



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CDS)  
CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES (RLDS)**

**Irregular Migration from “Habru district” North Wollo to Middle East,  
Northern Ethiopia**

**BY  
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**NOVEMBER,2021  
ADDIS ABABA,ETHIOPIA**



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ATHESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY FOR PARTIAL FULFILLMENTS OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (REGIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES)

NOVEMBER, 2021

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

## DECLARATION

This is to certify that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other university, and all sources of material used for the thesis have been properly indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

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The undersigned thesis entitled “**Irregular Migration from “Habru district” North Wollo To Middle East, Northern Ethiopia** submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies to graduate program of college of Development studies, Addis Ababa university by Assefa Yimer is entirely original work conducted by the candidate under my supervision and this project work has not been submitted earlier for award of any degree, diploma and fellowship to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis conducted by Assefa yimer entitled *“Irregular Migration from “Habru district” North Wollo To Middle East, Northern Ethiopia Region* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Art in Regional and Local Development studies fulfills with the regulations of Addis Ababa University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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## Acknowledgements

First and foremost let me take this opportunity to say many times thanks to almighty God for his wonderful provision of this opportunity, strength, persistence, health and peace to accomplish my work.

Next to GOD, I would like to express my deepest gratitude goes to my advisor Yeshitila Wondimeneh (Ph.D.) for his advice, invaluable support, guidance, encouragement immense knowledge towards the preparation and progress of this thesis study. I have been incredibly privileged to have a patient, supportive and enthusiastic advisor. His ideas, inspiration, constructive comments and encouragement throughout the writing of this research thesis were vital for the completion. I would like to thank him not only for his precious time in guiding this study but also for my professional career has been invaluable. I am grateful for his generous support.

I am also thankful to Zerihun yeshitila, senior expert of illegal labour recruitment preventive team leader in MOLSA for his support to have access to the all necessary secondary documents related to the thesis study.

My sincere appreciation also goes to the key informants and participants for their openness, wholehearted response, provision of information and hospitality during the study.

I must in all sincerity express my deep thankfulness to the following institutions and individuals contributed in providing useful information and participated in data collection during the field work: Amhara Region and Habru district women and child affairs coordination office and its staffs, kebeles level Development Agents, Community representatives and Habru district labour and social affairs office, District IOM staff members /officers, North Wollo save the children bureau representatives, Habru district agricultural bureau and its staff members and officers especially, Miss, Tigst Seid, Mr. Shambe Ehsetu and Usman Aminu.

My deepest thanks are also to my family for their love, encouragement and support to me particularly to my mother, brother and beloved wife Ergoye Abrha who encouraged, helped and inspired me to finish the program. In one or another way, the supports of my friends are also unforgettable so, I would also like to extend my thanks to them too.

Novemeber, 2021

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>CEFMR</b>	Central European forum for migration and population
<b>FCAT</b>	Federal council Anti-trafficking
<b>FGD</b>	Focus groups discussion
<b>GC</b>	Gulf countries
<b>I GAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>ILO</b>	International labour organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organisation for Migration
<b>MDGS</b>	Millinum development goals
<b>MOLSA</b>	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organizations
<b>RMMS</b>	Regional mixed migration
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Science
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirate
<b>UN</b>	United Nation
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nation High commission for Refugee

## **Abstract**

*Now a days, irregular migration has become entire world concern, touching many countries and lives of multiple family. Ethiopia, a hub for outward and inward migration, is one of the major origin of migrants and the largest refugee hosting countries in Africa. Although Ethiopians have been migrating to different destinations, countries in the Middle East have been the prominent destinations for a significant number of irregular migrants. Thus, the overarching objective of this research is to assess the underlying socio-economic problems of irregular migration as well as aggravating factors and impacts of irregular migration. Therefore, irregular migration has attracted much attention of experts, academician, politician, researchers and policy makers. The overall purpose of this thesis was assessing the irregular migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East focusing on Habru District, North Wollo Zone. To conduct this study, the quantitative and qualitative approach of the research method were employed. A total of 123 respondents were selected and involved as sample respondents in the study. The study has used probability and non probability sampling procedure specifically random and purposive sampling technique in undertaking this research. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive cross-sectional statistics such as frequency count, percentage mean, standard deviation and tested the confidence interval respectively. Primary data was collected from sampled households using structured questionnaire, and key informant interview. Secondary data was collected from published and unpublished documents. Data were analyzed using the "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences" (SPSS) version 24 software. The finding shows that relatives, peers, family, brokers and migrants themselves often involved in the decision making during illegal migration. Besides, personal, family, community characteristics and the expansion of sex industry, demand for labor, wishing a standard living were driving as well as pushing factors to illegal migration. Furthermore, the illegal migration route attracted several migrants since it is less time taking, being cheap and does not require any legal document. The result of the study also indicated that due to unauthorized migration child school dropout, youth delinquency and crime aggravated conflict in and outside of the family and brings health problem to the migrants. On the basis of these findings, the study recommended that stakeholders working in migration and Habru District Administration should come up with better regulation and preventive approach that address the root causes and negative consequence of illegal migration that affect the community through planning, monitoring and execution of programs that could best serve the interests of extreme vulnerable sections of society i.e. mostly the youths. The government, stakeholders and community has to work to tackle the routes and brokers of migration.*

**Keywords:** irregular Migration, Aggravet factors and Impactsof migration

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Since time immemorial humans have been moving from one place to another since the beginning of time for a variety of reasons, including escaping violent situations as well as environmental and non-environmental considerations. In today's increasingly interconnected world, settlement has become a reality that touches practically every part of the planet. Modern communication and transportation technology also play a role in easily settlement, particularly through the sharing of information (IOM,2020).At the same time, technology made it easier, faster, and less expensive for individuals to travel from one location to another.Drought,climate change, conflicts, overpopulation, income disparity,unemployment also,are some of the causes that push people to leave their departure/home country of origin in search of a better future for themselves and their families.settlement has been a central part of human history,shaping and reshaping societies, cultures and economies.Millions of people who circulate within continents or travel from developing to developed countries today are the latest embodiment of an age-old tradition (ILO, 2010).

Among African regions it was repeatedly reported that sub-saharan Africa is the poorest region in the world push-pull factors are the major features of the region for the last many decades.This and other dynamic determinant factors has resulted in mass migration of population in different parts of the plant.The same stated that flows of people in,between and from countries in the region can best be characterized as mixed migration flows.Forced mtigrants, including asylum seekers and refugees,and voluntary economic migrants move within the region as well as beyond for a variety of different factors, including conflicts as well as socioeconomic conditions in their respective countries of origin.(Katrin,Julia and Raphael Silva,2017).

De Haan & Rogaly(2015) considered migration as one of a set of strategies that households and communities use to diversify and support their wellbeing. In another dimension, different types of migration play multiple and complex roles in reducing the vulnerability of households and in potentially enabling spirals of asset accumulation that can provide households to come out of poverty (Ellis, 2003).Migration in the livelihoods approach is understood as a spatial separation

between the location of a resident household or family, and one or more livelihood activities engaged in by family members. Migration has a key response for human beings to economic social political and environmental changes ( Hall, et al, 2010 ).

The problems of migration facing many countries including Ethiopia are associated with political, economic or social issues. Ethiopia has passed through various political and economic systems in the past. De Haan (2002) underlined that the causation and intention of migration include a broad spectrum of factors such as monetary and non-monetary as well as voluntary and forced migration where decision-making occurs within a broad context of factors at different levels.

Ethiopia, the second populous country in the African continent next to Nigeria, is endowed with diverse cultures and traditions. Ethiopia is the major hub of international migration in the horn of Africa. owing to its geographic location and its vast natural resource, abundant labour force and other economic possibilities of production, it has been grappling with challenges of migration for decades and as important a source of transit and destination of international migrants. according to the secondary sources (Mixed Migration center,2006) Annual emigration from Ethiopia is roughly half of a million and 60-70% of those of emerging irregular migrants who used different land and sea routes and corridors to support by smugglers and informal brokers. (RMMS, 2014, 2015; Belloni, 2015 Ayalew, 2017). Ethiopian migrants, According to the (IOM) report, over the dozen of Ethiopians crossed the sea and reached Yemen in 2011 and 2012 respectively (FCAT,2015).

Currently, the Ethiopian government and its stakeholders especially EU have been making concerted efforts to control irregular migration from Ethiopia. the government of Ethiopia has enacted and working on the number of regulatory frameworks for enhancement of legal and institutional organization across the nation to reach at the safe migration.(migration out poverty,2019).However, on the other hand, the dramatic migration stream of youths to the Middle East quitting their employment is another concern of the government in which many of the community members are delivering their fears.

In Amhara National regional state, North Wollo is one of the extremely exposed zones in which unauthorized migration is ordinarily increased and under control supervision by established working party working at all levels in the region (DOLSA,2013).Therefore, this study investigates the unauthorized migration from Amhara regional state in the case of Habru district

known by sources of illegal migration through looking the decisions, aggravating factors, impacts on migrants and challenges.

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

From North Wollo districts Habru is one of the Amhara region. The district has a stronger relationship with the Afar region, where smuggling contraband and migration to Djibouti over the border are frequent practices. In recent years, migration has become a major issue in the area, with a large number of boys and women fleeing to Middle East country via local brokers, agencies, and the immigration office structure. As previously said, humans have been migrating around the planet for decades and millennia. It's an unstoppable phenomenon that's exacerbated by pull and push forces. The movement of people in pursuit of safety and a better life from one point of departure to another is a typical occurrence. Some of the movement is done legally, while others are done illegally.

In Ethiopia migration cannot be attributed only to one or two reasons. Domestic workers migrate to the Middle East countries for various reasons. Some of them choose or opt for migration in search of better job, better standard of living and better life opportunities and other prefer it for socio-cultural ties. Some others also migrate in disguise of religious pilgrimage of Hijra and Umrah. As noted by scholars the migration of peoples are driven by pull and push force and factor of voluntary and involuntary forces (AU, 2006, Kefale and Mohammad, 2015).

As to De Regt & Tafesse (2015), Middle East countries are the main destination areas of unskilled Ethiopian labor migrants who aspire to pursue their livelihood by engaging in enormous menial activities that are less demanded by the native peoples. Due to geographic proximity and other historical ties, Ethiopia and the Middle East have been closely related for centuries. More recently, labor migration has become one of the most prominent features of the relationship between Ethiopia and the Middle East, and the Arabian Peninsula in particular.

The major corridors of migration routes and destination are Somalia, Djibouti, South Sudan and Gulf countries. Different agencies and several experts have studied various migration channels (corridors). Among major migration corridors the Djibouti-Somaliland - Punt Land route, attracts migrants mostly originated from Amhara, and Bati Woreda of the Oromia Special Zone as a pathway to reach into Djibouti via Afar and from Tigray as well as Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, and Harar, (Fernandez, 2010, MOLSA, 2015).

Another routes of migration are Southern, Eastern and North Western routes (corridors). Individuals who migrate to Middle East use “the Eastern route through Djibouti and Yemen. Irregular migrants use the Eastern route that extends from Afar, Dire-Dawa, Jigjiga, through Djibouti or Somalia, to Yemen and onwards (Carter & Rohwerder, 2016, zoeoghara and Katie Kuschminder, 2019, P.12 ). Irregular migrants, who migrate through this route, are certainly to cross deserts and water bodies, which are longer, arduous, and involve crossing several country borders without visas. However, Ethiopian migrants who migrate regularly to the Middle East use the Bole route directly flying from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to the Middle East” (Mehari, 2016).

Habru is one of the districts of North Wollo zone in Amhara regional state. which is extremely vulnerable to irregular / unauthorized migration and it shares border with above region have close socio-cultural relationships. Because of the geographically proximity and socio economic exchange, migration in the area become frequent practices by the community. In recent years, huge number of youths, women ( even some of them are under 18 age ) and other section of the community out-migrated irregularly to the Middle East countries crossing the border using clandestine and unlawfull means via local brokers, agencies and the immigration office structure. As to the district’s Labor and Social Affairs bureau report (2013), often local brokers or smugglers mediate and transport youths and women from the departure place, district capital, to the corridor of Djibouti, Somali and South Sudan and Punt land. These brokers apply different techniques including deception and deceit to transit youngsters to the corridors. They demand large amount of migration cost which supposed to cover transportation cost, accommodation, fee to brokers and even bribe to border policies or officials when they cross boundary of their country to others .The illegal migration which is facilliated by deceive and deceit resulted in mobilization of mass youngsters which in turn has been triggering death to several innocent people on remote desert areas because of inappropriate transport system, plunderer, gang rape, physical injury, disrespect un-wanted pregnancy, isolation, insecurity and attack by armed men and group’s who most often abuse and apply inhuman treatments against illegal migrants .

According to government officials not only unemployed youth that uses these corridor for migration . Even public servants that are working at different sectors such as policemen, health extension workers, college and university students, kebele managers, car drivers and school teachers left the districts for Middle East countries through these corridor via brokers as well as

using legal Agencies. Accordingly, in the last two years only more than 200 government employees are migrated to the Middle East from Habru district using these corridors.(HDSAL office,2014).The civil servants are expected to be exemplary for others for not using illegal migration routes. However, the experience in the area reveals the vice versa.This is one of the core problems that motivated the researcher to conduct this study.Why do skilled workers prefer illegal migration rather than serving their country?.These study makes a detail enquiry to answer these and other questions.

This research is not the first inquiry about Unauthorized and irregular Migration from Amhara to Middle East as different scholars have conducted study in Africa and Ethiopia.For instance, Shishay,T.Wendu,A.and Kinfu Abraha Gebre-Egzabher (2019) directed irregular Migration: Drivers and the Lived Migration Experiences of Returnee Ethiopian migrants from the Middle East, Mekelle University, Mekelle, Ethiopia, Genenew.Y,(2013) ordered a study Migration of school girls from Raya kobo wereda to middle east: antecedents and consequences focusing “only Girls” Khedir.D,(2019) conducted study on Drivers of irregular out-migration from Ethiopia to Saudi Arabia, and Its implication for local development: the case of raya Alamata Woreda,waja town focusing on Drivers via qualitative approach; Elias.G, (2016) conducted on the Irregular migration from ethiopia to the middle east: the human security perspective using qualitative approach focusing on human security and Jemmal,f.(2015) Ajusted on the Experiences of mass deported youth migrants from kingdom of saudi Arabia;The Case of Mersa Town,North Wollo targeting returnees ad deportees. Makonnen,T and Mulugeta,M. (2017) managed that Illicit Cross-border Migration in Ethiopia: Causes, Patterns and Policy Responses.Gülay Toksöz (2018):studiedthat Irregular migration and migrants’ informal employment:a discussion theme in international migration governance employment: a discussion theme in international migration governance.Ghassan Dibeh, Ali Fakihi and Walid Marrouch (2018) regulated that Labor market and institutional drivers of youth irregular migration in the Middle East and North Africa region.

