

Causes and Consequences of Irregular Migration of Young Adults from Southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa: The Case of Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones



By

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A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Population Studies

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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

***Causes and Consequences of Irregular Migration of Young Adults
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**Institute of Population Studies
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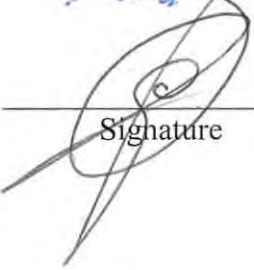
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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia down to the Republic of South Africa. It is a cross-sectional study based on sample survey of 690 households with 658 eligible young adults aged 15 to 54 years belonging to three migrant categories in relation to migration status of South Africa, namely out migrants (226), return migrants (193) and non-migrants (239). The study is conducted in four randomly selected woredas and then households from two zones of the SNNPR—Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya—between February to May, 2010.

Data sources include questionnaire, key informant interviews, focused group discussions as well as administrative records both at local and national levels. The data are analyzed using description, bi-variate and multi-variate statistical techniques. Logistic regression model is also employed in assessing the relationship between migration status and age, sex, marital status, education, employment, occupation and income, residence, birth order, ethnicity and religion.

The major findings of this study are: the irregular migration down to RSA is enormously dominated by males (over 80%) and adults of age between 20-34 (57%). It is also found that the majority of migrants' childhood residence is rural (73%) and 28% of the sampled migrants are first born child. Moreover, the study showed the presence of non-linear relationship between household size and migration status. Highest percentages of migrants (95%) are literate and this is dominated by those having secondary education. It is also found that the movement of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA is facilitated by a network of human smugglers found in Addis Ababa, Hossana, Dilla and Nairobi. The main cause for the irregular movement of adults is found to be not absolute but relative poverty and 44% of them left their homeland for reasons of perceived better opportunities in RSA, and only 8.5% of the cited poverty as the main cause.

The multivariate analysis showed that sex, age, education status and birth order having significant impact on the youth to migrate or not while household size, place of childhood residence, zone, marital and employment status as well as religion found to have no significant impact. As to the consequences, the study showed that most of return migrants (58%) are unemployed before their movements to RSA but now over 92% of them are employed. The study also showed that the majority of returnees are earning high income now than before, and also more than that of non-migrants. On the other hand, highest proportions of smuggled migrants reported that their journeys were harsh with unexpected negative consequences. They also noted of robbery and theft while they were in RSA. The study concludes by suggesting some policy recommendations for intervention in handling the irregular movement of youth as well as the need for detailed research.

Key Words: Youth, Migration, Smuggling, Hossana, Opportunities, RSA

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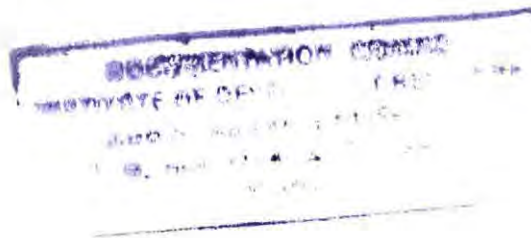
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ACRONYMS

CSA	Central Statistical Authority/Agency
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DTRC	Demographic Training and Research Center
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GCIM	Global Commission on International Migration
GNP	Gross National Product
HH	Household
HPR	House of Peoples' Representatives
IMI	International Migration Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KA	Kebele Administration
KT	Kembata-Tembaro
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
PSTC	Population Studies and Training Center
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SNNP	Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples'
SPSS	Statistical Package Social Science
UN	United Nations

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The world has been transformed by the process of globalization. States, societies, economies and cultures in different regions of the world are increasingly integrated and interdependent. New technologies enable the rapid transfer of capital, goods, services, information and ideas from one country and continent to another. The global economy is expanding, providing millions of women, men and their children with better opportunities in life. But, the impact of globalization has been uneven, and growing disparities are to be found in the standard of living and level of human society available to people in different parts of the world.

Shaw (1975) states that an important result of these rising differentials has been an increase in the scale and scope of international migration. According to the UN's Population Division (UN, 2006), there are now almost 200 million international migrants, a number equivalent to the fifth most populous country in the world, Brazil. It is more than double the figure recorded in 1980, only 30 years ago. Migrants are now to be found in every part of the globe, some of them moving within their own region and others travelling from one part of the world to another. The form of migration often capturing news headlines is that from developing countries into the developed world (UN, 1998). One tends to ignore the fact that the developing world is not homogenous that some states are more developed than others. As such, the relatively more developed states in the developing world experience many of the same problems that more developed counterparts in the western world experience.

Over the past three to four decades, irregular border crossings have emerged as a new major element in international migratory flows throughout the world. According Lohrmann (1989), which is an article on the report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), irregular migration became an issue of significant concern globally since the early 1970s. Lohrmann states that the reason for this is not irregular migration did not occur in earlier years; what has changed is the overall impact of irregular migration in many countries and the perception of the phenomenon by state authorities. There is no doubt that the smuggling and trafficking of human beings is an essential part of these movements.

Conflict around the globe seems increasingly to involve, both as cause and effect, migrants in irregular status whose problematical or illegitimate presence itself is at issue. A survey of the world's hotspots readily attests to the saliency of conflicts over residency status, citizenship rights and political identity enflamed by perceptions of irregular migration (Brennan, 1984). Irregular migration always risks controversy and conflict as control over the entry and stay of aliens is seen as a key prerogative of sovereignty. Hence, irregular migration unavoidably involves political issues just as it is inherently a humanitarian question.

The growth and persistence of irregular migrations worldwide fundamentally stems from those social, political, economic and demographic phenomena which have created ever increasing global interdependence. Irregular migrations arise from a number of labor market, institutional and socio-political forces, often thereby creating ambivalence (Harris & Todaro, 1970). Jordan (2002) underlines that irregular migrations also are dynamic, undergoing constant change.

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for the country. Several things have been said about the migration of Ethiopian females to the Middle East and the Gulf States (Abdu Seid, 2009), but very small about the irregular migration of youth Ethiopians to the "dream of land"—the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Most of the youth who migrate to the RSA are economically active adults in pursuit of dream of capturing the green pasture there. In Ethiopia, the problem is widely observed in two zones of the southern parts, namely in Hadya and Kambata-Tambaro Zones and to a very lesser extent in Wolaita Zone (Messay, 2005).

According to a recent report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2009), most of the youth who move irregularly to RSA had suffered several challenges. Among them are sexual violence, physical abuse, human right violation as well as robbery. Sinedu (2009) on an Amharic daily newspaper *Addis Zemen* also noted that a significant number of the irregular migrants face conflict from local community on their ways. The IOM report further states that some of the migrants are imprisoned in transit countries since the majority of them are moving illegally without having a legal passport and/or a valid visa.

Messay (2005) also pointed that almost all of the migrants pay a great sum of money to the smugglers, where the money is gained from their families or borrowed from elsewhere or by selling items. In addition to smuggling, he also underlined the existence of strong forgery of documents needed for international travel. If smuggled migrants are not reaching the RSA

on time of their calculations, they are forced to spend a couple of months, years, a decade or even more in transit countries, where they may suffer from several challenges (Sinedu, 2009). Moreover, if they don't have money, they fail to get basic needs such as food and health facilities, and hence forced to be underemployed/unemployed in transit countries and some are drug addicted, and above all, some of them die (IOM, 2009). Another important problem is on the migrants' family here in their place of origin in Ethiopia. Since smuggled migrants are moving illegally, they do not have access to information and communication facilities, and thus may lose contacts with their families. They also fail to register at the Ethiopian Embassy in RSA as they reached there, which creates stress on their families at home.

The present study focuses on comparing the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of young adults of Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas who are smuggled to RSA (already migrated and return migrants) with non-migrants. It also assesses the main causes and consequences of the irregular movement of youth from southern Ethiopia down to RSA as well as explains the smuggling networks and routes of moving.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1.2.1 General Objective

- The main objective of the present study is to assess the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from the southern parts of Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

Depending on the stated problem, this study is specifically aimed to:

- i. compare the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of smuggled migrants and non-migrants in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas,
- ii. identify the main pull and push factors that facilitate the irregular movement of young adults of Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas down to RSA,
- iii. illustrate the consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA on their area of departure and on themselves,
- iv. investigate the intention of non-migrants on the irregular movement to RSA,
- v. explain how young adults from southern Ethiopia go irregularly to RSA in association with the smuggling networks.

1.3 Hypotheses

Based on the above stated objectives, the present study attempted to address the following research hypotheses.

- i. There is no significance difference in education status between smuggled migrants (at migration) and non-migrants (at the survey).
- ii. Residence place does not have significant impact on migration status of young adults.
- iii. Migration status has a strong association with income of households.
- iv. First born children are more likely to become smuggled migrants than others.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The present study will be a valuable document in giving updated information about the social, economical and demographic characteristics of the irregular migration of young adults from the southern parts of Ethiopia down to South Africa. Furthermore it:

- i. will provide information for the potential migrants who have intention to move to RSA in identifying the merits and demerits of irregular migration,
- ii. will be important for governmental and non-governmental organizations either in identifying which group of Ethiopians are more vulnerable to migrate irregularly to RSA, why and how they move,
- iii. can also be used as an alarm for the concerned bodies about how and why irregular migration is common in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones than other areas, about the challenges that smuggled migrants are suffering as well as the extent of the smuggling activities,
- iv. Finally, it will serve as a guide to conduct further research on irregular migration, not only in from southern parts to RSA, but also from other parts of Ethiopia.

1.5 Operational Definitions of Terms

1.5.1 The Dependent Variable and Related Terms

Migration is a general term used for the incidence of movement of individuals, groups or populations seeking to make relatively permanent changes of residence. It is one of the components of population change.

Migration status is a classification of people based on their residential locations at the beginning and end of a given time period. Hence, we can have two kinds of migration status of people: migrants and non-migrants. It is the dependent variable in the present study.

Migrant is a person who makes a relatively permanent change of residence from one country, or region within a country (an origin), to another (the destination) during a specified time (migration period).

Out Migrant is an individual who left his home land to South Africa. He/she might reach or not RSA, for some of them may be in journey down to RSA during the survey or are imprisoned.

Return Migrants are migrants who had left their home to RSA sometime through irregular means, but now is in his/her homeland during the survey. They might come back home either by their own means or through deportation.

Non-migrant is an individual who resided in an area both at the beginning and end of the designated migration period. Alternatively, it refers to an individual who has neither migrated into nor migrated out of his or her area of residence.

Smuggled Migrants are migrants who left to RSA from their homeland in an irregular manner by paying money for the smugglers. These include out migrants and return migrants.

Irregular migrant is someone, who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. It applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (UN, 2000)

Irregular migration refers to 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)

Smuggling is the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Part of which the person is not a national or permanent resident (UN, 2000)

Trafficking in persons is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation (UN, 2000)

1.5.2 Independent Variables

Age is the length of time that a person has lived, measured in number of years defined in terms of the last birthday.

Young Adults refers to individuals whose age is between 15 and 39. On the other hand, *Old Adults* include those aged between 40 and 64.

Marital status is the classification of the marriage situation of people as measured by using the categories of single, currently married, divorce, widowed and cohabited.

Educational attainment is the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the educational systems of the country, which is measured by the number of school years.

Occupation is the type of work done (e.g., farmer, a teacher, librarian), a position in the labour force, usually grouped by similarity of work done or the skills and training required. And occupational status refers to the classification of an individual or group of persons with respect to their occupation.

Income refers to revenues or receipts accruing from business enterprise, labor, or invested capital. In this study, it is measured by the amount of birr or other assets people earn per a specified period of time, say a month.

Ethnicity and Religion: ethnicity is a common cultural heritage that sets a group apart on the basis of national origin, ancestry, language, religion, and similar characteristics; and *religion* refers to people's beliefs and opinions concerning the existence, nature, and worship of a deity or deities, and divine involvement in the universe and human life.

Household refers to either a single person or a group of people making provision for food and other essentials of living, occupying the whole, part of, or more than one housing unit or other provision for shelter.

Place of childhood residence usually refers to the place of birth of an individual or groups. *Usual residence* is the place where one usually eats and sleeps, a concept associated with a de jure census and place of current residence.

Birth order is the location of a given birth in the sequence of births to a woman, starting with the first and ending with the most recent (e.g., first, second, third).

1.5.3 Other Important Terms

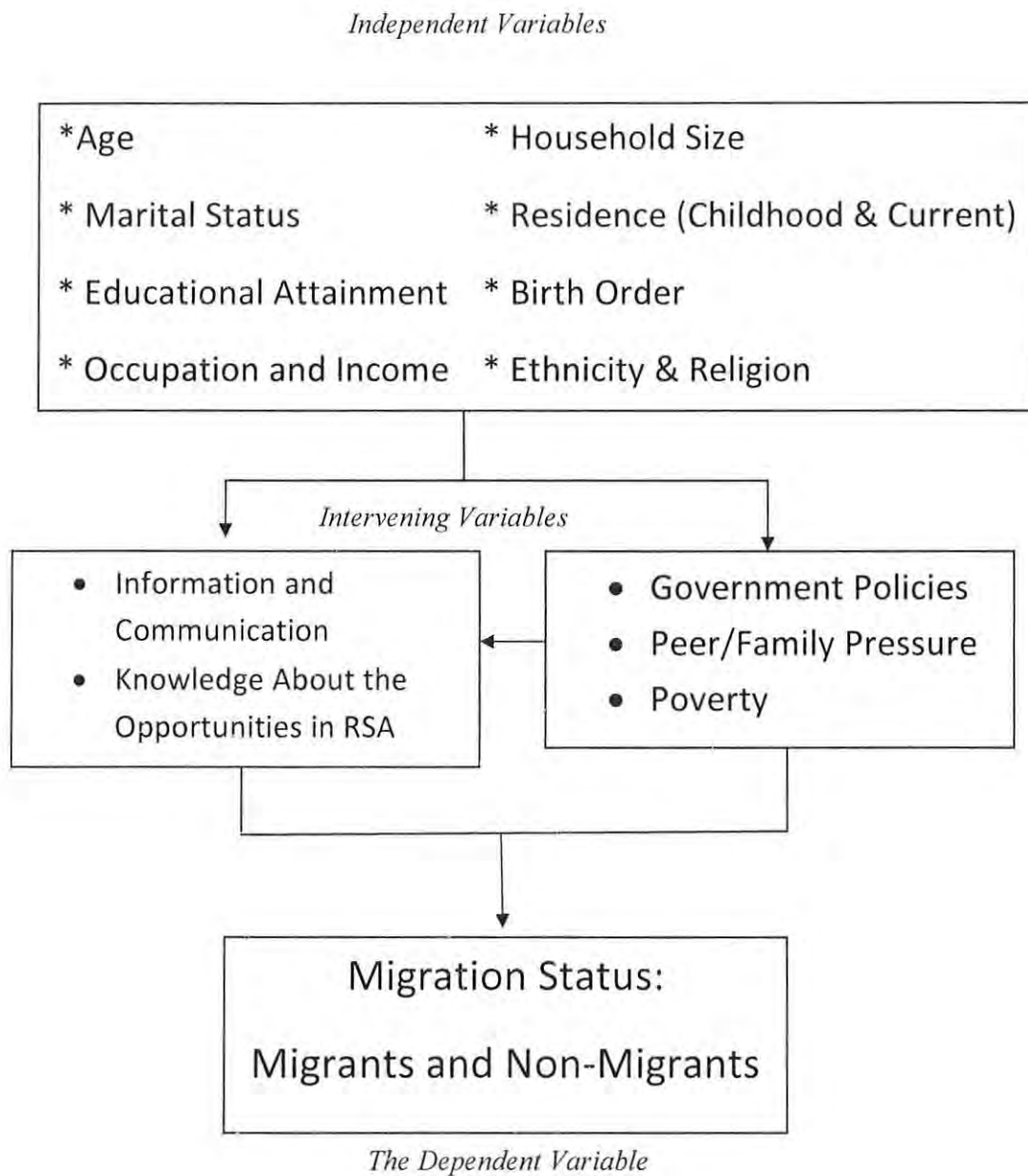
Remittance refers to the amount of asset sent from the migrants to people at homeland, which includes money in cash or in item/kind.

Woreda is a kind of classification of zones under smaller districts. A collection of woredas and urban centers usually make a zone.

Kebele and *Gott*: Kebele refers to the lowest administrative hierarchy used in Ethiopia, both urban and rural areas, and exists below woreda. *Gott* is the smallest administrative classification of a kebele, which is a collection of households.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

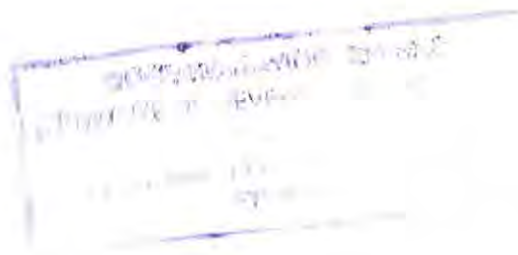


Source: Done by the Author based on Literatures

1.7 Limitations of the Study

It will be much beneficial if the present study is done on a large scale to include several variables and geographical areas other than Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya in Ethiopia and transit countries the migrants are travelling as well as the receiving country—RSA. The following are the main shortcomings of the study:

- i. It did not take any primary data from South Africa by contacting migrants there. Hence, the impacts of the irregular movement of youth on RSA are not assessed at all.
- ii. It did not also make any contacts with migrants in transit, detained/imprisoned, which is much important to investigate the ways and associated problems the migrants suffering from.
- iii. It was hard to have time with return migrants because they consider the study as ordered by the government for political purposes, and also they are busy in their business for the majority of them have investments/companies.
- iv. Similarly, both non-migrants and families of out migrants some times fail to give accurate information. Hence, misreporting is observed in some of the households and the non-response rate was very high.
- v. Some bureau heads at SNNP region became much reluctant to have an in-depth interview concerning the problem under study. The regional Labor and Social Affairs' Agency is the main one that failed to cooperate with this study, which could not enabled to know the view of the region on the problem under study.



CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Major Theories and Models on Migration

Migratory phenomena are so diverse that in many cases only specific types of individuals may be affected in settings that are both time and place-specific and possibly nonrecurring settings. Accordingly, alternate conceptualizations of migration may not be justified but separate models and theories may be required for process that is completely unrelated. There are no specific theories and models developed concerning irregular migrating so far; and hence in this sub-section, the main theories and models related with migration in general are discussed.

