

Running head: CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Causes of Migration and Livelihood Strategies of Migrants: The Case of Young
Migrants from Gojjam area in Addis Ababa

By
Semere Minwyelet

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Social Work, in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Work

(Family, Youth and Children Concentration)

Thesis Advisor
Bamlaku Alamirew (PhD)

June, 2013

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

MSW EXAMINING COMMITTEE

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Semere Minwyelet entitled: Causes of Migration and Livelihood Strategies of Migrants: The Case of Young Migrants from Gojjam Area in Addis Ababa: submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts (School of Social Work) complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect of originality and quality.

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Acronyms

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CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Acronyms

ABCD: Asset Based Community Development

CARE: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere

CSA: Central Statistical Authority

DFID: Department For International Development

EU: European Union

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

IOM: International Organization for Migration

MOLSA: Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs

SIDA: Swedish International Development Agency

SLA: Sustainable Livelihood Approach

UK: United Kingdom

UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDP: United Nation Development Program

UNESCO: United Nation Education, Social and Cultural Organization

CAUSES OF MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Abstract

The primary aim of this study was to investigate the causes of migration and livelihood strategies of young migrants from Gojjam area. The study further focused on the analysis of major factors for migration to Addis Ababa; the characteristics of migrants; the living and working conditions; challenges they face and their livelihood at the destination. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were employed. The qualitative method is used to understand the view of migrant youths and their lived experience while the quantitative method is used to supplement the data collected through qualitative one. Semi-structured interview, in-depth interviews and observation are used as instruments of data collection. A total of 30 migrants were also selected for the questionnaire survey. This study used purposive sampling to get insights about their lives. In addition, the data collected are triangulated and cross-checked to check reliability and validity of information. Landlessness/ land shortage, rural poverty, search for better life and peer pressure are the reasons for migration. Besides, the social networks in Addis Ababa also exacerbate migration. They are mainly involved in lottery vending. They have collected meager amount of money which they invested in their rural origin. Likewise, though the majority of migrants expected to lead better life in Addis Ababa, many of them encountered problems at the initial period of adjustment and during the course of stay. Moreover, some of them even experience various form of crime and abuse from the street gang and their customers. Sharing rooms with co-villager, reducing consumption and saving from their insufficient income helps them to reduce their vulnerability. Their social networks are also important to strengthen the capability of groups' members to reduce vulnerability and be more beneficial to livelihood outcomes. Based on the results, social work implication for practice, research and policy are made.

Key words: Rural-Urban migration, Causes, Gojjam, Young migrants, Livelihood

Chapter One: Introduction

Background of the Study

Migration is an old story in connection with urbanization and it is one part of the socio-economic dynamics that govern livelihood both in the source and receiving spatial and human ends. The reports of UNDESA (2011) indicate that migration from the rural to urban area has historically played a key role in the growth of cities. Cities are focal point of economic growth, innovation and paid employment. On the average, urban resident have better access to education, health care as well as other basic services like clean water, sanitation and transport than rural population.

The growth of cities at extraordinary rate together with the demographic distribution in most developing countries has significantly contributed to the present youth explosion 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 will be 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.

There is limited availability of data on current migration flows in and from Ethiopia. The majority of data currently available is at the macro level. The World Bank (2011) report indicated that there are 620,000 Ethiopian emigrants. 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. It has been explained by push and pull factors, population pressure, famine, poverty, land scarcity, poor productivity and large family size.

Youth in the rural area also thinks that they are missing out the luxurious of the city and cities have transformed in to migrants for those seeking a promise of better life. 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 employment opportunity and more comfortable living than rural areas. Therefore, many people especially youth's see cities as a place where the missed opportunity can be met (Girmachew, 2006; Addisu, 2008; Markos, 2001; Feleke et al, 2006; Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009).

As mentioned in Malekoff (2004), youths are a pivotal category of population of any countries developmental stride. They can play significant role when their capacity is fully utilized. But when the state cannot provide their basic needs, their volatile nature which is attributed to their developmental position becomes endangered.

Once they are in the city, young migrants have to struggle to survive, secure their livelihood and integrate in to the new environment. This study is primarily designed to understand the livelihood strategy of young migrants in Addis Ababa and it also tries to study the various causes for migration in advance.

Statement of the Problem

In the era of globalization, an improved and sophisticated means of transportation and communication are playing a key role in facilitating the interaction of people around the world. As a result, the rate of migration is alarmingly increasing both at national and international level. In developing countries, internal migration is more persistent (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004).

In many developing nations, there had been rapid growth of urban population far more than that of rural population. Ethiopia is a typical example of this. The important dimension of internal population movement in Ethiopia is its link to urbanization. As CSA (2007) reports,

even though Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in sub Saharan Africa with only 16% of urban population, the rate of urbanization is one of the highest in Africa. As UNDESA (2010) report the rate of urbanization in the year 2010-2015 is expected to be 3.57% which is very high as compared with the average growth rate of Africa (3.1%).

Regarding the causative factors of rural-urban migration, in Ethiopia, scholars identified that the combined effects of “push and pull” factors are responsible for the tide of migration to urban areas of Ethiopia (Markos, 2001). Feleke et al, (2006) state that, in Ethiopia, population is on the rise, land degradation has become common and the rural areas are being rocked by frequent drought and famine. According to Frework (2007), in some society like Guraghe, migration is considered as rite of passage, leaving one’s place of origin at a certain moment in the personal life-cycle considered as attainment of improved social status from childhood. In view of these, one would expect influx of the rural people to the cities to happen.

The tide of migration to urban areas of Ethiopia is consistently higher than the capacity of urban areas to accommodate the new demands posed by the migrants. Thus, there is wide spread of unemployment and migrants involve in the informal economic sector and other casual works (Feleke et al, 2006). Even not all migrants are lucky to get and fully make use of the informal employment.

Due to the various factors of migration, currently, there is excessive movement of people to Addis Ababa. According to CSA (2007), Addis Ababa consists of 23% of the total urban population in the country and 47% among the total population of the city was born outside the city. In addition recent migrants were found to be younger than the total migrants. The migrants between the age group of 15-29 accounts 42% of the total migrant population of the city (CSA, 2007). Gojjam is one of the places pervasive movement of people towards capital city has been

observed. Thus, at the present time there is a continuous flow of people from Gojjam to Addis Ababa who have abandon their role in the farms, and have engaged themselves in the urban informal economic sector. These migrants in Addis Ababa are to be found mainly among self employed petty trade, lottery vending. Even the lottery administration uses them as icons while advertising its business in Ethiopian Television.

Even though understanding the cause and livelihood strategy of young migration is indispensable for policy formulation, our knowledge about migration is not comprehensive. Feleke (2006) tried to explain the link between migration, livelihood and wellbeing of four communities in Ethiopia including Kolfe neighborhood in Addis Ababa. Martha (2009) also tried to describe the coping mechanism of migrant construction worker with relation to the rise of cost of living in the capital. Closer attempt which links migration and livelihood is done by Girmachew (2006) and Addisu (2008), who tried to explore livelihood and survival strategy of migrant street children Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar respectively. These studies are mainly focusing street life of migrant children on the destination area, rarely taking in-depth research at the migrants' point of departure.

The fact that very limited study is done on the livelihood strategy, economic, social and psychological challenges encountered by migrant's specifically young migrants from the target area motivate the researcher is to identifying the cause and livelihood strategies of young migrants from Gojjam area and contributing towards filling this knowledge gap.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to uncover the livelihoods strategies of young migrants from Gojjam in Addis Ababa. It also depicts and analyses the cause behind youth migration, their encounters and experiences while attempting to adjust with the new environment. The specific objectives of this research are to:

- ❖ Explore the demographic, social and economic characteristics of migrants.
- ❖ Examine the causes of youth migration to the city.
- ❖ Assesses the opportunity and/or challenges they face to integrate in to the city life.
- ❖ Identify the livelihood strategies they adopt to overcome the city life.

Research Questions

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

- ❖ What are the pull and push factors?
- ❖ How do the rural-urban migration processes proceed?
- ❖ How do migrants live and work in the recipient area?
- ❖ What challenges are experienced by them in Addis Ababa?
- ❖ What are the major survival livelihoods and strategies to be employed to meet their basic needs?
- ❖ What kind of relationship exists among migrants and other social group of the city?

Significance of the Study

Since there is continuous and increasing young rural urban migration, it is essential that research should focus on this group, their reason for leaving and livelihood strategy. And knowing the livelihood strategies of migrants and the young migrant from the target area in particular is important for further intervention, both at policy and practice level.

To the researcher's knowledge, there is no available research on the livelihood and cause of youth migration specifically from Gojjam area. This thesis also enable the concerned bodies to understand the range of livelihood activities that youth migrant draw upon and of the strategies employed in their attempts to survive and establish a life in the city. This study also serves as a bench mark to initiate further studies in the field.

Limitation of the Study

The researcher attempted to get and recruit migrants through purposive availability and snowball sampling methods which meant that the sample was not representative and thus not fully random. Though migration is gender sensitive, as a matter fact this study cannot include female respondents from Gojjam because no girl was found while undertaking lottery vending. Time was also another limiting factor. Migrants were engaged in their works for long hours and selection of appropriate time for interviews was a difficult task for the researcher.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

Concepts and Theories of Migration

Concepts of Migration

The concept of migration has been defined in variety of ways by different authors and organizations. Some authors strictly used the word migration to refer to Permanent relocation. Clarke, J (1987) said, there is no unanimity over the meaning and classification of migration though many consider it as a movement involving changing residence for substantial duration. Thus, concepts and approaches of classifying migration are other important aspects of migration study. Any classification of migration is difficult to formulate and understand because it takes into consideration numerous criteria or stimulating factors of varying nature.

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).

Thus, in operational term, migration is not a sharp concept. Its definitions are largely situational, depending on the investigator's particular needs and objectives. Likewise, this study does not investigate all kinds of spatial mobility mentioned above. It focuses on internal migration of youths that takes place from Gojjam area to the capital city.

Theories of Migration

Though it is difficult to get a comprehensive theory that deals about migration, there various scholars has been designed several theories that gives different explanation about the reasons related to people's migration. Reviewing these theories of migration is important since they are helpful to understand population movements within their wider social, political and economic contexts

There are multitudes of theories which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration both of international and of internal levels. This section presents a review and critical evaluation of the main existing theories of migration, with specific emphasis to rural-urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to the Ethiopian context.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

Theoretical explanations of rural-urban migration have a long history, dating from at least the 1880s, when Ravenstein's first proposed his "laws of migration". As Rhoda (1979) explain Revenstein's were formulated these law based the empirical data found from census conducted in England and Wales. Due to this, it covers more international migration but also covered other common element of other types of migration.

These laws were comprised a set of migration generalizations about the characteristics of migrants, their motives and patterns of migration. According to these laws, primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities. The choice of destination is regulated by distance, with migrants tending to move to nearby places, often in a staged process leading eventually to longer distance moves to bigger cities: in other words, step-migration. Females

appear to predominate among short journey migrants and the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce (Rhoda, 1979)

Lee's Theory of Migration

Building on Ravenstein's laws, Lee formulated his own theory. He divided the forces exerting an influence on migrant perceptions into "push" and "pull" factors. Lee's theory of migration is based on three elements; place of origin, place of destination and intervening obstacles. The push factor is associated with the area of origin that compels migrants to migrate; the pull factor is coupled with the situations which attract migrants at the place of destination. The final element in Lee's model is the notion of intervening obstacles which make the actual migration from one place to another very difficult, such as distance between areas of origin and destination, cost of transportation etc (Lee, 1966)

According to Lee the push factors could be more important than pull factors. Although migration can be produced either by push or pull factors, according to Lee, migration mostly is a result of a combination of both push and pull factors that are associated with the areas of origin, destination and also governed by personal factors. Personal factors such as individual emotions, knowledge and intelligence can affect the decision to migrate or not (Lee, 1966).