However,previous studies did not consider irregular migration by investigating comprehensively socio-economic problems that promotes to decide migration focusing on all groups and via mixed approach weighting to quantitative.

Regardless of the negative consequence of migration,Most of the returnees from destination countries are not willing to stay in their birth place and even to do business.They prefer to go

back to the destination countries or other country. District bureau of labor and social office and other concerning stakeholders have been frequently requesting for religious institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other concerned bodies, who are working in the area, to intervene in the situation so as to raise awareness and to mitigate the problem. In spite of all these efforts illegal migration has remained outstanding challenge for the local Authorities. The major aim of this study is, therefore, to investigate Unauthorized migration“ in the study area.

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

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

The main objective of the study was to assess the “unauthorized migration” by investigating socio-economic problems that promotes migration at Habru district in Amhara regional state

#### **1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study**

- ❖ To assess who are the main decision makers in the area when it comes to irregular migration.
- ❖ To investigate the aggravating factors of migration from the Habru district to Middle East.
- ❖ To Identify the socio-economic impact of irregular migration on migrants

### **1.4. Research Questions**

Based on the problem statement and objectives of the study this study attempts to answer the following research questions:

- 1 who are the main decision makers in the area when it comes to irregular migration.?
2. What are the major aggravating issues/factors of migrations in the district?
3. What are the socio-economic impacts of irregular migration on migrants ?

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

Habru area has been recognized by the territorial government like one of the particular regions in which human brokers, smugglers and traffickers are unequivocally working and numerous adolescents are withdraw from their flight, put for the Center East nations crossing the inconvenience within the travel towns and border of the courses. In case of this, sporadic movement is expanding from time to time, and it is presently the major motivation for area work and social issues office and wereda ladies children and youth issues office. And this finding might offer assistance these segment workplaces to propose credible solutions and handle the

most causes for migration. Moreover, since the issue is exceptionally complicated and touched diverse social divisions of the society, this finding may trigger unused investigate thought within the minds of other researchers. The following four-fold importance might also help those concerned significance. In the first place, it can help to fill the knowledge-gap on the unauthorized migration which have been not identified in the previous studies and to set legal and procedural measures. Second helps to find out of existing driving factors, possible device mitigating measures via stake holders to curb unauthorized migration. Third it will use to inform planners, researchers, and practitioners about practical measures that could be taken to address the issue of an authorized migration and to contextualize national policies and practices within the overall Ethiopian policy framework. Fourth, It will motivate other researchers to do future research in the area and find tackling measures.

### **1.6. Scope of the Study**

On the whole, this study think about concentrates on the appraisal of irregular migration from Ethiopia to the Center East utilizing the Inlet( Gulf )of Aden and Ruddy ocean (Red sea )course based on the socio-economic and disturbing components point of view was well organized as a outline work. In other words, to all bury and purposes, this think about surveys sporadic movement through the course said at the side the affect circumstance of Ethiopian migrants. This consider delimited in terms of participants, geography and concepts. Conceptually it centers on sporadic migration. Geographically, it limited in Ethiopia especially at Habru area of Amhara region. participants it covers few ranges of the locale based on the test conveyance portrayed below. Generally, the result of this ponder was required to provide and gadget suitable intercessions and coordinates endeavors to combat irregular migration / movement.

### **1.7. Limitations of the Study**

As the time confusing the impacts of both the COVID -19 pandemic restrictions of movements and on-going conflicts in research area (regions). due to insecurity issues and the instability of political situation appears to be a great threat to the reliability of the research even if to organized FGD survey is very difficult . And in order to get the idea in which conditions of smugglers, traffickers and illegal agents are not access able information who are directly associate as long as involve in unauthorized migration, because of their actions undertaken by the government against their work, they are not in the area and no one is willing to point at their specific address.

Although, due to their illegitimate manner some of them may be hide movements. However, others are still under police surveillance. So the researcher didn't get them in the study area. In addition, unwillingness of migrant's family to address accurate information. The same migrators who returnees may not be willingness participant by confidential in the study area. Hence, the study as limited selected area. Moreover, matters of finance and Time constraints are also, other major problem and difficult less squired, freely and open movement due to securty alert.

### **1.8. Organization of the Study**

This study was orderly presented in five chapters. The first chapter presented the introductory part explaining background, problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study as well as scope and limitations of the study. Chapter two discussed the literature review encompassing the conceptual, theoretical and empirical review which was used in the investigation for data analysis. The third chapter dealt with the research methodology which includes methods and techniques employed in the investigation. It also comprised description of the study area, population, sample size and sampling instruments, approach of the study, sampling, research participants, data collection methods, and ethical considerations. Chapter four presents data make discussion Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation. The final chapter includes conclusion and recommendations of the study which presents the data sequentially in a way that addresses with and makes concluding remarks. The study also includes reference and appendix at the end

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ON MIGRATION

#### 2.1. Conceptual Discussion

At present day the word migration with its different context with regard to the human migration has dominantly familiar across the world among different community members. According to Khan Academy, migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intent to settle. It is the mass movement of people from continent to continent, region to region and from one country to another due to push and pull factors such as unemployment, war, poverty etc. which made the concept of migration to be conceived largely among peoples in the world. The phenomenon of unauthorized border crossing and illegal stay and employment there is no consensus concerning the terms to describe the phenomenon of illegal border crossing and terms like unauthorized migration, documentation, illegal migration, clandestine migration and are used in relation to migration (Mohammed, 2016).

**Migration** is the movement of people from one location to another and widely associated with change of permanent place of residence. As William Robert avis (2017), explanation migration is broadly defined as the process of crossing a political or administrative boundary for a specific period, there is, however, much debate as to what constitutes migration and who should, and should not be considered a migrant. As scholar Robert, cited UN (2005) convention on the rights of migrants defined a migrant worker as 'a person who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national. There are three components of population change: mortality, fertility and migration. (The, 2012).

#### 2.2 Forms of Migration

According to Jemal (2015), shows that there are different types of peoples' movement/ migration; it could be between continents, intra continental (between countries in a given continent), and inter regional (within countries) and moving people to another place within a country). Another type of migration "chain migration" usually takes place when one member of the family, friend, blood relative, and neighbor and so on sends money (remittance) to bring another person to the place where he/she lives legally or illegally. As many literatures show for the last three decades on wards illegal migration (moving of people without appropriate passport and/or necessary

travel documents), It could be international (between continents has been dramatically increasing. As cited by Jemal, Fransen and Kuschminder (2009) Ethiopia has known many types of migration over the years. It has been an origin and/or a destination for either voluntary or involuntary migrants. And many migrants have also used it as a transit area. According to these authors, Ethiopia has also been known for internal migration flows.

**International migration:** Defining international migration is not an easy task for scholars as there are different types of migrations, it results in terminological complexities. In line with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office for East Africans (2018, IOM, 2014), international migration is defined as regular if the movement of people follows formal processes recognized and registered by the authorities. In contrast, irregular migration is the unauthorized, undocumented and illicit movement of people that illegally cross international borders, very often by using the services of.

**irregular migration :** As stated in IOM (2004), explanation that Irregular migration as the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, irregular migration is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside in or work in a given country. From the perspective of the source country, the irregularity is seen, for example, in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country (UN, 2000). In addition to, Katie Kuschminder, Juliade bresser and Mellissa segiel (2015, p.10 ) show that some one who crossing a border without proper authority or violating conditions for entering onther country.

**Remittances:** according to Grmachee zewudu cited, Grieco (2004) argues that remittances are the resources exchanged between the migrant and non-migrant members of migrant social networks. They occur as a result of migrants' social participation in those networks and represent their efforts to build and maintain social capital. That means relationships come first and the motivation to remit comes after, not the other way round (zewudu, 2014).

Therefore, though the above concepts are common in the previous researches with regard to migration, for the sake of this study the concept 'irregular/unauthorized migration' would be

employed in order to easily identify it from the formal and authorized migration that is carried out through the issuance of visas from concerned embassies and government institutions.

## **2.3 Theoretical Discussion**

The overlooking of this theoretical segments to explain the main theoretical perspectives behind, the irregular migration from merssa town to middle east. it is clear that until recent years this has been moderately under-researched subject and the paper designs its argument. Its argument from the recent theoretical perspectives that give migration a reconsideration and explanation in the context of unauthorized migration studies.

### **2.3.1. Neoclassical economics**

A micro scale theory with respect to the macroeconomic demonstrate may be a microeconomic show of person choice. In this framework, person level headed on-screen characters choose to emigrate since a cost-benefit calculation leads them to anticipate a positive net return, ordinarily money related, from movement (Sjaastad, et al, 1962). This show too states that the universal movement may be a shape of speculation in human capital which involves that individuals can select to move to where they need to be more beneficial utilizing their aptitudes. But until they take on modern openings or superior compensation they may work in conditions of unauthorized movement. In arrange to accomplish more noteworthy labor efficiency vagrants may undertake certain ventures which incorporate the fabric taken a toll of traveling, the fetched of support whereas moving and searching for work as well as the exertion included in learning a modern dialect and culture, the trouble experienced in adjusting to a unused labor advertise, and the mental costs of cutting ancient ties and fashioning unused (Mohammed, 2016).

### **2.3.2. Network Theory**

This theory clearly explains one of the causes of migration from Ethiopia to Middle East. Most cross-border unauthorized migration from Ethiopia to Middle East especially Saudi Arabia are highly dependent on the social network between the diaspora and their relatives and friends back at home country (Deres, 2012). On the other literature Networks refer to a set of individual and collective actors (actual and potential migrants, their families, firms, religious or social groups, and so on) and the multiple social and symbolic ties that link them together. Once formed, networks can substantially influence the direction and volume of migration flows, providing

resources that help people to move, such as information, contacts, economic and social support. The resources that flow through networks make moving a more attractive and feasible option for other members of a network, and can generate what has been termed "chain migration": the phenomenon of serial, large-scale migration from one particular area to another defined area. (Boswell, 2002).

### **2.3.3 Towards a transitional migration theory**

Towards a transitional migration hypothesis balance and push-pull models of movement, which fundamentally see migration as the result of spatial differentials in advancement levels between the beginning and goal ranges, seen in dichotomous terms, are for the most part conflicting with the much more complex observationally watched relocation designs additionally tend to undervalue migrants' organization, recognitions and desires. Luckily, there have been endeavors by geographers, demographers, sociologists, anthropologists and, more as of late, financial analysts that go past or maybe concepts assuming a direct, inactive interface between movement and (anticipated) wage and other opportunity differentials, but which instead attempt to demonstrate how movement and broader forms of advancement are proportionally related, and how the character and improvement part of migration might alter within the course of improvement processes. These energetic or as they will be alluded to in this paper transitional models of migration-develop.

### **2.3.4. Geographical Theories**

In the tradition of mortal terrain, the propositions of migration are targeting the a part of distance in explaining spatial movements. Distance is viewed as an element moderating the spatial relations between regions which include population over flows. For illustration, the graviness proposition of migration (Stewart, 1941), just like Newton's law of graviness, assumes that migration between regions  $i$  and  $j$ ,  $m_{i,j}$  is commensurable to the merchandise of population sizes within the origin and destination regions ( $P_i$  and  $P_j$ ), similar to millions within the Newtonian model, and equally commensurable to the  $b$ -th power of distance between the 2 regions,  $d_{ij}$ , which may be a blinking factor (Isard, 1960/1965) Previous studies indicate that the majority of the migrant youths from Habru district travelled to Yemen, transit site, because it's geographically the closest destination for migrants. that's why the amount of migrants arriving at Yemen continues to be studying. for instance, the quantity of migrants accustomed be only

whole number before but, in February 2011 around 10,496 Ethiopian migrants arrived in Yemen (Zelalem, 2011). This shows that the closest the destination to the country might be one among the factors that force or inspire number of migrants to maneuver. Habru district is that the closest location, among others, in Ethiopia to succeed in the imagined destination countries crossing the border.

### **2.3.5. The Todaro Model**

Because theories proposed to clarify the origins and persistence of international migration posit causal mechanisms at many levels of aggregation, the assorted explanations aren't necessarily contradictory unless one adopts the rigid position that causes must operate at one level and one level only. it's entirely possible that individuals engage in cost-benefit calculations; that households act to diversify labor allocations; which the socioeconomic context within which these decisions are made is set by structural forces operating at the national and international levels (Martin, 1991).

It is viable to adopt the broader position that causal processes relevant to international migration might treat multiple levels simultaneously, which looking for workable is beneficial as an empirical and logical task. Regression analyses testing the theories of Lewis (1954) and Ranis and Fei (1961) should therefore contain transnational wage differentials because the leading predictor, with geographic distance between countries perhaps entered as a proxy for the prices of movement. Although typically estimated mutually minus the percentage, the likelihood of employment is perhaps more appropriately measured collectively minus the underemployment rate, given the pervasiveness of sporadic, part-time employment in low-skill jobs within developing regions. The key predictor of international migratory flows is thus an interaction term that cross-multiplies wages and employment probabilities (Todaro, 1980; and Greenwood, 1985).

### **2.3.6. Lee's theory of migration**

This migration theory directly implied the push- pull (demand- supply) with the rationale of migration. accordingly, individual imitation to decide on to settle on migration linkage with either 'demand' factors or 'supply' factors the previous one factors are demerit re enforcements to depart the house land at individual or family levels. as an example this theory preference is low level productivity, jobless, productivity, shortage of land, whereas later ones are merit re

enforcement are magnetizing of destination cities as an example accesses job, better standards of living, socioeconomic services (Gemechwu and Zinner, 1966, Widely and Cunningham 1994).

Accordingly to Lee's (1960) there are four factors to act migrate characteristics of destination, intervening obstacles and nature of the peoples and characteristics of origin. because the same time Tom Bundervoet (2018) also, explained that factors like pull and push factors are causes why peoples migrate from one place to another, Push factors consist with conditions that push people out of their original place of residence, like land scarcity, poverty, or lack of public services in rural areas, or the high cost of living in urban areas. Pull factors see the supply of higher opportunities elsewhere, mainly associated with employment.