2.1.1 Ravenstein's Law of Migration

Broad theories concerning the characteristics of migrants and their origins and destinations were formulated by Ravenstein in 1885 and 1889 (Lewis, 1982). Using data from the 1881 British census, Ravenstein formulated a series of laws which he believed explained contemporary migration in Europe. The main elements of his thesis include migrants move only a short distance and migrants are more likely to have rural origins than urban. He also noted that each migration flow has a counter or returning flow and migrants are usually adults. Economic factors are mentioned as the major cause for migration.

Essentially, these frameworks of laws of migration have been the basis of considerable geographical research on migration. The main drawback of Ravenstein's law of migration is its generalization, i.e., its application in the whole world. It does not consider differences in specific localities. However, some of these laws are still practical in certain parts of the world at some time. For example, most literatures state that adults are usually migrating more than children and elders (Castles & Miller, 1998). In the present study, as it is discussed in Chapter 4, young adults take the highest percentages in migration from southern Ethiopia down to RSA.

2.1.2 Stouffer's Theory of Intervening Opportunities

Theory of intervening opportunities attempts to describe the likelihood of migration. Its hypothesis is that this likelihood is influenced most by the opportunities to settle at the destination, less by distance or population pressure at the starting point. Stouffer's law of intervening opportunities states, "The number of persons going a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at that distance and inversely proportional to the number of intervening opportunities" (Lewis, 1982:75). Stouffer theorizes that the amount of migration over a given distance is directly proportional to the number of opportunities at the place of destination, and inversely proportional to the number of opportunities between the place of departure and the place of destination. These intervening opportunities may persuade a migrant to settle in a place in the route rather than proceeding to the originally planned destination. Stouffer argued that the volume of migration had less to do with distance and population totals than with the opportunities in each location. This theory is well observable in today's irregular migration where the main cause of movement is perceived better opportunities available in RSA—what ever risky and difficult the journey is.

2.2 Key Concepts and Definitions

Defining irregular migration has been the subject of considerable debate (Battistella & Asis, 2003). For instance, Shah (2009) used terms such as illegal, undocumented, non-documented, and unauthorized migration to describe the situation of persons who enter a country in an unlawful manner, are staying in a country in that manner, or are in any other situation that may be considered unlawful according to the rules of the given sending or receiving country. Persons may enter a country through smuggling or trafficking, or they may enter legally with valid documentation but later become irregular through overstaying the duration of their valid permit. On the other hand Hass (2007) defines irregular migration in a broader sense as "international movement or residency in conflict with migration laws", and narrowly as "crossing borders without authority, or violating conditions for entering another country".

Terminology has evolved over time and reflects the different perceptions of the phenomenon. While, traditionally, undocumented migration has been treated as a residual category of migration that falls outside the domain of "legal" migration, the term "illegal

migration” has been criticized for its normative connotation and its generality. Although the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994 agreed to the usage of “undocumented migration”—nothing that “Undocumented or irregular migrants are persons who do not fulfill the requirements established by the country of destination to enter, stay or exercise an economic activity” (United Nations, 1995)—the phenomena is commonly referred to as clandestine, irregular, illegal and unauthorized migration, interchangeably.

Much confusion in the current debate on irregular migration is related to the poor definition of central concepts. First of all, this applies to irregular migration. However, the boundaries between regular and irregular migration are not always clear. At the beginning, it is useful to make a distinction between irregular *entry* and irregular *stay*. For instance, most irregular migrants enter destination countries legally, but subsequently overstay their visas, or engage in prohibited work, through which their status becomes irregular. The other way around, migrants entering or residing in a country illegally can acquire legal residency through obtaining work, marriage or regularization.

In his study of irregular migration from West Africa to North Africa and Europe, Hass (2007) found that both irregular and regular migration usually should be seen together. He further states that both phenomena are known to be reciprocally interrelated; regular migration facilitates irregular migration through the functioning of migrant networks, regular entry often precedes irregular stay, and many currently regular migrants have been irregular at some stage of their migration of residency. Therefore, regular and irregular migration often tends to move to the same destinations.

This study uses the term ‘irregular migration’ because it is a broader and less normative term than ‘illegal migration’ (Jordan & Düvell, 2002; Van Liempt, 2007). ‘Illegal migration’ is primarily a legal term, which does not necessarily reflect the actual experiences of migrants. For instance, Van Liempt (2007) observed that smuggling can be ‘illegal’, but *licit*, or socially accepted, at the same time. Moreover, governments’ perception of ‘illegal’ migration vary greatly from one country to the other, reflecting differences in legislation and how it is applied in practice (Brennan, 1984).

Trafficking and smuggling are other central terms related with migration, especially with irregular migration, which are often confused in policy and academic discourses. The term ‘trafficking in persons’ is restricted to situations in which people are deceived, threatened or coerced in situations of exploitation, including prostitution. ‘Human smuggling’ implies that a migrant voluntarily purchases services to circumvent immigration restrictions,

without necessarily being the victim of deception or exploitation (Carling, 2006). However, in practice it is often difficult to make a sharp distinction between what is voluntary and forced, as except in the case of slavery, migrant behavior is simultaneously shaped by human agency and structural constraints to varying degrees.

Although the actual number of undocumented migrants is inherently difficult to determine, the limited information that exists suggests that it has risen significantly in many countries in spite of a proliferation of restrictive measures and increasingly sophisticated policy responses (United Nations, 1998). As stated earlier, although irregular migration has existed for many years, in the face of global economic recession, the socio-economic context has changed in many countries (United Nations, 2008). Such factors have placed irregular migration in the forefront of immigration debates in many world capitals. At the core of the issue are questions concerning state capacity to control or manage migration flows.

2.3 Characteristics of Irregular Migration

Motivation for migration: Most authors agree that the single most important motive to migrate illegally is economic, although there are also many political asylum-seekers among the migrants (Friebel and Guriev, 2002). In general, what is important is that migrants expect to improve their situation through migration, and that they need the assistance of traffickers, smugglers and other intermediaries to do so.

Information: There is a widespread belief in the public that most migrants are tricked by traffickers and smugglers. Indeed, there is evidence that women and children migrants are tricked into debt and prostitution by criminal individuals and organizations (Demleitner, 2001). More generally, most migrants know quite well what to expect (Skeldon, 2000). This concerns not only the costs and non-monetary risks involved with illegal migration, but also the oftentimes very poor living conditions in the host countries. Chin's book (2001), for instance, shows that most Chinese migrants come from the same few provinces. They benefit from the fact that relatives and friends may have migrated before them providing them with useful information. The informational benefits of this "chain migration" are not available for migrants, who do not have access to this type of information, or are deliberately misinformed by traffickers and smugglers. However, lacking information can only be a transitory phenomenon. O'Rourke and Williamson (2000) argues that migrants in the 19th century were

well informed about migration prospects, at a time when information travelled by boat. There is little reason to believe that, in times of telephone networks and the internet, informational frictions could survive for long.

The migration contract: the costs associated with irregular migration are very high, and only few capable individuals or families can afford migration. However, many potential migrants have access to intermediaries who arrange air, sea or ground transport, provide forged documents and assist in entering the country of destination. Long-haul migration is organized in rather similar ways whether migrants come from China, Russia (as cited in Finckenaue, 2001), or Asia (Business Week, 2001). As it is stated on Friebel and Guriev (2002) the smuggler arranges the transfer to the host country, by sea, land or air transport. He also ensures entry into the host country. Upon arrival, the migrant is usually kept in a “safe house” or sweatshop until the debt has been paid back.

Repayment of debt: Debt is either paid by relatives of the migrant or through the migrant’s work for traffickers or their business partners. In the case of Fujian Chinese, repayment takes between half a year and four years with an average of 26 months (Chin, 1999). There are cases of abuse, but it is hard to imagine that they are the rule (Skeldon, 2000). Otherwise, migrants would barely enter contractual relationships with traffickers and smugglers. Involuntary slavery exists, but most of it is concentrated in the non-OECD countries (Hass, 2007). Much of the illegal migration business appears to follow the spirit of the migration/debt contract quite closely. In particular, workers are usually set free after the debt has been paid back. Some times, abuse of migrants could happen. Similarly, Skeldon (2000) argues that human trafficking and smuggling appears to be a competitive business.

False Documentation: forgery of documents, such as passports and visa stamps, is a mechanism likely to be intrinsically tied up with smuggling and trafficking. Recruitment agents, especially in sending countries, have often played a pivotal role in arranging fraudulent visas. Entry into a place of destination on a fake visa or passport puts the prospective migrant at the risk of deportation staying in camps/prisons upon arrival, if caught (Shah, 2009). In a study done by the International Migration Institute IMI (2009) about the irregular movement of people from West Africa to the Maghreb and Europe, they found the existence of a highly skilled forgers and well-connected intermediaries which are ready to

render every service needed by the irregular migrant with aspirations and the right amount of money.

2.4 Causes of Irregular Migration

The United Nations in its annual report by the Population Division (UN, 1998) states that irregular migration has emerged in response to increasingly restrictive admissions policies adopted by the traditional immigration countries and the labor-receiving countries, in the wake of a global economic slowdown. According to this report, the traditional immigration countries—Australia, Canada and the United States, for example—together currently admit an annual total of nearly 1 million legal immigrants, most of whom have skills or family connections to immigrants previously admitted. Very few countries have policies to admit large numbers of unskilled immigrants, yet there is a continuing rise in demand worldwide for unskilled work (Lohrmann, 1989).

Another important factor in explaining irregular migration is that fewer countries now have emigration controls (Brennan, 1984). Throughout the period of the cold war, immigration and particularly emigration were subject to strict regulations, and international borders were rigorously controlled (United Nations, 1998). Following the political changes of 1989-1991, border controls were significantly relaxed and it became much easier to cross from one country to another (United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, 1995). Moreover, with the democratization of a number of States in Africa, Asia and Latin America, there currently are few countries from which exit is now controlled (Widgren, 1994).

Although differences in the economic, political and social contexts limit generalizations, certain features of irregular migration are more or less universal. There is general agreement that economic factors are paramount in inducing persons to migrate irregularly. Such irregular flows are often from relatively poor countries to countries with high gross national product (GNP) per capita. Japan, for example, has been a major pole of attraction for undocumented irregular migrants in recent years, with a stock of as many as 300,000 irregular migrants from more than 90 countries of origin (UN, 1998). This is partly explained by the fact that Japan's per capita GNP (\$26,920 in 1991) is significantly greater than that of many neighboring Asian countries, e.g., 34 times greater than that of the Philippines, 67 times greater than Pakistan's and 122 times greater than that of Bangladesh (World Bank, 1996).

Some of the more extreme instances of economic disparities are among contiguous countries that share extensive historical migration relationships. Per capita GNP in the United States of America, for example, was six times higher than in Mexico in 1994 (\$25,700 versus \$4,180), where it was 11 times higher in Germany than in Poland (\$25,700 versus \$2,410) (UN, 1998). In addition to disparities in levels of GNP, business cycles and periods of recession have a powerful impact on irregular migration (Lohrmann, 1989). In spite of greatly stepped-up enforcement along the United States border, for example, Mexicans continued to enter the United States in record numbers during the recession following the collapse of the peso (which is the main unit of currency in several Southern and Central American countries) in December 1994.

Widespread poverty and income inequality exist in the context of a global communications revolution, with international telephone/telefax and internet networks, global television channels and so forth, as Lohrmann (1989) argues. Furthermore, Widgren (1994) notes that these new technical possibilities to link up with far-away countries provide better opportunities for potential migrants to take departure decisions. Moreover, although migrants continue to cross national borders by foot, improved transportation networks, including cheap and rapid air travel, now mean that irregular migrants have additional means to cross borders, and no longer move mainly from neighboring countries.

A relatively new dimension is that of trafficking. Within trafficking, there are various activities ranging from small-scale operators who provide a specific service such as transport across a border to large-scale operators who make full use of the most modern communication techniques and provide the entire range of services, including documentation, transportation and assistance in crossing borders, places of transit and residence in the receiving countries and illegal employment (Gunatilleke, 1994).

In recent years, large-scale trafficking operations increasingly have come under the control of international networks of organized crime, an industry that is estimated to generate gross earnings of between \$5 and \$7 billion annually (Gunatilleke, 1994). The trafficking business not only is highly lucrative, but in some cases is treated rather leniently. In most of the Central American countries, for example, where large numbers of irregular migrants transit, alien smuggling is not a crime and traffickers operate openly as travel agents (UN, 1998).

One of the main problems with trafficking is that it undermines the process of orderly legal migration. Moreover, the entry of organized crime and the increasingly difficulty of

combating irregular migration have negative consequences for the image of migration and migrant communities in the societies that are the receiving end of trafficking. They tend to generate reactions that are strongly antagonistic, which associate migration with criminal activity.

2.5 Consequences of Irregular Migration

2.5.1 Consequences on the Area of Destination

Economic Consequences: the consequences of irregular migration, like its definition, are still unclear. A significant debate among academics and policy makers alike focuses on the effects of irregular migrants on the depression of wages and working conditions. Some economists argue that a large supply of inexpensive foreign labor in a country is responsible for depressing wages and working conditions, particularly in large urban areas (Lohrmann, 1989). The rationale is that irregular migrants are more docile and vulnerable, and therefore preferred by employers, who find them more cost-effective (UN, 1998). The UN publication further notes that such phenomenon lends itself to a general reduction in wages, health and safety conditions, and various fringe benefits. Others, such as Brennan (1984) argue that depressed wages and working conditions are not the result of an influx of foreign workers but rather the cause of this influx. The argument rests on the assumption that, as a by-product of industrialization, a level of jobs exists that is rejected by native workers and open to other sources of labor. According to these theories, native workers are not displaced by foreign workers; rather, foreign workers maintain certain businesses and agricultural enterprises which would otherwise be unable to attract sufficient labor.

Social Consequences: there also is an unresolved debate concerning the impact of irregular migration on the social welfare State. While some contend that irregular migrants overburden social services without contributing to the system (i.e., given the most do not pay taxes), others point to the fact that these migrants often contribute to the social welfare system without any return (i.e., pensions). Moreover, an argument has been made that the cost of not providing access to social services is even steeper. Where access to education or health care for irregular migrants is lacking, the resultant social costs may in the end be greater as a result

of the higher level of marginalization and criminality, or the potentially higher health costs incurred if treatment is left until an advanced or acute stage (UN, 1998).

Moreover, irregular migration invariably involves the establishment of new cultural groups in the areas of destination. This can be seen, as Lohrmann (1989) notes, as an enhancement to the host society, but can also preset problems. Irregular migrants, after regularizing themselves, who stay for extended periods become more assertive of their economic, political and social rights, which may invoke a reaction by local people who perceive the newcomers as representing social and economic competition. Barrett (1992) stressed the result of such things in many host countries has been the growth of right-wing extremist groups which tend to be overtly racist and opposed to immigration.

Demographic Consequences: due to the selective nature of irregular migration, there is inevitably a demographic imbalance in areas of migration. Barrett (1992) states that the newcomers usually include large numbers of male adults, who may after a while choose to bring their young families with them.

2.5.2 Consequences on the Area of Origin

Remittances: labor migration is often regarded as the most economically beneficial form of migration to the area of origin. This is due to the remittances that labor migrants (whether they are migrated irregularly or not) send to their families who remain in the area of origin. Taken at national scale these remittances can be very substantial. For a number of countries remittances are a very important form of income. For example, official remittances in Pakistan and Yemen amount to the equivalent of over 65% of Gross Domestic Product (Barrett, 1992).

On the other hand, remittances can have negative economic effects in the area of origin. For example, agricultural production may be adversely affected, not only because of the loss of labor, but also because regular remittances mean that rural families are no longer dependent on their farms. As it is noted in Barrett (1992) such situation has occurred in Yemen where large areas of land are no longer farmed. Barrett further states that this has also been accompanied by a trend to buy imported foodstuffs. In Egypt and the Sudan there is a consumer move away from locally produced maize flour to imported fine white wheat flour.

Role in Development: one of the major criticisms of labor migration is that it has failed to provide any discernable development impetus in the area of origin. It also creates labor shortage, brain drain and to some extent inflation. However, in many instances labor migration provides clear financial benefits to the area of origin and especially to the migrant's family (Barrett, 1992).

Social Consequences: depopulation of areas of origin can be a harmful legacy of migration. In most situations of out-migration, it is the young and very often the innovators who leave first (Lohrmann, 1989). This leaves a community of older, more conservative members who are less receptive to new ideas. The result is a skewed age and sex structure which has serious implications for social welfare systems. The loss of young adults may result in the disintegration of traditional social and political life and may assist the erosion of service infrastructure (Barrett, 1992).

2.5.3 The Impact on the Migrant

Prejudice: traditional studies have emphasized the isolation of the newcomer, who is very often the object of prejudice. There is no doubt that many of the irregular migrants to the southern countries of Europe from North Africa have experienced discrimination and even violence (Lohrmann, 1989). The recent research report done by the IOM (2009) also noted the various physical and psychological violence that the irregular migrants are suffering from.

Adaptation: in most situations an irregular migrant has to adapt to a new social, economic and political environment. On arriving at the area of destination the irregular migrant goes through three inter-related processes (Barrett, 1992). First, regularization and acculturation must take place. Secondly, the migrant must adjust to the new economic and social environment. Thirdly, the migrant must participate in the institutional and social groupings of the new environment. The success of these three processes will determine whether the irregular migrant will eventually conform to and assimilate into the host community or will choose to live in a distinct spatial group.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

3.1 Design of the Research

3.1.1 Type of the Design

This study is conducted on a quantitative cross-sectional research, which is also known as one-shot or status study. This approach is chosen because, as stated on Kumar (1996), it is best suited to studies aimed at finding out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation, problem or attitude, by taking a cross section of population. The present study is a one-time research, and thus it is an important way to view the socio-economic and demographic situations behind the irregular migration in the area under study. This design is selected also because of its simplicity, as it is only a one contact study with the target population and is comparatively cheap to undertake as well as easy to analyze.