The Neo-Classical Model

The central argument of the neo-classical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows. They stressed that the decision to migrate depends largely on the costs of migration, the chance of getting employed in urban centers and the expected income. Migrants did not deny the information of friends and returnees, but they made the decision to migrate individually (Kurekova, 2011)

The greater the difference in the economic opportunities between the two places is the greater possibility for people to move. Even though the primary motive for the migration is for economic reason, people also move in order to get access to education or skill, to escape from social and cultural obstacles in rural areas, rural violence and political unrest or to join their families/friends that had already migrated to urban areas.

The New Economics of Labor Migration

The neoclassical view of migration has been challenged by a “new economics of migration” which posits that migration is less determined by isolated individuals than by other social units, especially families and households. Traer (2009) argues that migration as contractual agreement between the migrant and his or her parents. The final choice as to who should migrate could most likely rest on a member of the household who is active, strong and has a good prospect to become productive. Once the decision is made, the family covers transport costs and arranges social networks for the prospective migrant. Stark (1991) also view migration as a family or group decision which seeks to minimize risks and diversify resources rather than to maximize cash income alone.

Human Capital Theory of Migration

As it's cited in Bamlak, Habtamu & Asaye (2010), the key players in this theory are Bauer and Zimmermann (1999). According to these people the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. People decide to migrate when a cost benefit analysis leads them to expect a positive net return. Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in psychological benefits as a result of changing location. Similarly, costs include both monetary and non-monetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, wages foregone while

in transit and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new habits and social customs.

Social Capital Theory

The network theory of migration does not look at the determinants which initiate migration but rather at what perpetuates migration in time and space. An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (Massey et al., 1993 cited in Kurekova, 2011)

The Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) is an approach to thinking about and working for development that evolved in the late 1980s in order to enhance progress towards poverty elimination. This concept is widely used in poverty and rural development literature. Livelihood is the way people earn a living be it in town or in rural. According to chamber and Conway (1992) a livelihood “comprises capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living”. But Ellis (2000) criticizes this definition for their use of assets and capabilities as an overlapping concept. He redefines livelihood as:

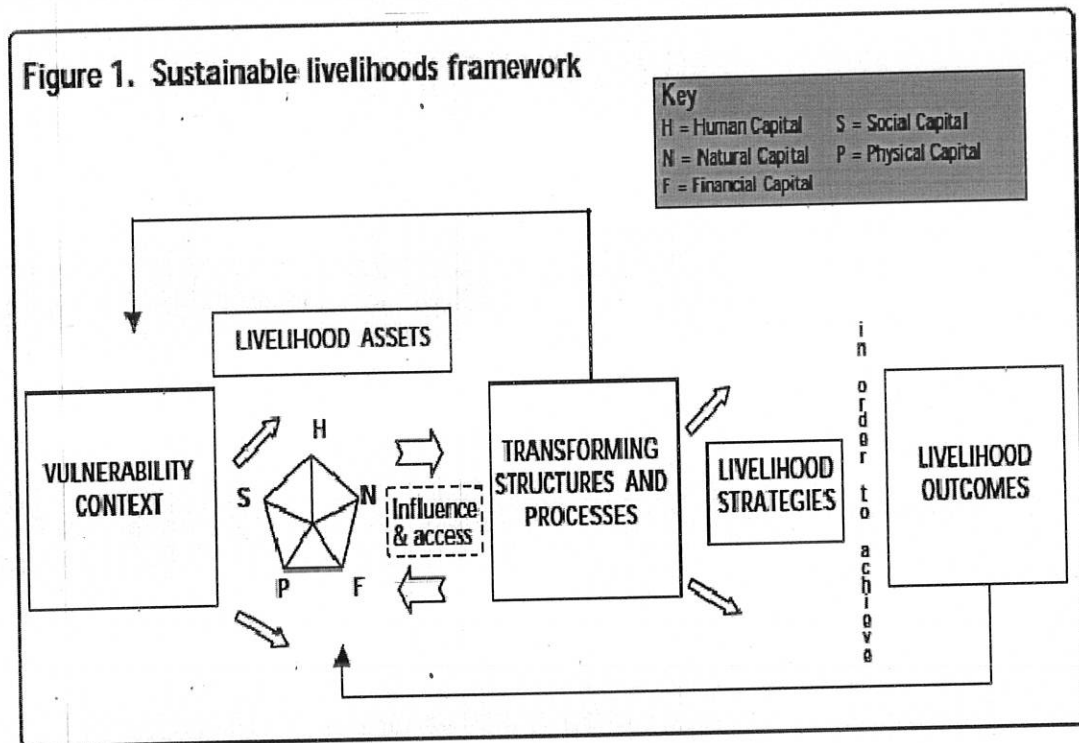
A livelihood comprises assets (natural, physical, human, financial, and social capital), the activities and access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household (Ellis, 2000. pp. 10).

Sustainable livelihoods are derived from people's capacity to make a living by surviving shocks and stress and improve their material condition without jeopardizing the livelihood options of other people's, either now or in the future. A livelihood is sustainable if it can cope with, recover from and adapt to stresses and shocks, maintain and enhance its capabilities and assets, and enhance opportunities for the next generation (Scoones, 1998).

Sustainable Livelihood Framework

A framework is a particular way of viewing the world. The livelihoods framework is a tool to improve our understanding of livelihoods. Thus, livelihoods approach views the world from the point of view of the individuals, households and social groups who are trying to make a living in volatile conditions and with limited assets.

There are a number of livelihood frameworks developed by organization like CARE, Oxfam, UNDP and DFID. One of the most commonly used frameworks is the one used by UK Department for International Development. The framework highlights five interacting elements: vulnerability contexts; resources; institutions; strategies; and outcomes. The arrows within the framework are used as shorthand to denote a variety of different types of relationships, all of which are highly dynamic. None of the arrows imply direct causality, though all imply a certain level of influence (Krantz, 2001).



Source: Livelihood Framework of DFID, 2001

Livelihood Assets (the Asset Pentagon)

Livelihood assets are the basic building blocks upon which households are able to undertake production, engage in labor markets and participate in reciprocal exchange with other households. Assets are the core of household's strategies to survive, meet future needs, improve their lots and reduce exposure or minimize the consequence of shocks. According to Ellis (2000), Scoones (1998) & Hossain (2001), the types of livelihood assets are human, natural, financial, social and physical capital. They range from social assets, such as relationships of trust and membership of informal organizations to physical assets such as infrastructure and manufactured goods. Their typologies and descriptions are presented as follow.

Natural assets: the term natural is stands for resources which are found from the environment naturally. These resources include air, land, water, soil and wild life. Within the framework a particularly close relationship exists between natural capital and the vulnerability

context and many of the devastating shocks for the livelihoods are natural processes that destroy natural capital (Kollmair & Juli, 2002).

Financial assets: This asset denotes the resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives, including cash, saving and remittance. Unlike natural assets, financial assets play a major role in urban area. This is mainly due to the fact that the availability of cash can limit access to key resources like food, health care and others (DFID, 2001)

Human assets: This asset represents the skills, knowledge, ability to labor and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies. At household level among the human assets, the ability to labor has in abundance. Especially considering the type of work that they are engaged in, their existence as daily laborer would have been impossible without this asset (Krantz, 2001).

Social capital: This is social resources (networks, claims, social relations, affiliation, and association) upon which people draw when tracking different livelihood strategies. Social capital is taken to mean the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood. These are developed through networks, connectedness, membership of more formalized groups, and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets amongst the poor (Krantz, 2001).

Physical capital: the basic infrastructure and production equipment and technologies essential for pursuing any livelihood strategy. It comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihood. Producer goods are the tools and equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure consists of changes to physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive (Kollmair and Juli, 2002).

Vulnerability Context

Based on Moser (1998) explanation, vulnerability has been defined as the insecurity of the well being of individuals or communities in the face of changing environments (ecological, social, economic or political) in the form of sudden shock, long term trends or seasonal cycles. The vulnerability context is especially about how people adapt to and cope with stresses and shocks. People's livelihood and their access and control can be affected by events largely beyond their control.

Chambers & Conway (1992) also tried to relate vulnerability with the external environment in which people exist. For example: trends in population growth, national and international economics, natural resources, politics, and technology; sudden shocks or events such as health problems, earthquakes, floods, droughts, conflict, agricultural problems such as pests and disease, economic shocks; and seasonal vulnerability of prices, production, employment opportunities or health can impact on livelihood. Shocks, trends, and seasonality represent the conditions that are out of the control of the people.

Therefore, the vulnerability context frames the external environment in which people exist and people's livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality over which they have limited or no control.

Transforming Structures and Process

According to DFID (2001), transforming structures and processes represent the institutions, organizations, policies and legislation that shape livelihoods. They are of central importance as they operate at all levels and effectively determine access, terms of exchange between different types of capital and returns to any given livelihood strategy.

In Kollmair and Juli (2002) description, structures is like hardware that set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services, purchase, trade and perform all manner of other functions that affect livelihoods. An absence of well working structures often constitutes an obstacle to sustainable development and makes simple asset creation difficult in case of adverse structures impeding access to apply a certain livelihood strategy. Complementary to structures, processes constitute the “software” determining the way in which structures and individuals operate and interact. There are many types of overlapping and conflicting processes operating at a variety of levels and like software, they are crucial and complex.

Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood strategies are the way in which people adopt different activities for survival in different socio-economic and environmental settings. According to Ellis (2000:40), livelihood strategies are composed of activities that generate the means of household survival. Farrington, Ramasut & Walker (2002) explain about the distinction between coping strategies and livelihood strategies. The former is short-term responses to a specific shock but the latter is viewed as part of a long term plan. Scoones (1998) identifies three types of rural livelihood strategies: agricultural intensification, diversification and migration are the three core livelihood strategies. In this section, the concept of diversification and migration are discussed as they are relevant to this research problem.

Livelihood Diversification: refers to attempts of individuals and households to find new ways to raise incomes and reduce environmental risk, which differ sharply by the degree of freedom of choice (to diversify or not) and the reversibility of the outcome (Scoones, 1998).

Migration: it is defined as permanent or semi-permanent change of residence by an individual or group of people. Rural-urban migration is the migration of people from rural areas

to cities. It is both temporarily and permanent movement of people (individual and whole family) from rural to urban areas and have involved in some informal works in the city (Ellis, 2003).

Livelihood Outcome

The DFID (2001) presents livelihood outcomes as results of peoples' livelihood strategies and feed back in to the vulnerability context and asset based. While successful strategies help build asset based, poor livelihood deplete asset bases and increase vulnerability.

Outcomes help us to understand the 'output' of the current configuration of factors within the livelihood framework. They demonstrate what motivates stakeholders to act as they do and what their priorities are. They might give us an idea of how people are likely to respond to new opportunities and which performance indicators should be used to assess support activity (Kollmair and Juli, 2002).

Empirical Literature

Urban Growth and Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia

Although it is difficult to know the exact time when it was started, the following available evidence indicates that Ethiopia has been experiencing urban growth and population mobility since long time for various reasons.

For instance, as Bjeren (1985) noted, even though the urbanization in Ethiopia goes back to the time of Axumite civilization, it was stagnated for several centuries due to absence of fixed urban centers until the end of the 19th century. Massive internal migration began during the reign of Menelik II particularly with the establishment of Addis Ababa as a permanent capital. Menelik II expansion for nation building was accompanied with the movement of many people from their original home for military purpose.