### **2.3.7. Sociological Theories**

The sociological theories of migration start to the intervening opportunities concept of Stouffer (1940) because it is cited in CEFMR working paper (2013). during this approach, the quantity of migratory events is proportional to the quantity of attracting opportunities (eg. jobs and wages) available for migrants at the destination, and inversely proportional to the amount of such opportunities existing closer to the place of origin. it's worth stressing that this idea doesn't relate migration on to spatial distance (and can't be thus classified as a purely geographical theory), but to the interplay between distance and opportunities available for prospective migrants in various locations.

### **2.3.8 Migration systems theory**

Network theory is closely subsidiary to another approach known as migration framework theories. The element presumption of this hypothesis is that migration modifies the social, social, financial, and regulation conditions at both the sending and receiving sides that's, the complete formative space inside which movement forms work (Fawcett, 1989, Zlotnik, 1992). Though arrange theory basically centers on the crucial part of individual relations between transients and non migrants, and the way this social capital encourages, propagates and changes movement forms, relocation frameworks hypothesis goes past this point in focusing that relocation not as it were affects and is influenced by the coordinate social environment of transients, but rebuilds the whole societal or formative setting of the concrete spaces in which relocation takes place, both at the accepting and sending conclusion. not at all like transitional models that center on how

broader forms of advancement influences movement, movement frameworks hypothesis draws a two-way, reciprocal and dynamic link between migration and development, and therefore seems particularly relevant for elaborating a theoretical framework, which puts migration in a broader development perspective.

### **2.3.9 Migration and development optimists vs. pessimists**

Since, of their especially center on migration shapes, most migration theory /hypotheses do not offer uncommonly specific encounters into the nature of movement impacts on progression in sending societies, let alone the heterogeneity of such impacts. Over the past four decades, the influence of migration on progression in roaming sending communities and countries has been the subject of nonstop and presently and after that warmed conversation almost. In this wrangle approximately, one can broadly recognize two definitely negated approaches, that is, the balanced advancement versus digressed development” theories. At that point once more, one might call them “migration optimists” and “migration pessimists” concurring to Hein de Haas 2008, cited by (cf. Taylor 1999). However, this conversation almost has progressed or possibly freely from the speculative conversation approximately on the causes of development. This clarifies why the wrangle approximately on migration and change has remained by one implies or another undertheorised and for the most part withdraw.

### **2.3.10 migration laws and policies**

Concurring to Czaika & Hobolth (2016), prohibitive laws on transients and visa approaches compel people to select sporadic channels of movement. This illustrates that movement laws embraced by the sending and accepting nations seem have an affect on the inclination of irregular migration over normal one. This segment clarifies the part of the two overwhelming laws or proclamation (i.e Kafala framework and NEOEP, 2016) on the rights, openings for and challenges of both normal and unpredictable transient workers. Ethiopian vagrants are influenced by the Kafala framework of Middle East especialy, Saudi Arabia and by the unused Ethiopian overseas Business Announcement (NEOEP), 2016. The Kafala framework awards GCC nationals the legitimate burden to handle labor issues. To control the specialist, the kafil (support) gets to be liable for the specialist as a ensure for the government. This makes a difference specialists to

legitimately monitor migrant specialists. This cultivates conditions for abuse and mishandle of vagrant specialists in the workplace. Vagrant worke

### **2.3.11. Historical overview of international migration from Ethiopia**

Agreeing to RMMS report (2016), Ethiopia is a major country of mixed migration/ root for blended movement within the horn of Africa and Yemen. Ethiopia's diaspora is additionally considered one of the biggest of all African nations and where as correct figures are unknown, typically assessed to be almost two million. Large numbers of Ethiopian transients are found within the Center East, especially Saudi Arabia, Europ, Canada, USA and African nations such as Sudan, Kenya, South Africa and Botswana. Ethiopians take off their nation either as normal or unpredictable vagrants. Information from the Service of Work and Social Issues (MoLSA, 2015) show that around four thousand and six hundred Ethiopians moved legitimately from their nation between 2008 and 2013 for the most part to the Center East with the lion's share aiming to Saudi Arabia (79%), Kuwait (20%) and others to Dubai and other nations. Be that as it may, agreeing to RMMS inquire about conducted in 2014, as it were around 30-40% of Ethiopians who relocated to the Center East and Inlet nations in 2012 did so as responsible.

in this manner, the over data recommend that out-migration from Ethiopia begun in 1960s, and from 2000 on, there's an expanding rate of unpredictable irregular -migration from Ethiopia to the Middle East especially Saudi Arabia. This expanded stream of unpredictable relocation has been encouraged via irregular channels such as Hajj and Umra, ocean courses and illicit enrollment agencies (Fernandez, 2017).

### **2.4. Empirical Discussion**

Migration is caused by complex factors such as social, Peer pressure, friends and families, Impact of illegal brokers, smugglers and traffickers, demographic, economic, political environmental and biological factors (Hansen & Randall, 2003). Therefore, this section examines some of the main aggravating factors of migration in different countries. hence, empirical evidences in the glob point of view that the aggravates of migration are difference. In a country where there are the need for improving their families living conditions and themselves, political problems people migrate in order to escape political strifes and instabilities, influncials, they put important influential words on the young migrates by negotiations of proportional and equivalence cashes, and money using via exaggerate convince. Most people are also forced to migrate to gain better

economic advantages. Besides, social problems such as the housing and family problems of migration and cultural oppression are the triggering factors for migration. These evidences clearly indicate that people are migrating for a better life.

#### **2.4.1. Social factors**

Irregular/unauthorized migration out of Ethiopia is facilitated by agents and smugglers (Marchand et al, 2016; RMMS, 2016). De Regt (2007). confirms that the bulk of the Ethiopian migrants come to Yemen through the sea by smugglers. Research conducted by Seid (2016), indicates that Irregular migrants are highly obsessed with the network of brokers. In multiple areas migrant networks are the key determinants of irregular migration. Mbaye (2013) conducted that “migrant networks, particularly family and friends play crucial roles in unauthorized migration”. The networks lower the prices and address the uncertainties of employment from the origin to the departure destination by helping migrants to attach with local people, providing information about possible places where to measure or to figure, and sharing their knowledge on culture, traditions and customs at destination.

#### **2.4.2. Peer pressure, friends and families).**

Peer pressure is a major push factor for people to migrate to the Middle East. Several reasons serve as pro-pressure on young people to migrate to gulf countries such as the need for improving their families living conditions and themselves. According to the researcher's observation, families in Habru district pressurize young women and children to migrate to Middle East for employment. Other family members such as elders and neighbours influence and change the attitudes of particularly young women using persuasive information on unemployment. Like, peer factors the presence of relatives and friends in urban areas, desire to receive education which is available only in urban areas are factors responsible for migration. Closeness of cultural contacts, cultural diversity, great vitality, individual attitudes are also associated with migration

#### **2.4.3. Impact of illegal brokers, smugglers and traffickers**

These bodies are the most significant push-pull factors also, to escalate Middle East like peer pressure. They put important influential words on the young migrants by negotiations of

proportional and equivalence cashes, and money using via exaggerate convince, apple to persuade, false information/ false promise and influence violence (Girmachew, 2014).

#### **2.4.4. Economic factors.**

Most of the studies address that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities. Thus, almost all studies concur that most of migrants have moved in search of better economic opportunities. The same study that finance factors are major determinants factors of unauthorized migration. The neo-classical migration theory and several other empirical studies show that employment and wage differentials are the most important determinant and driving factors for unauthorized migration. Accordingly the Evidence from Mexican migrants to the United states of America suggests wage differential increased the probability of migrating by 2.5 percentage points (cited by Deres, 2012, Kaestner & Malamud, 2014). Qualitative studies in Asia show that pay differential more often than not instigate people to.Migrate from Indonesia to Malaysia and Singapore (Ford, 2001; IOM, 2010; Anggraeni, 2006).

#### **2.4.5 Environmental factors of migration**

Environmental factors are major push factor for people to migrate to the Middle East like, economic,peer pressure and social driving factors of migration.Over coming years migration flows related climate change are expected to increase,particularly in the worlds poorest countries.this is because climate change is expected to increase the frequancey and severity extreme of environmental events, such as drought,poverity,floods and desertaition (Roger Zeetr,2015).And as well as environment including exposur to hassards of land productivity and habitability.The differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of Ethiopia have been found to be aggravating in the middle east migration particularly,Habru district .Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population towards the arabian city.Other important demographic factor to middle east irregular migration is marriage because females are used to follow their spouses.

#### **2.4.6. Trends and Patterns of Migration**

Widely considered an insurance against poverty among the youths, irregular migration has continued to trend increasingly. Globally, migration flow is expanding and increasing from time to time. consistent with UN (2012) (cited by Genenew, 2013) ‘out of seven billion world population 214 million were international migrants. the earth profitable emergency, poverty crisis, civil war, border conflicts and other causes of human rights abuses considerably stimulate migration across the planet. Another report by (UN, 2013), out of the overall migrants international migrants at global level reached 232 million, up from 154 million in 1990. The planet population of international migrants was growing at about 1.6 % annually. Between 1990 and 2013, the migrant stock has increased quite twice as fast within the global North (by 53 million) as within the global South (by 24 million). Africa may be a region that has strong migration dynamics stemming from a mixture of conflicts, income inequality and poverty, and environmental factors like droughts (IOM, 2011). Extraordinarily, the tender foot migrants currently are taking the upper rate across the developing nations chiefly in Asia and Africa. In Ethiopia migrants are comparatively young Mesfin (2011) under scored that youths particularly women and boys without completing primary and secondary levels and college dropouts migrate for domestic work abroad.

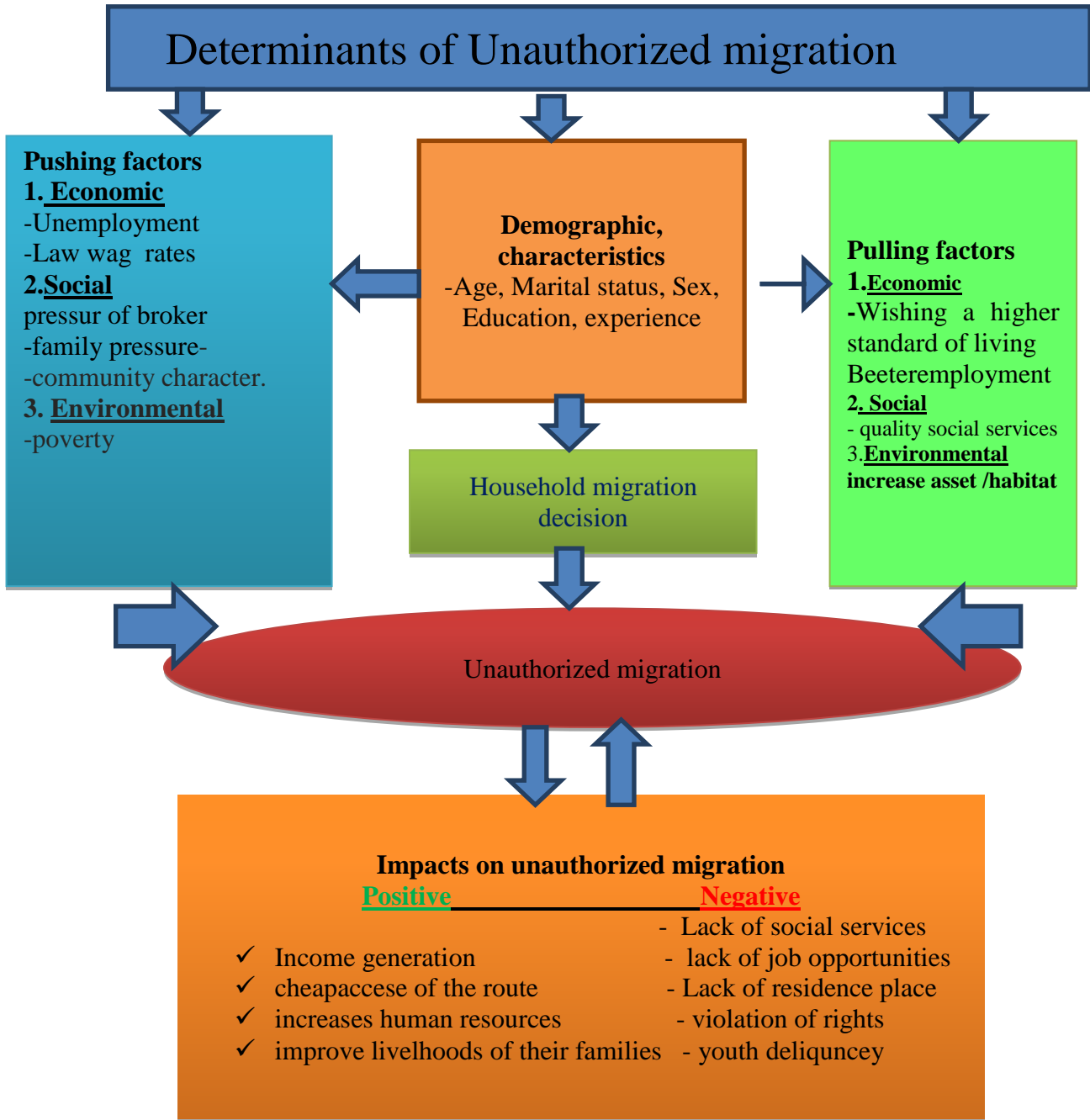
#### **2.4.7. Remittances and migration**

Workers’ remittances have emerged as a serious source of exogeneous (external) development finance in recent years. Given their large size, governments from developing and developed countries have placed attention on both the event impact of remittances and on regulatory issues in sending and receiving countries. As within the case of migration, reliable data on remittances are hard to return by. While the IMF publishes statistics on ‘worker’s remittances, compensation of employees and migrants transfers’, these data are neither comprehensively reported nor do they capture flows of monies that occur outside of formal financial channels (World Bank, 2005). Everywhere migration is caused by complex determining factors such as education, transportation, social, economic, health, demographic, climatic and biological factors (Hansen & Randall, 2003). Therefore, this section examines some of the main determinants of migration under different circumstances in different countries

## **2.5. Conceptual framework of the study**

A few speculations have put their supposition of the study. In communist administration 1974 in Ethiopia there were numerous who were endeavoring to elude political struggle, abuse and starvation. Endeavor of political centralization and persecution; the independent concerning the determinants of unpredictable movement. As the system seen underneath was utilized as the rule as well as the structure for the generally inquire about study. It is created from the literary works (speculations and observational comes about) talked about over. Because it can be seen underneath in figure, the logical structure appears, as there's a hypothetical as well as observational relationship and positive and negative impacts of between variables. This segment endeavors to appear the relationship between the previously mentioned issues and the socio-economic issue of sporadic movement and the components, and closes by making an exertion to examine the interconnection between unauthorized migration through looking into related materials. Concurring to different sources, movement from Ethiopia. According to various sources, migration from Ethiopia has been increasing over the past couple of decades particularly since the end of the conflict period in 1991 and. The irregular /unauthorized migration streams from Ethiopia's Amhara region, Habru district is primarily for labor migration.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework.



## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part of the study addresses the procedures that were employed to explore the aggravating factors of unauthorized migration and its socio economic-impacts at Habru,district in North Wollo.The section comprises an explanation of various aspects of the research including the research area,altitude and climate,Land use pattern Socio economic characterstics of residents, The study site of selection, the research approaches,sampling design and procedure, sampling units population, frame, techniques,the Sources of data collection (primary & secondary) sources, data collection instruments,method of data analysis data, reliability and Validity and ethical consideration.

#### 3.1 Description of the Study area

##### 3.1.1 Geographical description of the study Location/ area.

The study was conducted in Habru district.Habru is one of the North wollo zone of Amhara national regional state (kill) in Ethiopia.Which is located in the Eastern part of the region between latitude  $11^{\circ} 44' 59.99''$  N and  $39^{\circ} 39' 59.99''$  E Longitude, and covers a total area about 47,210 square kilometers.The district is bounded by North Gubalafto,the South by Wuchale, the West Ambasel and the East Afar respectively.The district distance or kilo meter cover away from zone town, region and federal city are 30 km from zonal sub-city (woldia),385 km from regional sub-city (Bihar-da) and 490 km away from federal sub-city (Addis Ababa).(Habru Woreda Culture and Tourism Office,2021.)Administrative districts consists of 39 administrative unities which include 36 rural districts and 3 urban, total 39 districts (municipality).Each unities sub- divided into zeros and each sub division (zeros) has names.The demarcation /delineation is made based on natural boundaries likerivers,mountains,population size and agroecology and convenience proximitytoadministrative centers.(HDSO,2021).

##### 3.1.2. Altitude and climate..

Habru district has highly unpredictable characterized especially by unreliable rain fall. Its area more covers by long dry season and some of the time semi-arid which fundamental rain season is between June –September. The rain fall flat dissemination within the area is characterized by uncommon changeability precipitation extending with yearly rainfalls/ from cruel yearly

precipitation covers from 750 mm-1000 mm.(Woreda Agriculture Bureau,2021).The area contains a assorted agro biological zones/ geology with Kola (56.5%) Woinadega, (40%) and Dega (35%).which together make broadened agro biological atmospheres.

### **3.1.3 population**

Based on the data gathered from the district population, the district bureau report(2021) comes about puts the overall populace of Habru locale at over of 198,374, among add up to population. There is an assessed 91,462 female of which (49.29%) and male 94,089 (50.70 %) live in rustic family units. And there's an evaluated family units of urban, from add up to of 12,823 family of which are 6200 female headed the percent is ( 48.35% and male headed 6,623 the percent is (51.64% )of urban zone respectively. As respects ethnicity district's populaces are composed from Amhara and a far distance ethnic bunches In terms of religion primarily Muslim 60% and orthodox 40% respectively.

### **3.1.4 Socio economic characteristics of residents**

As detailed by the locale organization like (Urban development Bureau,2021) show that the, prevailing source of substance is Agriculture (90% ) (creature cultivation and arrive tiller or furrow plow) for grater/majority population. The major financial segment embraced with live-stock and on the subject of, edit generation for the range is teff, scarcely, wheat, sorghum and maize additionally, popular natural product generation is other adjacent economic division within the locale (ibid). This consider location is favored on the ground of private hone and recognition of the analyst from the region. Since the analyst live with his family, at least 4 years a long time of his life within the put. It gives the analyst chance to know that locale communities socio - financial, social etc. context. When the analyst remained go through and life time within the range he watched that numerous youth.

This study site is preferred on the ground of private practice and familiarity of the researcher from the area. Since the researcher live with his family, at least 4 years of his life in the place. It gives the researcher chance to know that district communities socio -economic, cultural etc. context. When the researcher stayed go through and life time in the area he observed that many youths (women and men) were voluntary migrate to Middle East countries. Some of others were

by means of aggravating forces like push- pull factors to these countries specially Saudi Arabia, Yemen, emirate, quote, Qatar, Lebanon, and others.

This migrate trend increase forcefully from time to time.in other words the phenomenon of migrate to these countries and unauthorized migrants by clandestine or unofficial agents from this district is a usual activity.

This area is purposefully selected for the study from the experience of the researcher. Diverse information was heard during different meetings conducted at wereda level while different projects were implementing in the area by the organization in which the researcher is working. And hence, different cases of migration reports were received from the area through the projects. Because of this cumulative knowledge of the researcher about the situation in the area, the research is decided to be more conducted in this area.

### **3.1.5.The study site of selection**

Selecting destinations is one of the foremost critical components of the test design.Habru is one of the North wollo zone of Amhara national governmental state (kill ) in Ethiopia.The area is chosen as a consider to begin with, the district is found within the migration-prone society of North -Wollo.Accordingly, there exists a solid culture of unpredictable movement in by and large Middleast especially to yemen and Saudi Arabia by means of irregular corridors.This has an affect on the lives of sporadic transient youths.Besides,an official migration of the youth is taken after by settlement which might impact neighborhood advance (advancement) of the district. Besides,the consider area is extremely (greatly) special range to Amahara. Just like the rest of North- Wollo- Community following think about location populaces (townships) and its environment are absorbed into the locale without regarding arrangement 46 (2) of the FDRE structure that states districts shall be delimited on the ground of the settlement designs, basically simply a collection of case studies of unique migration experiences concerned.

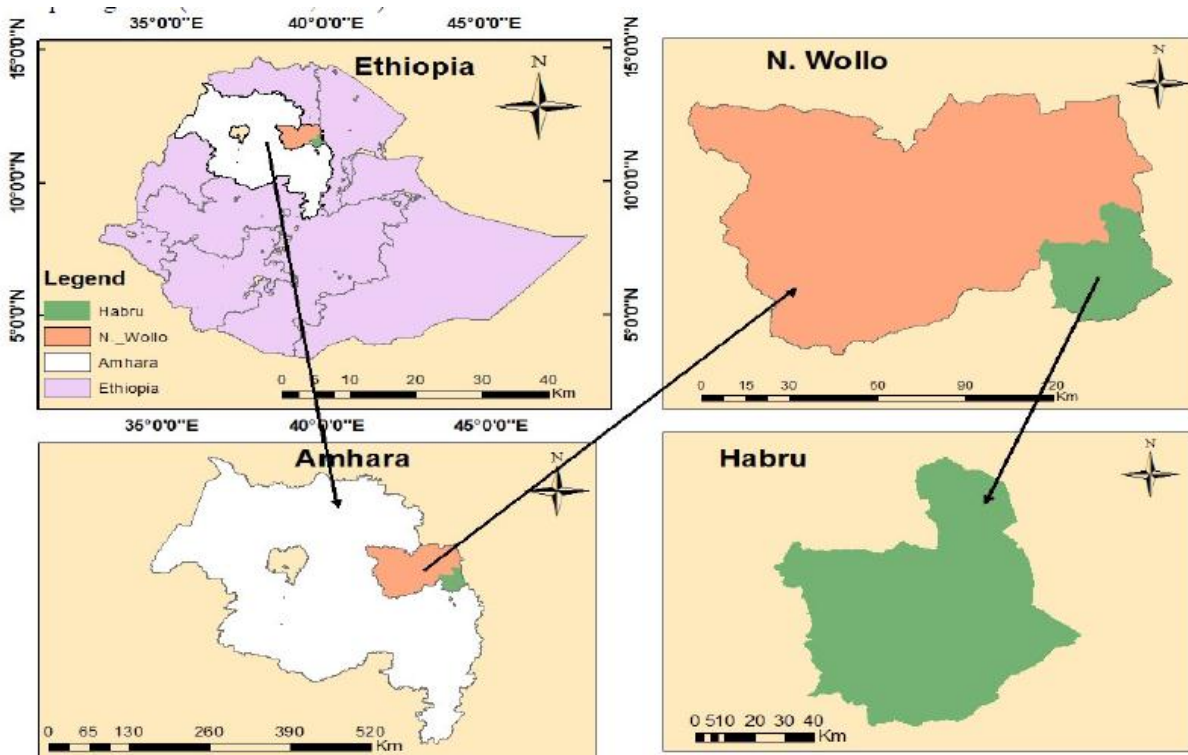


Figure 3.1 Geographical location map of the district's source : ( HD,2021)

### 3.2. Approaches of study

Descriptive research design employed mixed in depth analysis of irregular or un authorized migration as this research design is used to present descriptive statistics that provides basic information such as the mean of data set. The study employed both quantitative qualitative approach of research method. Quantitative research methods involve systematically or scientifically using statistics, numerals or mathematically centered ways. Qualitative is an approach to understanding opinions of individuals or groups (Kothari, 2004; Creswell, 2014), this approach was incorporate to substantiate the findings of obtained via the quantitative survey. It also used descriptive cross sectional research design. Specifically, convergent (Concurrent) parallel mixed strategy was used to investigate both qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously (Creswell, 2014). The main reason to use mixed research approach is to gain a better understanding of research problem than either approach alone, and it helps to minimize weaknesses of each approach through integration of the two forms of data and analysis. The

researcher conducted a survey that targets unauthorized migrants returned from and intends to migrate to the Middle East in Habru district, Amhara Regional state.

### **3.2.1 Sampling Design and procedure**

It is the procedure in which the researcher adopted in selecting some sampling units from sampling frame and it is determined the research used simple random(probability) and purposive sampling design was used. And also, applied both Quantitative and qualitative research design was employed in this research so, that the researcher got relevant and accurate information from the selected local communities. Besides, at the beginning, the researcher received comprehensive advice from the advisor how to go about it and about instrument formulation. Based on that, the data collection instruments have been formulated ahead of time and distributed for comments among friends from different disciplines and further enriched by their peer review inputs. And next the instruments were translated into the proper language and half day orientation was given to the data assistance on the detail aspects of the tools.

### **3.2.2. Target Population**

Target population is the total items in which information is desired from there. In this study the researcher's target population is purposely selected from total number of district's community irregular (unauthorized) migrants who live in the Amhara regional state of North Wollo specifically Habru district. That from the total households of 53,623 sample drawn of 78 males and 54 females are selecting households respectively.

### **3.2.3. Sampling frame**

The researcher used probability simple random and purposive sampling. Since the study focused on unauthorized migration, the researcher identified the sample frame of the study from the list of some unauthorized migrants. The list of all population in the study area identified so that the researcher was selected sample by using simple random sampling method.

### **3.2.4 Description of Study Participants**

Population of a study refers to the total group of individuals for the study (Kumar, 2011).

The total population for this study will be participant migrant sending house holds who are residents of Habru districts. The researcher has used various data collection instruments such as interviews and questionnaire. He has collect data from selected irregular migrant and non-migrant households who constantly live in the study area. Data also, data were collected from migrants who live in the destination area via telephone and social media such as Imo and what's up. Furthermore, the researcher gathers information from the municipal and Administrative authorities of the study site.

### **3.2.5 Sampling techniques**

Sampling techniques is a system of taking small ratio of observation from large population with the aim of getting information of those large population from the sampled observation by using some statistical techniques since; the characteristics of the population is not known and there is a heterogeneous of population's concerned with the selection of a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population. To opt the necessary sample which can properly address research questions, probability and non-probability sampling techniques were employed. In probability sampling, as sampling techniques in which the subjects of the population get an equal chance to be selected as representative sample. The rationale for using probability sampling is to avoid bias in selecting representatives of the target population. It is more suitable for homogenous population. For and interviews, the researcher used purposive sampling giving special attention to particular characteristics of a population that will best enable the researcher to answer the research questions. This helps the researcher to gather data from individuals who are experienced in and are close to unauthorized migration. From these two Kebeles, the researcher selected 123 households from the total of 132 of households. Using simple stratified random sampling technique, 123 households (100 returnees and potential migrants each, and 23 non-migrants) were selected. The researcher applied the formula of sample size that formula developed by Kothari (2004) to determine the sample size from total population in this study was represent the households one urban and also, one rural generally two Kebeles in the Habru district.

Table 3. 1 Total target population's size

No	Sex of the respondents	Total households	Sample drawn	Proportion of sample
1	Male	31,470	78	59%
2	Female	22,153	54	41%
Total		53,623	132	100%

Source :( HDLSA, 2021)

To decide the sample size, we have to determine the level of precision or sample error, confidence interval and degree of variability. According to the formula developed by Kothari (2004) to determine the sample size for total population in this study was;

$$n = \frac{Z^2 * p * q * N}{e^2 (N-1) + Z^2 * p * q} \dots\dots\dots (3.1)$$

Where, n=sample size; Z = standard normal variable at the required confidence level = 1.96 (from table); P is the sample proportion of the target population=0.5; q=1-p= 1-0.5=0.5;

e=0.08 (8% of precision level) and N= the total population for the treatment and/or control group.

- The sample size will be

$$n = \frac{55,623 * 0.5 * 0.5 * 1.96^2}{(0.085)^2 (55,623 - 1) + 1.96^2 * 0.5 * 0.5} = 132$$

Thus, the researcher will use a sample size of 78 (calculated as 0.59\*132) and 54 (calculated as 0.41\*132) for Male and Females.

### 3.2.6 Sources of Data

In order to layout answers to the main research questions, the researcher used both primary and secondary data source. Therefore, this research used both primary and secondary data sources. Primary sources of the data were collected from different categories of informants through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, Secondary data was gathered from different relevant

literature, such as, publications, books, government and non-governmental official documents, annual report and other stakeholders.

### **3.2.7 Data collection instruments**

In this study, the following data collection instruments/tools was applied to collect primary and secondary data from the participants.

### **3.2.8 Questionnaire**

it has been created and guided in two kebeles and a few alterations on the duplication of questions inside the same setting have been done to obtain the specified data and maintain a strategic distance from uncertainty. This has been done to back the subjective data to be collected by other rebellious. It has three parts; portion one centers on gathering data around their families overseas and their possess feeling presently, portion two centers on recognizing propelling components for movement and portion three centers on their arrange and information of movement which moreover incorporates components or their proposals for relief. this researcher utilize organized survey with close-ended and open-ended questions as an instrument of information collection. and conveyed among participants. The analyst was helped by /area neighborhood inhabitant who disseminated and collected surveys to members. And subsequently, one hundred twenty three efficiently chosen members got a survey and their respo.