3.1.2 The Study Area and Target Population

The Study Area

Geographically, the study encompasses both urban and rural areas of two zones from the SNNP region of Ethiopia, namely Hadiya Zone and Kembata-Tembaro Zone. According to the 2007 census report, the total population of the region was 15,042,531 where 10.3% of them are urban residents (CSA, 2008). Similarly, the total population of Hadiya Zone is 1,243,776 and that of Kembata-Tembaro is 683,167 with an urban percentage of 10.8 and 14.3, respectively. The two zones account for 12.8% of the region's population. There is no big difference in sex ratios of the two zones: 98.8 in Hadiya 97.8 in Kembata-Tembaro and the overall sex ratio of the region is 99.

Regarding zonal administrative classification, Hadiya Zone has 10 woredas and 1 city administration (Hossana, which is the capital of the zone) and Kembata-Tembaro Zone has 7 woredas and 1 city administration (Durame, zonal capital). With an area of 3,978 square

kilometers, Hadiya has a population density of 378 people per square kilometer. In Hadiya, the five largest ethnic groups reported, based on the 1994 census (CSA, 1996), were Hadiya (78.16%), Silte (10.13%), Kembata (2.22%), Gurage (1.8%), and Amhara (1.63%); all other ethnic groups made up 6.06% of the population. With an area of 2,033 square kilometers, Kembata-Tembaro has a population density of 429 people per square kilometer. The five largest ethnic groups reported in this zone were the Kembata (65%), Tembaro (17%), Silte (8%) and Hadiya (7%); all other ethnic groups made up 3% of the population. Map 1 on page 22 shows the study area in relation to other zones/special woredas of the SNNP region.

Target Population

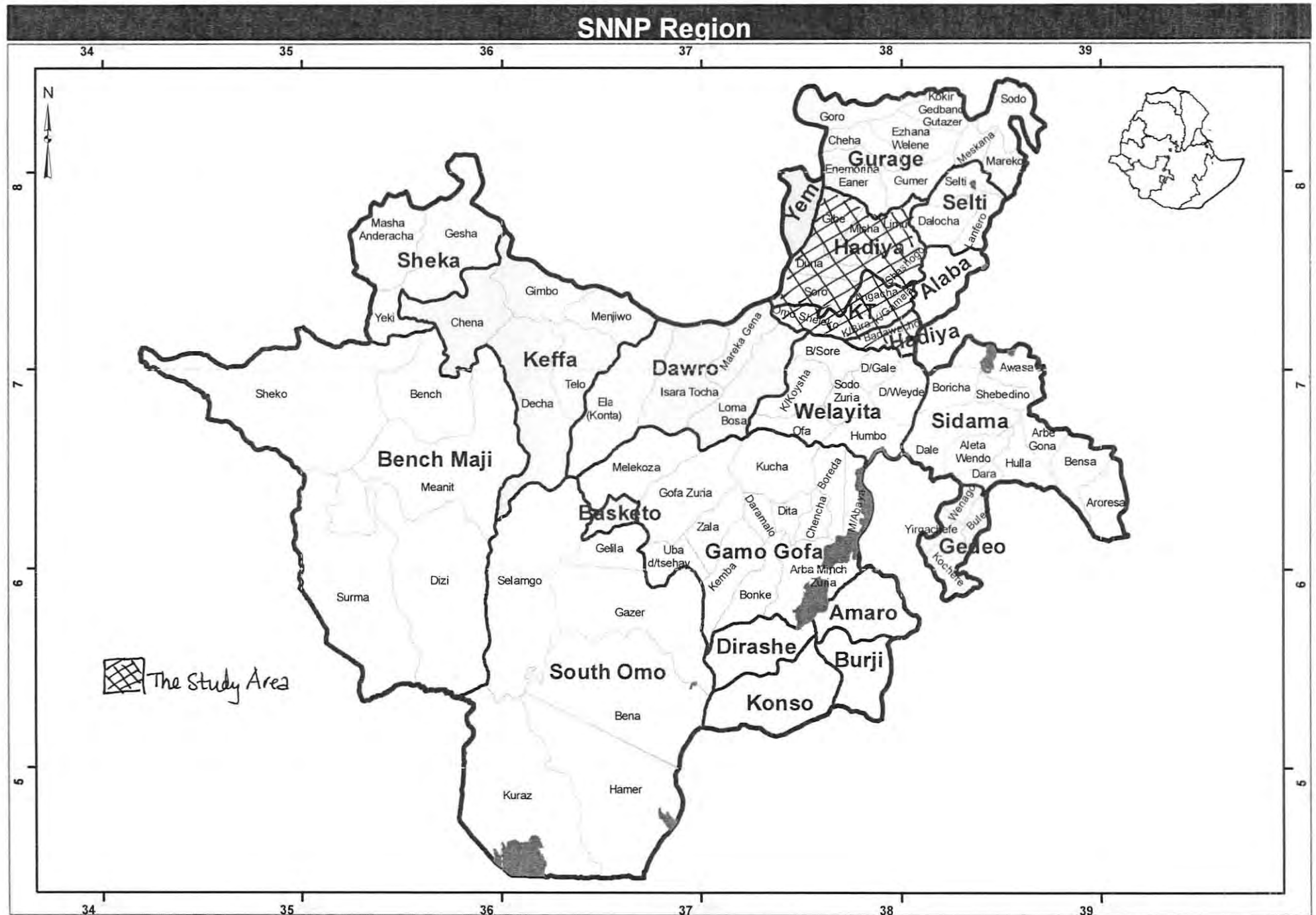
The target populations to conduct the present study are young adults of both sex aged between 15 and 54 years. These population are contacted in households where there are (a) people moved irregularly to the RSA [out migrants] but they might reached RSA or not (b) return migrants from RSA who previously left their homeland through smuggling; and (c) non-migrants who reside at home during the survey period. Information about out migrants is gathered using proxy respondents, mainly through their families at homeland. The rest, returnees and non-migrants, are contacted directly. These age groups are selected because they make the greater proportion of the economically active youth population who are vulnerable to migrate irregularly to RSA (Sinedu, 2009; Messay, 2005).

3.2 Sampling

3.2.1 Sample Size Determination

As stated above, households where we can find the target population are visited. A total of four kebeles are selected from the four woreda/towns in the study area, and from each of these kebeles, 690 households are chosen. A detail procedure in indentifying the target population is presented in the sub-section 3.2.2 .

MAP 1 THE STUDY AREA



The sample size is calculated using the following formula of sample size determination (Kothori, 1998). The formula is given as follows:

$$n = \frac{Z^2_{a/2} * P(1-P)}{e^2}$$

Where n- sample size

Z- values of standard variant at 95% confidence interval (Z=1.96)

P- estimated proportion of households having young adults aged 15-54

e- standard error (0.04)

As the proportion is not known, 0.5 is used as P value to obtain maximum number of sample households.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{Z^2_{a/2} * P(1-P)}{e^2} + 10\% \text{ Non-Response} + 5\% \text{ Design Effect} \\ &= 600.25 + 60.025 + 30.01 \\ &= 690.285 \\ &= 690 \text{ households} \end{aligned}$$

3.2.2 Sampling Procedures

Since the problem under investigation is about irregular migration, which usually involves smuggling, illegal transfer with out having necessary legal documents and some other irregularities, it was hard for the researcher to identify each of these populations. Therefore, it was conducted by getting in touch with selected households from the target area's population using probability sampling in combination with purposive sampling, which is a non-probability one, when ever necessary. From the probability sampling, a stratified random sampling is chosen for its convenience to conduct the present research. Detailed description on the application of the sampling techniques that is used is given below.

Two woredas, namely *Soro Woreda* and *Hossana Town* from Hadiya Zone; and *Angacha Town* and *Doyo Gena Woredas* from Kembata-Tembaro Zone are selected purposefully. The main reason to select these woredas and towns is that they are places where irregular migration is predominantly observed as based on literatures and pre-research survey of the investigator. A recent publication by the Ethiopian Press Agency (Sinedu, 2009) also

strengthens this situation. One kebele from each woreda/town is selected, and this gives a total of four kebeles.

3.2.3 The Sampling Frame

The full report of 2007 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia is not released and it became difficult to get latest data from this census about the kebeles and the number of households found in each woreda. Only the first draft report was released, where there are no population and household data at woreda and kebele levels. The researcher has tried to get available latest information from each zone's administration offices and this is summarized as in Table 3.1. As it is stated in the earlier sub-sections, the sampling frame for this particular study includes both urban and rural kebeles that are found in four of the purposefully selected woredas/town.

Table 3.1 Summary of the Selection Process from Woreda to Households

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Total No. of Woredas</i>	<i>Selected Woreda/Town</i>	<i>Total No. of KAs^ in the selected woreda</i>		<i>Selected KAs^</i>		<i>No. of Gotts in selected KAs^</i>	<i>Selected Gotts</i>	<i>No. of HHs+ in the selected Gotts*</i>	<i>Selecte d HHs</i>
			<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>				
Hadiya	11	Hossana Town	8	0	1	0	12	4	528	232
		Soro Woreda	0	19	0	1	10	3	417	183
Kembata- Tembaro	8	Angacha Woreda	2	15	1	0	8	2	229	101
		Doyo Gena Woreda	1	13	0	1	9	3	398	175
Total	19		11	47	2	2	39	12	1,572	691

Source: Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones Administrative Offices

*Includes only households having the target population

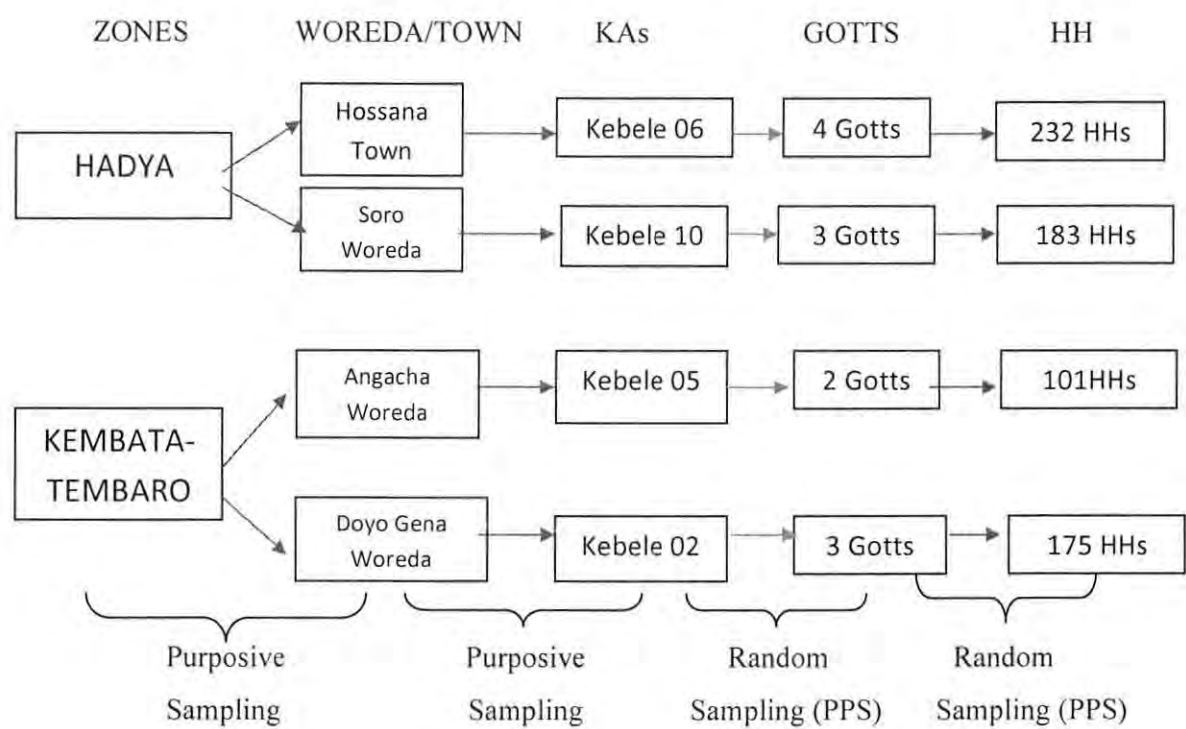
^ KA=Kebele Administration

+ HH= Households

Out of the sampled populations 400 (58%) are from urban and 290 (42%) are from rural areas. The percentages of urban areas are higher than the rural ones for they have access to transportation and are easy to contact households in urban areas than in rural areas with such small scale study. Similarly, 373 (54%) are from Hadiya Zone and 317 (46%) are from Kembata-Tembaro Zone. Hadiya had higher percentages than Kembata-Tembaro because the sampled woredas in Hadiya have higher population than that of Kembata-Tembaro and thus is done to get proportional number of respondents to the total population in the woredas.

To select respondents a multi-stage sampling technique is employed. First, Kebele Administrations (KAs) are selected by using purposive sampling where the problem prevails largely. As it is mentioned earlier, we will have a total of four KAs (two urban and two rural KAs). Secondly, proportional numbers of Gotts are selected using random sampling technique from each KA. The available data about the number of Gotts and households in the selected woredas/town show great variations. Hence, proportional number of Gotts and then households are selected using probability proportionate to size (PPS) method. Before selecting households from the selected Gotts, full list of households was obtained from respective KAs. Then, a survey has been done to identify those households having the target population and a total 1,572 households were found. From these, 690 households proportional to the available households in each Gott were selected using simple random sampling. Finally, all of the target population found in each of these selected households is contacted. The following figure shows the various stages that are employed in selecting the target population from woreda to household.

Figure 3.1 The Sampling Frame



3.3 Data Source

To conduct the present study both quantitative (which is the main data source) and qualitative, primary and/or secondary, type of data are gathered. Details of data type and gathering techniques are elaborated as follows:

3.3.1 Quantitative Data

To collect quantitative data, a separate well structured questionnaire was prepared for the three kinds of migrants in households: *out migrants* (who moved to RSA), *return migrants* (returnees from RSA who moved through smuggling) and *non-migrants* (may have or may not have intention to migrate to RSA). There are common questions for all three categories of migrants in the questionnaire and also separate questions for each migrant type on the questionnaire. Each of these migrants were contacted from the selected households in the study area. Available secondary documents are also reviewed pertinently. Further information is also collected from records of administrative offices, journals, published or unpublished research papers, books and other sources so as to support the data that was gathered using questionnaire.

The Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was originally prepared in English and then is translated into Amharic. This is because Amharic is widely spoken in the study area and is better to communicate with the target population than English. Before printing the final version of the questionnaire, a pilot survey was carried out on 10 eligible households in Doyo Gena and 10 in Hossana town. This pilot survey was vital in assessing the content, logical flows, clarity of the questions and length of interview. Then, the questionnaire was amended appropriately.

A detailed survey manual expressing the general procedures as well as steps required to collect the data together with further explanation of each of the questions was prepared and handed over to all of the enumerators and supervisors in order to help them understand the content of the questions and the essence of the study. More over, a detailed demographic, socio-economic characteristic of the sampled youth population was obtained during the field

work. The questionnaire was used throughout the whole data collection process, for its simplicity and low cost.

The questionnaire is addressed to each target population found in the selected households. Within the 690 selected households, and a total of 2,784 target population (915 *out migrants*, 723 *returnees* and 1,146 *non-migrants*) were found; however, only 764 of them were ready to participate in the study—at least in the initial contacts. The English versions of the questionnaires are attached in the annex part.

3.3.2 Qualitative Data:

To get qualitative data, an unstructured interview was held with groups/individuals concerned with the irregular migration to RSA, which include local governors, police officials, smugglers, families of migrants, the migrants (returnees and non-migrants) and others. In this case, Key Informant Interview (KII) was done with 11 return migrants, 19 non-migrants, 15 families of out migrants groups, 3 local governors, several police officials (4 at local level, 1 at SNNP region police department, 2 federal police officials), 12 smugglers and their agents (7 of them in detention), 2 officials at ministry level and 6 elders. Of course, a detailed interview has also done with the ex-Ambassador of Ethiopia to South Africa here in Addis. Interview questions used in the KII are also attached in the annex section of this paper.

In addition, a total of 7 Focus Group discussions (FGD) were held: 2 with non-migrants, 2 with returnees, 2 with families of migrants and one with elders. In each of the FGD, five to eight people are participated. To initiate the discussion, questions were prepared and forwarded one by one to the participants. Then, based on the discussion, the mediators are asked proving questions in order to get detailed and precise information on the discussion issue. A total of 9 hours tape was recorded from KII and FGD.

3.4 Field Work

It is true that close supervision and careful enumeration results in better quality data and also help to obtain unbiased results reflecting the real situation of the population under study. Hence, necessary care and efforts was made to select the best enumerators and supervisors as well as mediators from among those who are ready to participate in the data collection process.

Twelve (10 males and 2 females) enumerators from among college students from Geography and History departments were selected and assigned to the 12 Gotts selected, i.e. one enumerator for each Gott. Four supervisors from individuals with college were also recruited and assigned—one for each of the selected kebele. The recruitment of the data collectors and supervisors was done on the basis of their experience in data collection and supervision, knowledge of the study area, their ability to express ideas, their know-how about migration to RSA and other qualities.

All the enumerators were given intensive training around their place of continuous residence for about two days before starting the task of listing so as to prepare the framework and before they embarked on the main survey to collect the actual data. The contents of the training include explaining the purpose and objective of the study, procedure of data collection, how to find the targeted households, how to approach the participants in each household and having due respect for the consent as well as ethical values of the researcher undertaking. The training was also focused on recording of answers and how to handle problems, if there are, during data collection process. The four supervisors, on the other hand, were given a half day orientation on how to check for coverage, completeness, consistency of responses, managing problems, etc. In addition, a brief explanation on the different questions included in the questionnaire was given to all of the supervisors since there is frequent contact between them and the principal investigator.

3.5 Data Quality

Demographic and socio-economic data obtained from censuses and various surveys as well as reports are not always free of errors. Hence, one should suspect errors of under-reporting and misreporting of age, education, income level, sex, household size and the like. Assessing the quality of data before an in-depth analysis, therefore, is an essential component of any research.

To assure the quality of data, a properly designed data collection instrument, mainly questionnaire in this research, was used. The questionnaire was prepared after reviewing relevant literatures that was based on predetermined variables. Every day, all of the collected data were reviewed and checked for completeness and relevance by the supervisors and the principal investigator. Like wise, the consistency of the data was assured after entering each of the questionnaires into computer by running appropriate program before making them

ready for analysis. In some households (mainly returnees), the non-response rate was high especially in giving correct information about smuggled migrants.

