the world's forcibly displaced people are children (UNHCR, 2015a).

Addis Ababa has received large number of unaccompanied migrant children from different regions, as intimated, from SNNPR, children are by far take the majority share (MoWCYA 2017/18), the inflow of unaccompanied migrant minors is likely to continue. Complex of reasons that compel these unaccompanied migrant minors to move in boundary (from Wolayita Zone to Addis Ababa). However, it is important to them reiterate that these minors going in Addis Ababa alone/unaccompanied. As such this expose them to exploitation and mistreatment. Because of denied livelihood opportunities in their town, the children move to Addis Ababa, but upon arrival, they become confronted with daily survival challenges.

Although unaccompanied migrant minors, according to the children's act, migrant children are considered children in need of care and should enjoy the same right as the rest of Addis Ababa ones. A study conducted by Willie (2016) suggests that this group of children is poorly taken care of, with their right being overlooked and often violated. For example, migrant minors are not easily accommodated, challenging in accessing lack of essential facilities, such as food, housing, health and education: exploited by low enforcement officers, suffer in child labour, and subsequently expose to differently expose to different forms of abuse and neglect(IOM, 2014).

Social work is a profession with a responsibility to care and protect the vulnerable population groups including children's. therefore, it is the responsibility of every social worker to see to it that no child is compromised within its protection and care system. Notwithstanding the above, social workers fall short of protecting and caring for unaccompanied migrant minors, due to no appropriate channel have implemented by concerned body.

Despite the concerned bodies such as regional government, MoWCYA reinforced its efforts towards securing the right of the unaccompanied migrant minors through developing legal and policy frameworks, there are still several gaps that exists in terms of the implementation of such at grassroots level. The breakup, inconsistencies, and gaps at policy level have promoted the researcher to explore the challenges experiences and coping mechanism of migrant minors within the context of Ethiopia. It could be argued that there are numerous studies that have been undertaken with unaccompanied migrant minors. However, there is few gaps of knowledge about their migration factors, challenges and coping mechanism at the unaccompanied, in minor age group and street vendor children undertake on this study.

Hence, this study extended the issue to understanding and making an explanation on the factors that push/pull the children out of their place of origin to towns, the challenges faced and coping mechanisms of a child migrants on their new home.

### **1.3. Objective**

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

The General objective of this study is to discover the factors for minor migration, challenges and coping mechanisms of unaccompanied minors rural-urban migrants.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

- To identify the major factors(push/pull) that lead minors to migrate.
- To explore the challenge face by minors to integrate in to the city life.
- To assess the coping mechanism employed by unaccompanied minor migrants against challenge.

#### **1.3.3. Research Questions**

Based on the stated objectives the study will address the following research questions:

1. What are the factors (Push and Pull) pushed children to migrate from rural to urban settings (Addis Ababa)?
2. What are the major challenges faced by unaccompanied migrant minors in the destination area (Addis Ababa)?
3. How do the migrant minors coping the challenge they encounter in the new area (destination/Addis Ababa)?

#### **1.4. Significance of the Study**

The study is attempted to address the factors driven minors to migrate, challenges and coping mechanisms. The result of the study will provide a better understanding and awareness to policy makers, to design an effective and efficient strategy for the prevention of the migration and related problems of the unaccompanied minors heading to Addis Ababa as well as to keep child right stated in national policy of child. It may also have some contribution to the formulation of appropriate polices for preventing, reducing and controlling the problem of unaccompanied minor migrants. These polices will help the concerned bodies to focus on the root causes of migration rather than giving attention to the observed problems. In addition to this, the policies will facilitate to have further studies on the problem since there is little specific relevant and comprehensive data on the problem of street vendor of minor migrants.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Urbanization**

Population growth, migration and urbanization are all straining both governments and 'ecosystems' capacity to provide people with basic services. Urbanization has gradually been increasing in Ethiopia to reach out better life (Racin, 2008).

Ethiopia urban population, which is estimated at 17.3 percent in 2012, is one of the lowest in the world even below the sub-Saharan average of 37%. But it is set to change dramatically. According to the Ethiopian central Statistics Agency 2012, the urban population is projected to nearly triple with an annual growth rate of 3.8%. This means it will reach 42.3 million by 2037. Ethiopia is going through a demographic transition in parallel with rapid urbanization. The minor migration has doubled in the last decade and is projected to rise to 83 million by 2030 from where it was 33 million in 2005 (Ofcansky, 1991).

Migration to urban areas is usually motivated by the hope of better life is a struggle to survive. Although conditions are drastically better in cities, all of migrants suffers from poverty and poor sanitation, in capital city of Addis Ababa 55% of the migrants lives in slums (Shivley, 2008).

#### **2.2. Migration**

Migration it is the temporary or permanent move of individuals or groups of people from one geographic location to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution(Hagen-Zanker, 2008:1). According to IOM Definition of “Migrant” An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

Migration often takes place across spaces such as intercontinental (between countries in a given continent), and interregional (with in countries). Temporally, migration can be categorized as (permanent, circular, or seasonal). If crossing a boundary is taken as criterion, then we will have (internal, external). If areal (spatial) units are involved (communities, countries, states, nations, cultures), and number involved (individuals, groups), social organization of migrants family, in-group, individual, we can also have other terminologies, when considering political climate of migration (voluntary and involuntary); the dominant socio-economic causes usually emphasize economic and non-economic factors; and the major psychological aims (innovative, conservative migration) (Parnwell, 1992:23).

There are various types of migration. Based on the type of political boundaries they crossed, internal and external/international. Depending upon length of time, it is said to be short-term and long-term migration as well as temporary and permanent migration. On the basis of distance, it may be classified as short distance and long distance migration, member's involved (individual and mass migration), decision making (voluntary and forced migration) and causes (economic and non-economic). Depending up on rural-urban nature of the area, migration becomes, rural-rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. These classifications are important because the demographic, social, economic, political and cultural factors associated with each migration may vary by the type of movement (Fransen&Kuschminder, 2009).

Migration among broader meaning from different aspects and in different areas as well as with different organization who work closely with migrants. For this study the definition given by ILO is more relevant to use.

According to ILO,2015 Migration is a movement from one place to one place which occurred in one individual, family members or the whole community which is voluntarily or forced. The migration factors have been going in Ethiopia for long time ago, especially the last 3decades the citizens have been moving inside and outside the border of the country frequently: international and internal migration have been increasing in youngsters for different reasons while there is instability the whole family is displaced from their area to other sites within country and outside the country.

Over the past few decades, migration both external and internal have increased dramatically. Easier travel, greater access to information about distant places, relatives and friends who have migrated and the opportunities for improving living standards all have fuel movements of individuals and families(UNICEF, 2018)

The culture of migration is presented as another structural factor constituted by income inequalities, social pressures and attitudinal factors encouraged by migrants and the society at large. The remittances create differences in the well-being between families pertaining to the same local communities. They function as an incentive to migrate. These economic differences interact with social pressures in pushing young sons and daughters to look for a better job and salary in destination countries(Bisrat, 2017).

In developing countries, the wealth division between all citizens is not fair whilst this incidence have supported with the country fail to develop all the cities in same standard and fail to provide same infrastructure which is make overwhelms citizens will decide to migrate from one place to other(*Erulkar*, 2008)

Local communities are more and more convinced that irregular migration is making the difference. The better well-being reached by families with migrant' members are pushing other families to take the same decision. (Bisrat, 2017). The influence one who have travel to other area and bring back home with success will make other youngster to be initiated to do the same experience with a good intention without knowing the path and the hardship the others been in to.

Migration in the broad sense and irregular one in particular, have been

increasing rapidly over the past years and have become a matter of serious concern and a priority area for action. In the regional context, the Southern SNPR regional state have been one of the most affected regions of irregular migration, within the country. From the regional context, the number of irregular migration cases in some particular zones outnumbered reported cases of irregular migration in other parts of the region with in the country and abroad mainly(Amsale, 2013)

The youth employment crisis pushes millions of people, especially youth women and men towards the decision to migrate with the purpose of seeking alternatives to improve their job prospects. Many of them migrate to urban areas and big cities within their countries or seek new opportunities in foreign countries. According to the statistics of (IOM 2009)

Approximately three million young/minor Ethiopians entering the labour force every year, ensuring productive employment opportunities for them is one of the challenges posed in both rural and urban areas. As a result, growing numbers of Ethiopians have been looking for job opportunities either in other regions within the country or abroad, through regular and irregular channels. (Bisrat, 2017)

More people were internally displaced in Ethiopia in the first half of 2018 than in any other country, outpacing the world's worst conflict zones including Syria, Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. (ILO July 2018)More than 1.4 million Ethiopians fled their homes between January and June, according to data published by the Geneva-based authority on forced migration(IDMC, 2018).

### **2.2.1. Internal Minor's Migration**

Internal migration flows within Ethiopia are currently larger than international migration flows from Ethiopia. The IDMC estimates that currently there are 300,000 IDPs in Ethiopia compared to 60,000 refugees that currently reside in other countries (UNCHR, 2009). Apart from the IDPs, the primary internal migration flows are rural-urban migration, and rural-rural migration. In addition to these flows, the resettlement program of government and the trafficking of children are also significant contributors

to current migration flows in Ethiopia (IDMC 2017). According to MoWCYA statement root place of minors migration areas have been identified, two regions (Oromia and SNNPR) have been identified by taking the biggest share of all. Each and every child have his own intention to migrate.

Internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young children all over the world. For example (Hare, 1999) finds that the age group of 12-16 most likely to migrate in China, in sub-Saharan Africa recent studies of (IOM, 2017) shows all notes a similar pattern of age group migrate internally, a study in Ethiopia also found that migration mostly male under the age of 20 (RESAL, 1999), therefore, children are vulnerable groups to migrate internally.

### **2.2.2. Rural-Urban Minor Migration**

Rural-Urban Migration is continuing to occur at high levels as people seek new opportunities in the city to escape rural poverty. Ethiopia's urban, such as Addis Ababa, have high unemployment rates. An additional area of increasing concern in Ethiopia have been the rural-urban migration of children who move to the cities to find opportunities (Erulkar, 2006). Rural to urban migration among youth between 10 and 19 years of age occurred primarily for educational opportunities (44.9% of boys and 51.4% of girls), followed by work opportunities (28.6% of boys and 32.4% of girls) and escaping an early marriage (22.7% of girls) (Erulkar, 2006, p. 368).