### **3.2.9 Key Informant Interview (KII):**

Women Children and Youth Affairs office head, education office head, wereda Justice Office head, migration return, Wereda Labour and Social Affairs office heads (DOLSA & WLSA) have been interviewed to get data on their insights and experience on the research topic.

### **3.2.10 .Observation**

Observation is systematically planned and recorded data collection method and is subject to checks and controls on validity and reliability (Kothari, 2004). Direct observation is essential to detect contextual information in a natural setting. As Creswel (2007) mentioned contextual information is highly required to understand what the participants explain. It serves as an

additional technique that could complement the information obtained through interviews. Therefore, this study employed non-participant observation to collect relevant information. The intention of using observation for this study is to reduce bias from informants by discovering what is happening in the natural setting.

### **3.2.11. Method of Data Analysis**

The researcher analyzed the data using descriptive statistics. The descriptive statistics helped to analyze the socio economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents and determine factors of unauthorized migration towards Middle East. The presentations of descriptive statistics were through charts, graphs, tables, tabulations and distribution of frequencies among other things. In the study area using percentage, mean standard deviation and so forth. The statistical significance of continues and categorical descriptive variables are tested by using t-test and chi-square test respectively. This, descriptive analyses was performed by using statically SPSS version 24.

### **3.3 . Reliability and Validity**

Validity and reliability are pivotal to enhance trustworthiness of the study. Validity and reliability measures the accuracy of measurement tool and its consistency (Muller, 2011). Both types of measures are important tools to reach at a valid research results. To keep the reliability and validity of the study the researcher had standardized all the procedures, experiments and measurements to tabulate and get dependable, reputable and consistent result. Since the researcher had used multiple data sources from qualitative and qualitative sources such as interview, observation, questionnaire the probability of personal judgment in the study was little.

### **3.4 Ethical Consideration**

Ethics is there to minimize harm and to insure that the research participants are not subjected to any risk and exposure due to improper method of protecting privacy. In relation to the research work, the researcher informed each participant about the study, all of them were voluntarily participate in filling, and being filled the questioners. The responses of each participant the interview and verbal consent were received from each participant keep confidentially, and research findings were purely the results of the analysis of the collected data. In addition, the researcher has also adhered the anti-plagiarism policy issued on (2020) to be checked with the

software whether it is copied or not the other person's source without quotation. Therefore, the result shows -% plagiarism rate.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter intends to reveal the findings and statistical analysis used to evaluate the research question that has been established in earlier chapters. Subsequent to the data screening process and also the chapter reports the results of the screening for errors in the sample and the procedural check on the instruments utilized. With the help of the preliminary and analysis of the results, try to assess the unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District, North Wollo Zone. Therefore, this chapter has two parts: the first part deals with the characteristics of the respondents and the second part presents the analysis and interpretation of the main data. Objective of this study is to assess unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District, North Wollo Zone in Focus.

To this end, quantitative and qualitative data obtained through questionnaire and open ended items were used to answer the basic research questions. Due to their large size, respondents were selected randomly and included in the sample. Accordingly, 123 of the sample respondents were participated in the study. The number of participants involved in the study and sampling proportion was statistically representative and adequate to the analysis as well as to make the inference. The respondents were provided with 132 questionnaires (both close & open ended). Accordingly, 123 (93%) of scientifically selected sample respondents from Habru District, North Wollo Zone and returned the questionnaire just in time while the remaining 9 (6.8%) of the respondents did not returned back the questionnaire for various reasons and mainly due to the fear to prevent Covid 19 (Corona virus) and due to political instability between the regions.

The quantitative part of the analysis was treated based on the data obtained from the sample respondents of Habru District, North Wollo Zone. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics such as frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation, T value and

P-value respectively. Data were analyzed using the “Statistical Package for the Social Sciences” (SPSS) version 24 software.

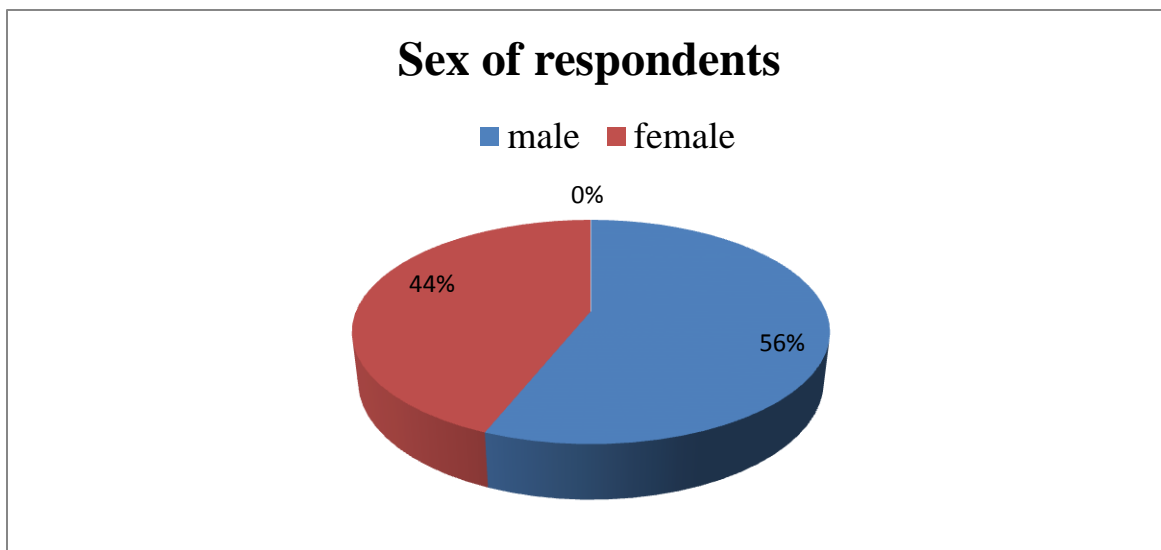
Initially the responses to questionnaire with the sample respondents were quantitatively analyzed whereas responses gained through open ended questions were qualitatively analyzed and the central themes mentioned by the informant’s in concerning the research questions were identified. The collected data was transcribed and verbatim from individual interviews. And then, the identified themes were categorized and thematically analyzed. the last section assesses the consequences of unauthorized migration. Tables, graphs, series charts are used to ease understanding.

## 4.2 Respondents Background

### 4.2.1 Characteristics of Respondents

**Figure 4. 1: Sex Compositions of Respondent**

Sex of respondents	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Male	69	56.10	56.10
Female	54	43.90	100
Total	123	100.00	



**Source:**(Own Survey data results,2021)

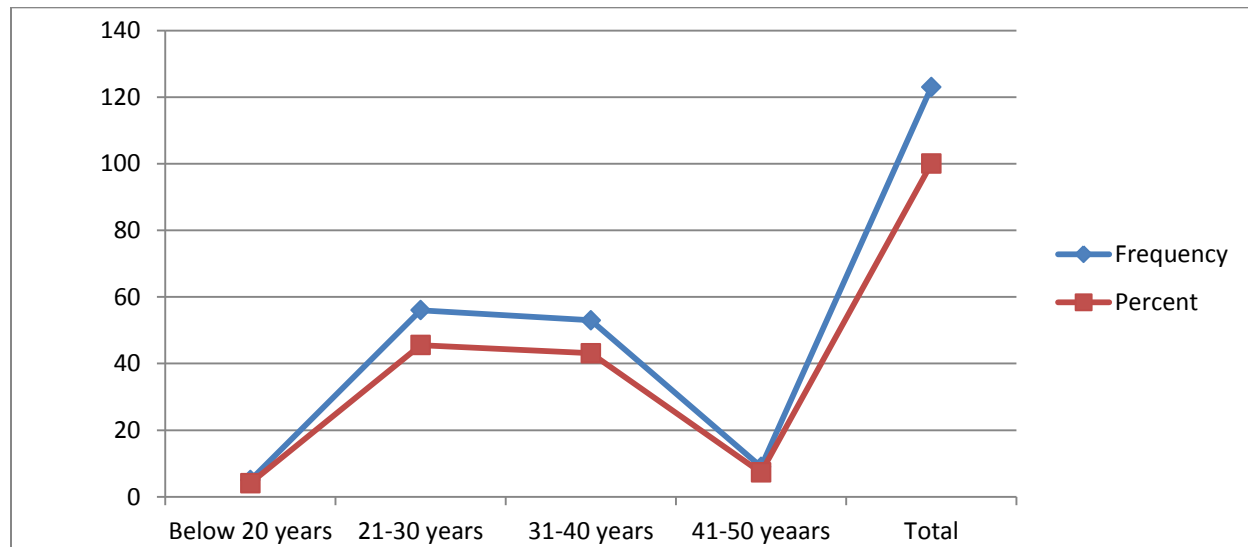
Item one of figure 4.1 shows that of the respondents, 69 (56.1%) of the sample respondents were males where as 54 (43.9%) were females. Based on the data indicated above the researcher can deduce that a bit higher proportion of male respondents participated in filling out the questionnaire compared to female respondents.

Besides, the above data indicates that females, let alone any other participation, their participation at unauthorized migration practices are reasonably significant comparing to the previous trend.

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Below 20yrs	5	4.07	4.07
21-30 yrs	56	45.53	49.59
31-40 yrs	53	43.09	92.68
41-50 yrs	9	7.32	100.00
Total	123	100.00	

source:(Own survey result,2021)

**Figure 4. 2 Age Compositions of Respondents**



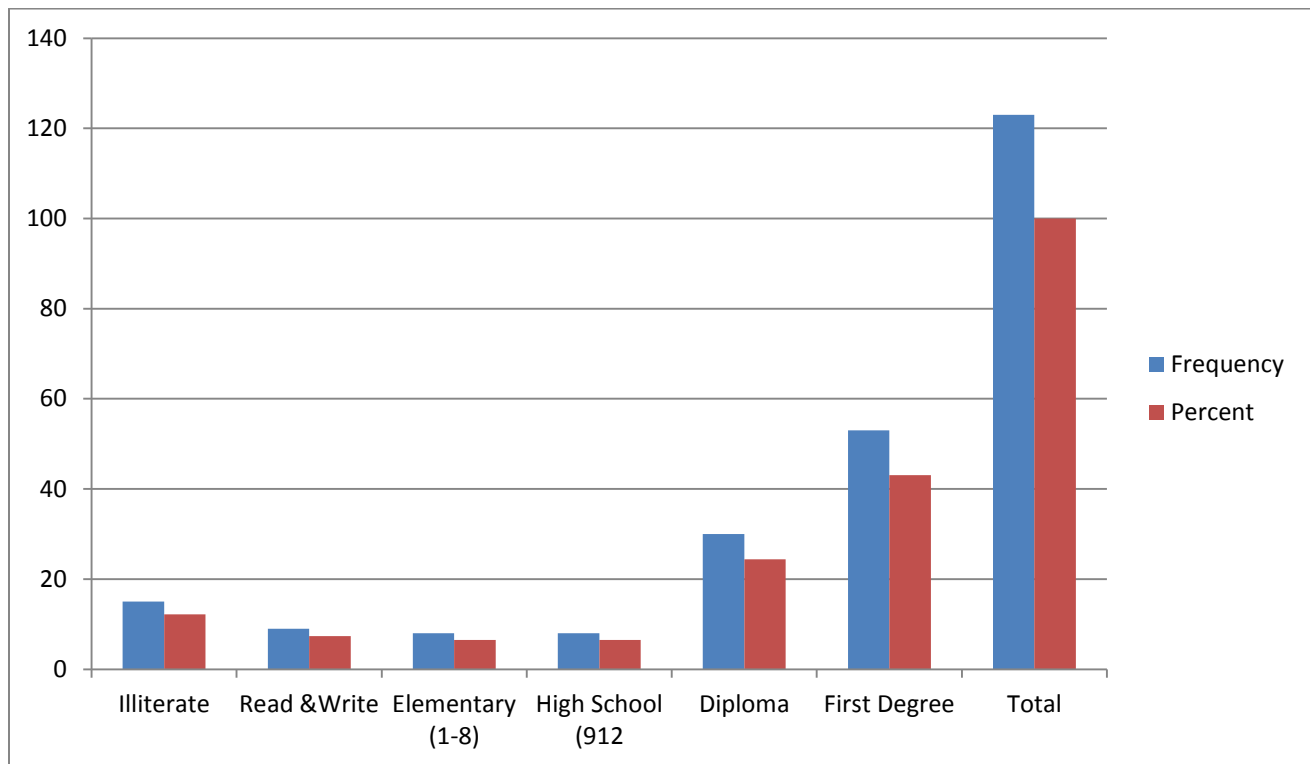
**Source:**(Own Survey data result,2021)

As can be observed from the above figure of item two, 56 (45.5%) of sample respondents of this study were found to be within the age range of 21-30 years where as 53 (43.1%) of respondents were in the age range 31-40. Again, only 9 (7.3%) of the respondents were found within the age range of 41-50 year.

The above figure clearly shows that the majority 95.93 % of the sample respondents in Habru District, North Wollo Zone was more than twenty years of age and most of them were relatively energetic, matured and fit to take responsibilities. Having reasonably matured age significantly helps to understand the consequences of illegal migration and its effect on human life's in the case district.