From 690 households surveyed a total of 764 individual questionnaires were collected. When assessing these 764 questionnaires' data quality, questionnaires from 106 respondents (the non-response rate was 14%) were not properly filled and/or refused, and hence rejected from analysis. It is hard to find informed consent especially from return migrants as well as from out migrants. Non-migrants are relatively easy to find for most of them are students having enough time for interview and hence are easy to get informed consent. Necessary adjustments have been made to balance between numbers of out migrants, return migrants and non-migrants. Hence, questionnaires of **226 out migrants, 193 returnees and 239 non-migrants** (a total of **658** respondents) are taken in the analysis.

3.6 Methods of Data Entry and Analysis

The method of data entry and then analysis varies from a simple to an advanced model mainly based on the type and nature of the variables in the study and data that will be used.

3.6.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

The data from the questionnaire was entered into computer using the latest SPSS 17 (statistical package for social science) software. This software is chosen because of its importance in analyzing quantitative data, to check data quality and easiness to create different figures and diagrams.

Descriptive models, uni-variate as well as *multi-variate* analysis were largely employed. The description includes percentages, means, medians, standard deviations, cross tabulations, correlations as well as coefficients of variation. This helps to see the relationship between the dependent variable, which is migration status, as measured by smuggled migrants (out migrants and returnees) and non-migrants; and independent variables (age, marital status, occupation and income, religion and ethnicity, household size, place of birth and residence and education level).

Binary logistic regression model was also used to see to how much the independent variables affect the dependent one. The model is used when the dependent variable is a dichotomy and the independents are of any type. It also applies the maximum likelihood estimation after transforming the dependent variable in to a logit variable (the natural log of the odds of the dependent occurring or not). Hence, in the present study, the dependent variable is of dichotomous—being migrant or not. Moreover, this model is chosen for its ability to:

- show the role of each independent variable in affecting the depend one,
- determine the percent of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independents,
- rank the relative importance of independents.

The logistic regression function is explained by the following model:

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(a+bx)}} \text{ where}$$

a = is an intercept

b = slope/logit parameters

P = probability that young adults are being smuggled migrants

1-P = the probability that young adults are being non-migrants

$$1-P = \frac{e^{-(a+bx)}}{1 - e^{-(a+bx)}}$$

The odd ratio which is the ratio of the probability that a young adult is being smuggled migrant to the probability of being non-migrant is $P/1-P$, will be denoted by

$$\frac{P}{1-P} = e^{-(a+bx)} \text{ and}$$

$$\ln \frac{P}{1-P} = -(a+b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_kx_k)$$

Hence, based on the log odd, the logistic regression is interpreted as a change in log odds of the dependent variable is due to one unit change in the predictor variables. Necessary care was taken to in classifying the dependent variable correctly and meaningful coding of the independents. Goodness-of-fit tests, namely the Model Chi-square (which helps to indicate the appropriateness of the model) and the Wald Statistics (helps to know the significance of individual independent variables) was also done. Logistic coefficients and correlation were also treated, which reflect the linear and non-linear relationships.

3.6.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

These are data set gathered through focus group discussion (FGD), key informant interview (KII) and interview with concerned government organs. They were analyzed in the present study by description, narration as well as cross-checking their validity and reliability with the quantitative data set. Summarization and looking their similarity and/or difference among each of the selected kebeles are also part of analyzing qualitative data.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

Official letter was obtained from the Institute of Population Studies of Addis Ababa University that signifies the legality of the study and asks the research participants to cooperate during data collection. The purpose of this study was explained to the respondents at various levels and informed consent was obtained from each study participants by informing them that the finding and results of the study will be confidential and anonymity of the respondents will be kept.

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents¹

4.1.1 Age-Sex Composition

According to the data collected, it is found that 82.5% of the migrants were males while only 17.5% of them were females. However, the distribution among the three types of migrants shows slight variation. As it can clearly be seen from Table 4.1, the percentage difference of males to females is high in the return migrants (96.4% to 3.6%) where it is low among non-migrants (66.5% to 33.5%). This indicates that like many demographic issues, the irregular migration of young adults to RSA is sex selective.

Table 4.1 Age-Sex Composition of Respondents

Characteristic	Migration Status						Total	
	Out Migrants		Return Migrants		Non-Migrants		%	N
	%	N	%	N	%	N		
Sex								
Male	87.6	198	96.4	186	66.5	159	82.5	543
Female	12.4	28	3.6	7	33.5	80	17.5	115
Total	100	226	100	193	100	239	100	658
Age*								
15-19	1.3	3	3.1	6	18.0	43	7.0	46
20-24	19.5	44	13.0	25	17.6	42	14.0	92
25-29	33.2	75	20.2	39	25.9	62	24.6	162
30-34	16.8	38	29.5	57	19.7	47	18.8	124
35-39	18.6	42	21.8	42	6.3	15	17.3	114
40-44	10.6	24	5.2	10	8.8	21	13.2	87
45+	0	0	7.3	14	3.8	9	5.0	33
Total	100	226	100	193	100	239	100	658

As it is presented in the subsequent sections, most of the migrants were engaged in small scale trading that involves travelling to the remote rural localities. The difficulty of the journey, which is dominated by car and foot taking a couple of months, is also important in

¹ Through out Chapter 4, the reference time for *Out Migrants* and *Returnees* is at their migration down to RSA while that of *Non-Migrants* is at the survey.

the sex selectivity of the migrants. This finding is also supported by the work of Solomon (2005), which studied the irregular migration from Mexico to United States of America that small scale trading and operations in mining sites is the main occupation in which irregular immigrants can work.

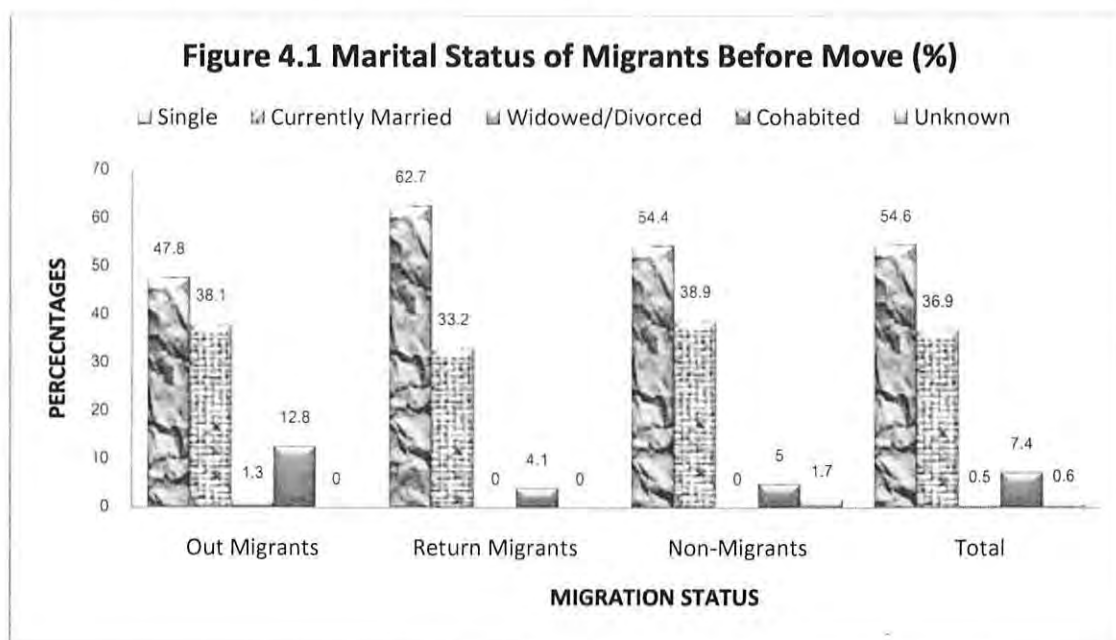
Age is one of the main demographic variables that should be assessed well in any population science research. Hence, looking at migrants' age composition is vital in understanding at what age migrants become more vulnerable to irregular migration as well as which age groups are of significant importance in the three kinds of migrants. The data on Table 4.1 shows that in all of the three kinds of migrants the economically active age group (20-39) takes up the biggest share. Among out migrants, for example, the age group 25-29 dominates with 33.2% followed by age groups 20-24 and 35-39. Similarly, nearly 26% of the non-migrants belong to age group 25-29. Unlike these two migrant types (out migrants and non-migrants), within the return migrants the age group 30-34 dominates the rest age groups with a percentage value of 29.5. Overall age group 25-29 still has the highest share (25%).

Among out migrants, the percentage values increased drastically from 1.3% in the first age group (15-19) to 19.5% in the second group (20-24) and also to 33.2% in the third one (25-29). And then, it decreased radically to 16.8% in the age group 30-34. The possible reason for this drastic difference could be the difficulty of the migration type to RSA, which is dominated by irregular movements crossing long distances via foot and car. Such kind of move is difficult for teens who are under 20. More over, the large sum of money (up to 60,000 Birr) required for the movement which is asked by the smugglers prohibits the very young ones from migration. The presence of high percentages in the age group 15-20 (18%) among the non-migrants could strengthen this fact. The IOM (2009) report also supports this finding. Again, people feel to have less intention to migrate as their age increases because they could be engaged in some socio-economic ties, such as marriage and occupation. That is why the percentages for ages groups 30-34 and more is low. The absence of any people in the last age groups among out migrants is strongly associated with this ties and this is well remarked by the FGD discussants.

Generally, young adults whose age is found at the lower age group (15-19) and higher age groups (45 and more) are less likely to migrate irregularly to the Republic of South Africa and vulnerability higher for age group 25 to 29.

4.1.2 Marital Status and Migration

The data on marital status of migrants before their movement indicates that the majority of all the three migrant types are single during the survey period. Nearly 48% of out migrants, 63% of returnees and 54% of the non-migrants are single (Figure 4.1).



The percentage values of the currently married shows little variation among the three migrant types (out migrants, returnees and non-migrants) all having less or near to 40%. Several factors are pointed out by the FGD participants and key informant interviews for the dominance of singles among all the three migrant types. The first one is that it is relatively easy to migrate for the one which is single than married. The DTRC/PSTC (1998) research report also supports this fact. The other is that as in many societies people get married after late 20s, while most of the migrants in the present study are aged in 20s.

Abdu (2009), in his study of the migration of females from Ethiopia to the Middle East found that the demand for employing women workers who are currently married is very low at the place of destinations, and hence most of the migrants are single. Further more, Nivalainen (2004) in his study of the determinants of family migration in Finland found that most eager migrants are unmarried, educated and young adults. He has also noted that family status and children affect migration propensities. In general, the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA was dominated by single.

4.1.3 Place of Childhood Residence and Migration Status

In understanding migration issues, it is important to look at place of childhood residence or place of birth of the respondents. In 2007, 84% of the Ethiopian populations were rural dwellers and the rest urban. Regionally, the South Nations Nationalities and Peoples (SNNP) has higher rural residents (90%) than the country total—84% (CSA, 2008). With regard to the study areas, Hadiya zone has 10.75 and Kembata-Tembaro zone 14.3 percent urban in 2007 (CSA, 2008). Migrants' place of origin could be rural or urban or they might come from regions having both characteristics. As Table 4.2 depicts, the distribution of migrants by place of childhood residence shows that 72% of all the sampled migrants spent most of their childhood time in rural areas.

Table 4.2 Migration Status by Place of Childhood Residents (%)

Childhood Residence	Migration Status			Total	
	Out Migrants	Returnees	Non-Migrants	%	N
Urban	27.4	17.6	36.8	28	184
Rural	72.6	82.4	63.2	72	474
Total %	100	100	100	100	658
N	226	193	239	658	

In many developing countries, the largest proportions of migrants are coming from rural areas (Caldwell, 1969). This fact coincides with the rural-agrarian dominated nature of these developing countries, where the majority of the people reside in rural localities. Ravenstein also argues that migration is common from rural agrarian economy to urban industrialized ones (Lewis, 1982).

With regard to the present study, all the three kind of migrants have nearly similar percentage values in their place of childhood residence. There is little difference among returnees where over 82% of them lived in rural areas, well above the total one. The possible reason for this is that most of them migrated first—some of them a decade ago. At that time, what is now urban could be rural, and due to high rate of urbanization, several rural localities have been changed to urban centers. Doyo Gena from Kembata-Tembaro is a good example in this case: it was a rural village before 2000, and now is an urban center by becoming a *woreda* capital with a population of 6,718 in 2007 (CSA, 2008). The low percentage share of

the non-migrants also signifies fact. Hence, for the future, the proportion of migrants from urban centers is expected to increase.

4.1.4 Birth Order and Migration Status

Birth order has been defined as the location of a given birth in the sequence of births to a woman, starting with the first and ending with the most recent one (Siegel and Swanson, 2004). In addition to age, sex, marital status and residence, individual's birth order has its own role to move or not to move.

The data on the distribution of birth order indicates that with the exception of non-migrants, both out migrants and returnees as well as in totals, the percentage values decreases steadily from first born child to the next birth orders (data not shown here). For instance among return migrants, the share of first born child was 32%, and that of the second born was 27%. This is true because it is the first born child which usually holds household responsibilities such as helping their families economically. The other thing is that after migrating, the first born children provide experiential information to their youngsters about the opportunities in RSA, the route and others. Some of the out migrants, via their families here at their homeland, reported that they went to RSA by the money sent them from their brothers (mainly older brothers) who are working and residing at South Africa.

As to the non-migrants, the sample revealed that proportion of first born child is not as high as out migrants and returnees (17%, 33% and 35% respectively). The main reason behind, as noted by FGD discussants, is that the first born children are out migrants and/or they are now return migrants, and hence the remaining children are non-first born. Here, the first, the second and the fourth born child account almost equal share (18%) while the third born children shares nearly a quarter (25%)

The late born children, such as fifth and over, takes up the smallest share of all the three migrant types. Several factors could be mentioned for this, among them, they are too young, aged less than 24; most of them are in school and have no/less money for the movement during the survey period. That does not mean they have no intention to move, and as it will be discussed in later sections, the majority of them have strong interest to migrate, by what ever means, to the dream of land—Republic of South Africa.

4.1.5 Household Size, Structure and Migration Status

Examination of household composition shows that nearly half (47%) of the sampled population are sons followed by head (18.6%) and spouse (17.4%). Daughters account for 14.2 percent while other relatives have the smallest share (2.8%).

With regard to household sizes, it ranges from 3 to 13 (including out migrants) with an average of 6.26. Though it includes out migrants, the sampled households in the study area have well above both from the SNNP region's and country's total, which are 4.9 and 4.7 respectively, based on the 2007 Census report (CSA, 2008). This implies the existence of high population pressure on the available resources in the study area. The data gathered shows that substantial numbers of households (over 69%) belong to households of size 3 to 9. About a quarter of out migrants are from households of size 9. From returnees, the majority of them (65.3%) are from households of size between 5 and 9. A fifth of non-migrants belong to household size of 6, and the percentage decreases both down and up wards. The Spearman correlation coefficient is calculated to be -0.032, showing the existence of very weak negative correlation between household size and migration. By this we can say that household size by itself is not the main reason to migrate irregularly to South Africa.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Literacy Level, Education and Migration Status

The collected data reveals that rural-urban differences in literacy are huge: 97% of the urban residents are literate, compared with 68% in rural areas. However, there are major differences by age and sex, particularly in rural areas: only 38% of the sampled rural females aged over 30 years are literate, and among the two zones, this ranges from only 12% rural Kembata-Tembaro to over 43% in rural Hadiya. There are also important differentials in literacy by migration status, sex, and place of residence, particularly among sampled population aged 15-24 and 25-49. Generally in urban areas, a larger percentage of non-migrants than out migrants and returnees are literate, but in rural areas the pattern is more balanced. In both urban and rural areas, a higher percentage of male sampled migrant population are literate than their female counterparts.

Concerning education status of migrants the data indicates that the 94.5% of the sampled population are literate (Table 4.3). Among them, more than half (51.4%) have attended junior and secondary education and only 3.5% of them have earned degree and above education. The highest percentage of junior and secondary education level are found among out migrants (61.5%) compared to 53.9% returnees and 39.7% among non-migrants. The most educated groups are found among non-migrants. Thus, the non migrant group is represented by the extremes in educational attainment, reflecting their diversity both as day laborers as well as university graduates.

Table 4.3 Education and Migration Status Before Move (%)

Migration Status	Education Status					Total	
	Illiterate	Primary	Junior + Secondary	Diploma	Degree+	%	N
Out Migrants	1.3	26.5	61.5	10.6	0	100	226
Return Migrants	4.7	32.1	53.9	9.3	0	100	193
Non-Migrants	10	29.7	39.7	10.9	9.6	100	239
Total	5.5	29.3	51.4	10.3	3.5	100	658

Examining migration status and education by grouping the education status in to two categories—Illiterate to junior-secondary education in one hand and diploma and degree plus in the other hand—gives us an interesting result. Accordingly, the percentage of sampled population for all migrant types having junior and secondary education shows that there is a sharp increase from illiterate to primary education as well as to junior and secondary education (Table 4.3). Similarly, there is a sharp percentage decline from junior and secondary education to diploma, as well as to degree plus education. The correlation coefficient is found here to be 0.54, indicating the existence of substantial relationship between education of diploma and above level and migration status: as people are getting diploma and above education, they are less likely to migrate.

4.2.2 Employment, Occupation and Income

Over ninety two percent of the sampled household heads are employed and the rest (only 3.8%) are unemployed during the survey. Among these employed household heads, 28.6% of them earn five hundred or less Ethiopian Birr (ETB) monthly on average followed by those earning between ETB 1001 and 5000. A quarter of the household heads get from

Birr 501 to 1000. There are very small number of household heads earning above 5001 birr monthly. From this figure it can be seen that the majority of the sampled household heads in earn less than 1000 Ethiopian birr monthly (57.2%).