The expansion of services like telegram and postal service during the last decade of 19th and 20th century which contribute for easy exchange of information had also play a significant role for high influx of people to the city. The emergence of other towns along with the development of infrastructure such as communication, railway, banks, hospital and schools attract many people to urban life (Feleke et al, 2006).

The already started population mobility continued during the imperial period of Haileselassie with the consolidation and centralization of power. Bahiru (1991), as it is cited in Feleke et al (2006), believed that the establishment of highway authority and road building operation, the expansion of industrial enterprises and commercial centers, municipal service and agricultural plantation had a considerable effect. The Italian occupation 1935–1941 also brought tremendous increase in road construction and boosted the number and functions of towns. All these endeavors were reported to have significant impact on the rural-urban migration.

The Derg regime was known introducing radical political and economic change including the confiscation of rural and urban lands from land lords and redistribute to peasants. According to Feleke et al (2006), all these measures and other reform policies were designed to control migration but the Ethio-Somali dispute over Ogaden, war between the government and opposition movements and the 1973-77 famine becomes a major cause for massive migration, resettlement and villagization.

Available information also indicates there is still population mobility for various reasons such as search for better job, better opportunity in town. The recent migration situation in Ethiopia reveals that population migration in the country dominated by rural-urban as long as both the long term and seasonal migration concerned. The 2007 census of the country reveals

that 37% of the total migration in the country was within the age group 15-29, which indicate that youth represent significant portion of migrant population (CSA, 2007).

Although the rural urban migration is observed in all major towns in the country, Addis Ababa takes the lion share in attracting migrants. Migrant youth between the ages 15-29 constitute 43% of the total migration in Addis Ababa. Having this high mobility of youth in mind, this study tries to explore the reason for migration and livelihoods of these youths (CSA, 2007).

Cause of Migration

Human beings have reasons for action and decisions they take. The decision to migrate is not taken lightly. They have also various reasons to leave their place of origin in order to migrate. The same thing holds for youth migration. The most commonly cited factors are those related to rural push and urban pull condition.

Even though there is no comprehensive study which clearly shows the exact magnitude and causes of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia notably in Addis Ababa, empirical evidence found from Martha (2009), Fework (2007), Girmachew (2006), and Feleke (2006) studies reflect various push and pull factors. Since most of migrants from needy family and community the main pushing factor is search for better life. Rural vulnerability, large family size, diminishing farmland sizes, lack of rain and recurrent drought, high population pressure family impoverishment, rural unemployment, lack of access to education, family death and disharmony are also some of the major reasons that most of them were forced to migrate to the city.

Pull factors are also fuels the decision to migrate. Studies on migration have identified correlation between level of infrastructure development of a given place and the magnitude of out migration especially as far as rural-urban migration concerned. Irrespective of their skill

migrants often move to access higher income and diversified livelihood opportunities. Due to relatively poor standards of living in rural areas migration find urban centers as a solution to break away from poverty. The availability of services mainly education and others like electricity, piped water, and other public services make urban areas more attractive. Significant number of migrant has social ties, relatives, friends and older siblings at destination mainly triggered migration decision from villages to Addis Ababa.

Migration and livelihood

Migration, in the livelihood approach, is understood as spatial separation between the location of a resident household or family and one or more livelihood activities engaged in by family members. In different literature livelihood and poverty clearly affect and are affected by migration, but that migration experiences are often context specific.

In Ellis (2003) explanation, migration is a routine livelihood strategy of poor households which helps to smooth seasonal income fluctuations and earn extra cash to meet contingencies or increase disposable income. Migration also can be either a component of individuals' diversification strategies or household diversification strategies. In Ethiopia, the study of Feleke (2006) in four communities prove that seasonal migration for rural household has been found to be the key strategy in reducing the vulnerability of household to seasonal food insecurity and high risk of food shortages. Most of the rural households mentioned that the seasonal migrations of household members has offered them non-farm jobs in the off season and reduced the number of people to be fed. They also viewed migration as a safety net mechanism for poor individual and rural household to cope with distress situations. Migrants themselves could be also benefited from the employment, education, medication and better income in the urban. In the study of migrant street children livelihood in Addis Ababa, Girmachew (2006) found that the household

left behind migration increase access to cash in the form of remittance and these resources might contribute towards maintaining existing or build new rural assets such as land, livestock and farm equipment.

But in the other condition, migration could not have impact on the household living condition. For instance Mebru (2005) find out that there is no significant difference between the non-migrants and migrants in terms of their household living conditions. Migrants from some areas migrate not necessarily because they are among the poorest but groups can develop a tradition of migration once a certain pattern of migration exists.

Hence, the out migration of rural people does not necessarily have a happy ending. According to Feleke (2006), for both rural household and communities left behind who are likely to face labor shortage leading to reduce production and persistence of rural poverty and for migrants keep basically the same human needs and the need for the same entitlements or rights in the town.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

Research Design

Research design is considered as the blue-print and cornerstone of any study since it facilitates various research operations. In this regard, Kothari (2006) argues that research design helps the researcher plan in advance of the methods to be adopted for collecting the relevant data and techniques to be used during analysis. The nature and objectives of the problem to be studied and the means of obtaining information are the most important factors to be considered in order to choose the appropriate research design. In order to undertake this study, the researcher employed a mixed approach research design which involves both quantitative and qualitative. The intention was that the researcher felt that those which left from quantitative are triangulated with qualitative information. More specifically, descriptive survey design from the quantitative approach was employed. In addition, qualitative data was employed to substantiate the findings obtained via the quantitative survey.

Research methods

According to Kumar (1996), studies could be a combination of qualitative and quantitative in nature and researchers may decide to use either qualitative or quantitative methods in conducting a research. The choice of methods is dictated by the nature of the research problem. The nature of the research problem lends itself to different methods and techniques of research. Qualitative research is defined as any kind of research that produces findings not arrived by means of statistically procedures or other means of quantification. Qualitative research uses a naturalistic approach that seeks to understand phenomena in a given specific settings.

In this study, qualitative research method is chosen to understand the situation of young migrant in the city, the causes that force them to migrate and why they choose their current destination and how they make their livelihood. Quantitative research is used to inquire some demographic data that supports those data gathered through qualitative research methods in the study area. The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative methods though the study dominantly uses qualitative methods. According to Strauss and Corbin (1990), one might use qualitative data to illustrate or clarify quantitatively derived findings; or one could quantify demographic findings. Or, use some form of quantitative data to validate one's qualitative analysis. Similarly, this research employed a survey to generate quantitative data about migrant's socioeconomic background. This also help to ensure validate the qualitative analysis. However, this piece of research work relied, by and large, on qualitative methods for data collection and data analysis.

Kumar (1996) explains qualitative methods in the sense of learning first-hand information about people, observing and analyzing the real life and studying actions and learning about ideas as they occur. Qualitative method helps the researcher to assess the ideas, feelings, beliefs, and motives related to the individual's action. It is a means to acquire the lived experiences, beliefs and traditions and helps to analyze the understandings and meanings of the existing realities. It also provides access to motives, aspirations and power relationships that account for how places, people and events are made and represented.

The dominance of application of qualitative methods, specifically case study is due to the fact that the researcher wants to understand and reflect on the perceptions, views, how they are capable to generate their livelihood in the city and their shared social networks. These realities would be difficult to understand and interpret the lived experience of young migrants using

quantitative methods in the whole area of the research work. The questions related with the causes, process, opportunities, challenges and livelihood of young migrants are largely in favor of qualitative methodology. The in-depth and breadth understanding of these questions can be answered by employing more qualitative methods than quantitative which gives more concern for statistical descriptions and prediction of events or actions.

Rationale of Selection of Study Area

As studying the entire population of young migrants, specifically, from Gojjam in Addis Ababa city on the whole is practically impossible, a manageable size of specific area of the study is obligatory in order to successfully accomplish the study via managing within a given time and scarce resource. By taking in to account this fact, some specific place found in Addis Ababa was purposively selected. The selection was based that migrants preferred living and working in some specific place due to the availability of cheap rent houses and better working condition. Based on the preliminary information, most of young migrants are engaged in different informal sectors like shoe-shiners, lottery sellers, car washers and daily laborers. According to Girmachew (2006), among these sectors young migrants from Gojjam area perceived as dominantly engaged in lottery vending. Due to this, young migrant usually occupy a certain public space and/or work territories in order to make their living income through deriving the benefits arising out of it, selecting those work territories helped the researcher easily accessing the study youths at work and gained adequate research details from them.

Selections of those specific locations were made based on convenience or opportunistic sampling technique. Berg (2001) noted that convenience sample is sometimes referred to as an accidental or availability sample. This category of sample relies on available subjects, i.e. those who are close at hand or easily accessible. Likewise, those specific locations within the study

was selected based on the fact that the young migrant are highly concentrated in those locations working nearby and/or around schools, universities, busy shop areas, open markets and became easily accessible for the study. Besides, studying those locations in particular helped the researcher easily explore the livelihood and survival strategies of youths along with the characteristic nature of their work.

This study is not only cover place of migrant's destination, Addis Ababa, but also place of migrant's origin, Gojjam. For more comprehensive, valid and comprehensive study, the major young migrant sending areas were part of this study. To explore the push factors of migration, the family of young migrant and key informant like elders and concerned government bodies in the Gojjam area was discussed.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The logic of using a sample of subjects is to make inferences about some larger population from a smaller one. As Berg (2001) noted that, to develop a purposive sample, researchers use their knowledge or expertise about some group to select subjects who represent this population. Thus, it was not easy to find accurate number young migrants in Addis Ababa city in general and from Gojjam in particular. As a matter of fact, purposive sampling technique was used to select the study informants based on some of the attributes linkage, occupation, geographical origin and number of years in the city.

Alston and Bowles (2001) also explain that the logic of using a sample of subjects is to make inferences about some larger population from a smaller one. Qualitative inquiry typically focuses on in-depth on relatively small samples, even single case, selected purposefully. Therefore, this case study will be conducted primarily on the basis of the empirical data collected from a sample of 30 purposively selected young migrants from rural areas of Gojjam. Key

informants and semi structured interview participant of the study also selected purposefully based on their familiarity, experience and expertise on the issue.

To identify my research subjects in area of origin, Mecha woreda from Gojjam, I was used snowball sampling, one informant whose son is migrated gives or introduces the name of another informant with same situation, who again introduces the name of a third person and extra. The term snowball tells using one contact to help you select another contact, which in turn can put the researcher lay a hand on with someone else. In addition, key informant was selected purposively from migrant's parent, community elders, government office in the area.

Methods of Data Collection

Multiple data collection strategy is more advantageous than single data collection strategy in research work. As Maxwell (1998) stated, there are strengths and weakness to any single data collection strategy and using more than one data collection approach give opportunity to the researcher to combine the strengths and correct some of the deficiencies of any one source of data. To collect data for this study both primary and secondary data sources were used. More specifically, the selected methods to collect the necessary data are survey, interview, personal observation and secondary sources.

Survey

The researcher employed simple survey for 30 migrants. The purpose was to generate some supportive descriptive quantifiable and other valuable data about young migrants that may consolidate the qualitative data. The survey questionnaires were include 30 open and close-ended questions and intended to acquire demographic, cause of migration, their present conditions. They were also asked about their future aspiration.