**Figure 4.3 Academic Qualifications of Respondents**

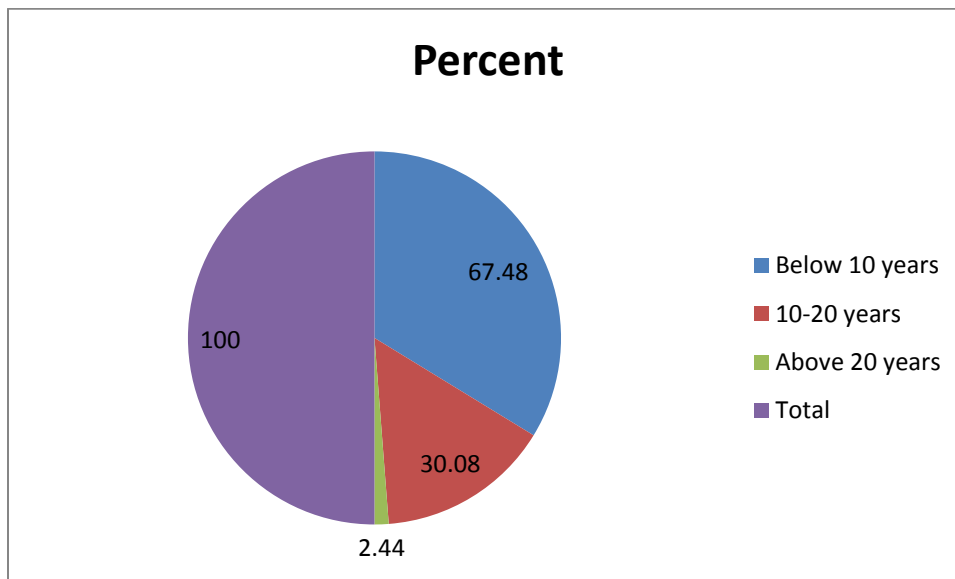
Education status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Illiterate	15	12.20	12.20
Read and write	9	7.32	19.51
Elementary (1-8)	8	6.50	26.02
High school (9-12)	8	6.50	32.52
Diploma	30	24.39	56.91
First degree	53	43.09	100.00
Total	123	100	



Source:( Own Survey results,2021)

As to item 1 of Figure 4.3, Only 15 (12.2%) of the sample respondents was illiterate whereas, 53 (43.1 %) almost the majority of the sample respondents were qualified with first degree and above. Besides, 8 (65%) of the sample respondents were high school certificate holders. This is therefore, one can possibly concluded that a reasonable proportion of the sample respondents were migrants with reasonably faire academic qualifications and this meant by implication a good level of academic qualification in such situation can be an asset and may help to minimize unauthorized migration and able to increase awareness to the fellow communities about the dark side of illegal migration.

**Figure 4. 4 Experiences of Respondents**



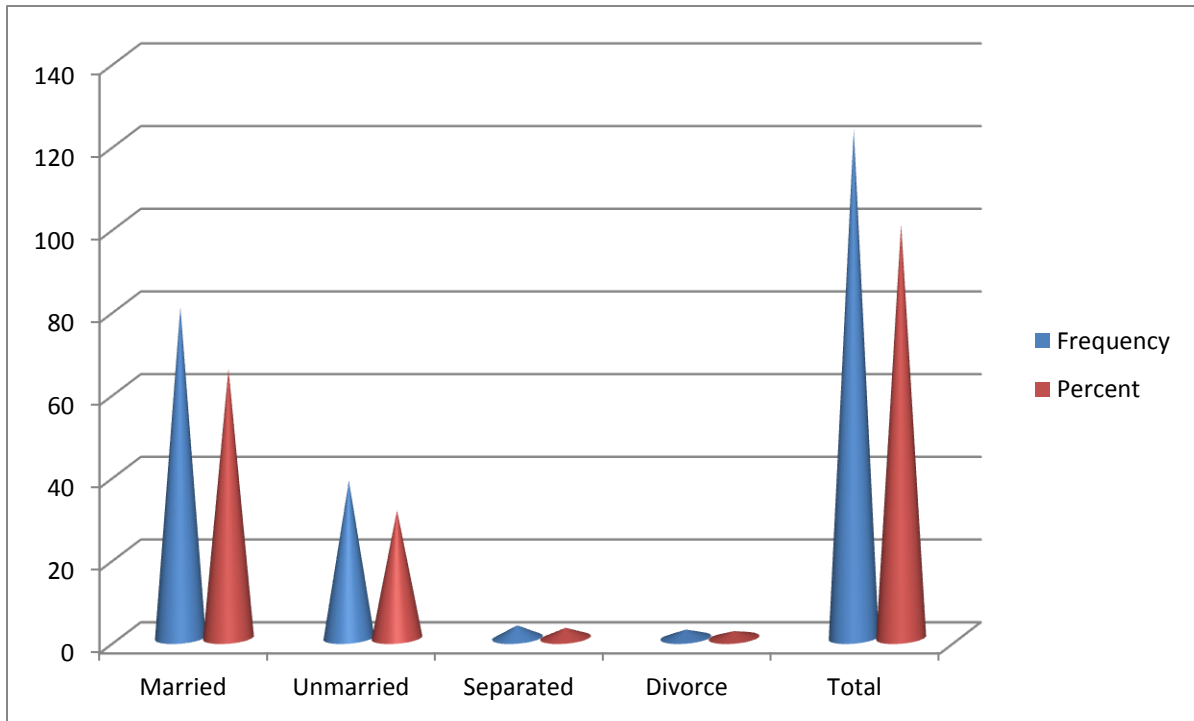
Experience	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Below 10 years	83	67.48	67.48
10-20 years	37	30.08	97.56
Above 20 years	3	2.44	100.00
Total	123	100.00	

Source: (own Survey Result, 2021)

As can be observed from the above figure, 37 (30.1%) of sample respondents have found to be within 10-20 service years whereas the majority 83 (67.5%) of the sample respondents were found less than ten years' of service whereas only 3 (2.4%) of the sample respondents have more

than twenty years of experience. The above figure clearly shows that most of the sample respondents in Habru District, North Wollo Zone were fall more than twenty years of service. Having reasonably adequate experience significantly impacts on the over the impacts of unauthorized migration and able to cope up with the upcoming future in their country.

**Figure 4. 5 Respondents Marital Status**



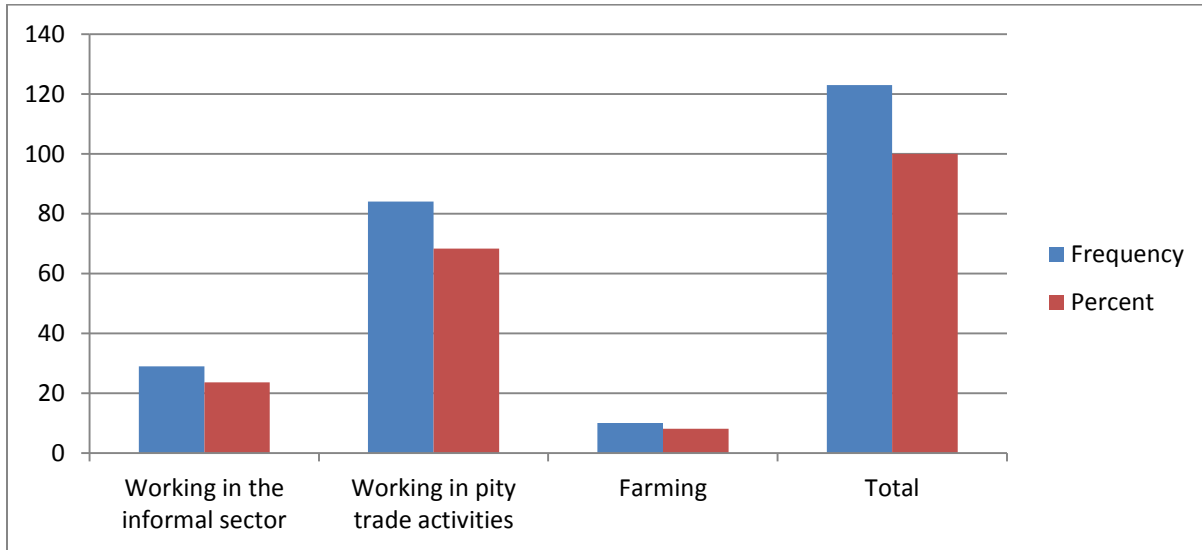
Marital status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Married	80	65.04	65.04
Unmarried	38	30.89	95.93
Separated	3	2.44	98.37
Divorced	2	1.63	100
Total	123	100.00	

Source:(own Survey results,2021)

As to item 1 of Figure 4.5, Only 3 (2.4%) of the sample respondents were separated whereas,80 (65.0%) almost the majority of the sample respondents were married. Besides, 38 (30.9%) of the sample respondents were unmarried and the remaining (1.6 %) of the sample respondents were divorced.This is therefore, one can possibly concluded that a significant proportion of the sample respondents marital status were found married and this meant by implication illegal migrants

who leave their family alone and exposed them to poverty for the purpose of unauthorized migration.

**Figure 4. 6 Source of Livelihood**

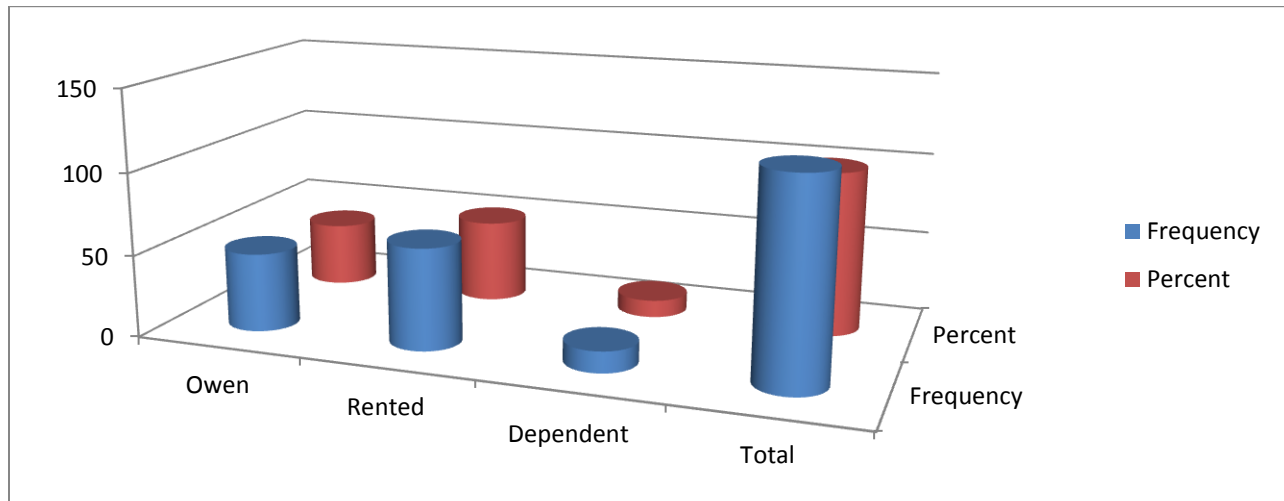


Livelihood	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Working in informal sector	29	23.58	23.58
Working in petty trade activities	84	68.29	91.87
Farming	10	8.13	100.00
Total	123	100.00	

Source:(own Survey results, 2021)

As can be observed from the above figure, 29 (23.6%) of sample respondents have earned their income from the informal sector whereas a slightly majority 84 (68.3%) of the sample respondents their monthly earnings gained from petty trade activities. Furthermore, 10 (8.1%) of the sample respondents got earning from farming. The above figure clearly shows that most of the sample respondents in Habru District, North Wollo Zone farming is their main source of livelihoods.

**Figure 4.7 Respondents Housing Condition**



Housing standard	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Own	48	39.02	39.02
Rented	62	50.41	89.43
Dependent	13	10.57	100.00
Total	123	100.00	

Source:(own Survey results,2021)

As to item 1 of Figure 4.7,48 (39.0%) of the sample respondents were lived in their own house whereas, 62 (50.4%) slightly the majority of the sample respondents were lived in rented house. Besides,13 (10.6%) of the sample respondents were dependent with their family and relatives. This is therefore,one can possibly concluded that asignificant proportion of the sample respondents were lived in either own or rented houses.Besides,the implication of illegal migrants who lived in rented as well as being dependent on others can push them to join the unauthorized migration.

**Table ,Descriptive statistics for continuous variables**

Stats	Age	Academic status	experience
Mean	31.30894	5.162602	6.707317
SD	7.070059	2.2.26421	6.707317
Max	50	7 (degree)	23
Min	15	1 (illiterate)	0

source:(own survey result,2021)

### **4.3. Decision to make Unauthorized Migration**

To assess the unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District, North Wollo Zone, respondents were presented with the following well addressed questions to be rated in a scale of agreement level. The one sample t-test statistical technique was used to assess the average level of agreement to each statement. The judgment to the significance of the tests was based on p-value was equal or above 0.05 levels, the agreement was considered as moderate level agreement. If p-value falls below the significant level,  $\alpha=0.05$ , the result indicated the significant difference between the average rating, M, and the test value (i.e. 3). The t-value below zero or the CI for the mean difference below zero indicated the significant level disagreement to the statement. The t-value above zero OR the CI for the mean difference above zero indicated the significant level of agreement to the statement. The 95% CI was computed by adding the test value to the CI of the mean difference. Based on these facts the following interpretations were made to the analysis Unauthorized Migration (A) results depicted in the table below.

**Table 4. 1 Issues of Decision Making for**

Items								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	p-value	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper
I, myself decided to illegal migrated.	123	2.1707	1.45257	16.574	.000	2.17073	1.9115	2.4300
Relatives often involved in the decision making during illegal migration.	123	3.0488	1.37217	24.642	.000	3.04878	2.8039	3.2937
Peers can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration.	123	3.1138	1.23609	27.938	.000	3.11382	2.8932	3.3345
Family can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration.	123	2.5610	1.33150	21.331	.000	2.56098	2.3233	2.7986
Brokers often involved in decision in illegal migration.	123	3.6748	1.45701	27.972	.000	3.67480	3.4147	3.9349

**Source:**(Survey results,2021)

As Table 4.1, item 1 indicates, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if they able to decide to join illegal migration or not. Accordingly, sample respondents with ( $X=2.71$ ,  $SD=1.45$ ) confirmed that higher agreement level; which falls significantly above the moderate level ( $p\text{-value}=0.000<0.05$ ) within range of 95% CI. This indicates that, migrant themselves decided to engage in unauthorized migration in Habru District, North Wollo Zone. Besides, there was great variation as well as significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

As indicated in item 2 of the above table, the sample respondents of the study were asked whether relatives often involved in the decision making during illegal migration or not. Accordingly, the study participants with ( $X=3.04$   $SD=1.37$ ) indicated that relatives often involved in the decision making during illegal migration in Habru district and had agreed with moderate level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range. Besides, there was great variation as well as significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

As it can be observed from Table 4.1, item 3, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels whether peers can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.11$ ,  $SD=1.23$ ) shows that peers can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration and had agreed with moderate level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and pro with the  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was significant variation and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

With regard to item 4 of Table 4.1, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if family can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=2.56$ ,  $SD= 1.33$ ) clearly indicated that family can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration and agreed with moderate which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Here again, there was again significant variation among respondent and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As seen observed from item 5 of Table 4.1, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if brokers often involved in decision in illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.67$ ,  $SD= 1.45$ ) clearly indicated that brokers often involved in decision in illegal migration and significantly agreed with a bit higher which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Here again, there was again reasonable variation among respondent and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants.