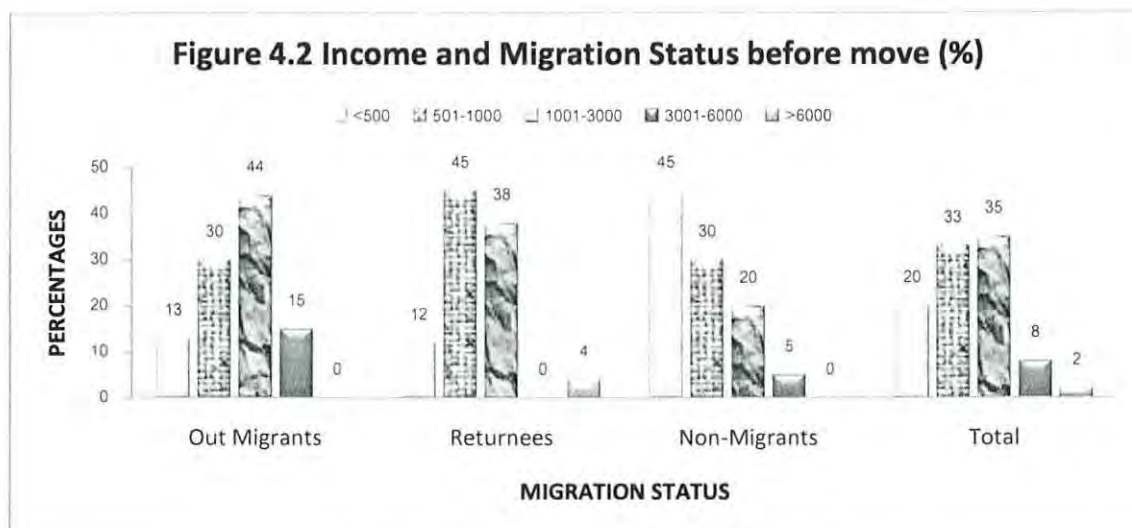
Occupation and income are important factors that can affect any demographic issue such as migration. In understanding migration causes, assessing the occupation type and income of the migrants as well as of the households' head in the sampled population is of great asset. Accordingly, the mean monthly income among out migrant (at migration), returnees (at migration) and non-migrants (at the survey) of employed household heads respectively are Birr, 2576, 2864 and 3050. Furthermore, the distribution of occupation type of household heads shows that 45% of the sampled household heads are engaged in agriculture (45.1%) followed by trading (28.4%) and government employees (15.7%).

Table 4.4 depicts that the highest percentage (66.4%) of out migrants (at migration) are employed before their movement and this figure is 42% for the return migrants (before their movement). The unemployed-employed difference among the non-migrants is less compared to the other migrant categories. This implies that unemployment at their place of departure is not the main reason to migrate to the Republic of South Africa.

Table 4.4 Employment by Migration Status before Movement (%)

<i>Employment Status</i>	<i>Migration Status</i>			
	Out Migrants	Return Migrants	Non-Migrants	Total
Unemployed	33.6	58	54.4	48.3
Employed	66.4	42	45.6	51.7

As it is indicated above, only 42% of return migrants were employed before their move. Comparing the percentages of employment status of out migrants with returnees (before their move) shows that previous migrants were more unemployed (58%) than current out migrants (34%). By this it can be understood that unemployment was a factor to migrate previously than now (though it is not a main cause).



The distribution of those employed migrants (before move) based on average monthly income in Figure 4.2 shows that the overwhelming majority (88%) of the sampled migrants earn Birr 3000 or less. The majority of low income earning respondents are non-migrants (45% of them earning less than 500 Birr per month), which could possibly be a driven force for potential migration in the future seeking for better income. High income earning migrants are found in both out migrants (15% of them earn between 3001 and 6000 birr) and among the return migrants (4% of them earn above 6000 birr monthly before move).

The occupational distribution of sampled migrants shows that the highest percentages were engaged in trade (54% of the total) followed by agriculture (20%). Higher proportions of both out migrants and returnees before their movement to RSA (73.3% and 54.3%, respectively) were engaged in trade while it is agriculture that dominates among the non-migrants (31.2%). Trading and related service activities are usually involve frequent communication compared to other occupations, and thus people engaged in such kind of work could get much information hence they are highly exposed to migrate. In addition to occupation type, income has its own role to migrate or not. On average, merchants earn better than other jobs and thus they can afford the money required for the migration. Government employees have a substantial proportion among the non-migrants than others implying being government employee (its relative low payment compared to merchants) partly prohibits people from migration because they cannot afford the big sum of money required by smugglers.

4.2.3 Ethnicity, Religion and Migration Status

The distribution of household members by religion shows that nearly three fourth of the sampled population are Protestants followed by Orthodox (20%), Catholic and Islam both having 2.6%. Both the rural-urban dimension as well as the Hadiya—Kembata-Tembaro Zones of the distribution of religion shows little variation. In urban areas, 72.4% of the migrant population are Protestants, followed by Orthodox (25.3%), Catholic and Islam both accounting for 1.2%. Similarly, in sampled rural areas 75.5% of the populations are following Protestant religion, 17.8% Orthodox, and again Catholic and Islam both are having 3.3% followers. Examination of religion in terms of zones, Kembata-Tembaro has the highest number of migrants of Protestant religion (82.4%) with Orthodox followers smaller than the average total (14.4%). In Hadiya Zone, 71.7% migrant populations in the sampled areas are Protestants and 21.6% are Orthodox. In both zones, Catholic and Islam religion followers account less than four per cent.

Examining religion by migration status is instructive. The data shows that Protestants have a higher proportion among the three migrant types followed by Orthodox. The distribution of religion has almost similar pattern in all of the three kinds of migrants. In addition to religion, it is instrumental to see the role of ethnicity on migration. As it expected, Hadiya and Kembata-Tembaro ethnic groups are dominant among the three migrant types. Fifty two percent of the sampled populations belong to Hadiya ethnic group followed by Kembata-Tembaro (40.9%). The rest ethnic groups are Amhara (2.8%), Guraghe (2.5), Siltie (1.1%), Wolaita and Oromo (each sharing less than 1%).

CHAPTER FIVE

SMUGGLING, CHOICES OF PASSAGE AND FINANCE TO MIGRATE FROM SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA TO RSA

5.1 Smuggling Networks, Affiliations and Profiles

From southern Ethiopia, the movement of young adults to South Africa is facilitated by a network of human smugglers. Also known as ‘facilitator’, ‘broker’, ‘guide’ and ‘agent’, the human smuggler is formally described as: An intermediary who is moving people in furtherance of a contract with them, in order to illegally transport them across an internationally recognized state border (UN, 2000). According to the formal definition of smuggling, the taxi drivers, bus drivers and bush guides involved in taking people across borders are all smugglers, as well as those who organize the activity, enter into contracts with migrants and accompany them on the illegal crossings.

An in-depth interview done with the federal and regional police officials underlined that the typical age of those involved in smuggling from Ethiopia to RSA is not different from those they smuggle. The age range of smugglers is between 18 to 40 years and they are predominantly male. These Ethiopian smugglers work in association with several smugglers from Kenya and Somalia. The smuggling structures are referred as chains though the image of chain is not entirely accurate in understanding the nature of smuggling operations. According to the Transnational Organized Crime convention, it takes only three members to comprise an organized crime group (UN, 2000). By this definition, smuggling of Ethiopians from the southern regions down to RSA is conducted by organized criminal groups.

The smuggling chains reported from the IOM and Ethiopian federal police pointed that different Somali and Kenyan top ‘managers’ reside in major capitals and at key nodes in the journey. These managers work independently and with the chief smugglers rather than for them. Assistant facilitators would be drawn from the local pool of opportunities or criminals and are unlikely to speak the languages of those they are handling.

The smuggling 'managers' typically at different nodes of the journey are central to the chain and are paid to move a certain amount of people from one location to another by the chief smuggler (at the top of the chain, but not necessarily based in the city of departure). These managers are autonomous with regard to how they achieve this goal. They also make their local services available to other chief smugglers.

An in-depth interview done with smugglers revealed that migrants who have made their own way to Nairobi or Maputo, for example, can rejoin the network and continue their journey. Every service has its price, and smugglers offer long-leg and short-leg services. All roads lead to RSA. The smuggling chains are infinitely flexible because of the availability of different local agents and managers: If one contract becomes problematic, another can be activated. One smuggler noted that the smuggling business does not require large capital and hardware. A smuggling manager needs only a mobile phone and a list of contacts, which would include local transporters, compromised government officials and other managers, including various smuggling chiefs in key locations. Police officials interviewed for this study reported that when they captured smugglers they found exactly these sorts of numbers listed in the contacts lists of smuggler's mobile phones.

Absence of accountability is observed among the smugglers as it is reported by return migrants, and is one basic behavior of the smuggling chains. An abused migrant, for example, is unable to seek recompense from his smuggler for robbery, abuse or deception. And within the chain itself, the chief smuggler has limited control of how his clients are treated once they are beyond his or her control.

In terms of typologies of organized crime and human trafficking networks, the model observed in human smuggling between southern Ethiopia down to RSA is close to the Mexican model described in the Louise Shelly (IOM, 2005) typology as the 'supermarket' model: relatively low costs, a high failure rate at border crossings (requiring repeated attempts) and multiple actors acting independently or in loose affiliation, without a strong hierarchy or violent organizational discipline. In many instances, the smuggling structure is a highly organic, flexible and capitalistic network that responds to equalize supply and demand in a fast-growing sector.

Most of the interviewed smugglers understand that they are acting outside the law. They understand, too, that due to ill-defined and weak legislation they were operating with

almost complete freedom from unexpected consequences. The following are quotes from smugglers justifying their work:

I facilitate for Ethiopian youth to gain a better life in South Africa. I had a secure connection at the border.

[A smuggler in detention, Addis Ababa]

I help people move to their chosen destination—people who would otherwise not be able to. You could say I am like the United Nations High Commission for Refugees or even like a human rights group!

[Chief smuggler in Hossana]

By contrast, the perspective of those smuggled was quite different when considering the virtues of the smugglers. Commonly during the journey, migrants are caught in the dilemma of needing to depend on the smuggler for a number of important facilities, such as translation, safe houses, negotiation with compromised police and immigration officials and actual route direction. At the same time, they are subject to abuse and exploitation from the smuggler or his affiliates but cannot react strongly for fear of being abandoned or handed over to police. A return migrant in Doyo Gena, Kembata-Tembaro Zone, illustrated this dilemma in an interview:

The same facilitator drove us to the Mozambican/Zimbabwe border. He then turned on us and took all our money and clothes. Even though we outnumbered them we were scared of being stranded, as we didn't know our way.

[A return migrant, 32, Doyo Gena, Kembata-Tembaro Zone]

These experiences were echoed by another young return migrant:

Everyone was kicked and beaten by the smugglers. They were physically violent. Many times they would come to us drunk demanding money or other stuff. When we said we were not willing to give them what they wanted, they would start yelling, cursing and kicking. I was led to believe that the journey would be smooth. It was really very rough.

[A return migrant, 29, Hossana, Hadiya Zone]

Seventy percent of the sample smuggled respondents reported that smugglers have facilitated their movement. A fifth of them said that they have got their way to RSA via their nearest friends acting like smugglers. Only 2% of the respondents went without having any contacts with the smugglers. Such kind of migrants, as it will be discussed in the later sections, moved with the direct supervision and help of their relatives found in South Africa. Regarding the way the migrants get the smuggler, over seventy four percent of the respondents reported that they found the smuggler by themselves. This fact indicates how much strong the smuggling business and irregular the movement is.

Information on having the necessary legal documents required for international travel such as legal passport and valid visa was obtained from return migrants. Accordingly, the majority of the respondents (83%) pointed that they had a legal passport but no valid visa. Nearly 9% of them said they had neither legal passport nor valid visa. Only 8.4% of them had a legal passport and a valid visa before their movement. They further noticed that they have got either a forged passport and/or a visa on their way, which is mainly arranged by the smuggler found in countries south of Ethiopia. A higher proportion of the return migrants acquire South Africa visas for between \$450 and \$700 through facilitators in Nairobi as it is noted by FGD done with returnees.

An internal IOM (2005) report also revealed similar patterns, including forgery, and found that RSA is a country of origin and destination for irregular migration. According to this report, some government agency representatives have expressed concern, not only about human trafficking and smuggling but also about weapons smuggling and the illegal export of currency. People in transit to a particular destination go to a different country from that stated on their documentation instead. One way this is achieved is for designated facilitators to meet passengers in the transit area and change documents. Apparently, as there is often no additional check at boarding for transit passengers, document-swapping is reported to be relatively easy to do. The same IOM report further underlined that the visa label currently in use in RSA has minimal security features and can be forged without too much difficulty. These comments of returnees and smugglers echoed this fact during interviews and FGD. The interview done with smugglers further noticed that they have contacts in airports.

5.2 Smuggling Routes: How the Migrants Get to Reach RSA?

The irregular migrants looking to be taken to RSA from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones of southern Ethiopia have a number of choices in terms of mode of travel, depending primarily not only on their economic status but also on the choices offered by smugglers at any particular time. The smart, and most direct, entry into RSA involves flying. The necessary paperwork, including obtaining a passport, visas as well as the ticket itself, makes this a costly option for most aspiring migrants. The alternative to direct air travel are: a combination of limited air travel with additional road travel, a combination of boat and road travel, or the most common choice, which is overland travel the entire way. Almost all of the return migrants reported that they have to walk certain stretches of the smuggled journey—in some cases for many days at a time.

Table 5.1 Main Transport Used by Smuggled Migrants, by Sex (%)

Main Transport Used	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Car	37.2	0	35.8
Foot	7.3	8.6	7.4
Plane	9.1	68.6	11.4
Car & Foot	28.2	11.4	27.7
Car & Plane	10.9	11.4	11.0
Boat, Car & Foot	7.3	0	6.7
Total %	100	100	100
<i>N</i>	384	35	419

Table 5.1 shows that the majority of smuggled migrants (35.8%) used car as part of their journey. This is solely true for males (37.2%) than females (0%). The next important transport used by both sexes is a combination of car and foot (28.2% of males and 11.4% females). Among the smuggled migrants, no female is reported to use car as their main transport system while over 37% of males noted it as their main transport way, which is true also in the case of boat, car and foot transportations. Plane has been used by the vast majority of females (68.6%) than males (9.1%). This is true because most of them moved with a direct arrangement from their relatives (mainly husbands) in RSA and they commonly enter through either a tourist or businessperson visa, and they fly directly from Addis to Johannesburg.

An important finding gained from an interview done with the return migrants and smugglers is that of a scenario in which the smugglers were continually assessing the success and viability of these four modes of travel (air, vehicle, boat and foot). Due to the flexibility nature of the network, the mode of transport and the routes used can be altered on short notice, depending on circumstances. Roads may be flooded or seas too rough. Police controls may be too vigilant in certain places, or the particular staffing of roadblocks or immigration posts at a given time may not be conducive to 'facilitating' passage. A new police chief or other law enforcement officer may be less open to bribes than his/her predecessor, forcing smugglers to rethink their approach through a certain area.

Information received from the return migrants further revealed that only six percent of them flew directly from Addis Ababa to RSA. Eleven percent of returnees who participated in this study used air transport for part of their journey. In most cases, this would be flying from Addis Ababa to Nairobi, and flying to a capital down to RSA, such as Harare (Zimbabwe), Maputo (Mozambique), Lilongwe (Malawi) or Lusaka (Zambia). Irregular migrants find it easier to access these countries with false documentation or with visas as tourists, students, businessmen, etc., for short visits. Usually, the documentation is arranged by the smuggler at the point of departure (Nairobi), or his/her agents in the destination country make arrangements in the airports, and/or with immigration unites, to allow the migrant access. Once in the respective country, the journey normally continues overland by foot, car, bus or truck into RSA.

The most common last-country to enter RSA for those smuggled were Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Mozambique was the last border crossing into RSA for over 65% of the return migrants involved in this study, the rest crossed into RSA from Zimbabwe. Map 2 on page 48 shows the common routes taken by smuggled migrants to reach RSA.

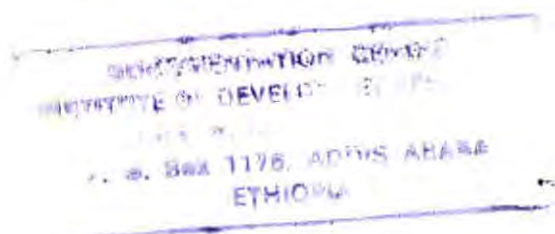


Travel to RSA by sea is another option of movement and is relatively common for most of the smuggled migrants. A significant percentage of the 193 returnees whose data was captured through questionnaire and in-depth interviews for this study did travel by boat. An average of 24% of all respondents described a sea voyage as part of their journey to RSA.

Approximately thirty four percent of the return migrants informed that they moved on boats, and different proportions use air travel for certain sections. The majority of them, however, travel by road and by foot. Ninety-one percent of the return migrants involved in this study claimed to have used overland routes for some or their entire journey. Sixty seven percent of them reported that they were forced to walk certain sections, normally through bush and forests, especially in border regions, where trucks and buses were unable to access or would draw attention. The overland route from Ethiopia to RSA with the fewest border crossings passes through only three countries: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. Few migrants take the most direct route, as their smugglers must adapt to prevailing conditions, often passing through Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda to deliver migrants to RSA.

As stated in the previous section, the vast majority of smuggled Ethiopians are men who wait years before bringing their families to RSA. When they do bring them, they normally fly them into Mozambique or Zimbabwe and arrange for them to be smuggled the short distance into RSA, thereby sparing their female relatives or wives the pains and hazards of the overland journey.

Several complex varieties of routes that can be used within countries, and smugglers, where possible, will use these routes, or unofficial rural tracks, to avoid detection, roadblocks and major towns, as the FGD done with the returnees revealed. While most of the migrants start their journeys in different ways, they are soon united as smugglers group people together more and more as they approach RSA. Groups started off as 15 or 30 in Kenya, for example, may find themselves numbering in the hundreds by the time they move into Mozambique from Malawi. The FGD done with returnees further noticed that the main entry point into RSA is across *Bietbridge* from Zimbabwe. The second main entry was via the border with Mozambique adjacent to Maputo city. Obviously, it is a long border, and most interviewees spoke of crossing at night through holes in the fence or crossing where there is no fence.