Children often migrate with a relative, family member, alone or with friend or are sent to live with family or friends in the city who are expected to educate the children while they help in household. After migration, however, 13% of girls and 21% of males do not attend school and 19% of females who migrated for work were not employed (Erulkar, 2006, p. 368). The opportunities for work are limited to informal work such as domestic work, coffee shop assistant, or bar girl (Van Blerk, 2007, p. 248). The latter-most option is often an entry into the sex industry, where girls commonly end up (Erulkar, 2006) found that female migrants working in domestic labor jobs received lower wages than their native associates per week also young male

migrants engage themselves to generate their own income by shoe shine, messenger to local shops, car wash etc. The opportunities for rural migrants in urban areas are limited, and life in cities frequently does not meet expectations.

Independent child migration may also be part of a family's survival strategy as the migration of a child decreases the dependency ratio in the household, even when the child does not earn enough to save (because there is a decrease in household consumption demand). In addition, some children are able to save and send remittances, sometimes contributing to the education of their siblings (SCU, 2014).

### **2.2.3. Independent Child (Minor) Migrant**

Although the majority of child migrants move with their families, significant numbers also move independently. A 2008 World Bank Report based on censuses from 12 destination countries showed that a considerable number of migrant children were living without their parents in cities. Also, boys are slightly more likely to migrate independently compared to girls, and the likelihood that a child will migrate independently increases substantially with age (Meckanzie, 2008).

An (ILO, 2015) study of African villages near the city border showed that a quarter of the migrants were between the ages of 10 and 14. About half were 15 to 17 years old. A survey of independent child migrants enroute from rural to urban reflects the same proportions: a quarter were 11 to 15, and half were 16 to 17. The same survey also showed that boys made up 87% of the child migrants, and only 4% carried any consent from family or travel with siblings.

### **2.2.4. Voluntary Minor Migrant**

The major reason for voluntary migration is economic. Almost all studies confirm that most of the migrants (excluding forced and sequential migration) have moved in search of better economic opportunities. Hence "migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon. Though noneconomic factors obviously have some bearing, most studies concur those migrants leave their area of origin primarily

because of lack of economic opportunities, in the hope of finding better opportunities elsewhere” (Degu 2013).

### **2.2.5. Unvolunteered Minor Migrant**

This type of minor migrant have no intention to leave their home town or household, they are unwilling to do the act. Those migrants will be recruit by close family members such as returnee siblings from exile (Migration), parents/Guardian, neighbors influence and also traffickers who have experience to sell the children and women without their consent(Gardner,2017). As children are under age can be convinced easily to migrate or misguided/misinformation to engage in migration situation.

### **2.2.6. Short/Long Term Migration**

Voluntary minor migrants are more aware who been prepared how they want to manage the journey they are in to than the involuntary once, the reason is atleast they are watching or learning from others who have done that act, for some security reason as well as the desire they want to achieve will lead on the back of their mind to receive success and bring it back home with them unless they been in some difficult circumstance happen they never expect.

One is a temporary migration either because he is unwilling to settle down permanently in the destination or because the circumstances in the host country do not permit him to a permanent immigrant. Many migrants to the Middle East, for example, not be inclined to settle down permanently. They would rather prefer to work therefore some time and a large number of immigrants in different countries, including in the Middle East countries, who cannot extend their stay even if they would like to do so(Erulkar, 2007). When we come to Ethiopian context the minors intentionally plan to work for a while and going back home after they save enough money to provide for themselves of family, they move(migrate) when agricultural season is passed in their

home town and flee to Addis Ababa or near by cities.

### **2.3. Unaccompanied Migrants Minor**

Children and young people cross borders within and outside states in varying circumstances and for different reasons, both voluntary and involuntary. In a broad sense, economic, socio-political and environmental motivations influence children and young adults to migrate. Poverty have traditionally been one of the main drivers of child migration, particularly from rural to urban locations. However, there is now a recognition that the poorest cannot so easily migrate to another country. Children are also trafficked to provide labor or are forced to move because of political violence or environmental disasters. Although the internal or domestic migration of children occurs frequently, it is perceived, although incorrectly, as an ordinary, everyday phenomenon((Carla, 2016).

These children, referred to as 'unaccompanied minors', may actively seek migration opportunities as a result of many factors. Yet many migrant children are not recognized as migrants because they are identified using other terms, such as domestic workers, street children or foster children. Many of these children send remittances to their families, combine work with schooling or training and manage to save, although there is little information to facilitate comparison of the benefits against the many costs and risks migrant children face. Independent migrant children are significantly affected by the absence of protection and support from their families, and by the challenges of their new situations after migration. (UNICEF, 2018)

Data (UNICEF/YPA, 2017) now exist relating the lives of migrants, we have less understanding of the movement of young people. Historically, receiving, transit and origin societies have been more tolerant of the migration of children and youth for a range of reasons. On the one hand, societies often have an exploitative interest in child migrants, who are valued for their labor, and on the other, there exists genuine compassion and recognition that the international community must commit to supporting child migrants.

Young people agenda recognizes the importance of empowering young people through education, training and employment opportunities, giving them the chance to change the future for them and their societies.

Most of unaccompanied minors who migrate internally/out of border they claim they are 10year older than their actual age. The parents might not be aware when they are decided to live their home town weather they travel long or shorter distance from where they belong. Studies show that they can travel with their own group mate or alone using public transport or on bare foot(catherin, 2001)

Although the number of accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents in Ethiopia may vary, the seasonal migrant children are estimated with big no. These children are largely invisible as migration sites are located in remote areas, away from habitation and mainstream public view. In the absence of schooling, early childcare services and initiatives for pre-school and formal education, migrant children miss critical inputs necessary in their early years for their physical, motor, cognitive, language and psychosocial development. The vulnerability of migrant children is aggravated since they are cut off from care and security, health and nutrition, learning and exposure, and an overall normalcy of childhood(IOM, 2017).

In some cases, children are deceived into consenting to migrate without the permission of their parents or are even abducted by traffickers. A study conducted on child trafficking in Chenchaworeda of the SNNPR found that only 35.3% of migrant children migrated with the permission of their parents, whereas 14.7% were stolen or abducted by traffickers while away from home(Amsalu,2013).

Extreme poverty have historically been one of the main reasons why children have left their home. The Ethiopian government did not provide accurate data about the living, reception and transit condition of unaccompanied migrant children(Gardner 2017). Unaccompanied migrant children and adolescent travelled in search of work, to reunite their sibling, relatives, neighbours who went earlier than they journey and in searching of better opportunities without knowing the reason and also who are fleeing direct violence in their home as a reason for moving.

## **2.5. Socio-Demographic Profile of Migrants**

Irregular migrants are mainly young primarily males but with important percentages of female, both married and singles, with low and medium education (primary and secondary education) and skills, pertaining to middle size families (Henok, 2017), and proportionally linked to religions and ethnical groups existing in the woredas. The majority of migrants are male but also female migration is important. About one third of irregular migrants are female working as housemaids in families of destination countries, while migrant males work as guard and workers in the construction and petty trade sectors, but also in illegal activities (Kassegne and Gashaw, 2017). Moreover “data show that urban youth are more vulnerable to irregular migration as they are more exposed to migration related information and influence” (Kelemework, 2017). Other information indicate that also better off persons and families are considering the opportunity to migrate for improving their lives in a short period of time (Bisrat, 2017).

A significant difference exists between male and female migrants: males travel mostly through irregular channels, while female use relatively more regular ways. Male are more risk taker than female. “Therefore, sex selective nature of migration dominated by male and with 12 – 29 years of age groups categories of returnee because of irregular passages are full of risks and challenges, so that it looks males are keener to take risk.” (Henok, 2017). And the regression calculated in the same study finds that: “individual level factors such as the migrant’s gender, age, educational achievement and perception of availability of economic opportunities in destination countries are important determinants of travel mode.” The estimation indicates that “male are 6 times more likely to travel irregularly than female. While females are 3.22 times more likely to travel in regular mode than males. Migrants with elementary school qualification and migrants with secondary school qualification are respectively 9.75 times and 5 times more likely to migrate irregularly as compared to college or university graduates after controlling for other factors in the model (Henok, 2017)

The educational qualification of migrants increases from primary to secondary and to college degree, the likelihood of irregular mode of immigration decreases, (Henok, 2017) Finally, the majority of irregular migrants are sons/daughters and

household heads with low earning capacity, self-employed in agriculture and petty trade (Henok, 2017).

## **2.6. Factors of Migration**

The major cause of voluntary movement of minor between and within national borders in recent years is rooted in the initial and growing disparity in development between and among states. The causes and consequences of such movement have economic, political, social and demographic dimensions (Hunnes, 2012).

Available studies indicated that rural-urban migration in Ethiopia is a suitable mechanism to improve own and families' living standards and to relax land constraints in the rural areas (Brauw and Mueller, 2011:3). The Ethiopian rural areas are characterized by weak socio-economic conditions, unreliable weather for agricultural activities, poor infrastructure and environmental degradation (Demeke and Regassa, 1996, Ezra and Kiros, 2001, and Brauw and Mueller, 2011:6).

As it is expressed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the main reasons for migration of minor's from one place to another place are: economic, social, and environmental. As this organization justified it, the economical migration is related with moving to another place to find work or peruse a particular career. Social migration is to be closer for families or friends for a better quality of life while political migration is moving to another place to escape war or political persuasion and environmental migration occurs as a result of nature disasters like earth-quake (Abraha 2017).

Ethiopia's socio-economic factors along with ethnic tensions and environmental disasters that impact people's livelihoods. In 2011 a drought affected in the East Africa region (RMMS, 2016) therefore among those factors it have significance role to migrate.

Minors predominantly vulnerable groups who are influenced to migrate easily with the incapability and unaware of the circumstance what the migration offer.

### **2.6.1 Pull and Push Factors**

As(Gmelch and Zenner, 1996) stated, migration is the push-pull are concerned reasons for migration. It explains that, for any individual the decision to migrate results from the interplay of 'push' and 'pull' factors. The 'push' factors are pressures which encourage individuals or families to leave one place (the rural home land). Most of the literatures reveal that people are forced to leave their living environment (original places) because of different unfavorable socio-economic, cultural, natural and political conditions, which are referred as '*push factors*'. Some of the *push factors* are negative home conditions that impel the decision to migrate, eg. lack of job opportunities, lack of resources, unfavorable climatic condition, low crop yield, land shortage, poor employment prospects etc. The 'pull' factors are attractions of the destination (attractions of the city). For example high wages, employment opportunities, wide range of amenities etc. (Gmelch and Zenner, 1996:190; Broadly and Cunningham, 1994:22). In some cases, only 'push' factors will be of major importance and in other situations, 'pull' factors will be of overwhelming importance which include those positive attributes perceived to exist at the new location, such as job opportunity, better climate, educational opportunity. (Witherick, 1994:79 and Hornby and Jones, 1993:102).