**Table 4. 2 Issues of Decision Making for Unauthorized Migration (B)**

Items								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	p-value	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper
Personal characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.	123	3.5041	1.20364	32.0	.000	3.50407	3.2892	3.7189
Family characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.	123	3.0569	1.35078	25.1	.000	3.05691	2.8158	3.2980
Community characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.	123	2.8537	1.42393	22.3	.000	2.85366	2.5995	3.1078
Wishing a higher standard of living is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration.	123	3.8130	1.17592	35.9	.000	3.81301	3.6031	4.0229
The expansion of sex industry is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration.	123	2.1951	1.17807	20.6	.000	2.19512	1.9848	2.4054
The demand for labor is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration.	123	4.0894	.92336	49.1	.000	4.08943	3.9246	4.2542

**Source:** ( filed Survey results,2021)

As it can be observed from Table 4.2, item 1, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if personal characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.50$ ,  $SD= 1.20$ ) shows that personal characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration and the result also supported with the p-value  $=0.000<0.05$ . Besides, there was great variation and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

As it can be seen from Table 4.2, item 2, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if family characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.05$ ,  $SD= 1.35$ ) confirms that family characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration moderately and supported with p-value  $=0.000<0.05$ .

Besides, there was great variation and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

With regard to item 3 of Table 4.2, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if community characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=2.85$ ,  $SD= 1.42$ ) clearly underlined that existing community characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration moderately and agreed with higher level which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the p-value  $=0.000<0.05$ . Here again, there was again great variation among respondent and significance difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As indicated in item 4 of the above table, the sample respondents of the study were asked whether wishing a higher standard of living is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration or not. Accordingly, the study participants with ( $X=3.81$ ,  $SD=1.17$ ) indicated that wishing a higher standard of living is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration and had agreed with average level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range. Supported with the p-value  $=0.000<0.05$  and there was great variation as well as significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

As it can be shown from Table 4.2, item 5, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if the expansion of sex industry is one of the attractive factors for illegal or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=2.19$ ,  $SD= 1.17$ ) confirms that the expansion of sex industry is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration moderately and also supported with p-value  $=0.000<0.05$ . Besides, there was average variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

As indicated in item 4 of the above table, the sample respondents of the study were asked whether the demand for labor is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration or not. Accordingly, the study participants with ( $X=4.08$ ,  $SD=0.92$ ) indicated that demand for labor is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration and had agreed with higher level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range. The result supported with p-value  $=0.000<0.05$  and there was great variation as well as significance difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

According to the key informant interview with the government offices found at the study area, unauthorized migration is driven by majorly by pulling factors related with personal and brokers. Youths migrate illegally to middle east through pushes from their friends and brokers. They stated that people at the study area are following illegal routes to travel illegal and miserable migration.

#### 4.4. Issues of Aggravated Factors for Unauthorized Migration

**Table 4. 3 Aggravated Factors for Unauthorized Migration**

Items				T	p-value	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation				Lower	Upper
Absences of legal agencies are the key aggravated factors for illegal migration.	123	3.2520	1.29687	27.811	.000	3.25203	3.0205	3.4835
Illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one.	123	3.2114	1.13262	31.446	.000	3.21138	3.0092	3.4135
Illegal migration does not require any document.	123	3.8780	1.14938	37.420	.000	3.87805	3.6729	4.0832
Illegal migration can access cheaply.	123	2.5203	1.27620	21.902	.000	2.52033	2.2925	2.7481
Middle east countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants.	123	4.0569	1.21669	36.980	.000	4.05691	3.8397	4.2741

**Source:** (Survey data results , 2021)

As it can be observed from the above Table, for item 1, respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement whether absences of legal agencies are the key aggravated factors for illegal migration or not. Accordingly, sample respondents with ( $X=3.25$ ,  $SD= 1.29$ ) confirmed that illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one. Besides, Absences of legal agencies are the key aggravated factors for illegal migration moderately and the result had agreed with average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and also supported by  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was again moderate variation among respondent and average difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As depicted in Table 4.3, of items 2, sample respondents were asked if illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.21$ ,  $SD=1.13$ ) and

an average proportion of the study participants confirm that illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one and had agreed with average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was average variation among respondent and difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As to Table 4.3, of item 3 indicate that the sample respondents were asked whether illegal migration does not require any document or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.87$ ,  $SD=1.14$ ) respondents were indicated that illegal migration does not require any document moderately and the result had agreed with average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and supported by  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . The above statistical data clearly indicates that there was moderate variation and difference among the study participants.

As it can be seen from Table 4.3, item 4, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if illegal migration can access cheaply. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=2.52$ ,  $SD=1.27$ ) confirms that illegal migration can access cheaply and rated moderate. Besides, it supported with  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$  and supported by  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was great variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

With regard to item 5 of Table 4.3, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if Middle East countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.05$ ,  $SD=1.21$ ) clearly underlined that Middle East countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants and rated highly. Furthermore, agreed with higher level which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.05$ . Here again, there was average slight variation among respondent and difference among the opinions of the study participants.

Based on discussion with key informants, presence of illegal brokers are the source for unauthorized migration as this takes less time and less complicated ways. Many migrants prefer to use illegal migration as the legal procedure are time tedious and requires extensive documentations despite facing desperate sufferings.

### 4.3 Issues of Unauthorized Migration Impact over the Victims

**Table 4. 4 Unauthorized Migration Impact over the Victims**

Items								
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T	p-value	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper
Money required for illegal migration process is too high.	123	3.4472	1.37426	27.819	.000	3.44715	3.2019	3.6925
Illegals migration increases children's school dropout.	123	4.3577	.86962	55.576	.000	4.35772	4.2025	4.5129
Illegals migration increases human resources and assets.	123	3.1463	1.35914	25.674	.000	3.14634	2.9037	3.3889
Illegal migration call for youth delinquency and crime.	123	3.9431	1.19631	36.555	.000	3.94309	3.7296	4.1566
Illegal migration creates conflict in and outside of the family.	123	3.9024	1.01153	42.787	.000	3.90244	3.7219	4.0830
Illegal migration disorganizes the victims themselves.	123	3.5854	1.03960	38.249	.000	3.58537	3.3998	3.7709
Illegal migration brings health problem to the victims.	123	4.0407	.89989	49.798	.000	4.04065	3.8800	4.2013

**Source:**(Survey data results,2014)

As it can be observed from the above Table, for item 1, respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement whether money required for illegal migration process is too high or not. Accordingly, sample respondents with ( $X=3.44$ ,  $SD= 1.37$ ) confirmed that money required for illegal migration process is too high and rated moderate. The result had agreed with average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and also supported by  $p\text{-value} =0.000 < 0.05$ . There was again moderate variation among respondent and average difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As depicted in Table 4.4,of items 2,sample respondents were asked if illegals migration increases children's school dropout or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.35$ ,  $SD=0.86$ ) and high proportion of the study participants confirm that illegals migration increases children's school

dropout and had agreed with higher agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and p-value =0.000<0.05. Besides, there was great variation among respondent and difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As to Table 4.4, of item 3 indicate that the sample respondents were asked if illegals migration increases human resources and assets or not. Accordingly, respondents with (X=3.14, SD= 1.35) respondents were indicated that illegals migration increases human resources and assets moderately. This result had agreed with average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and supported by p-value =0.000<0.05. The above statistical data clearly indicates that there was great variation and difference among the study participants.

As it can be seen from Table 4.4, item 4, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if illegal migration calls for youth delinquency and crime or not. Accordingly, respondents with (X=3.94, SD= 1.19) confirms that illegal migration call for youth delinquency and crime had agreed with above a bit higher average agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and supported by p-value =0.000<0.05. Besides, there was average variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

With regard to item 5 of Table 4.4, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if illegal migration creates conflict in and outside of the family or not. Accordingly, respondents with (X=3.90, SD= 1.01) clearly underlined that illegal migration creates conflict in and outside of the family in a bit higher level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the p-value =0.000<0.05. Here again, there was average great variation among respondent and difference among the opinions of the study participants.

As indicated in item 6 of the above table, the sample respondents of the study were asked whether illegal migration disorganizes the victims themselves or not. Accordingly, the study participants with (X=3.58, SD=1.03) indicated that illegal migration disorganizes the victims themselves had agreed with average level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range. Besides, there was average variation as well as moderate difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

With regard to item 7 of Table 4.4, question raised for respondents to rate their level of agreement if illegal migration brings health problem to the victims or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.04$ ,  $SD= 0.89$ ) clearly underlined that illegal migration brings health problem to the victims and rated at higher level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and supported with the  $p\text{-value} =0.000<0.05$ . Here again, there was slight variation among respondent and difference among the opinions of the study participants.

Impacts on migrants ,Based on interview with key informats, there are two impacts of migration on migrants; Moral, psychological, helath and social impacts and positive impacts resulting to increase their income and livelihoods for their family. Some migrants are pyschologically depressed, traumatized, mental illess, deportation and exposed to social problems. As compared to legal migrants, unauthorized migrants exposed to various pyschological, life, health risks.

#### 4.6. Impacts faced by Unauthorized Migrants

**Table 4. 5 Impacts faced by Unauthorized Migrants**

Items				T	p-value	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation				Lower	Upper
The presence of sexual violation.	123	3.731	1.28084	32.31	.000	3.731	3.503	3.960
Physical violation quiet common.	123	3.894	1.06980	40.37	.000	3.894	3.703	4.085
Lack of food to eat.	123	4.032	.84867	52.69	.000	4.032	3.881	4.184
Lack of work opportunities.	123	4.130	.63966	71.60	.000	4.130	4.015	4.244
Lack of residence place	123	3.666	1.16413	34.93	.000	3.666	3.458	3.874
Lack of social services.	123	4.065	1.13614	39.68	.000	4.065	3.862	4.267

**Source:** (Survey data result,2021)

As indicated in item 1 of the above table, the sample respondents of the study were asked if the presence of sexual violation a challenge or not. Accordingly, the study participants with ( $X=3.73$ ,  $SD=1.28$ ) indicated that the presence of sexual violation was a challenge moderately and had agreed with above average level agreement which falls within the 95% CI range and

supported with the p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was great variation as well as great difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue discussed.

As it can be shown from Table 4.5, item 2, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if physical violation quiet a common challenge or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.89$ ,  $SD= 1.06$ ) confirms that physical violation quiet common was a challenge and had agreed with a bit higher agreement level. Besides, the result supported with p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$  and there was great variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

As it can be indicated from Table 4.5, item 3, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if lack of food to eat was a challenge or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.03$ ,  $SD= 0.84$ ) confirms that lack of food to eat was a challenge and agreed with higher level agreement. Furthermore, supported with p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$  and which falls within the 95% CI range. Besides, there was slight variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

As showed from Table 4.5, item 4, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if lack of work opportunities was a challenge or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.13$ ,  $SD= 0.63$ ) confirms that lack of work opportunities was a challenge and had agreed with higher level. Besides, the result supported with p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, there was slight variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

As indicated from Table 4.5, item 5, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if lack of residence place was a challenge or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=3.66$ ,  $SD= 1.16$ ) confirms that lack of residence place was a challenge and agreed with a bit more than average agreement and supported with p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, the result falls within the 95% CI range there was great variation and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

With regard to Table 4.5, item 6, the sample respondents were asked to rate their agreement levels if lack of social services was a challenge or not. Accordingly, respondents with ( $X=4.06$ ,  $SD=1.13$ ) confirms that lack of social services was a challenge and agreed with higher level agreement supported with p-value  $=0.000 < 0.05$ . Besides, result which within the 95% CI range and there was slight variation as well as and difference among the opinions of the study participants on the issue raised.

The key interview respondents responded that unauthorized migrants faced sexual and physical violation are the key problems as they are illegal attacked by their employer. Women has lost their life and vulnerable to mental disorder. Sometimes, their employers are denied to pay their salary and violating their personal rights. Besides, sexual harassment is common among women by employer.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter deals with the summary of major findings of the study, the conclusion drawn based on the major findings and recommendation that forwarded based on the conclusions arrived at.

#### 5.1 Summary

This study was conducted aiming at assessing the unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District, North Wollo Zone in Focus.

This study endeavored to explore unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East. Issues were analyzed with the intension to understand the ground facts from selected Habru District, North Wollo Zone community perspectives. The study employed mainly quantitative research design with the assumption that reality is socially constructed by participants and there are many truths. This research approach was appropriate as the researcher was trying to understand the complexity of the issue under investigation through the lived experience, perceptions and perspectives from a holistic standpoint.

For the purpose of this study, a descriptive survey method was employ to disclose the understanding of respondents on the issue under study. This method was' chosen with the assumption that it helps to conduct data as it exists and to gather several data related to the problem under study. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used. Data were generated via Questionnaire and Open ended items. The respondents were provided with 130 questionnaires (both close& open ended). Accordingly, 123 (93.1%) of scientifically selected sample respondents from Habru District, North Wollo Zone and returned the questionnaire just in time while the remaining 9 (9.8%) of the respondents did not returned back the questionnaire for various reasons and mainly due to the fear to prevent Covid 19 (Corona virus).and on going conflicts.

The data secured through questionnaire was analyzed quantitatively and to this effect, the study attempt to answer the following basic questions:

- 1.who are the principal organs to irregular-out migration decision makers into Middle East countries?
- 2.What are the major aggravating issues/factors of migrations in the district?

### 3. What are the impacts of unauthorized migration on migrants ?

In attempt to answer the above basic research questions, a descriptive survey was preferred to serve the purpose. The study was conducted in Habru District administration. Questionnaire was developed and data also gathered based on the review of related literature. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive statistics such as frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation, T value and P-value respectively. Data were analyzed using the “Statistical Package for the Social Sciences” (SPSS) version 24 software.

#### **5.1.1 Characteristics of the Respondents**

To obtain information about the characteristics of respondents, eight basic items in the first set of the questionnaire were provided to the sample respondents. Based on the responses of the participants indicates that the proportions of male respondents at Habru District, North Wollo Zone were a bit higher than that of female counterparts.

This could be an indicator of female participation at unauthorized migration practices are reasonably significant comparing to the previous trend. Majority the sample respondents in Habru District was more than twenty years of age and most of them were relatively energetic, matured and fit to take responsibilities.