Semi-Structured In-depth Interview

In this study I had an in depth individual interview with 8 young migrants from Gojjam independently. The interviewer asked the same questions to each respondent with basically the same words having the same sequence. I applied the same procedure as the guided interview before the actual process of interviewing the informants. I did the interview by asking first simple and concrete questions and went gradually into the difficult and general ones. Questions are open-ended concerning reasons for migration, livelihood, urban opportunities, social relations that exist among themselves and the society and the problems they face attending an urban life.

Key-Informant Interview

Key informant interviews for the purpose of this study were conducted specifically at the place of origin with the heads of different woreda officials and family head of migrants. Four key informants were selected from Mecha Woreda institutions such as woreda Administration Bureau, woreda social and labor affair, woreda women, children and youth affairs and the woreda agriculture and rural development office. Key-informant from family head of migrants was selected by snowball from Lehulum Selam Kebele.

Observation

Observation entails being presented in a situation and making a record of one's impressions of what takes place. It is also clear that directness is the major advantage of observation which provides a degree of validity as it concentrates up on what people really do as opposed to what they say they will do. The researcher watches what they do and listens to what they say, rather than asking people about their feelings and views. Both participant and non participant observation used for research work.

Document Analysis

Secondary data sources that will be relevant for the study will be collected from online, publications, libraries in Addis Ababa University and NGOs working with youth migrants. Statistical abstracts, reports, policies, publications, brochures, etc was reviewed among others.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of linking data based on their relationships. Sapsford and Jupp (2006) explained that data generation and analysis are not separated and both need to be considered carefully before starting the research. The explanation of how data of particular research problem is interpreted and analyzed accounts a major constituent of research work that demands the researcher's knowledge and understanding of the subject.

Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative research is concerned more about expressions, meanings, words, contexts and contents. Thus at the data analysis phase in qualitative research the ways of examining, contrasting, comparing, discerning and interpreting the meanings of data into significant patterns are very important to link the relationships. The data analysis in this study is based on the causes and livelihood strategy of young migrant by linking the research questions, objectives and research setting. The data collected using different techniques of data collection methods were analyzed through direct quotations, transcribing, and organizing from primary sources. The data collected were also compared, contrasted and examined to make a meaningful analysis of the qualitative data. Furthermore, perceived and observed realities during the field work also analyzed.

Quantitative Data Analysis

In quantitative data analysis the numbers are the principal components were analyzed to make meaningful patterns of relationship among the data acquired for the study. I also employed some descriptive statistics to analyze the quantitative data. The quantitative is interpreted and analyzed without the application of SPSS. The quantitative data are simply figures that are intended to show some demographic information in order to cement the information of the qualitative data. In this study the quantitative data were applied to support and give shape to the qualitative data.

Validity and Reliability of the Study

Reliability is the degree to which the finding is independent of circumstances of the research and validity is degree to which the finding is interpreted in a correct way. These concepts are essential to define and measure bias and distortion of any study I used a blend of qualitative methods (observation, interviews and guided interview) that helps me to avoid any kind of biases and ensure their validity. On the other hand, information of the respondents was cross-checked and triangulated to ensure validity. I also employed the whole processes of the research work based on the research questions, objectives, and theories that helps me to confirm the validity of the study.

In order to secure the validity and reliability of the research, I personally observed what was exactly happening and interviewed the informants being in the field and discussed the issues with youth and other informants. I tried to crosscheck the validity and reliability of the information by asking probing questions and triangulated information of the young informants by crosschecking others who engaged in similar livelihood activities. I also crosschecked their age when they report events in terms of calendars. It is also attempted to rule out the possibility

of distortion and inconsistencies by checking informants' information by asking children in different occasions during the field work. Thus I argue that it could make the research results dependable and credible.

Ethical Consideration

Before proceeding with the research, approval were signed and obtained from the School of Social Work at Addis Ababa University.

Before the survey and interview, the researcher was done a brief self introduction, describing status and background in order to build trust and encourage the participant to open up during the interview. The nature and purpose of the research is clearly explained for the participants. The participant was also told explicitly that participation is purely on voluntary basis. Then, for those participants who are literate and can understand the informed consent statement, a written consent was signed. For those whose literacy level did not allow that only verbal consent for taking part in the research was taken.

All necessary precaution was taken to ensure the safety and comfort of the participant. Not only physical harm, but also psychological, legal or any other form of harm will not be encountered as a result of participation. The researchers make sure that the need for confidentiality and anonymity of the participants is protected.

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. This involves the provision of some refreshment.

Chapter Four: Results and Discussion

In this section the data collected during the fieldwork is analyzed. The analysis is done to explain the features of the subjects under study. It has six major sections. The first section covers the overall demographic information and the second is about the migration history of the informants. The third and the fourth parts include the cause of migration and experience of migrants in the city. The fifth part covers the challenges of migrants in the city. The last section of this chapter is about the livelihood and coping strategy of migrants in the city.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Migrant

Migration studies usually focus on the socio-economic and demographic nature of migrants, who are involved in the mobility. The focus of different studies emphasize on the selective nature of migration in reference to sex, age, marital status, wealth status, educational background etc. Therefore, knowing the characteristics of migrants helps to infer the possible influences that the rural-urban migration would have to the place of origin and destination. Hence, this section describes the Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Migrant of sample young migrants from Gojjam, mainly about age, sex, and education status, family size of their parents, survival status and occupation of their parents.

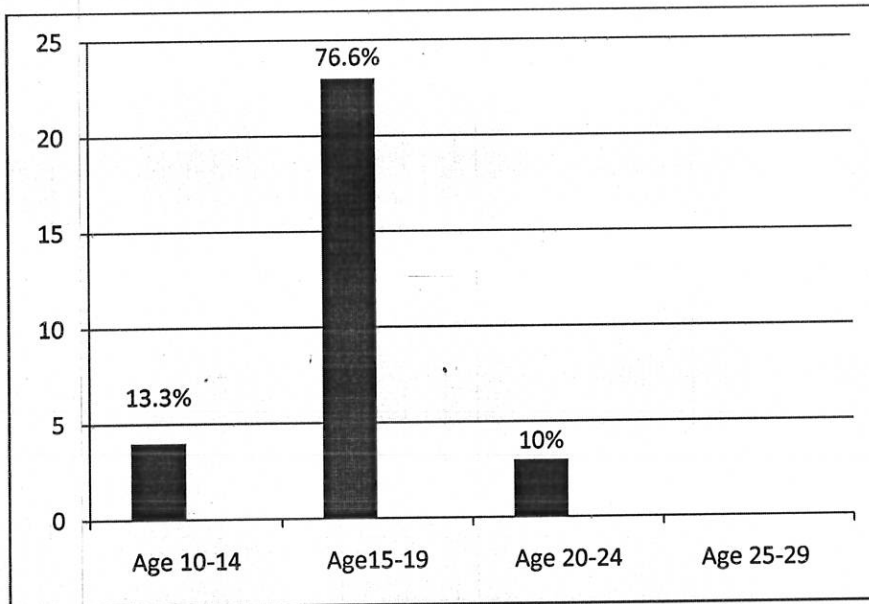
Age and Sex of Migrants

Internal migration is an activity undertaken primarily by young adults all over the world (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). For example CSA finds that the age groups of 15-29 accounts 37.5% total migration. This implies that migrants are mostly under the age of 30 (CSA, 2007).

As it can be seen in table 2, the rate of migration was found higher for the people who belong to the age group of 15-24 which covers more than 80% of the respondents. It is expected that young people more likely to migrate than older people but the migrant in this study found

even younger, found between the ages of 10-14 years. This indicates that most migrants leave the village at a young age to make a living in the city by their own even before they finish school.

Figure 2. Age of Migrants



Source; Own survey, 2013

Both sexes are engaged in migration; in Ethiopia women migrants to the urban area outnumber male counterparts (CSA, 2007). But in this study I can only include young males. During the preliminary study, I observed that insignificant number of girls perform this livelihood activity and my key informants from Mecha also confirm that women migrate in equal rate with males. But no girl was found at all undertaking lottery vending as livelihood activity in Addis Ababa. The information collected from key informant proves that there is high rate of young female migration. But once in the city, they usually end up as housemaids and find an economic niche in the informal sectors mainly indoor. Thus, the study reveals that there could be gendered division of labor of migrants though they came from the same place of origin.

Table 1. Some characteristics of migrants

Characteristics	No. of respondents	Percent	
Educational status	Unable to read and write	0	0
	Able to read and write	4	13.3%
	1 st cycle primary (Grade 1-4)	20	66.6%
	2 nd cycle primary (Grade 5-8)	5	16.6%
	Grade 9 – 12 (secondary school)	0	0
	Tertiary level	1	3.3%
Family survival status	Both father and mother alive	18	60%
	Only mother/father alive	9	30%
	Both are dead	3	10%
Family size	below 5	2	6.6%
	5 – 7	16	53.3%
	8 – 10	9	30%
	More than 10	3	10%
Parents occupation	Farming only	23	76.6%
	Farming and others	7	23.3%

Source: Own survey, 2013

Educational status

Selectivity of migration varies according to education of migrants. Relatively better educated had higher propensity to migrate. But findings from India and china show that migration is high among the illiterates. Peoples have higher education either migrate for regular

white collar job or avoid migration if they can (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). The result of this study shows that 83% of migrants attended primary school both at first and second cycle level and 13.3% of the respondents did not attend formal education but they can read and write. One case I found from the respondents was one who graduated from technical and vocational college. This indicates that school dropouts are high with different grade levels among this youth migrants to Addis Ababa.

This study found that all of the youth who were enrolled in school at home become dropouts at their destination. This study also found that, migration to the cities and work in the informal sectors like lottery vending has a dual effect on education. In some instances, it gives them a chance to go to school and exposes them to wider horizons and opportunities. On the other hand, for the majority of sample respondents, it leads them to drop out from schools. Finally, the lower level of education of young migrants was challenges that prohibit them from engaging in occupations requiring skilled and trained man power.

Family Survival Status

Table 1 also indicates that from the total sample migrants, 18 (60%) of them said, both of their parents were alive. On the other hand 9 (30%) of them have only either biological father or mother. It is also evident that 3 (10%) of the migrants came from youth headed family due to lose of their both parents.

Many studies found out that disorganized family structure, chaotic family and loss of parents can be mentioned as major factors for youth to migrate (Apetker, 2003). Contrary to these previous study by Girmachew (2006) found that the availability of both parents does not guaranteed that children may remain home and this study also prove 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

Respondents were asked how many sisters and brothers they had in their families before they left their villages. 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 30 respondents only 2 (6.6%) respondents came from family size below five. The majority (94%) of respondents came from household with more than five family members. Family size 5–7 accounts 53.3% followed by 8–10 members (30%) and the remaining 10% came from family size greater than ten. Obviously, this shows that most of the study youths have come from the large family size.

Thus, migrants family still lack awareness about the benefit of small size family. Large family size is one of the reasons for family impoverishment and youth 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 demands of their children. It also implies that families of the children fail to provide them proper care and guidance.

Parents Occupation

The occupation of parents reflects socioeconomic status of families. According to the demographic information obtained from the interview session, majority of the families of youth is engaged only in agriculture and generates their livelihood from their farm income. Others generate their livelihood from off-farm or/and non-farm income. Seventy six percent of the parents generate their income only from crop growing and 23.3 % the parents engaged in

additional activities beside to agriculture such as shepherding, beekeeping and preparing Araki (local whiskey.)