5.3 Typical Routes Used by the Migrants to Reach RSA

Young adults from southern Ethiopia move to RSA as irregular migrants are typically organized directly from Ethiopia or from Nairobi. An interview done with smugglers noted that Nairobi is a major hub in the smuggling business, is where smuggled migrants who make it from their home area or Addis Ababa into Kenya via Moyale and Mandera (and much less through Dilla) make contact with the major smuggling organizers. Some irregular migrants make it to Nairobi alone and then search for a smuggler to take them down to RSA or another destination. The information gained through an in-depth interview with the returnees and smugglers showed that it is possible to obtain visas and travel documents to most countries in Nairobi for a price. Nairobi is not necessarily the departure airport in these cases. Returnees interviewed for this study told that most migrants have already agree with smugglers/brokers in Addis Ababa or provincial towns like Hossana or Dilla to handle the whole journey, and the majority travel overland. Despite the fact that Ethiopia and Kenya have a bilateral agreement to allow each others' citizens free passage in each others' countries, the smuggled migrants are required to pay bribes at the border immigration officers through their brokers.

5.4 Financing the Movement: Money Source and Amount

This section covers issues relating to the financing of irregular migrants and the economics of the illegal enterprise. The number of people moved between 1990 E.C and 2002 E.C. have been estimated. Because of the changing nature of the smuggling business in terms of using different combinations of modes of transport and taking different routes (often with unexpected delays, obstacles and additional payment requirements), the costs are flexible. The following is an excerpt from an agent for a major smuggler in Hossana, who estimates that his boss handles approximately 70 smuggled migrants per month:

All the money is paid in advance. People are desperate and will always agree to terms, even though stories of abandonment abound. It's part of the deal that they don't complain if anything goes wrong during the trip.

[An agent for a major smuggler in Hossana]

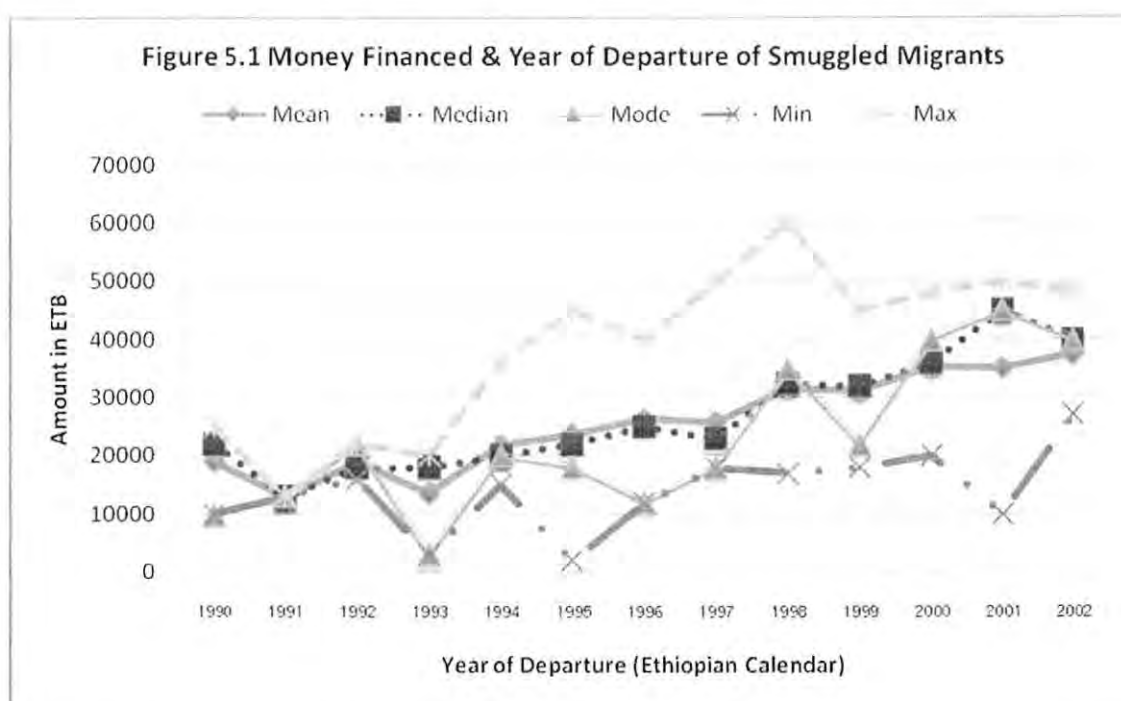
Several return migrants interviewed in the study area spoke of different amounts paid for the entire journey, as well as different charges demanded for different legs of the journey. Although most would-be migrants pay the full sum upfront, as suggested in the extract

above, there were also reports of partial payments or staggered payments throughout the journey. What makes such a flexible system possible is the power of the mobile phone, the speed of the *hawala* money transfer banking system and modern communications. Twenty-one percent of the smuggled migrants participated in this research stated that their journey to RSA was financed by relatives abroad, mainly from western countries and/or in RSA. The key receivers of the payments usually appear to be in Nairobi, Addis Ababa or RSA itself, but there are a range of alternative agents and intermediaries who facilitate the deals, which may result in payments being made in a number of locations.

A significant proportion of the smuggled migrants (48% of those involved in this study), however, fund their journey through the sale of private assets and livestock or with donations/loans from relatives within Ethiopia. Since land is owned by the government, items sold could be the immovable and movables on the land rather than land itself. People sometimes transfer the lease of their government-owned land to raise money. The decision for a young, therefore, is not just a personal decision but a strategic, economic and investment decision by other family members.

In countries where unemployment is high, average wages are barely enough to survive, and financial security is far from reality, the income that smuggling can generate for people associated with the business is highly attractive. It is also a fast earner for those who organize and control the business, just as it is a fast earner for those in key official positions who can extort income from the smuggled migrants.

Of the 419 smuggled migrants (226 out migrants and 193 returnees) participated in this study, the majority of them gave the data collectors a clear account of what they paid smugglers for their journey. Based on these accounts, the overall average amount paid by smuggled migrants was around 28,260 Ethiopian birr: the minimum one is 2,000 birr and the maximum one being 60,000 birr. The most common amount paid (the modal money) is found to be 18,000 birr and the standard deviation is around 10,806. Fifty percent of the smuggled migrants paid above 27,000 birr and the rest paid below it for their journey. The following figure shows the amount of initial payments to the chief smuggler and do not include any additional costs they may have incurred.



As Figure 5.1 clearly depicts, the initial amount of money paid for the chief smuggler is increasing overtime. For example, in 1990 E.C the mean amount of money paid was 19,000 ETB and this has increased significantly over the coming years to reach nearly two fold (37,500 ETB) in 2002 E.C. Similarly, the median value has increased from 22,000 ETB in 1990 E.C. to over 40,000 ETB in 2002. The minimum amount of money paid for the chief smuggler was only 10,000 ETB in 1990 E.C., however, this has raised to be 27,000. The maximum one paid was around 25,000 birr in the initial year, but increased with fluctuations in some years, reaching now around 50,000 birr.

The period between 1997 and 1999 E.C. was significant in all the values (mean, median, mode, minimum and maximum money paid) described above, in which almost all of the values have a maximum recorded over the trend between 1990 and 2002 E.C. As it is discussed later sections, this is the time when the majority of the smuggled migrants left their homeland (the data shows that half of the smuggled migrants left their homeland in these three years: 1997, 1998 and 1999 E.C). This is the time when the third-round national election was held in Ethiopia (1997 E.C) and the election, with associated political things followed, most probably have created favorable conditions for the young adults to migrate irregularly. This in turn has become a suitable ground for the smuggling business to expand, which supports the demand-price theory of economics: as demand increases, price increases.

Hence, as the number of youths seeking to migrate irregularly to RSA increases, the amount of money the smugglers ask also increases. In the following years (after 1999 E.C onwards), the influence of the election has decreased nationally, playing an opposite role for youths to migrate to RSA irregularly.

So the smuggled people do not have to travel with lots of money. The whole sum is paid to [the head smuggler] from Addis or wherever it comes from before travel. He holds it. All of it is paid in advance.

[An agent for a major smuggler in Hossana]

In reality, many smuggled people are robbed and incur extraneous costs to pay police, prison officials, thieves and immigration officers along the way. The final cost to the smuggled person may be much more than the sum that was originally agreed upon.

I would take about 12 or even 15 people at one go. I charge 37,000 birr per person. They need passports but don't need visas. I let them stagger the payments using the *hawala* system through the journey.

[A smuggler, 34, Addis Ababa]

The amount of money paid initially for the chief smuggler is not the only thing changed over the period indicated above. The type of people who participate in financing the money has also showed substantial difference. In early 1990s (E.C) only one or two parties have involved in financing. For example families contributed (from their own) for 68% the smuggled migrants and the rest (32%) covered by themselves. In the coming years, however, other parties began to involve in financing, such as the diasporas, the families by borrowing/selling their assets and the smuggled migrants by borrowing it from someone else or selling their assets.

CHAPTER SIX

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION FROM SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA TO RSA

6.1 Causes of the Irregular Movement to RSA

A number of frameworks for explaining irregular migration have emerged in recent years. It has been argued that growing developmental, demographic, and democratic disparities provide powerful reasons to move (GCIM, 2005). These are compounded by a global jobs crisis of unemployment and underemployment affecting large parts of the less developed world, and especially the agricultural sector. Conflict and persecution can also be important underlying causes for people to move. One Harvard expert on migration stated that people who are trafficked are assumed not to have given their consent and are considered to be ‘victims’ or ‘survivors’, but people who are smuggled are considered to have willingly engaged in a criminal enterprise (Bhabha, 2005). This section will examine the main push and pull factors influencing people’s decision as well as the background of migration between southern Ethiopia and RSA.

6.1.1 When Migration of Youth from Ethiopia to RSA Began?

Available literatures share that the flow of Ethiopians to RSA became noticeable beginning in 1991 (but particularly in the mid-1990s) after the fall of the *Dergue* regime (Sinedu, 2009). On the other hand, the change in government and the end of apartheid in early 1990s in RSA increased the migration of youth. Although Ethiopians used to migrate in small numbers to RSA during the *Dergue* regime (when it was illegal to leave) as the IOM (2009) report underlines, large numbers of Ethiopians began arriving in RSA after 1991. Now, all Ethiopians are free to obtain national passports and enjoy free international movement (Article 32, HPR 1995).

Information gained from the Ethiopian Embassy in RSA estimates that approximately 65,000 to 70,000 of Ethiopians make their home in RSA. These numbers are increasing every week due to the influx of new arrivals, primarily from large-scale, successful smuggling

operations from Ethiopia. Ninety-five percent or more of them enter RSA through irregular means and regularize their situations rapidly through its asylum policies.

6.1.2 Push Factors

Information about the main causes of young adults to migrate irregularly was gathered and presented in the following table based on sex, place of residence, zone and age groups, and this is presented in the following table. The data shows that forty-four percent of the smuggled migrants in this study claimed they left their homeland for reasons of *perceived better opportunities* found at South Africa, while 41% claimed that they were driven to seek greener pasture due to unemployment and absence of good opportunities at their homeland. Only 8.5% cited poverty as one of the main reasons for their departure.

Table 6.1 Main Reasons for Move to RSA

Characteristic	Main Reason for Move							Total	
	<i>Unemployment</i>	<i>Poverty</i>	<i>Land Shortage</i>	<i>Meet Relatives at RSA</i>	<i>Lack of Opportunities Here</i>	<i>Presence of Opportunities in RSA</i>	<i>Family/Peer Pressure</i>	%	N
Sex									
Male	21.9	8.9	1.6	0	16.1	47.7	3.9	100	384
Female	8.6	0	0	25.7	45.7	8.6	11.4	100	35
Residence									
Urban	20.8	6.3	3.1	6.3	17.7	38.5	7.3	100	96
Rural	20.7	8.7	0.9	0.9	18.9	46.1	3.7	100	323
Zone									
K.T	27.6	15.8	0	3.9	13.2	30.3	9.2	100	76
Hadiya	19.4	6.5	1.8	1.8	20.0	47.1	3.6	100	340
Age									
15-24	11.3	11.3	5.7	11.3	7.5	47.2	5.7	100	53
25-34	26.6	8.5	1.7	1.7	13.6	40.7	7.3	100	177
35-44	15.8	7.9	0	0	24.2	50.3	1.8	100	165
45+	33.3	0	0	0	41.7	25.0	0	100	24
Total	20.8	8.1	1.4	2.1	18.6	44.4	4.5	100	419

As it can be seen from Table 6.1 above the main reason for move vary by sex, residence, zone and age. Unemployment is reported to be the main cause of movement among male respondents (21.9%) than females (8.6%), and this is true in Kembata-Tembaro zone (27.6%) than Hadiya (19.4%), and also for elders aged above 45 years (33.3%). Similarly, poverty appeared to be the main reason of movement for males (8.9%) than females (0%), in Kembata-Tembaro (15.8%) than in Hadiya (6.5%), and for younger respondents aged less than 34 years (19.8%). Lack of better opportunities at their residence

area is reported to be the main reason of movement by female respondents (45.7%) and elders aged 45 years and above (41.7%). Over a quarter of female respondents claim they moved to RSA due to causes related to family and marriage, but this is not totally the cause for males. This includes movement with family, joining of family/friends, marriage and finding spouse.

Family/peer pressure reported to be a significant reason of movement for females (11.4%) than males (3.9%), urban residents (7.3%) than rural ones (3.7%) as well as in Kembata-Tembaro zone (9.2%) than in Hadiya (3.6%). Shortage of land, meet relatives in RSA, family/peer pressure and poverty contributed less as a cause of movement for all of the smuggled migrants. For those respondents aged 35 years and above and for those in Kembata-Tembaro zones, land shortage was not the reason to move at all.

6.1.3 Multivariate Analysis

This model is used to see how much the independent variables affect the dependent variable by controlling potential confounding. The Selected and relevant independent variables were fitted in the binary logistic regression model to examine the effect of each of these on the outcome variable (migration status). In order to use the model, the dependent variable was dichotomized and coded as 0 (migrant) and 1 (non-migrant). Migrant in this case include smuggled migrants (out migrants and returnees) and their reference of their independents is at migration while that of non-migrants is at the survey. Categorical independent variables were meaningfully grouped.

Multi-Collinearity Effect and Goodness-of-Fit

Garson (2010) defines Multi-collinearity as the interconnection of independent variables that can lead the predictor variables to biased estimates and inflated the standard error. In the present model, it can be assessed using Tolerance or Variance Inflation Factor (VIF), which build in the regressing of each independent on the other independent variable in the equation. The Tolerance is usually $1-R^2$ for the regression of that independent variable on all the other independents, ignoring the dependents the more the tolerance will approach zero. If the tolerance is less than 0.20, a problem with Multi-collinearity is indicated. In the present study, the multi-collinearity effect among the included variables was checked and the result found to be less than cut-off value (≥ 4).



The goodness-of-fit overall model fit a binary logistic regression is assessed using Hosmer and Lemshew test. A finding of non-significance (>0.05) of this test shows that the model adequately fit the data. When the Hosmer and Lemshew goodness-of-fit test statistics is greater than 0.05, the model estimate fit the data at an acceptable level. If the significance of the test is small ($p<0.05$), then the model does not adequately fit the data. In the present study, the test result was insignificant and the model adequately fit the data.

The selected variables included in the model are *age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, occupation and income, household size, childhood residence, birth order and religion.*

Table 6.2 Determinants of Migration Status

Predictor Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp (B)
HH Size				
HH 3 to 7 (RC)				
Others	0.212	0.186	0.256	1.236
Sex				
Male (RC)				
Female	-1.504	0.248	0.000*	0.222
Age				
Ages between 15-29 (RC)				
Ages 30+	0.993	0.195	0.000*	2.699
Childhood Residence				
Rural (RC)				
Urban	-0.248	0.204	0.224	0.780
Zone				
Hadiya (RC)				
Others	-0.061	0.242	0.801	0.941
Education Status Before Move				
Literate (RC)				
Illiterate	-1.445	0.402	0.000*	0.236
Marital Status Before Move				
Single (RC)				
Others	-0.011	0.206	0.957	0.989
Birth Order				
Births 1 (RC)				
Others	-0.225	0.258	0.000*	0.799
Employment Status Before Move				
Unemployed (RC)				
Others	0.273	0.182	0.134	1.314
Religion				
Protestants (RC)				
Others	0.357	0.256	0.164	1.429

*Significant at $p<0.001$

RC = Reference Category

Out of these variables included in the model (Table 6.2), the multivariate analysis test showed that predictor variables those significantly affecting migration status of young adults in the southern Ethiopia to be migrant or not found to be *sex*, *age*, *education status* (at migration for migrants and at survey for non-migrants) and *birth order*. Where as household size, place of childhood residence, zone of residence, marital status (before move), employment status (before move) and religion do not have any impact on migration status of young adults among the participants.

Sex: was found to be statistically significant factor on migration status. As Table 6.2, being female respondent was found to be 0.222 times more likely to be non-migrants than their male counterparts. Controlling for the effect of others, this implies 77.8% of migration is caused by sex.

Age: is found to be the highest significant determinant factor. Young adults in age group 15 to 29 years have positive association with migration status. The likelihood of being migrant of these participants was 2.699 times as compared to those aged 30 and above years.

Education status at migration: this has found having weak association with migration status of the respondents. The model analysis shows that illiterate respondents were found to be 0.236 times more likely to be migrants than literate ones.

Birth Order: is also found to have significant effect on migration status. First born child are 0.799 times likely to be migrants than others.

In general, the logistic regression model result identified sex and education status of respondent at their migration as negatively affecting respondents' migration status.

6.1.4 Pull Factors: Why South Africa?

The segmentation of labor markets in relatively high income economies is creating an increasing demand for migrant workers there, and this is true in the case of Ethiopia and RSA. This occurs where sectors of the labor market are eschewed by native workers because they are low paying, have little security, and are low status, and thus instead become dominated by migrant workers. They are concentrated in sectors such as agriculture, timber, plantations, heavy industry, construction, and domestic services.

Eighty three percent of the returnees reported that they were engaged in small scale trading of clothes, shopping between urban centers to remote rural communities of RSA. The per capita GNP of RSA (\$6,108 in 2009) is over 39 fold of Ethiopia (\$156 in 2009), becoming a major economic pull factor that attracts potential migrants. Economists and sociologists, however, have concluded that what drives migration is not absolute deprivation, or poverty, but relative deprivation—the sense that one would be better off in some other place (Naim, 2005). The data presented in Table 6.1 above also strengthens this approach, since the majority (44%) of the smuggled migrants left their homeland because of perceived opportunities available in RSA. This may also account for the fact that those who engage smugglers to take them south are rarely the absolute poor.