### **2.6.1.1. PULL Factors**

Migrations are drawn increasingly to countries by the following factors; Developed countries, or industrialized city areas within countries, draw labor from countries or areas where incomes are lower. International transport have never been easier to access information. Falling birth rates in developed countries contribute to labor shortages and skills gaps. Extra people are required when there is rapid economic expansion. People are drawn to stable democracies where human rights and religious freedoms are more likely to be respected. Many people in other parts of the world speak English. Youth people move in order to get better jobs or improve their qualifications, including their language skills(IOM no year). SNNPR have significant number of children migrating for different reasons.

#### **A. Economic Influence**

Include such push-pull factors as employment opportunities, income and wages, producer prices, and consumer prices. These drivers have direct effects on migration, as Ethiopian dependence on agriculture can impact the decision on whether or not to migrate as a result of changes in price of farming-inputs such as fertilizer and seed. As input-prices increase, the return on investment will be influenced by environmental changes in rainfall, drought, floods, even temperature and soil composition (mebratu 2013)

Price instability may therefore require households or individuals to seek employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors, diversifying income and wages, thereby motivating a decision to migrate. The length of time, direction, and place of movement is linked to the personal circumstances of each migrant and may include social connections with people in the planned destinations. Information derived from return-migrants, or assumptions created by individuals who perceive few options other than migration (Reda, 2013)

## **B. Seeking Education**

Education is another motive for children to migrate. Through migration, many children hope to increase their human capital by obtaining schooling and skills development. However, because independent children must fund for themselves, many children end up working instead of going to school. The likelihood that child migrants will enroll in school depends also on the characteristics of their destination. (SC, 2017). Location of school access from villages, no enough materials and teachers availability encourage children to find a better schooling in big cities such as Addis Ababa.

## **C. Peer Pressure Influence**

Peer pressure is another reason why children migrate. Children are easily influenced by simple acts, they observe others who have been migrate or siblings/neighborhood trend and eager to engage on same act they did. The influential peers convince other by going to cities and send remittance for the family which make the rest of the children's positive jealousy attitude to migrate as migrating to

improve their position within the family. Children are furthermore pushed to migrate for work (USAIDS 2008), by role model of peers influence. For example, a non-first-born son from a rural farming family that includes numerous children may not have many opportunities for economic improvement within the family structure, and may find migration a positive alternative.

Migration is also linked to history and culture. Several studies (De Lange 2006) have pointed to the fact that child migration is highest in areas of traditional adult out-migration. In these areas, migration may be seen, by both children and parents, as a learning experience and part of the transition to adulthood. It may provide children with opportunities to develop their independence and autonomy (a positive side of migration often cited by children), to learn about life in the city, and for adventure (Thorsen, 2005). The migrants include significant numbers of children that end up in domestic work, sexual exploitation, or work in the sugar sector. In West Africa in particular, child fostering is a long-standing and widespread cultural tradition through which large numbers of children have been placed with extended families.<sup>48</sup> It is increasingly recognized that these arrangements may result in children working in domestic service (UNAID 2008).

#### **2.6.1.2. Push Factors**

Negative factors at home add to the reasons why minors feel compelled to move. Lack of prospects for career advancement, poverty and low income, high unemployment rates, persecution and poor human rights, internal conflict and war, natural disasters, climate change and famine are the main push factors. Other push factors include primitive conditions, natural disasters, poor medical care, as well as slavery and political fear. Push factors come in many forms. Sometimes these factors leave people with no choice but to leave their country of origin (ILO, 2011)

Lack of jobs/ poverty; economic factors provide the main motivation behind migration. In fact, according to the International Labor Organization, approximately half of the total population of current international migrants, or about 100 million

migrant workers, have left home to find better job and lifestyle opportunities for their families abroad (International Labor Office of the Director-General, 2008). In some countries jobs simply do not exist for a great deal of the population. In other instances, the income gap between sending and receiving countries is great enough to warrant a move(Abrha 2012)

Civil strife /war/ political and religious persecution; some migrants are impelled to cross national borders by war or persecution at home. These immigrants may be considered refugees or asylum seekers in receiving countries. According to the next put forth by the convention, a refugee is “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”.

### **A. Political Influence**

Migration affect the decision to migrate via a number of policy schemes including land tenure laws, taxation, and governance structures. In Ethiopia, land tenure laws are such that each successive generation obtains parcels of land from their parents thereby decreasing overall land size for each family.

Less land provides less ability to grow adequate food or to derive an adequate income to pay the government tax. Although individual families do not own their land it is state owned they must nonetheless pay tax on the land every year. Poverty, including land poverty, as a result of rural land laws, alone may be a significant, if not one of the most significant factors to push migration. Climate or environmental change may exacerbate this push as small land holdings become less productive. In Ethiopian context appear to be factors such as discrimination or persecution, conflict or insecurity. Currently ethnic clash tendency between neighborhood cities and other ethnic group may result also the influence to migrate internally or externally.

### **B. Demographic Influence**

Migration affect an individual's decision to migrate as a function of how it interacts with other drivers, specifically economic drivers. The presence of large number of people in a region that trigger outmigration, but rather it is the presence of large number without access to employment, to land, or to livelihood opportunities; often a problem encountered by the young. Thus, the demographic characteristics of a region will influence who moves in response to economic drivers, but may also be affected by the burden of disease or ill-health within a community (IDMC, 2017)

In communities with few health and medical resources, out-migration may be influenced by prevalence of disease such that individuals must migrate to cities for treatment. Similarly, the demographics of a receiving area, such as a city, may affect the demand for jobs and employment opportunities such as labor-work, which increase the perceived attractiveness of that area, as compared to the region of origin (IOM no year).

### **C. Social Influence**

Migration include family and cultural expectations or practices regarding inheritance (Black, 2011) the search for educational opportunities. Social demand are influenced by political aspect as inheritance of land, cattle, and other assets while often based on social norms, is also affected by political schema, particularly for land. While historically, students migrate internationally for educational purposes, internal migration in Ethiopia for students of primary and secondary school age does not appear to result from the desire for education, as most students prefer to learn in their village of origin. In some specific cultures, migration is seen as a key part of social and cultural development, and to clarify that cultural norm from some of the other drivers may in fact be a difficult task.

Migration networks a form of social network, can be formal through agencies, or information through relatives' networks. Past migration and migration of family members of friends can be a good predictor of future migration. Similarly, remittance flows can aid in the maintenance of family connections as well as providing resources that sustain livelihoods for those staying behind. According to these models, social

drivers can provide a backdrop to understand how and why opportunities to migrate are not evenly distributed(Kelil 2015)

## **D. Environmental Influence**

Migration affect a population's exposure to hazards that may influence the decision to migrate as well as affect the availability of ecosystem services and the ability of the environment and ecosystem to absorb, regulate, or provide for human well-being. Rapid-onset environmental events such as floods, tsunamis, landslides, earthquakes, wildfires, and volcanic eruptions prompt migration or displacement.

Displacement tends to be short distance, are short-lived, and return often occurs after the event have passed given a sufficient level of environmental and political stability. In some cases, when the severity of the damage is too great, displaced people may never return, usually because their home or livelihood have been destroyed or because of a fear of repeat events. Availability, stability, and access to ecosystem services are ways in which livelihoods and well-being are directly affected by environmental changes.

Accordingly, changes in ecosystem service access affect the decision to migrate and can be threatened by rapid onset events, but is typically affected by slow onset environmental conditions such as droughts, soil erosion, salinization, and other land/climate degradation which reduce productivity and instigate short-term mobility for an alternative source of income.

## **D. Traffickers**

### **i. National trafficking**

Trafficking of children in Ethiopia from rural to urban communities is feared to be increasing, but there are no exact numbers to substantiate this flow. Children are trafficked to work as domestic workers, in cottage industries such as weaving, or into prostitution. Both boys (aged 8 to 14) and girls (aged 8 to 24) are trafficked, but the number of girls trafficked is substantially larger than boys. Recruitment generally

occurs through facilitators who are family, friends, or trusted community members who work for a broker and receive a commission. Facilitators are trusted by the families and often seen as helping the families by connecting them with a broker and finding opportunities for the children. When a bad situation materializes, the facilitator is not blamed and the broker is often not either, so the situation is repeated within other families in the community (Yosef IOM, no year).

## **ii. National Policy to Control Traffickers**

A comprehensive policy on trafficking in women and children is lack of direct or indirect supervision in Ethiopia. Issues of migration and labor are not addressed as independent policy issues. None of the existing policy documents related to women and children directly address the issue of trafficking revealing a policy vacuum as regards trafficking in women and children(mebratu ,2000)

According to (Belete,2006)Ethiopia have ratified most of the basic human rights instruments and the major □conventions on women and children rights. It have also ratified several UN and ILO conventions that directly address the problem of trafficking in women and children. Ethiopia have not ratified the most recent and comprehensive international instrument on trafficking, namely, the UN protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in person, especially of women and children (2000). Other relevant international instruments not ratified by Ethiopia include, the Migrant for Employment Convention (revised), 1949 (No. 97); the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143); the Convention on the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 1975; the UN International.

Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, 1990. There is no separate and comprehensive law addressing the issue of trafficking in women and children in Ethiopia. The criminal law of Ethiopia prohibits trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution and forced labor and provides severe punishment on traffickers. Unlawful sending of Ethiopians for work abroad,

maltreatment of minors and habitual exploitation (of the prostitution of others) for pecuniary gain are also punishable offences(Yoseph, IOM no year)

The Civil Code of Ethiopia and the Labor Code could be used to protect victims of internal trafficking working as housemaids and weavers. The Civil Code of Ethiopia regulates the relationship between live-in domestic workers living in and their employers.(mebratu, 2000) It provides for the legal rights of domestic workers and regulates their working and living conditions. The labor proclamation addresses the relationship between young workers and their employers.

Although acts of trafficking prohibited by the existing Criminal Law regime are prevalent, very few cases are prosecuted. This is attributed to the low rate of reporting of cases by the public, lack of essential evidence substantiating reported cases, gaps in the criminal law, lack of awareness about the applicable law on the part of law enforcement personnel, excessive backlog and workload and lack of adequate human resources within the law enforcement agencies and courts. Relevant agencies have intervened in a limited way on issues of trafficking in women and children. This is particularly true for internal trafficking of women and children which have not been given due attention by the major actors identified so far. The limited intervention efforts are directed mainly towards labor migration and trafficking in women to Middle East countries.(IOM no year)

### **iii. Impacts of Internal Trafficking on Children**

Children and young woman 8 to 24 of age appear to be more vulnerable to internal trafficking. Traffickers mostly target those who are less powerful are more vulnerable. They belong to this group since the young are more vulnerable to be misguided and misinformed about the promise of better opportunity in destination place. In effect, they are highly demanded for the purpose of cheap domestic labor and for the informal sex industry in big cities. Moreover they are largely considered to be docile(obidient), malleable (soft) and hardworking. (YosephEndeshaw,MebratuGebeyehu,BeleteReta,IOM).