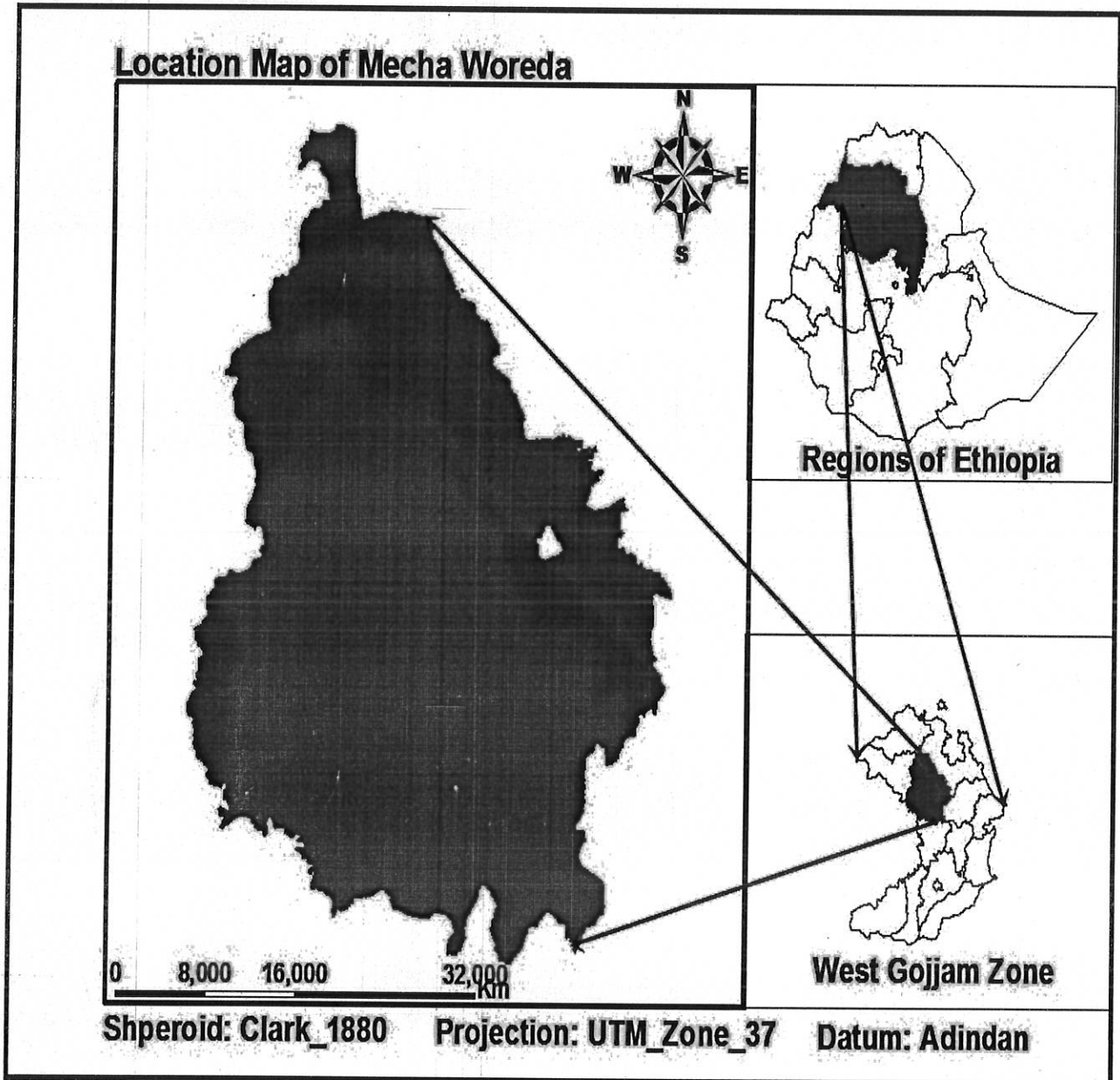
According to the information through interview from the respondents, inefficient land use, the backward agricultural production system and the poor productivity were aggravating the vulnerable living conditions of these rural peasants. Due to these youths move to the city in order to supplement the poor or inconsistent incomes of their family.

Migration History of Youths from Gojjam Area

The Origin of Migrants

This study was geographically delimited to young rural–urban migration to Addis Ababa within the domain of migrant lottery vendors who are migrated from Gojjam area, which is chosen for the reason that Addis Ababa is known as a place where there are many migrants arriving from this area. Besides, given the limited time that was available to do the field work, it was necessary to focus on lottery vendors only. While I started collecting data, unfortunately, all of my respondents were from specific woreda named Mecha. Due to this, beside the data that was collected in Addis Ababa, I preferred this woreda for field work, as place of origin to conduct key informant interview. This woreda is found in west Gojjam zone, which is found approximately 504 km North-West of Addis Ababa, the capital city and 60 km South-East of Bahir Dar, capital of the region.

Figure 3. Map of Mecha woreda



Source: Amhara National Regional State Finance and Economic Development Bureau, Bahir Dar (ANRSFDB).

According to the data obtained from the woreda agricultural and rural development office, the woreda has about 364,334 populations, an average of 8 people per household and 1 hectare land per household. The woreda has 6 urban, 34 rural kebeles and Merawi town serve as

a capital. The woreda has both woina dega (sub tropical) and dega (tropical highland) type of climate. The dega part of the district is more densely populated than the woina dega part. The topography of dega part is covered with hilly terrains and mountains. Thus, the peoples from dega move out of the woreda to earn a living. This is because of interwoven complex reasons such as shortage of land, environmental degradation, population pressure, poor off-farm and on-farm income and shortage of agricultural inputs like fertilizer and seeds. According to the woreda agricultural and rural development Bureau 12 rural kebeles are identified as extremely low in agricultural productivity and sever food insecurity areas.

Migrant respondents were asked to indicate their specific place of origin, 76 % of migrants coming from the areas identified as having extremely low agricultural productivity. These kebeles are Gosh Meda, Tru Meda, Anorayta, Yenesa, Tekle Terara and Felege Birhan. The remaining 23.3% came from the Kebele named Lehulum Selam (Gerchech) which is out of the food insecure kebeles.

Causes of Migration

A complex set of factors are responsible for individual decision to migrate to a certain place. As it has been discussed in literature and most of the migration studies indicate, difference in economic condition between the sending and receiving area, presence of social support in the destination and peer and family pressure are important factors of migration. The data obtained through guided interview (Table, 2) illustrates the reasons why they decide to migrate to Addis Ababa.

Table 2. Reasons for Migration

Reason for Migration	Frequency	Percent
(Multiple response is possible)		
Shortage of land and landlessness	17	56.6%
Search for work	14	46.6%
Rural poverty	11	36.6%
Peer and family pressure	12	40%
Search for better life	5	16.6%

Source: own survey, 2013

Predominantly, the aim youth migration and work in urban center is to improve life and assist their family. Many respondents mentioned 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, landlessness leads to rural-urban migration. This is especially the case with young people who constitute the landless section of the rural society.

Adamu, 15 years old from Gosh Meda explained his reasons for migration as follows:

I came to Addis Ababa for the first time in 2004 E.C for searching better job. My parents had six children including me and I am on the third place. We had one hectare land and had no other properties. Our life was dependent on the meager income of this farm. The product was small even to feed the family member

throughout the year. You can also imagine when six children struggle on small size plot of land. Additionally the land cannot produce anything without fertilizer and yet my parents have limited capacity to afford for fertilizer and other farm input. So, I came to Addis Ababa and escape from this situation.

Rural unemployment is the other reason. Jobs are rare in rural areas and the only open job is farming. This too has increasingly become difficult to get because of lack of land. Rural young people work under their parent's apparent ship or as a farm laborer for a small share of the crop harvested. Abere, 17 years old from Anorayta explained the dire situation with regards to rural job as follow:

Work opportunities are almost absent there – in the village. In case I find a job, it will be at harvesting season. The payment is in kind like crop. This will never be sufficient for my expenses of schooling and to support my parents. I realized that there were no opportunities to work there so, I came to Addis Ababa. There is no any spare land to be cultivated for myself. Had I owned a small piece of land, I would have not come to here.

Thus, the landless rural youth in the study area found it difficult to anticipate their family and lead a stable rural life.

Many people can leave their village to flee from poverty. Poverty 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.

Results of the study indicate that 12 (40%) youths 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 youth's decision.

For instance Yetayal, 18 years old lottery vendor from Lehulum Selam Kebele 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 in table2 is searching for better life. Bad living condition, landlessness, lack of employment in the village and improvements of returnees push youths to hope better life from migration. Muluneh, 18 years old from Tiru Meda further articulate this reason as follow:

My father is a farmer and we cultivate different crops, but my family has always been in need of money. The money we get from crops is very little and insufficient to meet our need. Even though, my parent practicing farming for many years, I saw no progress in their life. And also my fate will not be different unless I decided to migrate.

Decision to Migrate

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.

Table 3. Source of information and decision for migration

Source of information and Decision making in migration	Frequency	Percentage
Source of information (Multiple responses are possible)		
Family members	21	70%
Relatives	18	60%
Friends	26	86.6%
School	4	13.3%
Mass media	3	10%
Previous knowledge	3	10%
Who decide for Migration		
Self	28	93.3%
Parents/relatives	2	6.6%

Source: own survey, 2013

Among the samples majority of them got the information from the family members, relatives and friends. The remaining was received information from school, previous knowledge and mass media. For the question of who decide for the migration, 28 (93.3%) of respondents was decide by themselves and 2 (6.6%) were report that their migration decided by their parents and relatives. Youths were asked whether they negotiate with their parents or guardians before migration but only few migrants consult their family mainly to get identification card from their Kebele (local administration).

Actually in human developmental stage youth-hood is a period of testing and experimentation in relationships with peers, leading to the achievement of emotional independence from parents and other adults and increasing autonomous functioning (Boyd, 2004).

Selecting Destination

According to the key informants, previously the people from Mecha woreda move to the neighboring regions like Wellega, Metekel and Humerra to work as a daily laborer in the cash crop farms. But the opportunities to get land for share production or employment is decline as a result of population pressure, shortage of farm land and introduction of new political system. Currently Wellega, Metekel and Hummera found under Oromia, Benishangul Gumz and Tigray regional state. When the administration shifts from unitary to ethnic based federalism, it reduces free mobility and entitlement to assets like land. So youth prefer cities like Addis Abba which seems less risky and neutral.

After the migration pattern of the area shift to Addis Ababa, many people stated to move. According to De Haas (2008), once a certain critical number of migrants have settled at the destination, other forces come into play which influence on subsequent migration patterns. They

choose a certain place as a place of destination because the migrants perception of better life, availability of work, looking and getting information from the returnees. Earlier migrants stimulate migration to Addis Ababa through frequent visit and remittance. Most returned with changed socio-economic status through exposure to modernization and urban life. Their clothes demonstrated the quality of life in Addis Ababa and this in turn influence others to make the decision to migrate. But this conclusion does not always reflect the reality of migrant's life in the city.

The availability of relatives, older siblings and friends also facilitate selection of a certain place as a destination. Relatives at destination provide information about the availability of jobs and guide them on how to start life in the new environment. At times they arrange a job before the potential migrant come to Addis and they also host them until they adjust to the city life.

With Whom Did They Migrate?

Even though great majority of the respondents make a decision by their own to migrate, they did not made the actual migration alone. Due to the migration cost and risks many migrants need somebody to migrate with them.

Table 4. With whom did they migrate?

With whom did they migrate	Frequency	Percent
Alone	9	30%
With family members	6	20%
With Friends	15	50%

Source: Own survey, 2013

Among respondents, 9(30%) was migrating alone but come to Addis hoping to meet village mates since those who come from the same locality. But 6 (20%) and 15 (50%) was coming with their family members and friends respectively. Migrating to Addis in groups (of two or more) eases in making their decision to move to the city. Besides; it helps them to minimize the risks associated with travel far from home and adapting the new urban environment.