A state minister in the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs interviewed for this study said that “absolute poverty was not the main motivation for leaving Ethiopia,” but instead “following the dreams” that left for the south. They may struggle to raise the money to finance their departure (selling family assets and borrowing from family and community members), but they at least have the capacity to raise money. Many have relatives in RSA or elsewhere who directly fund the journey. On the other hand, the better educated and productive adult men are attracted by the range of opportunity RSA appears to offer, the excitement of a new start, as well as that ever-shining hope that RSA will be the stepping stone to Europe or North America. Working some months or years in RSA is seen as the necessary first step towards getting out of Africa entirely to join the diaspora and continue the current trend of earning funds to support poor families at home as well as sponsor the next generation of migrants (younger brothers, cousins or offspring). As it will be explained in the later sections, some return home to start businesses or farming after saving money in RSA.

Although RSA offers a major tempt to youth Ethiopians, as ‘the America of Africa’, some of those smuggled migrants involved in this research had the ultimate objective of reaching Europe (mainly the UK), North America or Australia. RSA has a reputation for solving problems of documentation and visas and is a far more reliable departure point (using aircraft). Most of the returnees interviewed noted the presence (in RSA) of highly skilled forgers and well-connected intermediaries which are ready to render every service needed by the irregular migrant with aspirations and the right amount of money. Those interviewed, including smugglers, confirmed that globally immigration officers are far less suspicious of RSA-origin documentation and passengers arriving from Johannesburg rather than from Addis Ababa. Thus, the appeal of RSA as a transit stop is another important pull factor.

The other attractive pull factor is that the refugee and migration policy of RSA (SADHA, 2009) is in line with international obligations, offering all irregular migrants the chance to seek asylum once they are inside the country, though some smuggled migrants claim this generosity is limited in so far as the asylum-seeking process takes years and access to employment in the formal sector, opening bank accounts, etc. is almost impossible. Irregular migrants are aware of the asylum regime in RSA from the considerable information flowing between those who have already made it to RSA and those planning to come. Becoming an asylum seeker allows someone to stay in the country and work or study until their case is sorted out. Not only are other countries in the region less interesting from the point of view of opportunities, but many of them also have more restrictive policies with regard to asylum seekers and refugees (Tanzania is a good example in this case).

6.1.5 Why mainly from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Areas?

Although migration, like other demographic elements, is selective by nature, the case of the present study is of great research interest. There are more than 80 ethnic groups in Ethiopia, but the irregular migration to RSA is dominated mainly by two ethnic groups: Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya, from the southern part of the country. In these areas, and especially around Hossana, knowledge and personal experience of smuggling, smugglers, external travel and the opportunities RSA can afford are widespread. Everybody seemed to know someone who had tried to leave or succeeded in reaching RSA and everyone seemed want to go. Contrary to this, in the villages and towns surrounding these zones, such as Wolaita, Guraghe and Siltie as well as those nearer to Kenya (Borana and South Omo zones), there was widespread ignorance of the same issues. Information gained from these areas found that respondents had neither heard of RSA nor heard of someone leaving the area to work abroad, let alone in RSA. They knew of no brokers and had no smuggling stories.

Several people knowing the issues at hand in various places were asked the main reason for the dominance of Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya youth in the irregular migration to RSA. All of them pointed that this is because of the role of one person, which was once Ambassador of Ethiopia in RSA. They noted that this person, whose origin is from Kembata-Tembaro area, have created job opportunities for some youth from his birth area while he was in his office in the Ethiopian Embassy in RSA. These youth have got jobs around major cities of RSA like Johannesburg and Pretoria, worked there for some years and some of them

returned home with the money they saved. They have engaged in visible investments, such as building hotels, buying cars, etc. This situation have initiated the rest youth in the area to migrate, by what ever means, to RSA.

After having this information, the researcher has tried to cross-check its reality. This Ambassador of Ethiopia in RSA, now in Addis and retired, was contacted and interviewed. He has almost agreed to the above things that other people have mentioned. He was Ambassador of Ethiopian in RSA for two years (2000 and 2001) and as many people suggested above, he created opportunities to his fellow youths from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas. What he is not agreeing is that he is not the initial cause of the massive irregular migration that has been happening between southern Ethiopia and RSA.

To sum up, it can be generalized from the information gained from many people and the Ambassador himself that the Ambassador is the triggering cause for the irregular movement of youths from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas, though it may not be the main factor. Ignorance of the issue at hand in the villages and towns surrounding these zones could be good evidence that the Ambassador had a significant role on the movement of youth to South Africa.

6.1.6 Attitude of Households on Migration to RSA and their Information Usage

The percentage distribution of households on the attitude towards migration of youth to RSA shows that 91% of them support it while only 6.5% oppose strongly. Data on access to information of any type also revealed that over 97 percent of the sampled households noted they get information. When we look at the distribution on the type of information source, almost all of the households (99.1%) use radios, 75% use television, 91% use telephone but a small proportion of them (29.4%) have access to information through newspaper. No household is reported to use the internet.

Looking at how households' access to information influence their attitude on migration to RSA and migration status of the sampled population gives us an interesting result. Accordingly, in households where there is access to information of any type, the majority of them (81.4%) strongly support migration to RSA with only 4.2% of them oppose it strongly. Contrary to this, in households where there is no access to information at all, the majority of them (84.2) strongly oppose the migration of youth to RSA with only 15.8% of

them support strongly. From this it can be generalized that information accessibility and usage has a great role in affecting the attitude of households on the migration to RSA. That is, as people have access to and use information, they are more likely support migration to RSA. In a globalization era, information access and usage is increasing in many societies, and hence many people are expected to support the issue at hand—including those that opposed now it strongly—in the future.

Similarly, information access and usage has a strong relation with migration status of the sampled population. The data indicates that in households where there is access and usage of information, there is a balanced distribution of the three migrant types: 35.4% out migrants, 28.2% returnees and 36.5% non-migrants. On the other hand, in households where there is no access and use of information, the majority of the migrants became return migrants (68%) and nearly a third of them (32%) are non-migrants, with no out migrants found there. Hence, out migrant young adults are totally from households having access and use information, i.e. these smuggled migrants have access and use of information than their predecessors (return migrants). Return migrants found mainly from households having no access to information, indicating that they are the first migrants with little/no information accessibility. Today, both accessibility and use of information is improving from the previous times, and many people are expected to have it in the future than previous times.

6.2 Non-Migrants

6.2.1 Intention to Migrate to South Africa

Information on intention to move to South Africa within the next ten years (taking the survey date as the reference data) was obtained from all sampled non-migrants. According to the data in Table 6.3 below, the majority of non-migrants (over 71%) reported having from fairly high to very high intention of moving in the coming ten years, while over a fifth of them (22.2%) reported that they have no intention to move in the coming decade.

Examination of the non-migrants' intention of movement by their sex, residence, zone and age reveals significant variations. Nearly three-fourth (72.3%) of males have from high to very high intention of moving than their female counterparts (41.3%). This is also true for urban residents (75%) than rural ones (54.3%), and for youth aged 15 to 24 years (86%) and

25 to 34 years (58.7%) than elders aged above 35 years and above (15.3%). Similarly, respondents from Kembata-Tembaro zone have high intention to move (91.7%) than from Hadiya zone (57.5%).

Table 6.3 Intention of Non-Migrants to Move

Characteristic	Intention to Move					Total	
	<i>Very High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Fairly High</i>	<i>Very Low</i>	<i>Not at All</i>	%	N
Sex							
Male	61.6	10.7	8.2	3.8	15.7	100	159
Female	22.5	18.8	11.3	12.5	35.0	100	80
Residence							
Urban	63.6	11.4	6.8	3.4	14.8	100	88
Rural	39.7	14.6	10.6	8.6	26.5	100	151
Zone							
K.T	80.6	11.1	0	0	8.3	100	39
Hadiya	43.5	14.0	11.0	8.0	23.5	100	200
Age							
15-24	70.6	15.3	7.1	3.5	3.5	100	85
25-34	41.3	17.4	11.9	6.4	22.9	100	109
35-44	30.6	0	8.3	16.7	44.4	100	36
45+	0	0	0	0	100	100	9
Total	48.5	13.4	9.2	6.7	22.2	100	239

As it is observed in the high intention to move, variations have been seen in the very low to no intention of moving among the sampled non-migrants. For example, the majority of females (47.5%) have very low or no intention of moving in the coming decade. This is also the case in the non-migrants found in Hadiya zone (31.5%) than Kembata-Tembaro (8.3%), and among rural residents (35.1%) than urban ones (18.2%). Intention to move varied inversely with age. All of the elders aged 45+ years and 44.4% of those aged 35 to 44 years have no intention of moving at all during the reference period.

6.2.2 Main Reasons for Not Moving

Understanding why the sampled people do not move is as important as learning why they move. According to Table 6.4 below, attending school (49.4%) constitutes the main reason for not making any move to RSA, followed by money shortage (31.4%). Family not allowing the movement (28%) as well as considering the trip is difficult (7.5%) are also factors that lead non-migrants to remain home. Lack of information about the movement constitutes the smallest share (1.3%) to prevent respondents from moving to RSA, implying the majority of them have enough information about it. Shortage of money as the main reason

for not moving appears to be higher among respondents from Kembata-Tembaro (80.6%) than Hadiya zone (23.0%). It was also the main important reason for not moving of male respondents than females, and among age groups 25 to 34 than the rest ages. Schooling was relatively more often reported by almost all of the respondents as the main reason for not moving regardless of sex, place of residence or age.

Table 6.4 Main Reasons for Not Moving to RSA (%)

Characteristic	Reasons for Not Moving					
	<i>Money Shortage</i>	<i>Family Not Allowing</i>	<i>Lack of Information</i>	<i>Trip Difficulty</i>	<i>In School</i>	<i>Not Interested at all</i>
Sex						
Male	43.4	15.1	1.9	7.5	50.3	21.4
Female	7.5	53.8	0	7.5	47.5	23.8
Residence						
Urban	27.3	40.9	0	10.2	54.5	14.8
Rural	33.8	20.5	2.0	6.0	46.4	26.5
Zone						
Kem.Temb	80.6	0	0	0	19.4	8.3
Hadiya	23.0	33.5	1.5	9.0	55.5	23.5
Age						
15-24	23.5	31.8	0	10.6	74.1	10.6
25-34	40.4	31.2	0	5.5	38.5	17.4
35-44	30.6	16.7	8.3	8.3	19.4	61.1
45+	0	0	0	0	66.7	33.3
Total	31.4	28.0	1.3	7.5	49.4	22.2

Family allowance failed to be a reason for not moving in Kembata-Tembaro zone, unlike Hadiya zone (33.5%), indicating all of the sampled households/families in Kembata-Tembaro zone support migration of their siblings to South Africa. Lack of information and trip difficulty reported to be less contributing for not moving among all of the respondents. Not interested to move at all appear to be the main reason for not moving among elder respondents aged 35 years and above (61.1% for those aged 35-44; and 33.3% for 45 years and above) than the younger ones. This is also true among rural residents and those living in Hadiya zone.

6.3 Return Migrants/Smuggled Migrants

Information on the time of departure home land, reason and time of return as well as current attitude of return migrants on the movement to RSA provides additional insights into

the dynamics of the migration process. This section presents these important migration elements of the smuggled migrants—mainly of the return migrants.

6.3.1 Time of Departure of Smuggled Migrants

Table 6.5 below presents data about the year of leaving homeland obtained from 193 return and 226 already migrated respondents (a total of 419 smuggled migrants). A large proportion of the smuggled migrants (61.6%) left their homeland between 1996 and 1999 E.C. regardless of their sex, residence, zone as well as age.

Table 6.5 Year of Departure of Smuggled Migrants by Sex, Residence, Zone and Age

Characteristic	Year of Departure (Ethiopian Calendar)													Total	
	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	%	N
Sex															
Male	2.3	1	2.6	2.3	7.3	8.1	12.8	13.3	19.0	16.7	9.4	4.2	1.0	100	384
Female	0	0	0	0	11.4	0	0	8.6	8.6	42.9	22.9	0	5.7	100	35
Residence															
Urban	0	0	3.1	0	0	9.4	18.8	10.4	17.7	27.1	11.5	0	2.1	100	96
Rural	2.8	1.2	2.2	2.8	9.9	6.8	9.6	13.6	18.3	16.4	10.2	5.0	1.2	100	223
Zone															
K.T.	0	0	9.2	0	0	11.8	19.7	15.8	18.4	21.1	3.9	0	0	100	76
Hadiya	2.6	1.2	0.9	2.6	9.4	6.5	10.0	12.4	18.2	17.6	12.1	4.7	1.8	100	340
Age															
15-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.9	28.3	5.7	37.7	5.7	3.8	100	53
25-34	3.4	0	3.4	3.4	6.8	1.7	16.9	10.2	12.4	31.6	6.2	3.4	0.6	100	177
35-44	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	10.3	15.2	9.1	13.3	19.4	12.1	6.1	4.2	1.8	100	165
45+	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	16.7	16.7	29.2	0	12.5	0	0	100	24
Total	2.1	1.0	2.4	2.1	7.6	7.4	11.7	12.9	18.1	18.9	10.5	3.8	1.4	100	419

The table further shows that after 1999 E.C. the flow of smuggled migrants began to decrease significantly to reach only 1.4% in 2002 E.C. With regard to sex, two-third of female smuggled migrants (65.8%) left to South Africa in only two years—1999 and 2000 where as this is not the case for male migrants (only 26.1% of them left within the indicated years). In the early 1990s, no female smuggled migrant is recorded, unlike males, indicating that the trip is relatively difficult more for females than males.

Understanding this, the data on the method of transport used by these smuggled migrants shows that the majority of female migrants used air transport for most of their journey than males. These female migrants are mainly sponsored by their relatives (commonly spouse) in RSA or some other country. In general, the peak years of migration

are between 1996 and 1999. The main possible reason behind the dominance of these years, as explained in the previous section, is that this is the time when the third-round national election (May 2005) was conducted in Ethiopia. This event, in addition to others, created favorable conditions for the smuggling business and migration to South Africa. After 1999 E.C, the percentage of smuggled migrants moving to RSA has been decreasing significantly.

6.3.2 Reasons and Time of Return (of Return Migrants)

Examination of the year of return by sex depicts that the majority of the respondents (87.2%), returned between 1999 and 2002, and 24.4% returned in the year 2000 E.C alone, and this is mainly true for male returnees than females (Table 6.6). Though their number is small (only 7) female return migrants came back home only within two years—1999 (57.1%) and 2000 (42.9%).

Table 6.6 Year of Return by Sex of Return Migrants (E.C)

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Year of Return</i>							<i>Total</i>	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	%	N
Male	1.6	3.2	6.5	11.3	23.7	35.5	18.3	100	186
Female	0	0	0	57.1	42.9	0	0	100	7
Total	1.6	3.1	6.2	13.0	24.4	34.2	17.6	100	193

Table 6.7 below shows the main reasons for return migration. According to the information obtained from 193 returnees, the majority of them (70.5%) mentioned work and live at homeland as the main reason to return back, followed by meeting their families (12.4%). Over eleven percent of them reported that they are deported by government officials of South Africa or some other countries found on the way to RSA (mainly Tanzania and Zimbabwe). Absence of opportunities in RSA as expected as the main reason for returning home was mentioned by only 5.7% of the respondents.

Most males (71.5%) returned home to work and live while more of the females (57.1%) came home due to absence of opportunities in South Africa as expected. Among both rural and urban respondents, to work and live as the main cause is important but in the case of urban respondents, a fifth of them (20.2%) returned because they could not find opportunities in RSA as expected. Unlike urban residents, meeting family was mention by more respondents from rural areas (15.1%) than urban areas (0%). In Kembata-Tembaro

zone, there are more respondents (82.5%) returned in need of work and live at home land than in Hadiya zone (67.3%). A relatively significant proportion (33.3%) of elders aged 45+ years and those aged 35-44 years (13.1%) have reported family and marriage as the main reason for returning home. Deportation as the main cause to return home was mentioned by only 20.3% of the respondents in the 25-34 age group, 11.8% of males with no female, and by 12.4% of returnees in Hadiya zone.

Table 6.7 Main Reasons for Return Migration

Characteristic	Main Reason for Return Migration				Total	
	<i>To work & live</i>	<i>No opportunities at RSA</i>	<i>Deportation</i>	<i>To Meet Families</i>	%	N
Sex						
Male	71.5	3.8	11.8	12.9	100	186
Female	42.9	57.1	0	0	100	7
Residence						
Urban	70.5	20.2	8.8	0	100	34
Rural	70.4	2.5	11.9	15.1	100	159
Zone						
K.T.	82.5	0	7.5	10.1	100	40
Hadiya	67.3	7.2	12.4	13.1	100	153
Age						
15-24	100	0	0	0	100	6
25-34	70.3	4.7	20.3	4.7	100	64
35-44	69.7	8.1	9.1	13.1	100	99
45+	66.7	0	0	33.3	100	24
Total	70.5	5.7	11.4	12.4	100	193

6.3.3 Current Attitude of Return Migrants on the Irregular Movement to RSA

In addition to the time and reason of return home, return migrants are asked about their current attitude towards the irregular movement of youth to RSA and whether they advise people to go there or not. Accordingly, the majority of the respondents (88.1%) advice people go there by what ever means they can, and only 11.9% of them advise no one to go to South Africa. Presence of better opportunities in RSA is the main reason (over 98%) mentioned by those that advice people to go there. Those that do not advise any one to go RSA put two main reasons for this: the trip is very difficult and risky for life (52.2%) and 47.8% of them noted it is possible to work and live here at homeland. A relatively greater proportion of the return migrants (54.9%) noted that the society and the government should promote more youth to go RSA where as only 9.8% of them pointed that the society and the government should stop migration to RSA by taking serious measures.

Information on whether they have any plan to go back to RSA or not was obtained from these return migrants. The data shows that the majority of them (62.2%) have no plan/interest to go back while over a quarter of them (28.5%) have not decided yet to go or not. Only 9.3% of them mentioned that they have an interest/plan to go back to South Africa. Additional data on was gathered from those that have interest to go back to RSA, and it shows that half of the respondents have a plan to go next year while a third of them (33.3%) want to go this year.