Ethiopia as one of the sub-Saharan African countries is the source of men, women and children subjected to trafficking in person (Yenege 2011). Currently children are becoming the major targets of traffickers for both internal and external trafficking. It is known that a huge number of Ethiopian children are facing different problems because of different factors such as individual, family, societal and institutional that make children vulnerable. Being exposed to trafficking is one of those problems Ethiopian children are facing. According to United States Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, children are being trafficked from Oromia Region and Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR) to other regions in the country for forced labor in domestic services and the weaving industry. Most children are reportedly trafficked from rural to urban areas and poor urban to the better ones for commercial sexual exploitation, begging, street vending and manual labor(yenege, 2011).

Trafficking in minors for labour purposes is punishable with a rigorous imprisonment of 3 to 20 years and a fine of 50,000 Eth. Birr (Article 597). The provision includes internal as well as external trafficking (Article 598).

## **2.7. Self –Employee Minors**

Considerable differences exist between the many kinds of work children do. Some are difficult and demanding, others are more hazardous and even morally reprehensible. Children carry out a very wide range of tasks and activities when they work. The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is Harmful to physical and mental development. Such as: Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; interferes with their schooling and unnecessary responsibility been given/taken by them as well.

Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182:

All forms of job offer, the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, offering of a child for illegal activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drug work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of Children(Degu, 2015)

Labour that jeopardises the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions a child cant provide for themselves they are forced to do illegal works beside their daily task.New comer migrant workers tend to be discriminated in the host country.

On the positive side, remittances from labor migration became an important source of income throughout Africa. This increased income, often sent on a regular basis, confers a socio- economic advantage to rural households with links to the city. This new situation can translate into health benefits for those who stayed, despite the spatial division created by the family. We know very little on these indirect effects of migration, but it is quite possible that remittances played a significant role in the good's ruralhousehold(Degu, 2015)

## **2.8. Street Venders**

Despite its importance in reducing unemployment and generating income of the urban poor, street vending face varies challenges. (Cohen,Girma, 2009) found that like all informal workers, informal street vendors lack legal status, representation, and voice. With a few notable exceptions, they earn low incomes, usually close to the poverty level. Furthermore, they experience several problems specific to their trade. (Amsale 2017)

In most African cities, street trade is rampant and a source of employment and income for many urban residents. However, in most of the countries, it is unaccounted and unrecognized in national economic statistics. Street trade have in the past, been viewed as an underground activity that undermines the healthy function of the formal economy. This perception have resulted in conflicts with urban authorities over licensing, taxation, site of operation, sanitation and working conditions (Mitullah, 2003).

Mainstream economists are perceived as lacking an understanding of street vending and hence its lack of coverage in economic measurement in all the countries and cities covered. Even the Local Authorities who collect substantial revenue from the sector do not maintain records of the numbers and the contribution of the sector to urban economy. This implies that the Local Authorities cannot adequately plan since they have no representative statistics of the sector. There have also been minimal research in the area of street vending(Amsalu 2017).

The above situation shows that street vending have a significant contribution in the urban and national economy of African countries. In Kenya, street vending falls with the Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) which provides employment and income to about 70 per cent of Kenya's population, especially in urban areas. In the year 2002 alone, the SME sector employed about 5,086,400 people up from 4,624,400 in 2001. This was an increase of 462,000 persons and consisted of 74.2 per cent of total national employment (UNCHS, 2004).

## **2.9. Challenges of Migrant Minors**

The situation of refugees is monitored by various international organizations (UN High Commission for Refugees, Red Cross etc.), and a number of surveys provide evidence on the health problems they face during the travel period and in refugee camps.

Minor Migrants are particularly exposed to malnutrition, diseases, stress and violence. Among the most common communicable diseases, variety of gastrointestinal diseases (diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, typhoid), respiratory infections (pneumonia, tuberculosis), childhood diseases (measles, whooping cough, meningitis), parasitic diseases (malaria, worms) and skin diseases; protein energy malnutrition is a major problem, together with a variety of nutritional deficiencies such as iron, vitamin A, pellagra, and scurvy (Dondero, 1985; Shears and Lusty, 1987). Minor internal Migrant also suffer from accidents and violence, and children of various forms of child abuse (Coady, 1982). (Dowell 1995; Mgabo, 1994; UN High Commission for Refugees, 1992; Moren,1991; Toole and Waldman, 1988; Toole 1988).

Slum areas in cities of the third world are often associated with poor health outcomes and specific health problems (Harpham and Stephens, 1991; Harpham et al., 1988; Gilbert and Gugler, 1992). Large demographic surveys do not focus on the urban poor and the slum areas, and usually do not provide information on this important aspect of urban public health. However, DHS (Demographic health survey) surveys contain socio-economic information which allows computing mortality differentials within cities.

- i. Children will face several challenges while they are working in big cities they, according to this study, most of the minors speaks their mother tongue, therefore, language also can be one of the main barrier to communicate easily to do their work.
- ii. Violence in street, from those who are elder than those who are minors will be a challenge to keep their cash after they receive from the job they have done.
- iii. Sexual abuse might be one of the threats they will face.
- iv. Emotionally they will be hurt cause they are away from their parents, home sickness, the place they get used to it and also cultural shock between the place they came from and also the experience during the current life.
- v. Phycological problem occur.

## **2.10. CopingMechanism**

Minor migrant have several coping strategic encounter the challenges they face. Due to their poor housing facilities and accommodation arrangements, some of the child migrants have adopted strategies to protect themselves. Some have rented wooden structures in places like outskirts the city. Additionally, their sleeping arrangements are in groups based on where they come from and with the aim of protecting one another.

The issue of the vulnerability of the children arises from the fact that they tend to buy most of their food and the likelihood of getting infections like typhoid, cholera,

diarrhoea and other gastro-intestinal diseases are high. They sometimes, without knowing the food sanitation they face risked health issue as well (Feleke, 2006). Tollossa (2008) shows that the urban poor in Addis Ababa change style of meal to coping with economic problem. The number of meals eaten on a day may be reduced to help them mitigate the problem. They also get support from their relatives to withstand different precarious situations.

Remittances is defined broadly as monetary transfers that a migrant makes to the country of origin. In other words, financial flows associated with migration. Most of the time, remittances are personal, cash transfers from a migrant worker or immigrant to a relative in the country of origin. Remittances represent the most direct link between migration and development. One of the challenges associated with remittances is how to maximize their potential development impact for countries of origin, countries of destination and for individual migrants themselves. Saving and sending remittance back home is one of the strategies the minors migrants use to face the challenge of losing their money or stolen by gangs in the city. Since they don't have access to banks or other financial system they use their own method to save by collecting from the group they are in to (IOM & WB, 2007)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses research methodology utilized in the study. It present and describes research methods, techniques used in the process of data collection and analysis.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

To undertake the study qualitative research method applied, which will help to gather information in depth. Qualitative research is useful to understand in detail about study issues involving people to tell their own story and to be aware the real context and settings on the ground (Creswell, 2002). The study aims to describe unaccompanied minor migrants challenge and coping mechanism, while working for survival. if a qualitative research paradigm aligns with case study, it is best suited to understand a concept or phenomenon about which little research had been conducted. Qualitative approach was preferred and adopted for this particular study due to the fact that the subject was not well researched before in the Ethiopian case. Yin (2003) asserted that descriptive approach is suitable to describe the study cases phenomenon for in-depth life experiences of challenge and coping mechanism of unaccompanied minor internal migrant.

Likewise, this research specifically paid attention to the expressive approach owing to the fact that the subject matter of children overwhelming life condition in street of Addis Ababa and the researcher want to show the detail about the Ministry office and other stakeholders, nongovernment organizations facilities towards self-

employee minor migrant in Addis Ababa.

## **1.2. The Study Area**

Due to the nature of study group, who don't have a regular working or house address the study site cannot be specific. According to the minors usual working and moving around area from around 22mazoria to megenagna will be the best area to find them and gather the necessary information this study need.

## **3.3. Sampling**

Purposive sampling: the aim of the purposive sampling was to seek balanced representation of the challenge and coping mechanism of migrant minors

## **3.4. Data Source**

Two types of data source used as a primary and secondary data collection. Primary data conducted using observation and in-depth interview. The researcher also stops by in some NGO, work with different background migrant minors such as homeless boys referred by MoWCYA.

Whereas, Secondary data will be collected from different published and unpublished documents such as; journals, articles, books, websites research finding, policy manual and other relevant materials.

## **3.5. Participant of the study**

The study have 10 vulnerable unaccompanied migrant minors, self-employed and federal authority, Ministry of Woman, child and youth Affairs, cluster in Child protection department will be conducted in the information gathering process.

## **3.6. Data Collection**

### **In-depth interview**

In-depth interview held with migrant children on the street while working, as the main domain is underage their might be a challenge to get a trust and release the information they have, after building trust after daily visit of the researcher the interview recorded in voice recording material, checklist with full knowledge and willing to participate in the study.

Data's clarify the personal histories, background, migration driven factors, challenge and coping mechanism, perception and concerns are captured through this method. As the participant are not be literate to full fill the questionnaire, as they are minor under 14years old who might not able to read and write therefore interview might be preferable for the researcher and interviewee, also good method to engage in long conversation instead of limited feedback.

### **Observation**

Before and After the in-depth interview the researcher conducted observation factors affected of the participant which challenge and other factors need to be address while conducting the research.

### **3.7. Data Analysis**

This study employed qualitative analytic tools such as thematic analysis and content analysis to answer the research questions.

Data collected from all informants were categorized in to different folders under the three major research questions. In order to identify the subject, issues raised in each interview session were grouped under similar folders based on their relationships and relevance to respond the research questions. Under each folder where similar information filed, thematic issues were identified and analyzed accordingly. Content analysis is also employed to examine the interpretations of the information from the documents, observation reports and interview discussions.

### **3.8. Trust worthiness of Data**

In qualitative research, the investigator can be biased in the collection and interpretation of data. Therefore, there should be techniques to confirm the credibility of findings (Bowen, 2009). Therefore, in order to confirm the consistency of the data, the researcher used the following strategies: Expert judgment: The researcher consulted persons having experience on the topic. Their professional involvement in the study happened throughout the study, during the interviewee transcription, emerging categories from those transcripts and the final report. Data triangulation: Primary data were collected from interviewing the rural-urban migrant minors. The data collected from interviewing were triangulated among themselves. Note taking: The investigator was taking notes. The points that the researcher observed were written based on the observation checklist. Note taking was undertaken before, during and after interviews.