Work Status and Experience of Migrants in the City

Work preference for Gojjam Migrants

Different people from various places of origin prefer diverse jobs in Addis Ababa. For instance youth migrants from Wolayta and Hadya area work as shoe shiners. Migrants from Guraghe area work in small shops (kiosk). Children from Arbaminch (Chencha) area dominantly work in weaving to produce cultural cloths. And also large number of migrants from Tigray involved in vending brooms. Likewise, youths from Gojjam area (specifically Mecha woreda) in Addis Ababa engage in vending lottery tickets. But, this doesn't mean that these jobs are exclusively dominated by these groups nor these groups of people are involved only in these activities.

Among the respondents of this study 53.3 % agreed that they choose lottery due to the absence of other better livelihood to fulfill their need of survival. Azemeraw, 14 years old, from Felege Birhan explained how he started lottery as follow:

Immediately after I arrived here I thought I can work as a daily laborer or carrying baggage for people in different places. But due to my limited physical capacity, I can't work as daily laborer. The only choice I had was carrying baggage, but due to irregular nature of work, I can't even cover the cost of my daily meal. One day

I met my friend from my home area while he was vending lottery and he told me that lottery is good work. After working with him for three days I started vending by myself.

On the other hand 46.6 % was preferred lottery vending with their full interest. They present different reason for their favored lottery. It is very easy and flexible means of survival which does not require much skill, experience and capability. Lottery only requires limited level of literacy and numeracy to work. Sustainability is also the other ground for choosing lottery. It is possible to start and terminate anytime as well it is possible to work all the time since it is self employed work. Welelaw support this idea saying:

I was working as a labor in the construction on daily base agreement but the job is not continuous even though the money I got is relatively better than my friends. I will work three days per week and spend four days idle. I spend what I save on these idle days and lives become cyclic, earn and spend. So it's hard to save if I can't find full time job. I turned my face to lottery vending. Though the income is less compared with daily labor, it is consistent (Welelaw, 14 years old from Yenesa)

The surprise reason I got from Welelaw is "lottery Beal Ayshirim" means it does not breach the religious holidays. Since all of them are Orthodox Christian, they are celebrating some days for the memorial of saints and angels in every month. On this day it is prohibited to engage in hard and laborious works like farming and daily labor.

Nature of Work

Lottery vending is a very competitive business and the vendors cannot be concentrated around certain locations. It is a task for everybody because it acquired lower level of literacy.

The study also reveals that lottery vending is an activity of youths who have particularly some knowledge of numbers. The minimum educational attainment of my respondent was attending traditional church school (yekolo temari) which enables them to at least read and write. It also requires initial capital to start the business. Youths were borrowing money from their senior vendors to start up the business or the distributor gave them without profit until they become well established vendor.

The National Lottery Administration has 12 branch offices in Addis Ababa and lottery vendors buy the lottery tickets from the Lottery office or from distributors in Addis Ababa city. And sell it back with a little profit, 0.15 cents per 1 birr ticket. As a result, in order to get more profit, they have to sell more tickets. Just like other activities the competition to sell them is also intense. Lottery vendors are one of the most mobile groups. To sell tickets they go door to door and cover wide area in the inner as well as outskirts of the city. Adamu, for instance, start his day from Legehar and walk to *Bole* through Wollo Sefer and continue to Kazanchis and Arat Kilo through Hayahulet and eat his lunch around Addisu Gebya Total (which is more than 20 kilometer).

Contact with Family Members

In this section of the study, the researcher mainly tries to highlight the family contact youth could possibly maintain with their families in the rural areas. Accordingly, it is found out that migrant have frequent phone call contact with their families. Among the respondent 14 (46.6%) have their own private cell phone. As a means of communication, migrants who want to send oral messages to their families and friends can easily find passengers leaving for their villages.

Based on the pattern of family visit the Gojjam migrants can be divided in to two. Some of migrants work longer time in the city and visit their home place at least once or twice a year on important holidays like Easter (Fasika or Tinsae), Epiphany (Timket) and during the time of new Ethiopian year (September) and some of them visit at the time of Meskel and Christ-Mass. The others come to the city only for few months commonly on off-farm season between October–November and February–April. Due to the labor intensive nature of agriculture, migrants return to their villages in the seasonal peaks in labor requirement of the agricultural sector, May–September.

Future Plan of Migrants

The migrants were also interviewed about future aspirations, plans and place of preference. Most of the interviewed migrants prefer to return to the rural areas of origin. They accounts 26 (86.6%), migrants have plans to go back and start their own business. They said that after some years of working in Addis Ababa, they prefer to return and work in other nearby towns of their families if conditions will be available. But it was difficult to set specific time for go back. This is mainly because of they could not save enough money, rise in cost of living, absence of regular jobs and the bad living conditions in the capital city.

Others do not prefer to return to their areas of origin. Though severity of urban congestion, difficult life and less satisfaction with their current living conditions in the capital, 4 (13.3%) of the interviewed migrants said that it is better than the living conditions of the rural area and conditions and prospects are generally better for migrants in the city than in rural areas.

Challenges of Migrants at the Destination

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. Not only on the initial stage of adjustment and adaptation of the urban life but also analyzing problems facing migrants during the course of their life at place of destination is equally important.

As the table below indicate that the first set of problems migrants encountered related to initial adjustment are outlined as, accommodation, confusion, financial, unemployment and crime. 53.3% of respondents was reporting that they face serious problems of accommodation (a place to stay) until they adjust their life with the city. Muluneh 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 church compound around Autobis Terra (Bus station).

A difficulty to adapt with the city is also expressed by 43% of respondent. Actually the city is completely different in terms of structure, facilities, population and infrastructure from their rural villages. Many of migrants mention the problem of uncertainty regarding with how to speak, behave and even cross the road in the crowd of cars.

Accordingly, 50% of were reported to have serious financial problem just at the begging of their stay at the place of destination. Becoming unemployed is the other quite common problem for the majority of migrants.

I heard from some people in my village: Addis Ababa is fascinating, better than our hometown , there are work opportunities here and more money. So I plan to come here by selling my chickens for 300 birr. When I arrive here, am left with 100 birr after paying my transport fee. I thought I can find job with in short period of time but had no job for one week. Due to finishing all my money I was

forced to begging, fortunately I met my village mate and help me to out from that mess (Getahun, 16 years old from Tekle Terara).

In addition, 16.6% of respondents was vulnerable to crime mainly exposure to robbery by urban gangs.

Table 5. Challenges encounter by migrants at the place of destination

Challenges Encounter	Frequency	Percent
(Multiple responses are possible)		
Challenges faced on arrival		
Accommodation (place to stay)	16	53.3%
Confusion to adapt with city	13	43.3%
Financial problem	15	50%
Unemployment	17	56.6%
Vulnerability to crime	5	16.6%
Challenges faced during the course of stay		
Do not get job as expected	4	13.3%
Vulnerability to crime	18	60%
Lack of social services	5	16.6%
Mistreatment	10	33.3%
Illness	5	16.6%

Source: Own survey, 2013

Studies indicate that migrants usually face problems during the course of their life in addition to the problems encountered at the time of arrival. Among the listed five problems

vulnerable to crime takes a lion share, 60% of respondents reported to be vulnerable to crimes of some kind during the course of their stay at the place of destination.

Dominantly lottery vendors face two kinds of crime. The first one is robbery mainly at the night time. 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. During data collection the researcher has also observed that they indeed move in groups. Specifically in the area without street light the problem is common. The second type of crime that lottery vendor's faces named "littif", a kind of fake or forgery. People who practice littif cut numbers and rearrange the pattern from number based lottery games by using glue. And they present themselves as a winner for vendors and vendors pay for the winners to collect back the money from the Lottery administration with commission. But when they go there they know that they were cheated. Some of this study respondent lost their money due to this fake lottery cases. For instance Welelaw, Azemeraw and Adamu lost 400, 250 and 50 birr respectively.

Mistreatment by those of urban residents is reported by 33.3% of respondents. The main mistreatment is explained through insulting the lottery vendors while they work. The most common insult mentioned by respondents is "Lotterin Buda Belaw", can be translated as lottery bite by evil eye. Previously lottery was dominated by migrants from Guraghe area but currently many of the vendors are from Gojjam. I cannot find the reason for the shift of this job from one ethnic group to the other. Due to this and in the local folk system people from Gojjam are also suspected of being Buda, people uses the term Lotterin Buda Belaw as insult to attack vendors orally.

Of the overall respondents, 13.3% have expectation crisis, unable to get job as expected and inability to obtain income regularly for an extended period of time. It is not surprising to find

migrants with no employment at the place of destination since migrants are not equipped with formal education and any technical skills to involve in secured and formal employment.

It is observed that 16.6 % have reported to face problems in obtaining social services mainly health and housing facilities. It is also seen that 16.6 % of migrants reported they encountered with problem of health of one kind or the other at the course of stay on destination.

Livelihoods and Coping in the City

This section attempts to shed light on how these youths meet the basic needs of life and mechanisms adapted to fulfill their basic needs. This includes migrants' type of residence, income, saving and remittance, cost of living, social network, food and nutrition and clothing and hygiene.

Income and Expenditure

Many of the migrants do not have any regular income prior to migration. It should be noted that some of them did not even have any experience of cash income while working in the villages as a farm boy and domestic servant. I was designed the question about to extract the migrants monthly income but due to the nature of work it was difficult to predict for them. So I change the question to daily income. Migrant lottery vendor's income is ranging from to 30-70 birr. They got 15% profit from different types of lottery which is small unless they can sell as many lotteries as possible to increase their profit. In other side vendors will also face bankruptcy if they cannot sell lotteries which are played in restricted period of time for instance Tombola, Medebegna (regular) and Lotto. But there is also rare but life changing opportunity in this bankruptcy, they may win the lottery which was left at their hand. For instance, two of Welelaw friends win 15,000 and 10, 000 birr.

With regards to their expenditure, it is highly depending on their daily income and they try to avoid or reduce expenditure as can as possible. The main expenditure is their daily food intake since they purchase from different place. To reduce the food cost, they always use less quality food from small restaurants. On transport, they travel long distance on foot rather than using public means of transport. On clothing, wearing less quality or old cloths, on shelter sleeping in shared renting rooms and on social services, avoiding leisure. One response about the recreation was surprised me, Abere was told me that “walking the whole day in the city, looking different cars, buildings and meet different people by itself is recreation for us since we came from remote rural village”.

Saving and Remittance

Migrant were asked about their plans of savings, most of them answer that saving is the only way to out from this life. 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 respondents do send money to their families out of the capital city. It seems that remittances are mostly to fulfill the cash needs of the rural households for basic household items. The contribution of remittance mainly goes to improve agriculture productivity by purchasing farm inputs like fertilizer and best seed. Some migrants did not remit money, but took gifts of clothing, shoes, educational materials, household utensils and others on annual home visit at the time of important holidays and during emergencies.

The key informant from the origin stated that majority of migrants are collecting some amount of money during their stay in Addis Ababa. However, they did not see any difference in the livelihood condition of migrants' family. They stated that only insignificant number of migrants who migrate seasonally or permanently to Addis Ababa became successful and improve their well-being by buying oxen, constructing house, start business, while the majority became unsuccessful. Commonly, migrants buy clothes and other consumable items such as coffee, sugar, etc., not any other thing. This kind of remittance is unable to bring any further improvement in the living condition of the migrants themselves and families of origin.

Daily Meal

Because of the low level of their housing conditions in Addis Ababa and the unavailability of cooking equipment in most of rented places migrant do not cater or cook for themselves.