A reasonable proportion of the sample respondents were migrants with reasonably fair academic qualifications and most of the sample respondents in Habru District, North Wollo Zone were fall more than twenty years of service. Furthermore, a significant proportion of the sample respondents their marital status were found married and this meant by implication illegal migrants who leave their family alone and exposed them to poverty for the purpose of unauthorized migration. Most of the sample respondents in Habru District, North Wollo Zone farming is their source of livelihood and a significant proportion of the sample respondents were lived in either own or rented houses.

#### **5.1.2. Major Findings**

Most of the data reported is based on the findings of the research. Accordingly, the sample respondents were forwarded their opinions and the data was analyzed accordingly. As to the major findings of the study, as many issues raised during discussion as well as responses from the data collection instruments, the sample respondents were forwarded the following views.

As to the finding of the study, immigrant decided in their own to migrate illegally and relatives often involved in the decision making during illegal migration among Habru district and had agreed with moderate level agreement. Besides, peers can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration and had agreed with moderate level agreement. Family can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration and brokers often involved in decision in illegal migration and significantly agreed with a bit higher level. In addition, personal characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration and family characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.

As indicated in the findings, existing community characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration and wishing a higher standard of living is also one of the attractive factors for illegal migration had agreed with average level agreement.

Besides, the expansion of sex industry is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration and demand for labor is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration had agreed with higher level agreement. Furthermore, Absences of legal agencies are the key aggravated factors for illegal migration and illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one. Besides, illegal migration does not require any document moderately and the result had agreed with average agreement.

As the study result showed, illegal migration can access cheaply and agreed moderately. Middle East countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants and agreed at high level. Besides, money required for illegal migration process is too high and agreed moderately. High proportion of the study participants confirm that illegals migration increases children's school dropout and had agreed with higher agreement.

In addition to that, illegals migration increases human resources and assets moderately and illegal migration calls for youth delinquency and crime as well. Unauthorized/ illegal migration creates conflict in and outside of the family and illegal migration disorganizes the victims themselves had agreed with average level agreement.

Unauthorized migration brings health problem to the victims and the presence of sexual violation was a challenge and rated moderately. Besides, physical violation quiet common and agreed with a bit higher agreement level, lack of food to eat was a challenge push them to migrate illegally and lack of work opportunities was a challenge that push them to migrate illegally. Besides, lack of residence place and lack of social services were a pushing factor to migrate illegally.

Besides, lack of social services was considered as among the challenges that push the community to migrate illegally.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Therefore, the research, various inter related socio-economic impacts of several Ethiopians in majorly and irregular migrants in particularly. The research depend on the youth mobilization situation of irregular migrants of Ethiopians, specifically Habru district who moved to the Middle East via the different corridors likewise Gulf of Aden corridors, Red Sea Routes, Put land Somalia borders that encompasses their human safe guard situation in their process of migration i.e. in their departure place, settlement and destination. It also focused on the political, economic and social pportunities (securities) which overlap each other. In other words, these elements of human safe guard do not have job opportunities clear boundary among each other, yet they are found to be necessary in demonstrating the issue under this study. Consequently, this thesis reaches on the following conclusions.

The all round discussion, based on literatures and interviews deliver that socio economic insufficient are among the the escalate of irregular migration. many studies show that Ethiopia's unemployment rate is concerned, the growing number of the population of Ethiopia is a challenge. literatures Ethiopia has about estimated that over 1.2 million people, about 1.4 million citizens want to have job annually (UNDP, 2014:12). social transformation based on better education and social services and policey transformation towards decreasing irregular migration and progress economic development yet as compared to other states is still found at a lower lvel. Hence on the findings of the study and the evidences allow us to conclude that, assessing unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District in focus, North Wollo Zone summrize as follows.

The existing community characteristic and composition is one of the driving factors for irregular migration. The expansion of sex industry is one of the leading attractive factors for unauthorized migration in the area. irregular unauthorized migration can access cheaply and agreed moderately. Middle East countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants and agreed at high level. Besides, money required for illegal migration process is too high and agreed moderately.

High proportion of the study participants confirm that illegals migration increases children's school dropout and had agreed with higher agreement. Unauthorized migration brings health problem to the victims and the presence of sexual violation was a challenge and rated moderately.

Besides, physical violation quiet common and agreed with a bit higher agreement level, lack of food to eat was a challenge push them to migrate illegally and lack of work opportunities was a challenge that push them to migrate illegally. Besides, lack of residence place and lack of social services were a pushing factor to migrate illegally. Besides, lack of social services was considered as among the challenges that push the community to migrate illegally.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The findings of this study are believed to have some recommendations for practice. The recommendations might show areas of intervention to reduce unauthorized/ irregular migration and try to create awareness to the community to think of the negative impact of illegal migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District in focus, North Wollo Zone. As regards socio-economic impacts should be strengthened and must be made well functioning in a way realizing the human security of individuals along with other policies like population policy minimizes migration in the long run. The following recommendations are made on the basis of the research findings and the conclusions.

- ❖ The Ethiopian government should negotiate with corridor or transit countries to better protect the human rights of migration who are intercepted. And Habru District Administration need to address the consequence of unauthorized migration and issues revolving around it in a prompt manner, there is a need to give huge take care on the push-pull factors that exist in home countries which lead migrants to resort to irregular migration.
- ❖ The media should be play an important role in the creation of awareness about the irregular migration problem and media programs need to be educative and continuous, the message shall be convey using various mass media (TV, radio, print and electronic media) .
- ❖ The District admin and others stake holders such as local communities like, labour and Social Bureau, the office of administration of justice, women, child and youth affairs Bureau needs to undertake a comprehensive (social, economic, Environmental, cultural and political)

study about the irregular migration so that, it can make an informed decision that yields a lasting solution to end clandestine (irregular) migration.

- ❖ The Government of Ethiopia and other stakeholders that are actively engaged in migration governance in Ethiopia and Africa, even in the world such as the EU needed to address the fundamental reasons and give huge emphasis on the push factors and offer alternative legal channels of migration rather than focusing on criminalizing targeting brokers and bans.
- ❖ All legal agencies and stakeholders as Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs Bureau and Habru District Administration should come up with better regulation mechanisms to address the consequence of irregular migration as well as the negative impact that affects the community through planning, monitoring and execution of programs that could best serve the interests of vulnerable sections of society i.e. mostly the youths.
- ❖ The district joint forces with respect to the creation of structures, anti-trafficking councils, taskforces, technical committees should be established and start operating down to the Kebele structure.
- ❖ The District Administration needs to realize that an appropriate protection, support and rehabilitation to the victims are important and provision of special protection, care and assistance to the most vulnerable groups of society with due consideration to their age, gender and special needs is indispensable.
- ❖ All stakeholders and Habru District Administration need to facilitate reintegration forums and such kind of programs need to be customized locally by engaging various sectors of the society so that returnees would be reintegrated into their home society without enduring many challenges associated with forced return.
- ❖ Ethiopian government should be prohibited as provided under Article 18 (2) of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia as Ethiopia is one of the signatories to the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crimes as it has also ratified the United Nations Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children; and it is found important to promulgate a law consistent with the Constitution and these international instruments.

- ❖ District Administration need to evaluate the community discussions that are conducted at various Kebeles with zones' and Woredas' representatives, duplicating best practices among Kebeles has been in this regard
- ❖ Joint forums should be established among regions to protect participants as an accomplice in the crimes of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants.
- ❖ All stakeholders and Habru District Administration need to involve in coordinated efforts to create awareness among communities regarding unauthorized migration .
- ❖ All stakeholders and Habru District Administration should carefully assess the mediating factors in migration (mostly brokers and trafficker) and come up with stringent rules and measures in regulating unauthorized migration.
- ❖ A number of religious fathers and elders have been conveying messages about the ugly face of irregular migration, enforced by smugglers, brokers, human traffickers to the faithful.
- ❖ The overseas regular migration Strategies should have been conducted to prevent human trafficking and brokerage destructive role using their complex and underground networks structures through integrated law enforcement activities
- ❖ Religious institutions, youth and women structures and councils and taskforces and development teams should understand their responsibility of educating their followers, the community they represent and the entire people respectively. In this regard, they need to be active in the process of creating awareness and preventing the act .
- ❖ Music concerts and various competitions, panel discussions, banners, posters and flyers should be printed and disseminated to the youth and the society in the district.
- ❖ Students and teachers at schools should be made aware of the problem using various modes of communication.
- ❖ Ethiopian government control at exit corridors shall be coordinate with neighboring countries to control irregular migration .
- ❖ Invest in training. It may be necessary to impart knowledge on labour migration and migration and development themes by producing regular policy briefs, organizing national and regional workshops and exchanging best practices on various issues, such as the migration of low-skilled workers and its impact on development, general migration trends, migrant human rights in home and host countries and policies supporting transnational entrepreneurship and investment.

- ❖ Labor agreement shall be signed with countries of destination, initiatives should be started to apprehend and prosecute human traffickers;
- ❖ The last but not the least, all stakeholders and Habru District Administration should bring the table negotiations for improved labor contracts with Middle East and other migrant destination countries and oversee the proper implementation the legal issues ahead.
- ❖ The local government and various zonal,district and other stalk holders need to work together to reduce irregular migration.
- ❖ Ministry of labour and social affairs Bureau need to encourage and support workers and employers to exercise their rights to organize and collective bargaining.
- ❖ The federal and regional government specifically law and justice bodies has to eliminate the irregular,unofficial or clandestine brokers and corridor routes and shall subjected to justices.
- ❖ The International orginaztions such as (IOM ,ILO, UN ),and others shall should carefully assess work and to restore the negative impacts of migration with collaborative the Ethiopian government.
- ❖ The local government and various zones and district need to and prohabite those who at the pretext of domestic or oversees employment or sending to aboard for work or apprenticeship

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## Appendices

### Addis Ababa University

### College of Development Studies

### Center for Regional and Local Development Studies

#### Questionnaires to be filled by returnees/returner

#### Dear Participants

I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation, in advance, for taking time to fill out the questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed for the preparation of a research for the fulfillment of MA degree in Regional and Local Development Studies. The purpose of this questionnaire is just to get information regarding the unauthorized migration from Amhara Regional State to the Middle East: the case of Habru District, North Wollo Zone. Be confident that the information you provide will be kept and used only for academic research purpose. So you are kindly requested to give your genuine answer and respond to each of the information by writing or putting an “X” mark in the space provided.

#### Section I. General information

1.1 Sex      Male                            Female     

1.2 Age

- (1) Below 20 years
- (2) 21-30 years
- (3) 31-40 years
- (4) 41-50 years
- (5) 51 and above

#### 1.3 Academic Qualification

1. Illiterate       Read & Write       3. Elementary (1-8       4. High   
School (912

5. Certificate       6. Diploma       7. First Deg       8. MA/MSc   
Degree & above

**1.4 Experience on current position.**

- (1) Below 10 years
- (2) 10-20 years
- (3) Above 20 years

**1.5 Marital Status**

- 1. Married
- 2. Unmarried
- 3. Widowed
- 4. Separated
- 5. Divorce

**1.6 Source of Current livelihood**

- 1. Working in the informal sector
- 2. Working in pity trade activities
- 3. Working in the transport sector
- 4. Farming
- 5. Working in the religious institution
- 6. Daily wage laborer
- 7. Civil servant employee
- 8. Family dependent/unemployed

### 1.7 Housing Condition

1. Owen  2. Rented  3. Dependent

### Section II. Issues of Decision Making for Unauthorized Migration

**Direction:** Please rate the following questions on this questionnaire by putting the "√" mark in the space provided. Accordingly rate as follow 5.Strongly Disagree 4.Disagree 3.Undecided 2. Agree 1.Strongly agree

No	Items	Strongly Disagree	isagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
2.1	I, myself decided to illegal migrated.					
2.2	Relatives often involved in the decision making during illegal migration.					
2.3	Peers can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration.					
2.4	Family can be considered as the major decision makers during illegal migration.					
2.5	Brokers often involved in decision in illegal migration.					
	<b>Reasons of Unauthorized Migration</b>					
2.6	Personal characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.					
2.7	Family characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.					
2.8	Community characteristic is one of the driving factors for illegal migration.					
2.9	Wishing a higher standard of living is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration.					
2.10	The expansion of sex industry is one of the attractive factors for illegal migration.					
2.11	The demand for labor is one of the attractive factors for unauthorized migration.					

### Section III. Issues of Aggravated Factors for Unauthorized Migration

**Direction:** Please rate the following questions on this questionnaire by putting the "√" mark in the space provided. Accordingly rate as follow 5.Strongly Disagree 4.Disagree 3.Undecided 2. Agree 1

No	Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
3.1	Absences of legal agencies are the key aggravated factors for illegal migration.					
3.2	Illegal migration is less time taking than authorized one.					
3.3	Illegal migration does not require any document.					
3.4	Illegal migration can access cheaply.					
3.5	Middle east countries are among the destinations of illegal migrants.					

**Section IV. Issues of Unauthorized Migration Impact over the Victims**

**Direction:** Please rate the following questions on this questionnaire by putting the” √” mark in the space provided. Accordingly rate as follow 5.Strongly Disagree 4.Disagree 3.Undecided 2. Agree 1.Strongly Agree.

No	Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
4.1	Money required for illegal migration process is too high.					
4.2	Illegals migration increases children’s school dropout.					
4.3	Illegals migration increases human resources and assets.					
4.4	Illegal migration call for youth delinquency and crime.					
4.5	Illegal migration creates conflict in and outside of the family.					
4.6	Illegal migration disorganizes the victims themselves.					
4.7.	Illegal migration brings health problem to the victims.					

**Section V. impacts faced by Unauthorized Migrants**

**Direction:** Please rate the following questions on this questionnaire by putting the” √” mark in the space provided. Accordingly rate as follow 5.Strongly Disagree 4.Disagree 3.Undecided 2. Agree 1.Strongly Agree.

No	Items	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
5.1	The presence of rape.					
5.2	Beating is often happened.					
5.3	Lack of food to eat.					
5.4	Lack of work opportunities.					
5.5	Lack of living house.					
5.6	Lack of social services.					
5.7	Lack of communication opportunities to meet with relatives.					

**5.8.** Please list out the Middle East countries that are the destinations of unauthorized migrants.

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**5.9.** Any other comment, suggestion and recommendation on unauthorized migration.

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**5.10.** If you fill something is missing in the questionnaire, please have your  
say \_\_\_\_\_

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