### **3.9. Ethical Consideration**

Written Informed consent was obtained from respondents who would participate in the study. The study participants were told in advance that there would be no immediate benefit they would get from the study. They were also informed about the purpose of the study that was to provide some inputs for policy making and action intervention. The key informants were also told about the confidentiality of their information. Their right to stop participating in the study at any time made integral to the study. Therefore, the research was conducted with the consent of the participants, as they were informed that the result of this study will be conducted for academic reason only. No compensation was offered for the participants for taking part in the research. However, favorable environment was created whereby the participants were at ease when sharing their experience.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **FINDINGS**

#### **4.1. Profile of Participant**

The profile of this study indicated, 10 study participants were involved to identify the factors of migration, challenges and coping mechanism of minor migrants participate in the study. A brief description of each participant profile is presented to share more information about participant background. Participant are briefly described with regard to compulsory information below.

#### **4.2. Description of Participant**

Accordingly, each individual background gives an enhanced understanding of the research who are minor migrants? The family setting, they have and their starting point to the destination, While the challenge and coping mechanism to persist the situation afterward will be discussed.

Therefore, knowing the characteristics of migrants helps to gather the possible influences that the rural-urban migration would have to the place of origin and destination. Hence, table describes the Socio demographic characteristics of migrant of sample young migrants from Wolayita Zone, about age, sex, and education status, village of home town, length of time in Addis Ababa, survival status and occupation of themselves.

According to (USAIDS, 2008) annual report, younger male children are more involved than girls on the trend of migration to work in street for self-support and send help for the family. Therefore, the participant of this study are only boys, cause

majority of the minors who work are boys who meet this study.

Table 1. Participant Demographic Data Summary

N o	Respon da nt	Se x	Ag e	Educatio n level	Staye d in Addis	Street Vending As:	Wolayita Zone (Village)
1.	P 1	M	13	Grade 2	3 months	S/SandC W	Afaray
2.	P 2	M	14	Grade 3	2 months	“	Afaray
3.	P 3	M	14	Grade 1	6 months	“	Afaray
4.	P 4	M	9	-	4 months	“	KindaDido ye
5.	P 5	M	12	Grade 2	1 year	“	KindaDido ye
6.	P 6	M	13	Grade 2	3 years	W/S	Lasho
7.	P 7	M	10	-	5 months	“	Lasho
8.	P 8	M	10	-	5 months	S/S	Lasho
9.	P 9	M	10	-	4 months	“	Humbo
10	P 10	M	11	-	8 months	S/S and Retail	Humbo

Source: own survey, 2019

Indesx: S/S Shoe Shine, CW-Car Wah. W/S Wight Scaling, Retail- selling napkin, shoe lace etc.

## **Family Status**

Table 2 below, indicates that from the respondent out of 10, 5 of them said, both of their parents were alive. On the other hand, 3 of them have only either biological father or mother. It is, also evident that 2 of the migrants came from relative headed family due to loss of their both parents. Many studies found out that disorganized family structure, unstable family and loss of parents can be mentioned as major factors for youth to migrate (Adepoju, 1982). Nonetheless, (Girmachew, 2006) found that the availability of both parents does not guarantee that children may remain home and this study also proves that the presence of both parents could not be assurance to halt migration of the youth from the rural to urban areas since many of them migrate to support their family.

## **Family Size**

This study participant was asked how many siblings they have in their families. The aim here is to look into the possible link between the increase in members of a family and other socio-economic dynamics like migration. When the family size of household in which the migrants arise was seen, the majority of migrants came from the large family size. Of the 10 participants only 3 respondents came from family size below five. The majority of 7 participants came from household with more than five family members. Family size 5-7 accounts followed by 8-10 members. Obviously, this shows that most of the study child have come from the large family size. Thus, migrant's family still lack awareness about the benefit of small size family. Large family size is one of the reasons for family impoverishment and child migration in search of work in cities. This is because parents in rural areas may not be able to fulfill the increasing food, other materials and financial demand of the children. It also implies that families of the children fail to provide proper care and guidance.

## **Parents (Occupation) Does for leaving**

The occupation of parents reflects socioeconomic status of families. According to the demographic information obtained from the interview session, majority of the

families of minors is engaged accordingly in agriculture and generates their livelihood from their farm income. Others generate their livelihood from off-farm or land non-farm income. in additional activates beside to agriculture such as weaving, small shop in market and domestic work. According to the information through interview from the respondents, inefficient land use, the backward agricultural production system and the poor productivity were aggravating the vulnerable living conditions of these rural peasants.

Table 2: characteristics of minor

<b>Characteristics</b>		<b>No of respondent</b>
Family Status	Both parents alive	5
	Only one parent alive	3
	Both passed away	2
Family Size	Above 5	3
	Below 5	7
Family Occupation	Agriculture only	2
	Agriculture and livestock	4
	Other	4

Source: own survey, 2019

### **4.3. Reason to Migration**

The finding of the study shows that the causes of minors migration to the cities are diverse and interrelated. The major factors are related with the socio-economic and cultural structures of the community of origin (Wolayita Zone) and the destinations. In addition, there are factors that are related to individuals in the place of origin. While the researcher started collecting data, unfortunately, all of the respondents were from specific Zone nearby villages. Due to this, beside the data that was collected in Addis Ababa, the researcher preferred this zone for field work, as place of origin to conduct

the interview. Here under how children engage to migration(pull/push factors) and coping mechanism they encounter in new area challenges.

Migrant respondents were asked to indicate their specific place of origin, of migrants coming from the areas identified as having extremely influence of migration to reach out better life in cities, in all ages group including very young children. These villages are kindadidoeye, Afaray, Lasho, Humbo.

#### **4.3.1. Push and Pull Factors, Ambitious Minors to Migrate**

The reasons why individuals(minor) migrate are often multilayered and depend on the country of origin, social and cultural background and personal or family aspirations.

In most cases of child migration, the immediate and structural causes are closely interlinked. Information provided by Central American States shows that, while there are several reasons why children migrate, the common factor is the multiple violations of human rights of children in their countries of origin: migrant children lack protection from different manifestations of violence, poverty, lack of opportunities, poor access to education and health services, maltreatment at home, different kinds of threats, intimidation and insecurity(HRC, 2016).

Predominantly, the aim minor migration and work in urban center is to improve life and assist their family. Many respondents mentioned dreaming/seeking to live in city setting and shortage of land as a major reason. Even though they have land, it is fragmented and small in amount. When their age is increase, they find it difficult to depend on scarce resource and small landholding of their family. This study reveals that landlessness and small landholdings play an important role in determining rural out- migration to Addis Ababa. In an agrarian economy where the rural people are totally dependent on the availability and access to land, through which they obtain the basic necessities for their life and also education, no adequate infrastructure and peer pressure leads to rural-urban migration. This is especially the case with minors who

represent the rural society. And few others didn't know the reason they migrate cause they are very small to analyze they follow they elders or family pressure.

P4, 10 year old boy from Lasho village explain his reason to migrate as follows:

I just came with my friends in the village to see how Addis Ababa is doing, my two brothers already came here so I just came to see how everyihgn is going here.

And other respondent explain as follows:

P1, I am 13 years old, I used to live in Wolayita, Afaray village I have no intention to come to Addis Ababa and work as a shoe shiner but all my friends went to, then I felt bored and decided to join them.

With multiple complex reason of minors to migrate, minors left their home and settle in new setting, new home Addis Ababa.

#### **4.3.1.1. Pull Factors**

##### **Economic and Peer Pressure,Driven Factors**

Many minors can leave their village to flee from poverty, it can be manifested in a number of ways including poor material condition, lack of gainful and productive employment, lack of adequate clothing and footwear and also not being able to realize one's full potential for a better standard of living. In situation where many household cannot feed their members throughout the year and cannot afford farm input like fertilizer, young people might be under pressure to migrate to town and earn income thereby sending money back to the village and support their parents(semere, 2019).

Results of the study indicate that some of children respond peer pressure as one factor. They are motivated to move to the city while they see returnees of their age with new clothes, footwear and supporting their families. In some instant the returnees also exaggerate when they talk about city life and their achievement while they were in the city and mislead other minor decision.

For instance P4 &P5, P9 and P12 years old shoe shiners said:

I decided to come to Addis after looking my peers from neighbor who came back home for supporting their family in the farm season. When I saw them, they had a change in their physical wellbeing and clothing. They look like an urban young. Then, I became very fascinated and asked them about the situation. They advised me better to go along with them for improving my life and the family. Then after, I immediately decide to migrate and they took me when they go back to Addis Ababa.

Parents are also likely to encourage their own children to seek supplementary source of income elsewhere outside farming. The other reason listed is searching for better life. Bad living condition, landlessness, lack of employment in the village and improvements of returnees push children's to hope better life from migration. In our village the trend have become as a culture, where almost everyone have obligatory to migrate to Addis Ababa.

Even though great majority of the participant make a decision by their own to migrate, they did not make migration alone. Due to the migration cost and risks many migrants need someone with them such as their siblings, parents and using public transport by begging someone to pretend they are with them,

According to P1respondant explain:

I came to Addis Ababa using public transport shielding by one older man as he is his father, I didn't pay the guy or known him previously but he agreed he can be with him without knowing he is safe or not. I decide to migrate, cause my mother keep saying 'if she have someone to bring additional income to this family they will live much better life than now' therefore I was looking the opportunity to go to Addis Ababa and save enough money for transportation.

## **Education**

During in depth interview session almost all of the participantsaid that the main reason they migrate due to find education in a city. According to my observation and finding of the study only one child is going to school, even if they have intention to

join school due to several reasons they didn't. The Four of participant have been in school when they were in their home town and the rest never went to and still didn't get the chance, actually the most of the participant have stayed less than a year in Addis Ababa till this study data been gathered, almost 9 of the participant agreed they are waiting the coming new year to join school if they work hard and save enough money for school materials.

### **Decision to Migrate and Lack of Awareness of Migration Risks**

There are various factors involved prior to make the decision to migrate. Youth needs information about the destination. The influence of pioneer migrants and the existence of network were also very important before they decide to move. All of the respondents were had obtained information about the destination from different sources, such as friends, family members, relatives and neighborstrends. As such they deicide to migrate by their own or by recruit by family members support.

P3 respondent explained: I came here with the help of my own father he bring me here and bought me a shoe shine material and contact me with other who came from our village and alos others from wolayita and left me to do his own job at construction site.

Minors heard about migration through different channels and came along with different types of journey to reach Addis Ababa.

As the difference in living standards and wages between cities of destination and of origin cities to grow, children are attracted to cities with higher standards of living and better job opportunities than they are able to find in their own town. In regard to the migration flows to Addis Ababa, for example, children have the perception that migrating other than their village is the best way of improving personal status and quality of life, given the gap between village and big city in terms of human development. Eight of the participants to the study indicated that children view

irregular migration as a “necessary risk” and perceive the authorities as an obstacle to reaching their destination; only in very few cases are they associated with the obligation to protect children’s rights (CRC 2015). Accordingly, the minors learnt they have obligation to go out from home town and work in Addis Ababa. During in-depth interview one of the respondent(P2) have come from wealthy family which he have no treat of economic crisis for living, no risk of insecurity, no mandatory reason to migrate instead following the trend of migration in area, he though he have obligatory to go and work by himself is the necessary risk he should follow. As he stated his parents own the biggest land and livestock comparing the villagers, but that wellbeing didn’t stop him from migration.