They tend to buy ready-made foods from street vendors and small restaurants. Most of my respondents ate three times per day, breakfast, lunch and dinner. The most common type of food they usually took for breakfast are Biscuit with a cup of tea from street mobile cafes and ate Injera with Shero or other local souse for lunch and dinner from either small restaurants named 'Guraghe Bet'(Guraghe House) or Kebele recreational center. The food they are always taking is nutritionally poor and cheap in price.

Housing

Housing or shelter is major problem that challenges different strata of the urban society in Ethiopia. The situation of Addis Ababa is not peculiar with other parts of the country. The newcomers who come to the city for various purposes may face the challenges of securing shelter. Rural-urban migrants also aggravate the problem of proper shelters in the town.

The vast majority of migrants prefer to live together in groups, in crowded and cheap places. More numbers of migrants (90%) from Gojjam to Addis Ababa are concentrated in the low cost and slum dwelling units of the city like Zenbebbwork, Addisu Gebya, Kebele 32(Bus station area), Shiro Meda and Kolfe. They prefer such locations due to low cost of houses.

The number of persons who share the same sleeping room is one of the indicators of standard of living. The higher the number of persons who share the same room the lower is the standard of living and vice versa. Base on this study, majority of respondents are living through room rent in monthly basis with their friends, 5 to10 people per room. Migrants from the same village tend to live together. Living together in groups makes migrants feel safer than living alone. Youths pay 40-70 Ethiopian birr per month for room rent.

Cloths and Hygiene

As I observed, migrants from Gojjam 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 green cotton sheet (Gojjam Azene) with Kumta (short). In addition to these, they are not interested to buy or wear new clothes while living in the city. Most of them prefer to buy when they are about to leave for their villages. Many of these children do not care about their clothes and clothing style since they are living in a town where nobody knows them. 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 market places like Kolfe and Mercato Sunday market.

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 36.6% have access to tap water for drinking, 26.6% have access to toilet and 6.6% have washing area.

Sleeping on the floor crowdedly with many people with poor hygiene may expose the youths for various communicable diseases such as common cold, diarrhea and typhoid.

Social Network

The social networks of migrant are formed by virtue of socio-economic activities, personal characteristics, their similarity in place of origin and occupation to fulfill their basic needs and goals. Most of them conceived that living together is the inevitable livelihood strategy pertinent to minimize urban living cost and social risks.

Young migrant with rural origin have no frequent ties with their families and establish strong friendships and reciprocity, most often, with their peers, to fill this void. In other words, friends are vital in substituting families. The informal networks support youths socially, morally, economically and remain resilient feature in their urban life.

They tend to rent house together because they trust each other. They also help each other during problems like when vendors are robbed, hospitalized and face financial problem. Yetayal summarized the relationship between migrants who come from the same village in his words:

We are villagers, everyone knows about each other. Our families are also interrelated. Here no one help you if you don't have friends from your village or relatives. I was robbed by gangs at night time before two month, they beat me and took the whole lottery and money I had. But my friends discussed and collect money from our co-villagers and bring me back to this business.

The social networks of migrants provide an operative economic niche which protects group members from vulnerability. The social groups formed on the basis of place of origin, offer migrant youth with feeling of strength and security in the city.

Discussion

The main aim of this study was to investigate the causes of migration and livelihood strategies of young migrants from Gojjam area. Migration is a response on the part of individual and families prevailing undesirable condition that denies people of their chances for better job, better opportunity or a better life in general.

Socio-Economic Background and Reasons for 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 youth. As it's explained in different literature and research's young people are more mobile since the discounted value of future earnings would be higher for the younger people than those of adults and aged, youths 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 difficult to say less educated migrate more but there is a high school dropout rate. 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.

Family size is one of the reasons that were mentioned by interviewees as a reason for migration. Due to lack of awareness and access to family planning, the number of family size in rural area is greater and the migrants from rural area also have extended family size (CSA; 2007, Addisu; 2008; Girmachew, 2006). Finding from this study is also analogous with the result of previous studies. People from large family backgrounds tend to migrate to escape family problems, to relieve their burden on the family or to contribute towards the family income. The higher the family size, the higher the likelihood of migration. The availability of both parents also doesn't guarantee youths to remain at home since many rural youth come to the city to support their parents' livelihood.

The reason for people 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 youths in particular has 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 youths was shortage of land and/or landlessness. 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 youth would not have incentive to stay in the countryside. 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 has been presented as cause for mobility. Youths are not just looking for jobs; they are also keen in obtaining a job with better pay 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 youths 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.

There are theories that explain the causes of migration but a single theory cannot explain all the causes of migration. For instance, Ravenstein's distance dimension of migration is not relevant to the case under study. The pull and push factors of Lee (1966) are more fully relevant to this case. According to this theory, there are factors that push or stimulate migrants to move from place of origin. The factors that push youths are shortage of land or landlessness, rural poverty and lack of job opportunity. On the other hand there are some factors like getting better job, peer pressure and better living standard that pull youths to the destination.

Neo-classical economic theory of migration is another theory that explains the cause of migration. According to this theory, people move from their place of origin to another area in search of better opportunity. Moreover, decision to migrate is taken by individual actors. Youths migrate for search of better opportunity and it's dominantly true that the decision to migrate is conducted by individual actors. But, this theory fails to fully explain the causes of migration in the study area.

The third theory that explains the cause of migration is new economic theory. This theory focus on economic factors as causes but unlike the neo-classical, migration decision is made collectively by family members. In addition, new economic theory argues that families send their children or one member to the cities not only to maximize income but also minimize risks. In this study, though youths migrate to the cities for different reasons including improving the livelihood of their parents, the decision to migrate is taken mainly by individual actors (youths).

In human capital theory, migration is just like investment migrants takes rational calculation on the costs and return of migration. But migration for youth in the study area is more of survival mechanism rather than an investment strategy. According to the social capital theory, the social network between migrants and non-migrants helps potential migrants by facilitating easy entry, adjustment and employment. This study also confirm that the availability of social network between the place of origin and destination contribute for this chain migration.

In summary, no single theory of migration fully explains youth's migration from Gojjam.

However, taking combination of these theories may explain some of the causes of migration.

Challenges of Migrants

Though youths 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, unemployment and crime. The other challenge is related to work situation, most of them doing tedious work for long hour including holidays. In spite of the length of their working time, their earning is too small to cover their basic daily needs. They also experience physical and verbal abuse from street gangs and their customers. Some customers insult and even

beat or refuse to pay for the lottery after they play the game and failed to win. Others try to cheat by making forgery. 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.

Livelihood strategies of migrants

The reasons which are explained above do not capture the whole picture as to why rural youths move to the city. It is pointed out that migration has been an essential element in the livelihood strategies of poor, as well of better-off people. Migration is also closely linked with people's livelihoods consisting of the capabilities, assets and activities required for means of living.

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 Gojjam area is working in the informal sector. Majority of them relied their subsistence on vending lottery ticket. They usually use public space as physical capital to sell their lotteries. In fact youth's 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 (Guraghe bet) and Kebele cafeteria. Housing

is another major problem that leads migrants to vulnerability. They shelter themselves in rented house. They choose a 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. Most of them dressed green cotton sheet (Gojjam Azene) with short (Kumta suri). In terms of financial capital, migrant's takes savings 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 Gojjam 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 co-villagers is an integral part of their survival strategy. The interactions are usually important for youths well being because they draw social, emotional, economic and material benefits from these actors.

Chapter Five: Conclusion, Recommendation and Social work Implication

Conclusion

The aim of this study was to explore the diverse livelihood and survival strategies of young rural migrant from Gojjam area in Addis Ababa city. The study also depicts and analyses the forces behind youth 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 and quantitative research methods of data collection techniques were applied. Qualitative method was used to get into the lived experience of migrants. On the other hand, quantitative method was employed to inquire demographic data which fills the data gathered through qualitative method. Semi-structured 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 and snowball sampling 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 10-24 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 literate. 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. Female migrants in this type of economic activities are negligible.

Operationally, rural push factors are by far greater than urban pull factors for 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 youth 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 employment opportunities and income in Addis Ababa and they are confronted with expectation crisis. They are 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 livelihood 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.

Recommendations

Even though the objectives of the study is not to provide recommendation, I found that it is worthwhile to do so incase concerned organization interested to work in the area want to take actions or want to provide some kind of support to these vulnerable youths. Therefore, I recommend the following points:

- 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.
- Vocational training of the rural people on small scale industries (non-farm) activities that could generate income for the rural household should be introduced in rural areas as it is supposed to alleviate the problem of landlessness and land shortage and their total dependency on only one source of livelihood.
- 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.
- Fertility is the most important factor that affects population structure in a society. The finding confirms that respondents came from large household size. To avert the problem, the health sector should design and expand productive health service.

Implication for Social Work

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

Practical implication

Since migration cannot 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 contribute significantly to the process of identification of strengths and assets of young 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 Gojjam young migrant in particular and the young poor migrant in 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. Despite the poor economic conditions, most of the migrants have potential to carry out of it if appropriate skill training that match with their strength, interests and capacity are provided. Therefore, social workers can play a great role in facilitating for the provision of such training.

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.

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 migrants for preventive intervention rather than working on symptom.

There is also a need to conduct future research in identifying the bio-psycho-social and spiritual 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: Amharic consent form

አዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ

የሶሻል ወርክ ት/ቤት

ጤና ይስጥልኝ! እኔ ሠመረ ምንውያለት እባላለሁ፤ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ት/ቤት የሁለተኛ ዓመት የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ስሆን በአሁኑ ወቅት በመስክ ጥናት ላይ እገኛለሁ። የጥናቱ ዋና ዓላማ ለሶሻል ወርክ ድህረ ምረቃ ትምህርት ማሟያ የሚሆን ነው። የጥናቱ ትኩረት የፍልሰት መንስኤዎችና ራስን የማስተዳደሪያ መንገዶች ላይ ነው። በዋናነት በአሁኑ ወቅት ከጎጃም አካባቢዎች መጥተው በአዲስ አበባ የሎተሪ መሸጥ ላይ የተሰማሩ ወጣቶችን ይመለከታል።

የሚሰጡት መረጃ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሠረተ ነው። በጥናቱ ላይ መረጃ አለመስጠትም ሆነ ቃለመጠይቁን ጀምሮ ለማቋረጥ ሙሉ መብት አለዎት። መረጃ ባለመስጠትዎ ከማንኛውም አካል የሚደርስብዎት ችግር የለም። ለጥናቱ የሚሰጡት መረጃ ሙሉ በሙሉ በሚስጥር ይያዛል። ፈቃደኛ ከሆኑ የሚሰበሰበውን መረጃ ድግግሞሽ ለመቀነስና ጊዜን ለመቆጠብ መቅረፀ ድምፅ እጠቀማለሁ። እንዲሁም የሚሰጡኝን መረጃ በፅሁፍ አሰፍረዋለሁ። ነገር ግን ጥናቱ ከተጠናቀቀ በኋላ በድምፅም ሆነ በፅሁፍ የተሰበሰቡት መረጃዎች ይወገዳሉ።

ጥናቱን በተመለከተ ያልገባዎት ወይም ያልተረዱት ነገር አለ? ለቃለ መጠይቁ ከተሰማሙ ከዚህ በታች ባለው ቦታ ላይ ፊርማዎትን ያስፍሩ ወይም መስማማትዎን በቃል ይግለፁ።

መስማማታቸውን በቃል ገልፀዋል

ፊርማ

ቀን

ለሚያደርጉልኝ ትብብር አመሰግናለሁ።

Annex 2: Amharic version of questioners for survey

ክፍል አንድ

አጠቃላይ መሠረታዊ መረጃ

1. ዕድሜ _____

2. ፆታ _____

ሀ) ወንድ

ለ) ሴት

3. ኃይማኖት _____

4. ብሔር _____

5. የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ) ማንበብና መጻፍ የማይችል ለ) ማንበብና መጻፍ የሚችል

ሐ) ከ1-4ኛ ክፍል

መ) ከ5-8ኛ ክፍል

ሠ) ከ9-12ኛ ክፍል

ረ) ሴሎች

6. ወላጅህ/ሽ በህይወት አሉ?