Unaccompanied migrant children are the most vulnerable groups, as such children can be subjected to forced labour, drug trafficking, human trafficking and sexual exploitation. Some face a situation of even greater vulnerability because they lack information from their city of destination, making it difficult to regulate their migration status and to access social services when arriving in a new area.

Discrimination based on their status and age exists in the while they arrive to new place, for instance the respondent has experience some shop owner ask them to collect very smelly trash meanwhile paying small amount.

Almost all of the respondent have knowledge about migration positive side, none of them though they will have bad experience in new destination area.

#### **4.3.1.2. Push factors**

Push factors come in many forms. Sometimes these factors leave people with no choice but to leave their country of origin.

#### **Poverty**

ILO 2008, approximately half of the total population of current international migrants, or about 100 million migrant workers, have left home to find better job and lifestyle opportunities for their families aboard (International Labor Office of the

Director-General, 2008). According to this research children's have common pushing factors that drives them to migrate. On way another the child have experiencing social, economic influence have biggest inspiration role to migrate. Political issues don't have impact for all participant to migrate.

## **Traffickers**

Human trafficking has played significant role to play direct or indirect influence to initiate the children to move from place to places. Their relatives including their own parents, siblings, peers have their own role to influence minors to migrate. Minor Migrants often use the same migration routes and modes of travel, including traffickers as well as their own family members. In addition, victims of trafficking may also be among these migrants. Overall, this mixed nature of migration in the region makes it a challenge to identify different types of migrants and their specific vulnerabilities and needs(IOM, 2014) Participant P3 stated, His own father brings him to Addis Ababa at the age of 14to provide for himself as well as to his family back home. Meanwhile 2 of the respondent(P7 and P8)have left their home by their elder brothers to work in a city as a shoe shine.

According to this research internal traffickers have the intention of helping a child to obtain a better life in a city other than rural area, as the traffickers found in this study, they are not paid to do the job, rather to allocation their family member or relatives in city setting. Respondent code no P10, P9 and P3 has come to this diligence by the help of their elder brother and father as they stated. The rest of the participant also didn't pay for the act of trafficking rather follow other path to join their new home.

## **Nature of Work**

Shoe Shine, car wash, weight scaling serviceis a onlybusiness minors can able to do on their capacity and also as a trend they are engage to this sectors, the task is also for everybody cause it doesn't acquire hazard, energy or literacy.

The study also reveals that shoe shining is an activity they learn from other minors who arrive earlier than the new ones, minors bring their own startup money or borrowing money from their friends to buy materials to do their job.

## **Future Plan**

Minor also interviewed about future aspirations, plans and place of preference. Most of the interviewed migrants prefer to stay in Addis Ababa and find better opportunity. They said that after some years of working in Addis Ababa, they prefer to save enough money to buy motorbike and upgrade their business to delivery business. Even if they are minors age group below 18 they have no intention to go back home and live previous life they used to. The researcher is surprised to see younger children who is not home sick shows a commitment to face every challenge on their way and pass it to achieve a better future.

## **4.4. Challenge**

Migrants are expected to face diverse challenge on their first arrival since they are exposed to the urban life which is different from their previous life style and independence from parental control. As the table below indicate that the first set of problems unaccompanied minor migrants encountered related to initial adjustment are outlined as, accommodation, confusion, financial, unemployment and crime, they face serious problems of accommodation until they adjust their life with the city. respondent(P5) describe his arrival as follow;

I came alone hoping that I will find co-villagers from my origin that can host and gave me accommodation until I adjust to city life. But I found no one for the first three days. Due to this I spent two nights on the street and one night in the out in street and Bus station. A difficulty to adapt with the city is also expressed by all of participant. Actually the city is completely different in terms of structure, facilities, population and infrastructure from our rural villages.

Many of migrants mention the problem of the busy city such as: so many people on the street, lots of cars and hard to find food easily and different type of food also was the main problem on arrival.

#### 4.4.1. Scare of Basic Need

As basic need anyone can acquire basic need, unaccompanied minor migrant are scares of this basic need; accommodation(housing), health issue, getting and education and being employed; and becoming part of a community. Primary concern for cities dealing with migration.

Table 3. Challenges encounter by minor migrant at new destination

<b>Challenge Encounter</b>	<b>No of Respondent</b>
<b>Challenge Faced on arrival</b>	
Accommodation (place to stay)	6
Confusion to adopt in city	8
Financial Problem	10
Hardship to learn new job	10
Scare of nutrition and social service	10
<b>Challenges faced during the course of stay</b>	
Do not get enough earning as expected	10
Scare of basic need and social service and education	10 and only 1 go school
Mistreatment and illness	3
Vulnerability to crime	6

Source: own survey, 2019

These basic needs were the major challenges most frequently cited covered in this study. Primary concern for cities dealing with migration. These basic needs were the major challenges most frequently cited covered in this study.

#### 4.4.2. Clothing and Health Issue

As researcher observed, migrants from Wolayita do not have proper or sufficient clothes to suit all weather. Most of them use one and the same clothes during the days and the nights. They wear any cloth they found, some of them wear the cloth when they leave their home. In addition to these, they are not interested to buy or wear new clothes while clothing is not affordable and not that much important for them. Most of them prefer to buy when they are about to leave for their villages. They noted that they will be ashamed if they return to villages without changing their old clothes. Most of them prefer to buy cloths few days before they return to their villages because they have no safe places to keep these clothes for long. They usually buy clothes for cheap from local Sunday market places or from friends who sold their own clothes

According to my observation, their living condition will also expose them to health and social risks. The room is so crowded, dirty and suffocating because there is no window to let fresh air in. They sleep on sacks and carton boxes. In terms of facilities also only few have access to tap water for drinking, they use bushes to toilet and payed washing area, since they need to pay extra payment they are not in timely manner to take bath. Sleeping on the floor crowdedly with many people with poor hygiene may expose the children's for various communicable diseases such as common cold, diarrhea and typhoid. Spending the whole day outside in different weather they will expose them to health issue.

#### **4.4.3. Challenge to get Education**

Education is another motive for children to migrate. Through migration, many children hope to increase their human capital by obtaining schooling and skills development. However, because independent children must fund for themselves, many children end up working in addition to, or instead of, going to school. The likelihood that child migrants will enroll in school depends also on the characteristics of their destination. A study of child migrants in Addis Ababa found that 65% of unaccompanied minors were not in school, though this masked great variation based on location. Children living in with home setting were much more likely to be enrolled (96%) compared to those living and working minor (6%) Even children not accessing

schooling cited education as one of the top benefits of being in Addis Ababa, and expressed a desire for increased access. In summary, independent unaccompanied child migrants are particularly vulnerable to exploitation(2008 world bank report) Despite context specific differences and variations in migration profiles, according to this study the majority of the minors is not attending school they have ambitious to join school but so many responsibilities as well as not knowing how to approach the schools have obstacle the dream they have. Participant 6 is the only one who going to school, as participant 6 have stayed longer in the city he learnt to follow his long-time vision.

Participant C7 & C8 explains they leave their home town by seeking education, without knowing who will provide while they go to school, therefore, they misunderstood how they can manage their providing meanwhile going to school. C7 stated 'I have never been in school I always get jealous in our village back home while I have chores to do with my mother's my peers have a chance to went school so I impatiently desperate to come to Addis and to go to school but I couldn't do it here, my dream is still out there'. According to my observation and finding during interview the minors have language barrier to communicate openly, therefore to study in school they need to know the language used in Addis Ababa area's this also one of the challenges even after they join also.

Language is also one of the biggest barriers to learning, that the inability to speak national language could possible result in the child's isolation from peers at school and community at large. These challenges further frustrate minors to integrate with their peers at school and within the communities in which they leave.

#### **4.4.4. Challenge of Insecurity, Verbal and Physical Abuse**

Absence of psychological, emotional and financial issue minor migrants are typically more vulnerable than others because they do not know the local regulations. in addition to language barrier, unfamiliar with the local community, institutions and non-governmental organizations, minors doesnt know their rights. Dealing with the lack of support structures to address physical, psychological, sexual or financial abuse of migrants on new destination area they face massive challenges. Almost all of the

participant have no idea where to turn to when incidents occur. Respondent P1 have indicated local youths' gangs, who sit in corners of the road or older homeless males have frequently taking my money I earned from all day by shoe shine.

Respondent P10, have experience attempted robbery unfortunately he didn't carry any cash at that moment, so they bitten him badly and the robbers make promised to bring the next day what we earn unless they will not allow as to work in the area.

Even though insecurity is daily challenge of minor migrants they have passed challenges as needed or expected challenge they need to deal in their journey.

Luckily all the participants have never experienced any sexual abuse they have never heard among the community they staying as well as the neighborhood they are staying, nevertheless, they are not sexually abused currently doesn't mean they will not be therefore they need to be aware for those acts might strike.

#### **4.4.5. Capacity Limitation of MoWCYA**

HRC 2016, stated some Governments in Latin America have participated in special training sessions and workshops on childhood, migration and human rights, most migration officers have no personnel assigned exclusively to work with unaccompanied migrant children. There is almost no local authority or institution in the region that works specifically regarding on this study. Despite the fact that legal frameworks to protect migrants and children are well developed, there are no laws on unaccompanied migrant children as a specific category.

When we come to our study regional Government Ministry office concerned clusters and federal government office was not working hand in hand. Child protection cluster officer w/t Meron have stated that federal MoWCYA have lot of obligation to work as policy maker and implementation, regarding different issue all the stakeholders have been working alone with their own aim, vision, and mission this trend have been the ministry office backward to accomplish the office goal,

Nevertheless, we the ministry office have prepared agreement between regional government, other concerned ministry office, Addis Ababa municipality and NGO to manipulate protection and procedures regarding all vulnerable woman and children's who need our support. CRC 2015, For the purpose of effective decision-making and ensuring the legal rights of migrant children, many countries work with multi-agency coordination mechanisms involving the authorities of the federal public administration, international organizations, members of academia and civil society organizations. Various procedures are put in place between ministers, government agencies and local institutions for the purpose of sharing information and collaborating on the issue of migrant children, but in many cases these procedures are not efficient or designed from a human rights perspective.