ሀ) አዎ ሁለቱም አሉ

ለ) አባቴ/እናቴ ብቻ አለ/ች

ሐ) ሁለቱም በህይወት የሉም

7. ወላጆችህ/ሽ በህይወት ካሉ አብረው ነው የሚኖሩት?

ሀ) ነው

ለ) አይደለም

8. ወላጆችህ/ሽ በህይወት የሚኖሩ ከሆነ የመለያየታቸው ምክንያት ምንድን ነው?

9. የወላጆችህ/ሽ ስራ ወይም ሙያ ምንድን ነው?

እናት _____

አባት _____

10. አንተን/ቺን ጨምሮ ወላጅህ/ሽ ሰንት ልጆች አሏቸው? _____

ክፍል ሁለት

ወደ አዲስ አበባ መምጣትህን/ሽን የሚመለከቱ ጥያቄዎች

1. የመጣህበት/ሽበት ቦታ

ሀ) ክልል _____

ለ) ከተማ _____

ሐ) የገጠር ቀበሌ _____

2. ወደ አዲስ አበባ የመጣሽው/ሽው መቼ ነው? _____

3. ወደ አዲስ አበባ የመጣኸው/ሽው ለምንድን ነው? _____

4. ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከመምጣትህ/ሽ በፊት ስለአዲስ አበባ የምታውቀው/ቁው ወይም የሰማኸው/ሽው ነገር ነበር? ሀ) አዎ ለ) አላውቅም

5. እዚህ ከመምጣትህ/ሽ በፊት ስለአዲስ አበባ ምን ጠብቀህ/ሽ ነበር? _____

6. አዲስ አበባ ከደረሰክ በኋላ የከተማው ሁኔታ እንደጠበከው/ሽው ነበር?

ሀ) አዎ ለ) አልነበረም ሐ) አላውቅም

7. በተራ ቁጥር 6 መልስህ/ሽ አይደለም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይገለፅ? _____

8. ከማን ጋር ነበር የመጣኸው/ሽው? _____

9. አዲስ አበባ እንደደረሰክ/ሽ በዋናነት ያጋጠሙህ/ሽ ችግሮች ምን ምን ነበሩ? _____

10. ወደ አዲስ አበባ የመጣኸው/ሽው በማን ውሳኔ ነው? _____

11. አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ ለመኖርና ስራ ለመጀመር የረዳህ/ሽ ጓደኛ ወይም ዘመድ አለህ/ሽ?

ሀ) አለኝ ለ) የለኝም

12. አሁን ትምህርትህን/ሽን በመከታተል ላይ ነህ/ሽ?

ሀ) አዎ ለ) አይደለም

13. አሁን የምትሠራውን ሥራ በፍላጎትህ/ሽ መርጠኸው/ሽው ነው? _____

14. በተራ ቁጥር 13 መልስህ/ሽ አዎ ከሆነ ለምንድን ነው ይኸን ስራ የመረጥከው/ሽው? _____

15. በተራ ቁጥር 13 መልስህ/ሽ አይደለም ከሆነ ያለፍላጎትህ/ሽ የገባህበት/ሽበት ምክንያት ምንድን ነው? _____

16. በአማካኝ የቀን ገቢህ/ሽ ምን ያህል ነው? _____

17. በየቀኑ የምታገኘውን/ኚውን ገንዘብ ምን ምን ላይ ነው የምታውለው/ይው? _____

18. ከደንበኞችህ/ሽ ጋር ያለህ/ሽ ግንኙነት እንዴት ነው? _____

19. ከአካባቢው/ከከተማው ማህበረሰብ ጋር ያለህ/ሽ ግንኙነት እንዴት ነው? _____

20. ከጓደኞቻችሁ/ሽ ጋር ያለህ ግንኙነት እንዴት ነው? _____

21. እዚህ መጥተህ ይህንን ስራ በመስራትህ/ሽ ያገኘኸው/ሽው ጥቅም ምንድን ነው? _____

22. በአንተ/ቺ አስተያየት አሁን እዚህ ከመምጣትህ/ሽ በፊት ከነበረው ህይወት የተሻለ ህይወት እየኖርክ/ሽ ነው? ሀ) አዎ ለ) አይደለም

23. በተራ ቁጥር 21 መልሱ አዎ ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይገለፅ? _____

24. በተራ ቁጥር 21 መልሱ አይደለም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይገለፅ? _____

25. አዲስ አበባ በምትኖርበት/ሪበት ጊዜ ያጋጠሙህ/ሽ ችግሮች ምን ምን ናቸው? _____

26. ከዚህ በታች የተጠቀሱትን ፍላጎቶችህን ለሚሟላት ያጋጠሙህ/ሽ ችግር አለ

ሀ) ምግብን በተመለከተ _____

ለ) አልባሳትን በተመለከተ _____

ሐ) የመኖሪያ ቤትና ተያያዥ ጉዳዮችን በተመለከተ _____

መ) የጤና ጉዳይን በተመለከተ _____

ሠ) የትምህት ጉዳይን በተመለከተ _____

ረ) ሌሎች ጉዳዮች ካሉ ይጠቀሱ _____

27. ወላጅህን/ሽን ለማየት በፈለከው/ሽው ጊዜ መሄድ ትችላለህ/ያለሽ?

ሀ) አዎ

ለ) አይደለም

28. በተራ ቁጥር 26 መልስህ/ሽ አልቸልም ከሆነ ምክንያቱ ይገለፅ? _____

29. የወደፊት እቅድህ/ሽ ወይም አላማህ/ሽ ምንድን ነው? _____

30. እስካሁን ከተነሱት በተጨማሪ ስለስራህ/ሽ እና ህይወትህ/ሽ መስጠት የምትፈልገው ጊዜ አስተያየት አለህ/ሽ? _____

አመሰግናለሁ።

Annex 3: English version of consent form

First of all, I want to thank you for taking time to meet with me today. I, Semere Minwelet, am a second year student of the school of social work, Addis Ababa University. As part of my study, I am doing research on the cause of migration and livelihood strategies of migrants particularly on those young migrants who came to Addis Ababa from rural Gojjam area and working as lottery vendors.

Participant in the interview is entirely voluntary and nether 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 notes whenever necessary. 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.

Oral consent

Signature

Date

Thank you, I appreciate your contribution.

2. When did you come to Addis Ababa? _____
3. Why did you come to Addis Ababa? _____
4. Do you know anything about Addis Ababa before coming here?
A) Yes _____ B. No _____
5. What was your expectation about Addis Ababa? _____

6. Have you got Addis Ababa as you expected when you were at place of origin?
A) Yes _____ B) No _____ C) I don't know _____
7. If your answer for question no. 6 is "No" please explain it? _____

8. Who decide about your coming to Addis Ababa? _____
9. With whom did you come? _____
10. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Addis Ababa? _____
11. Did any one of your relative or friend assist you to settle in Addis Ababa?
A) Yes _____ B) No _____
12. Are you attending school? A) Yes _____ B) No _____
13. Have you chosen your work with your full interest? A) Yes _____ B) No _____
14. If your answer for question no. 13 is "Yes", why you are interested in this work? _____

15. If your answer for question no. 14 is "No", explain why? _____

16. What is your average daily income in birr? _____

17. How do you spend the money you earn each day? _____

18. Explain your relationship with your customers? _____

19. Explain your relationship with your peers and friends? _____

20. Explain your relationship with the host community? _____

21. What did you benefit due to coming and working here? _____

22. In your opinion, are you living a better life than at your place of migration?

A) Yes _____ B) No _____

23. If your answer for question no. 21 is "Yes", explain in what aspect? _____

24. If your answer for question no. 21 is "No", explain in what aspects? _____

25. What challenges are you face while you are living in Addis Ababa? _____

26. Do you have problem with/how do you fulfill these needs?

A. Food, explain _____

B. Clothing, explain _____

C. Accommodation, explain _____

D. Health, explain _____

E. Education, explain _____

F. Others, explain _____

27. Can you go for visiting your family whenever you like? A) Yes _____ B) No _____

28. If your answer for question no 26 is "No", why? _____

29. What are your future plans? Please specify _____

30. Other comment or suggestion related with your work and life experience _____

Thank you!

Annex 5: Questions for In-depth Interviews with Migrants

Interviewee number _____

Interview time _____

Place of interview _____

1. Basic demography of the family (name, age, religion, place of origin and ethnicity, size of the household, age and gender composition)? What is your parent's occupation (economic activities of a family)? What are their sources of income?
2. What is the cause of your migration to Addis Ababa?
3. From where and when did you come to Addis Ababa? How (with whom) and did you have any relative or friend living in Addis Ababa before you moved to live here?
4. Do you have any prior information about your job? Have you started to work immediately after your arrival in Addis? How do you learn lottery vending skills and experiences?
5. What are the urban life opportunities and constraints? Explain the aim of doing this work? Why do you prefer this livelihood activity? How do you describe the nature and traits of lottery vending work and associated hazards? How long have you been doing this job? Advantages and disadvantages? How do you cope up from these challenges?
6. How are you leading your life? Do you attend school? Which grade? If you don't, why? Briefly describe your living situation? Food/meals, clothing, housing, health status, recreational and sanitation aspects? Is what you earn enough? If not, why? How much do you earn per day on average? How much you spend per day on average?
7. Do you have any contact with families? How often? Do they encourage you to work? What and how do they encourage you?

Do you have any contact with relatives? What do these social relations serve you?

Do you have any participation in any social aspect and or other Community affairs?

Do you have any linkage or support from internal and external organizations (NGOs), associations?

How will your work be changing your life? How does it change and what changes

do you have yet? Do you have any additional livelihood activities and strategy to

increase your income? Describe which livelihood strategy is creating more gainful

opportunities in the future? What are the ways to improve your life?

5: In-depth Interview with Family Head of Migrants

Name, place of origin and ethnicity, size of the household, age and gender

and educational status? What is the main occupation of the household?

Are you living together? If you are separated, what is the reason

do you have recourses (like land, livestock, saving)? Do you think this

is sufficient for your family livelihoods? What other means of income do you

have? Is your main occupation? Is what you earn enough? If not, why? How do you

contact with your son/daughter? How often? Do you encourage him/her

to send your remittance? What is the amount of remittance you

(in cash/in kind)? To what use do you put remittances for in most cases?

Do you think your son/daughter will ultimately come back to his/her place origin?

Annex 7: Interview guide for Key-Informants

Where did you first started from this area? Where was the first destination of migration?

What are the driving forces for migration from this area?

What are the major changes that are the result of young's migration from

the area? What are the major problems faced by families of migrant? What changes

have you observed with respect to agricultural and other livelihood activities?

What is the social and economic impact on the family of migrant? What changes do you observe

in the life style of rural family of migrant male?

Do you want to return home?

What is the impact of migration on economic development of the area?

What support do you receive from the Government, NGO and other community development

organizations to deal with this problem?

Annex 8: Observation Checklist

ing and working place (physical well being, clothing, and health

l time spent during the day and night.

ngs and money (resource) use and management.

ends, peers, customers and community.

ound, sanitation and surrounding evaluations.