Child care is a network of private organizations structured by regional authorities in Ethiopia . Through the network, non-governmental entities organize services that are, however, recognized and funded by the non- Governmental organization or international donors. All children, regardless of their age and the moment of reception, can at any time of exposed to homelessness be referred to youth care referred by Addis Ababa municipality , on condition that they have “special” needs recognized by the authorities. The services provided include reception in residential structures, foster care and short term training and reunifying with family. Given the nature of the services and the kind of funding available, youth care assists in a very different way from how federal agencies operate in terms of the type of accommodation and infrastructure, the number of staff, the training provided to staff and the number of children living together. There are vast no waiting lists, however, for gaining access youth care services and the network is not able to meet all the needs of the youngsters especially children who are domain in this study.

#### **4.4.5.1 MoWCYA Absence/Lack of Prevention Mechanism for Migration**

The NGO's, international and local Agencies who work with minors who are selected by MoWCA have different working mission and vision, vulnerable Minors weather they are migrant or not. Agencies such as:-

Children Cross Connection: - is Non- Governmental Organization, engaged to prevent Minor children's who run away, lost or pushed away from home for different reason to the street the organization search their family or cloth family to reunify unless they will refer them to institution care/foster care service, by referring police and court order.

Bosco Children:- Bosco Children established 2003 under the Don Bosco Catholic relief, international non-governmental organization who work with Minors(9 -14) Migrants who live in street, to reunify with their family after the institution base facility and empowerment by education and vocational training for three years. In every year 160 children get the service since its established.

Re- Track:- Re- Track is a faith Based UK charity working in Ethiopia, part of the Hope of Justice family. Our vision is world where no child is forced to live in the street. Our mission is to transform highly vulnerable children's lives, preserve families and empower community.

Sport the Bridge:- The Goal of the program is to integrate street children into their families and public school. Sport pedagogical lessons are used to prepare children for the life inside the family. The first year of intensive support, at the end of which the child should be ready to sleep at home and attend public school; for further years of supervision of the child and its family. Sport the bridge sustainable success of the program in every year it provide support to about 200current and former street children.

MSDP:- is Non-Governmental Organization working to preventing children to exposed by traffickers. Working on four outside skirt of Addis Ababa and cross-country transportation to Addis Ababa.

As above stated all the agencies have been established to work with street children other than Unaccompanied Minor Migrants who work in the street to support themselves, even if MSDP is working on preventing trafficking which might related with the participants but after they have past that chain they don't give them support.

According to the Child Protection and Inspection Directorate Officer stated all the liable government office have never made their work with cooperation each other, they all do on their own mission this have a big impact to address the obligatory outcome the ministry office intended to achieve. The NGO's have implemented their own mission and vision to address children's problem with their own target which couldn't solve all problem from the ground, the problem of migrating and streeitsm keep decreasing instead of increasing for some different reasons.

For instance, most of the agencies is working on abuse child, or runaway child or with substance abuse child and also other, with only 2 or 3 month training and phycological support this limited time didn't make a big impact on the vulnerable children as far as we have seen, the children who is reunify from their family by the help of the agencies by providing all the necessary steps such as search their parents or relatives, expenses of transportation, clothing, working capital and phycological support to return the children back from their home town by adding more children's to the street or of the street.

Addis Ababa Municipality have join the sector regarding to reunify the children on street and of the street who migrate from other regions, as the problem is vast and institutionalization for few weeks is all the same structural program as the other agencies using which doesn't have a bigger impact to prevent the problem.

According to the information gathered for this research those Minor Migrants who have reached Addis Ababa working on street didn't get any attention for the wellbeing and as well as the right of one child as a citizen stated on National Child protection policy.

#### **4.5. How Minors Coping,Challenges Encounter in New Area**

Unaccompanied minors have been through when they join the new destination/home, meanwhile they have different mechanism to pass the difficult time

they face.

#### **4.5.1. Setting a Group Home**

All of the participant is staying in rented private owned house, due to the fact they can't afford to live by their own they share single room which accommodate them only in night time. 3 of the participants live in one roof sharing rent with one other friend who is not in this study, sharing rent makes their live little bit easier. As the household which they can afford cannot able to facilitate shower, so they pay 10birr in other place whenever they want to take bath. To prevent violence and other treats they rent where most of migrant from their area live, on this study they majority of the participant live around "Bole Bulbula", "22Mazoria" and "Megenagna" area.

#### **4.5.2. Daily Meal**

Due to the respondant are very young, who can not cook for them, the only way to feed themselves by buying each daily meal from street restaurants. All the participant almost share the same mechanism to provide for themselves on a daily bases, they frequently afford and take a meal called "ertib" the food made of boiled potato, onion, hot pepper stuffed in bread. respondant mention also if they get lucky some of the shop owner might gave them food if they have done tasks for few spare payments, which help them to save extra money they need to spend for meal.

#### **4.5.3. Gathered in Good/BadTimes**

To confront robbery, happeningat the night time minors keep closer to one another. Due to the high mobile nature of work and extended work time they face robbery by different local gangs. For this case, migrants mentioned that they often move in groups for their safety. Participant indicates local gangs have forcedly take the money when they found them alone, so they move with their friends or stay in place where lots of people found.

Respondent P10 explained:

One day I was walking alone, on the road heading to home there was no light in the area so it's dark to see far from long distance, I didn't know I was heading toward local gangs then they hold my neck and check all my pocket then they found 45 birr I earn for two days and they let me go without hurting me cause I gave them willingly.

Therefore, he learned after that day not to walk alone in the street specially when it night time.

#### **4.5.4. Saving and remittance**

Minor migrant were asked about their plans of savings, most of them answer that saving is the only way to out from this life. Saving money with different mechanism such as local saving method called 'Ikub'. But saving is highly depending on their daily income. Even great proportion of migrants' savings goes to supporting their families. They said that they are interested to show some changes in the quality of their life and rural people of origin, but with low amount of income they earn in the capital city, they can't bring rapid change through small saving. The results of this study also verify the fact that the participant does send money to their families out of the capital city. Some migrants did not remit money, but took/ send gifts of clothing, shoes, educational materials, household utensils and others on annual home visit at the time of important holidays and during emergencies.

#### **4.5.5. Minors Communicating Family Member**

As most of the children's have come without the consent of their family they don't have frequent contact, they fear their family members might get mad cause they leave on their own. Since they don't have phone on hand as well as no phone at home their parents, they hear about them through anyone who went to the village.

Few of the participant such as P2, P8 and P9 since they came to Addis Ababa they didn't communicate their parents personally whether on phone or through others they earwigged they are fine. P2 have different story why he didn't communicate his

family yet, “I run away from home , so my father might be very mad at me to contact him through phone, so I am scared to talk to them meanwhile he might force me to go home”.

According the finding of this study children’s who left their village will not see their back, the result need other research to find out why they are don’t mind living far from family at this age.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION**

The main aim of this study was to investigate the causes of migration and challenge and coping mechanism of unaccompanied minor migrants from SNNPR, Wolayita Zone.

#### **5.1. Background and Reasons of Unaccompanied Minor’s Migration**

In terms of age as one demographic factor, young people constitute the bulk of rural to urban migrants. The finding proves that the rural migrants to urban are concentrated among minors. As it's explained in different literature and research's minor are more mobile since the discounted value of future earnings and education opportunity, would be higher for the younger children than those of adults and aged, children enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills and education, to achieve their goals in the urban areas. They are also less burdened with various family and other social responsibilities and hence free to move (Adepoju, 1982; De Haan, 2000).

With regards to education there are conflicting findings. According to (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005), relatively better educated shows the highest tendency to migrate but the finding of (CSA, 1999) shows that 70% of internal migrants were illiterate. In the case of this study, it is accurate to say less educated migrate more cause

almost all minors just start school or never join school in previous home town or new destination. Though migration to the cities have a dual effect on the education, it leads them to drop out from schools as most of them were attending school prior to coming to the city and inhibiting them to break through the cycle of poverty.

The availability of both parents also doesn't guarantee minors to remain at home since many rural children come to the city to support their family, themselves, seeking urban setting, education and aspiring better life in cities.

The reason for minor to migrate are often multiple, complex and sometimes difficult to understand. Even though it is not as such a simple thing, understanding the root causes of migration in general and migration of minors in particular have paramount importance in providing knowledge base that could be useful to develop effective intervention to curtail its subsequent negative effects. One of the reasons for migration of minors was shortage of land and/or landlessness which provide for the whole family. For rural people land is a major means of subsistence production and basic assets in the production of food and farm incomes for household. Without adequate land rural would not have incentive to stay in the countryside and the family struggle to survive.

The job factor also appears to be a major cause to rural-urban migration. Since jobs are scarce in rural areas, searching for suitable and better paying jobs have been presented as cause for mobility. Youths are not just looking for jobs; they are also knee in obtaining a job with better future and more security so that they can improve their lives as well as their families.

Rural poverty also takes some share from the cause. Families were unable to satisfy the basic necessities of life for their children since they were poor. Due to this, they started to search another alternative to get access to these needs outside their place of origin. Thus, migration to other places where they can get jobs and earn income for satisfying their needs become the only possible solution. Peer and family pressure also encouraged the movement of youths by providing exaggerated information and

approving the decision to migrate respectively. Regarding the information they seen and heard from peers and returnees, a city seems to have favorable opportunity for everybody to live in it. The poor families supported the movement of their children because they anticipated that whatever meager income the minors get as a result of the migration and send for them in the form of remittance might bring change in poverty situation in they are.

### **5.1.2. Challenges of Migrants**

Though minors came to the city with the expectation of enjoying better life, most of them experienced various types of challenges since their arrival to the city. Adaptation to urban life was the major problem at the initial stage. This stage includes problems of accommodation, confusion, financial, security and crime. The other challenge is related to work situation, most of them doing tedious work for long hour including holidays. In spite of no working time limited, their earning is too small to cover their basic daily needs. They also experience physical and verbal abuse from street gangs and their customers. The street gangs also beat and robbed them mainly at night.

Even though they work long hours in serious condition, they do not get adequate and balanced nutrition to restore their energy lost on work as their income was too small.

### **5.1.3. Coping Mechanism**

Through migration people try to build their abilities and capabilities in order to enhance the access to diversified means of living. But the actual and perceived economic opportunities available in urban areas will not be as migrants perceived (Nyberg & Fog, 2002). Once in the city, they have to struggle to survive, develop and integrate into the urban environment. Like other migrants from different places and background, migrant from Wolayita Zone area is working in the informal sector.

Majority of them relied their subsistence on shoe shine, car wash, weight scaling etc. They usually use public space as physical capital to give the service. In fact minors income levels in urban areas are relatively higher and more regular than in rural villages, they can't fulfill even their basic needs. Due to this, they adapt their own survival skills to cope up with vulnerabilities, meet their basic needs and achieve their future plan.

They have various survival strategies in their struggle to fulfill their basic needs. Their main priority among other things is securing daily food. So they invest majority of their daily income to buy cheaper food from small restaurants and eat bread filled with boiled potato so called 'ertib'. Housing is another major problem that leads migrants to vulnerability. They shelter themselves in rented house. They choose place to spend the night based on its social, security and economic advantages. They choose to rent house on the basis of their geographical similarity and occupation. They wear inappropriate clothes to weather conditions, but anything they can find.

In terms of financial capital, migrant's takes savings so called 'Ikub' as the means of life for their families in the rural area and their future plan. They sacrifice many of the basics of human life in Addis Ababa in order to save money to sustain the , future plan.

Although migrants economically disadvantaged; they have strong and supportive social networks which act as a buffer against vulnerability, shocks and livelihood constraints. These social networks are called social capital (Scoones, 1998). Comparatively migrants from Wolayita area have minimal participation in local informal association like 'Iqub' and 'Idir'. Due to this their social network less visible but the informal networks established among their mates is an integral part, of their survival strategy. The interactions are usually important for minors well-being because they draw social, emotional, economic and material benefits from these actors.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND SOCIAL WORK IMPLICAION**

#### **6.1. Conclusion**

The aim of this study was to explore the challenge and coping mechanism rural migrant from Wolayita Zone area in Addis Ababa city. The study also depicts and analyses the forces behind minor migration, their encounters and experiences while attempting to cope with the new environment. It also attempted to understand how migrant become competent members in their interaction with their social group, rural folks and other segments of the urbanites.

Qualitative research methods of data collection techniques were applied. Qualitative method was used to get into migrants factors of migration, challenge and coping mechanism encounter to survive. In-depth interview, key informant interview and observation were also employed in the data collection. The sample migrant were selected purposively, from the entire young migrant population. Purposive availability was used to find out the research subjects. The data collected through different data collection methods and data sources are triangulated and cross checked to keep up or maintain the validity and reliability of the information.

In terms of age, sex, education, parent's economic condition and family size head, rural urban migrants respondents belongs to the age group of 9-14 years age. This shows that the young constitute and will continue to constitute the bulk of the migrant population. A good proportion of migrants are also illiterate. This shows that illiteracy among the migrants from the study area relatively lower though most of them

are on primary level. Migrants also report large family size and this shows the persistence of high population growth in rural areas. Minor migrants in this type of economic activities are negligible.

Operationally, rural push factors are and urban pull factors; peer pressure, education, urbanization is the factors contributing rural urban migration. Landlessness, land shortage and poor economic conditions in the rural sector have acted as an important push factors which compelled rural minors to find opportunities in the urban areas. There is a tendency of growing unemployment and underemployment which is arising from lack of investment and growth in rural areas, at the same time the rural people are suffering from excessive population growth, lack of alternative employment, drought and famine. Urban areas like Addis Ababa are characterized by employment opportunities with better chance as strong pull forces than any other nearby small towns. The findings also indicate that the network of contacts i.e. the flow of information from earlier migrants about the availability of opportunities at destination is seen as a highly significant inducement of rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa which is characterized by chain migration following one another.

However, migrants were misinformed about opportunities and income in Addis Ababa and they are confronted with unexpectation crisis. The area also exposed to working for too long hours getting small payment, lack of access to education and inability to fulfill necessities of life for human being. Some of them even repeatedly experienced verbal and physical abuses. Regarding the minor migrants tried to create a social network, living in group, possible saving and minimizing expenditure helps them as means of minimizing urban risks and achieve their future.

## **6.2. Recommendation**

Based on the findings of the study the researcher suggests the following points for improvements of the vulnerable migrant children who should live ordinary child life.

Enabling poor families to improve their economic capacity through intensification of agriculture is a long lasting solution. Such measure will create conducive family environment for youths to stay in their place of origin since it builds families capacities to fulfill the basic needs of their children.

Migrants are attracted to Addis Ababa with wrong or exaggerated positive information about the city life as full of the best opportunities for everybody. Therefore, it is important to undertake awareness raising activities at the place of origin regarding the hardship awaits them in the city.

Migration from rural to urban area is tied mostly to the income gap difference between rural and urban areas. Balancing regional inequalities through fulfilling the facilities of woreda and district towns could reduce the influx to large cities.

Working relationships established between concern organizations involved in the practice of children well-being as a whole and on minor internal migrant depends on document exchanges. Thus, all concerned bodies involved in facilitating on children should establish mechanisms to ensure the reliability of documents. There should be a forum to share their best experiences and challenges faced in facilitating the good outcome on minors.

Implement nationally appropriate social protection system and measure for all ground to achieve sustainable coverage of the vulnerable. Adequate effort have to be made to build the capacities of families, groups and community so that mobilizing these minor children from migration, will be effective from the perspectives before they get engage to migration challenges in cities. Since deprivation of families from economic resources was found to be one of the factors that prevents parents from providing adequate care and protection to their children economic empowerment of families. Strengthening the family as a basic social institution not only by economic intervention but also through counseling and teaching about child right protection and obligation to raise their children in well manner in family setting.

Finally, continuous exchange of information among service giving organizations like the regional government of child affair, local authorities, the judiciary and law enforcement bodies for optimal use of insufficient resource,

effectiveness of work and scaling up of minor migrants. A system have to be developed for continuous data collection, analysis and sharing among development practitioners and policy makers at various levels.

### **6.3. Implication for Social Work**

This research objective and finding have implication to the professional social work at three levels: practice, policy and research.

#### **6.3.1. Practical Implication**

Since migration can not be free from the problems such as economic, psychological, social, cultural, political and environmental social work practice is mainly revolve around in identifying and enhancing the strength of disadvantaged people. In order to design any social work intervention for vulnerable and disadvantage group as detected by Asset Based Community Development Approach (ABCD), identifying the strength and assets of such groups and capitalizing on the strength and assets is the most effective way. Therefore, the finding of this research contributes significantly to the process of identification of strengths and assets of minor migrants, which further facilitate for any possible intervention by social workers to that segment of community. Using this knowledge social work practitioner can design specific programs/projects that are geared towards alleviating the most pressing problems of WolayitaZone minor migrant general by providing appropriate and effective services. Social work practitioner could also easily carryout their responsibility of referring and linkage clients, with appropriate resources which is major part of social workers responsibility. Therefore, social workers can play a great role in facilitating for the provision of such awareness training.

#### **6.3.2. Policy Implication**

At the national and local level, the situation demands all responsible bodies to deal with its negative consequence both on the people in Addis Ababa and migrants themselves. Since there is no clear policy on the issue, the research findings call for policies that effectively shield the adverse effect and benefited from the advantage. Hence, one way of reducing vulnerability of the migrants is to increase access to assets

like land, infrastructure and credit at the place of origin. Therefore, social worker can advocate for the better access to such assets.

### **6.3.3. Research Implication**

As unit of analysis of this research are individuals, an insight from migrant's perspective. However, it will be interesting to explore the condition of household at the place of origin to have full picture of the area. In addition, factors that force migration vary from place to place. Thus, social workers should work more in this area to identify the causes and situation of migrant's preventive/intervention rather than working on symptom. There is also a need to conduct future research in identifying the bio-psycho- and social needs of young migrants in Addis Ababa apart from the determinant factors for their migration decision. This will help to further determine the type of social intervention that should be given to both at the individual and family level.

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## **Annex 1: Consent Form**

First of all, I want to thank you for taking time to meet with me today. I, Seble Teshome, student of the school of social work, Addis Ababa University. As part of my study, I am doing research on the cause of minor's migration factor, challenge and cope

mechanism particularly on those minor migrants who came to Addis Ababa from rural Wolayita Zone area.

Participant in the interview is entirely voluntary and neither not being willing to participate nor withdrawing at any stage of the interview will have any consequences. All your responses will be kept confidential and it will not be related to you in any ways: If you agree, I will record the interviews to save time and to capture every information. The recording will be kept in confidential manner and it will be destroyed afterwards. I will also take note and use recording material . Do you have any question about what I have just explained?

Are you willing to participate in the interview? If yes either sign below or express your willing verbally.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

## **Annex:2 In-depth interview guidance**

### A. Interview Guides

#### **Demographic Data**

1. Name
2. How old are you?
3. Place of Birth?
4. What is your level of Education?
5. With Whom you used to live in your home town? No of Family members?  
Whole family? Single parent? Divorce family?....etc
6. Where do you live? (Currently)
7. When did you leave your home town? Any other destination other than  
addisababa?
8. What initiate to leave(Migrate) to Addis ababa?

Your own interest? How \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Traffickers
- B. Peer Pressure
- C. Family influence
- D. Conflict in Region
- E. Urbanization
- F. Lack of Education
- G. Lack of financial support from family

If any other reason \_\_\_\_\_

Did you Run away or grant permission from parent/ Guardian to go to Addis Ababa

### **Daily life**

What are you doing for leaving?

Do you earn adequate income for all your necessity of the day

How do you keep your earning? Bank? Keep it your pocket?

Do you send remittance to your family?

How do you manage your daily life with group of your friends? Regarding sharing expense? Taking care of each other?

### III. The Challenge of staying in Addis Ababa

Can you tell me the General challenge that you face in daily life as being working minor who came to new area?

What are the problems that you came across to relate to

- a) Shelter? Clothing?
- b) Daily meal?
- c) Security?
- d) Health?
- e) Language Barrier
- f) Interacting with other group of children who work like you?
- g) Any elders who challenge you physically, sexually, Verbally and robbery (Village Gangsters) problem
- h) Enough income to your need? And future goal you set?

Other challenges \_\_\_\_\_

Did anyone from government office such as kebele, woreda or NGO who approach

you for support?

#### IV. Coping Mechanism

How you deal with the problem you facing as being minor?

What coping mechanism do you utilize to deal with the financial problem you face

How do you deal with all the challenges of shelter, meal and other challenges mentioned above?

How do you cope up with physical(if any) emotional, home sickness and sexual abuse (if any)challenges you face

How do you deal with the problem of :-

- a) Language Barrier
- b) Police (dembaskebari)?
- c) Harsh customers?
- d) Theft?

Thank you for co-operation.

#### B. MoWCYA interview guidance

1. What is Ministry office emphasis on children who are minors who migrate to Addis Ababa working on street?

Does Ethiopian law enforcement allow Minor children to work?

2. The other collaboration with local and international organization to reduce this factor

from occurring

3. Did the programs have meted their goals?

A. If the program has failed What are challenges the office has been recognize as obstacle to achieve

B. if Achieved the main Goal what have you done to eliminate this problem before it occurs.

**Annex 3: Code of participant**

No.	Assigned code
1.	P1
2.	P2

3.	P3
4.	P4
5.	P5
6.	P6
7.	P7
8.	P8
9.	P9
10.	P10