6.4 Consequences of the Irregular Migration to RSA

Migration, especially the irregular one, has its own effects in the area of departure, destination/route and on the migrant itself. This section presents the consequences of the irregular movement of youth to South Africa: socio-economic, demographic and political impacts mainly on the area of departure and on the migrants.

6.4.1 Economic Impacts on the area of Departure

Impacts on Employment, Occupation and Income

Information on the employment status of sampled return migrants before their movement and now shows that well over half of them (58%) were unemployed before their migration while this is only 7.3% during the survey period of this research (February 2010). The majority of the return migrants (92.7%) reported they are employed now.

With regard to occupation type, before their movement, trading is noted by the majority (54.3%) followed by private jobs (23.5%) and agriculture (14.8%) as the main livelihood occupations. Government employees account for only 7.3% of the sampled return migrants as their occupation type before move. Like before their movement, trading is also the main occupation now as reported by the majority of the returnees; however, its proportion has increased dramatically to 88.5%. All the rest occupations' share has increased now: both government work and agriculture account each for only 1.6% and that of other private jobs reduced to 8.2%. These figures clearly indicate how return migrants change their occupation type from agrarian and government employment to service sectors such as trading.



Similar to employment status and occupation type, migration to South Africa has also significantly affected the amount of money migrants earn. Table 6.8 below show the percentage distribution of average monthly income of return migrants now and before their movement.

Table 6.8 Average Monthly Income of Return Migrants (before and now)

Income Group	Before Move (%)	Now (%)
Less than 500 ETB	12.3	0
501-1000 ETB	44.4	4.9
1001-3000 ETB	38.3	7.7
3001-6000 ETB	0	7.7
6001-10,000 ETB	4.9	13.1
10,001-50,000 ETB	0	26.8
50,001+ ETB	0	39.9
Total	100%	100%

The data indicates that over 44 percent of the sampled returnees, before their move, earned between 501 and 1000 Birr per month followed by those earning between 1001 and 3000 Birr (38.3%). Here, the mean was found to be Birr 1031 with a standard deviation of 1286. More over, the median income is Birr 700 and the modal average monthly income is Birr 100. During the time of the survey, the migrants were asked about their monthly income now and this is also presented in the above table. The distribution is skewed towards the higher income groups. Two-third of the sampled return migrants now earn above 10,001 Birr on average monthly, where we can find no one in this income group before movement. No one noted to earn less than 500 Birr per month now. The mean income is Birr 34,589 with a standard deviation of 691. The median income is found to be 39,637 Birr and the most common income among them is Birr 50,000.

Remittances and Changes in Living Standards

Remittances are an important aspect of migration of any kind—international or national, irregular or regular. In this case, labor migration is often regarded as the most economically beneficial form of migration to the area of origin due to the remittances that labor migrants send to their families who remain in the area of origin. Accordingly, data were collected on the amount and frequency of sending remittances by the smuggled migrants to their relatives at home. Out of the 419 smuggled migrants, 61.1% of them send money

regularly and 29.1% of them reported that they send but not as such, while 9.8% of them do not send at all. The average amount of they send home is Birr 2,500 and the most commonly sent amount is Birr 3,000. The frequency of sending money varies from every month (8.5%) to more than a year (6.9%). Most of the sampled smuggled migrants noted that they send money home once in every six month (28.6%) or once in three month (28.3%).

The majority of the return migrants (87%) said that their present living standard is much better than that of before their movement to South Africa. Only 6.2% of them reported that there is little improvement now and 6.7% of them noted their previous life was much better than the present one. These return migrants that claim their present life is worse are totally (100%) those that came to homeland by deportation

Impacts on Assets Ownership and Investment

The highest proportion (87%) of returnees reported that they had built an asset after they came home than before (only 18% of them had asset of any kind before their movement). Thirteen percent of them had no asset at all now, and among these 88% are deported returnees. The assets include ownership of movable and non-movable items, such as farm land, urban land, house, business centers (hotels, shops, garages, etc.), vehicles, livestock, etc. The total amount in money of these assets, as reported by the sampled returnees, ranges between Birr 10,000 and 15 million, with a mean amount of 1,706,300 Birr.

In addition to asset ownership, information is gathered on whether the returnees are engaged in some business and investment as well as on creating employment opportunities. Accordingly, nearly 90 percent of them pointed that they had a business centers and/or investments which created jobs. The majority of them (88%) own the investment and 10.2% of them work in cooperation with others. About two-third (64%) of them reported that they have recruited employees under them and 17% of them created jobs for their relatives. The number of employees/relatives working under these returnees vary from 2 to 24, where the modal employee number being 4 and the average one 9.

6.4.2 Impacts on the Migrant

6.4.2.1 Socio-Demographic Impacts: Education, Marital Status & Dependency Burden.

i. Education

The distribution on the impact of the irregular movement of youth to South Africa on their educational status is presented below on Table 6.9. It can easily be seen from the table that the percentage change in education status before and now of return migrants is not substantial. The main reason for this is that the majority of them (over 93%) claim that their work type in South Africa is not suitable to upgrade their education. Some 17% of them put they cannot afford the school fee there in RSA, in addition to their work type.

Table 6.9 Education Status of Return Migrants: Before Move and Now

<i>Education Status</i>	<i>Percentages</i>	
	<i>Before Move</i>	<i>Now</i>
Illiterate	3.4	3.1
Primary Education	32.6	32.9
Junior & Secondary Educ.	54.3	53.9
Diploma & Above	9.7	10.1
Total	100%	100%

During the survey, a lot of the interviewed non-migrants noted that they prefer to go to RSA by what ever means than attending school. They believe that education is not their destiny, but migration to South Africa. Having these feelings of the non-migrants, the researcher have tried to look at the regional education quality, mainly primary school dropout rates. SNNP regions’ education abstract of 2007/08 (SNNPR Education Bureau, 2009) pointed that Kembata-Tembaro has the highest repetition rate (18.1%) among the 13 Zones and 7 Special Woredas found in the region, and is well above the regional average (10%). The percentage of school dropout in Hadiya is lower than that of Kembata-Tembaro (13.8%) but is still among the highest in the region. Zones/special woredas surrounding these areas (Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya) have school dropout percentages well below the regional average: Sidama (7%), Siltie (7.7%), Guraghe (8.7%), Gamo Gofa (9.5%) and Wolaita (9.8%). These figures support the idea that non-migrants are giving less attention to education, which leads commonly to school dropouts.

ii. Marital Status

Unlike education, the marital status of return migrants has showed significant change after they came home. Table 6.10 below shows that the percentage of married migrants increased dramatically after they came back to their homeland. Only 33% of them were married before their movement; however, this figure increased by nearly two fold (63). Contrary to that, the share of singles among the return migrants decreased from 63 to 28 %.

Table 6.10 Marital Status of Return Migrants before Move and Now (%)

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Before Move (%)</i>	<i>Now (%)</i>
Single	62.7	28
Currently Married	33.2	63.2
Cohabited	4.1	8.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

From returnees, the main reason for the increase in the married ones now is that most of these return migrants came up with some amount of money, having their own occupation with better income, their living standard showing an improvement (as presented in section 6.4.1) and hence they have high probability of getting married.

iii. Changes in Dependency Burden

Looking at the dependency burden of the return migrants gives also another insight in to the demographic impacts of the irregular migration of youths to RSA. Among 193 return migrants sampled for this study, only 32.6% of them were household heads before their movement; however, 58% of them became head of their households during the survey time. That means, they had more dependents now than before. The dependents include spouse, children, brothers and sisters as well as fathers and mothers

6.4.2.2 Problems Encountered During Movement

The majority (over 65%) of the smuggled young adults participated in this study said their journeys were harsh with unexpected, negative consequences. Thirty eight percent of them noted they were beaten or physically robbed at least once during the journey. A massive thirty percent spoke of death in their groups during their journey. This section presents the

major problems encountered by the smuggled migrants through their journey down to South Africa.

i. Not Reaching RSA as Expected

For most smuggled young adults migrating down to RSA from the southern parts of Ethiopia, the conditions of travel are harsh and much more difficult than what they expect. Information gained from an in-depth interview with return migrants depicts that they usually travel in groups of 15 to 20, although at different stages of the journey they may be put in groups of 50 or more. It usually takes weeks or even months to reach RSA, although the average length of journey amongst those interviewed was ten weeks. A substantial portion of the smuggled migrants (38%) reached RSA very late from they expected while 23% of them reported that they reached South Africa as they expected. The majority (69%) of those who reached RSA on time are those that used air plane transport for most of their journey where as the vast majority (over 92%) of those that reached RSA far from their expectations are those that used foot, car and/or boat as their main transportation system. This indicates that as migrants use foot, car and /or boat for the majority of their journey, they are less likely reach South Africa as they expected.

ii. Harsh and Unexpected Elements

The movement of irregular migrants through countries is characterized by travel in dark, cramped living/travelling spaces, hiding in woods or so-called safe houses, robberies, beatings from an arrest by local police and multiple shakedowns for bribes from the countries officials they encounter. The use of sealed, airless containers and overloaded boats adds to the travelers' vulnerability and abuse. Food and water provision and health and sanitation facilities are often minimal, and migrants are frequently forced to travel on foot with night guides to avoid police, military and immigration officers. The majority (68%) of return migrants participated in this study get no or very small basic needs on their way down to South Africa. Stories of death, disappearances and rape are uncommon, but they do exist (2.5% reported sexual violence and 29.5% of them observed death). Beatings are more common and linked to police and robbers encountered en route as well as to the smugglers themselves. Problems are common for those who travel some of their journey via boats, as the following accounts indicate:

Then we bordered another boat to Mocimboa, Mozambique. The boat lost power and drifted into the sea. We spent 23 days in the sea. We nearly ate each other out of hunger as our supplies ran out after the first week. We were rescued by a European vessel.

[A return migrant, 27, Doyo Gena, Kembata-Tembaro]

We stayed in the [Tanzanian] forest for 11 days without food or water. We tried to eat leaves and grass. A lot of people fainted and one person disappeared.

[A return migrant, 29, Angacha, Kembata-Tembaro]

Almost all of sampled return migrants reported that the smugglers appear to regard shelter and sustenance as unimportant to the migrants while in transit. Migrants also seem to be led through dangerous areas, such as national parks and other remote areas where food and shelter are unavailable, for lengthy periods. This is an experience from a return migrant in Hossana:

By nightfall we were attacked by wild animals [lion]. The lion ate one of our friends. It was really bad. We walked for days without food and slept in the open in the cold. I was also beaten up by robbers and Tanzanian police.

[A return migrant, 34, Hossana]

The Tanzanian government recently established an organ named “Tanzanian Task Force on Irregular Migration” which is aimed at tackling and dealing with irregular migrants crossing their country. According to the preliminary report of this institution a total of 1,053 irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa were apprehended and kept in custody in Tanzania between January and June 2008 alone (MoIAT, 2009). By February 2009, this figure stood at 1,895 persons from 12 different nationalities. The numbers continued to increase, and by April 2008, the figure of Ethiopians and Somalis alone, according to the report, was said to have risen from 1,168 to 1,279. The information gained from return migrants in the sampled areas reported that they are frequently arrested, detained and imprisoned in mainstream prisons—mainly in prisons of Tanzania and Mozambique. They have mentioned suffering during their stay at these prisons, as the following return migrant in *Angacha* town noted:

We were sentenced to six months in prison when we were caught in Mozambique. I spent five months and 26 days in jail there. The prison was my worst experience. We were fed just once a day—a very small amount of food. I contracted dysentery.

iii. Violation of Human Rights

Many of the smuggled migrants expressed a sense of outrage at their treatment. The reports from several return migrants (64% of them) strongly suggest that human rights violations as well as criminal violations occurred in the course of many journeys to RSA. The following extracts are two examples of human rights abuses, allegedly perpetrated by state officials:

People's human rights were violated. They were abused physically—many sexually. Men were raped. At the safe house we stayed in Maputo, we could hear the screams of the girls with us getting raped by smugglers and their friends. The smugglers were abusive, and one thought it would be very possible to be killed by them.

[A return migrant, 30, Hossana, Hadiya]

I was physically and emotionally abused by the smugglers, police and transport operators. We were kicked, beaten, starved and robbed by the very people that we paid so much money to. If there were ever human rights, ours were breached all along the way.

[A return migrant, 26, Doyo Gena, Kembata-Tembaro]

iv. The Container Hell

A substantial number of smuggled migrants were transported inside a closed container. In addition to the space containers afford, they are also very anonymous and easy to move around without raising suspicion. As noted by the majority of smuggled migrants during FGD, the containers are also easy for officials to turn a blind eye to, naturally with some inducement and encouragement from the smuggler.

As the following extracts illustrate, a large group of people in a close container is extremely uncomfortable for short periods of time and for longer periods can be disastrous.

Once in Mozambique, we were loaded into another container between three and four in the morning. By sunrise we were suffocating. We tried to stop the driver by banging on the walls. I don't think he heard us...he just wouldn't stop the truck. About ten people started fainting. When the police opened the container later I was already unconscious. I then found myself with many other sick people at a camp. I was told five people had died.

[A young return migrant, 25, Hossana, Hadiya]

On one fateful night, 280 of us, [150 Ethiopians and 130 Somalis], were loaded into a container and the doors were locked. [...] After about an hour people were yelling because they were suffocating. The doors of the container opened at 7 a.m. the next morning. By then, lots of us were unconscious. [...] Seven people died in the whole trip. The rest were taken to Tete [Mozambique]. Some were hospitalized and others put in prison. I passed out in the first hour [inside a closed container from Mocimboa to Mampula, Mozambique]. Six Somalis and Five Ethiopians died in that trip. Their bodies were buried in Mozambique.

[A return migrant, Hossana, Hadiya]

6.4.2.3 Problems Encountered in South Africa.

Once in South Africa, most of the irregular migrants immediately register as asylum seekers and start working with relatives or in the informal sector as street vendors. As reported by return migrants, the Ministry of Home Affairs of RSA gives a living license to such immigrants which should be renewed every three months. The good thing that is noted by returnees here is that the majority of them (59%) have got jobs on time as to their expectations. Only 3.6% of them claim that they did not get jobs at all. The typical job reported by the majority of the returnees is small-scale trading, such as clothes, footwear, belts and bed mattresses. The average monthly income they earn varies between Birr 5,000 to 160,000, the mean being Birr 22,649 with a median income of Birr 12,000.

After describing about job availability and income, it is important to mention the problems that smuggled migrants have suffered during their stay in RSA. Accordingly, the highest proportion of sampled return migrants (87%) reported that they have experienced robbery and theft by gangs in South Africa. They have been targeted for attacks by jealous or

xenophobic South Africans who resent their business capacity or presence. The following is an expression from a return migrant found in Hossana town:

I started working in a township shop two days after getting to RSA. In July 2006 we were attacked in our shop in Port Elizabeth by nine armed men. [...] They shot me in the head but luckily I survived. We reported the matter to the police but they refused to assist. They helped themselves to things in the shop and joked among themselves as I lay fully conscious in a pool of blood. Worst still, the ambulance came but when they saw that we were foreigners they left us there.

[A returnee, 47, Hossana]

The following is also another suffering as described by a young return migrant from Doyo-Gena town in Kembata-Tembaro zone.

I was attacked in Johannesburg by seven armed men. They tied me up and took all the stock and cash in the store. They also stabbed my friend several times in the buttocks.

[A returnee, 38, Doyo Gena]

More over, people who enter or remain in a country without authorization can be at risk of exploitation by native employers. Because of their irregularity, these migrants are often unable to make full use of their skills and experience once they have arrived in RSA. They are often unwilling to seek redress from authorities because they fear arrest and deportation. As a result, they do not always make use of public services to which they are entitled, for example emergency health care. Information gained from return migrants, for instance, indicates that they are unable open bank accounts and save money there. They are also barred from using the full range of services available to citizens and migrants with a regular status.

As these and other cases illustrate, the attacks are violent and brutal, but the objective of the gangs is normally robbery. Despite this, migrants remain and continue to arrive in increasing numbers. It is impossible with today's ease of communication and the infrequent returning migrant that aspiring migrants in the source communities at homeland who do not know of these stories, and the potential violence they may face in RSA.

6.4.3 Political Implications

Irregular migration is often described as constituting a threat to state sovereignty (IOM, 2009). Simply noted, states have a sovereign right to control who crosses their borders, and that irregular migrants threaten sovereignty by undermining this control. It thus follows that a fundamental way to reassert full sovereignty is to stop irregular migration. In certain (more extreme) discourses, irregular migration has also been perceived as a threat to state security. Specifically, it has been found that irregular migration of youth from Ethiopia and other countries in Horn down to RSA threatens state sovereignty is the perception that states are (or risk being) 'flooded' or overwhelmed by enormous numbers of irregular migrants. The formation of an independent government organ dealing with irregular migration by Tanzania is an indication of the political impact of irregular migration.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary and Conclusion

This study investigates the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from selected areas in southern Ethiopia (Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas) to the Republic of South Africa. Emphasis has been given to the area of departure and the migrant themselves and little has been done on the area of destination (RSA) and transit countries. The investigation was done mainly on the quantitative data collected via questionnaire from 658 randomly selected migrants (226 out migrants, 193 returnees and 239 non-migrants) on February 2010. Information about out migrants is gained from their families at homeland. Additional data are also collected using key informant interview as well as focused group discussions. In doing so, the key questions set to be answered were: (1) What are the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of irregular migrants? (2) What are the push and pull factors that facilitate/force young adults to migrate irregularly? (3) How do young adults get to reach RSA? (4) How does the smuggling business between Ethiopia down to South Africa look? (5) What are the characteristics of non-migrants and return migrants? (6) What are the consequences of the irregular movement of young adults from Ethiopia to RSA?

The analysis of migrants' demographic characteristics indicate the majority of them are male (over 82%). This sex selectivity of migration of youth is mainly attributable to the type of work available in RSA as well as the difficulty of the journey, which on the average takes over two months. Moreover, the migration of youth to South Africa is age selective. This is due to, the majority of them were found in 25-29 age groups and over 57% of them lie between ages 20 to 34. The volume of migrants became lowest below age 20 and above 45. The study also indicated that the irregular movement of young adults to RSA is marital status selective: the majority of the sampled migrants (over 54%) were found to be single during the

survey period and only a little above a third of them (36.9%) were currently married. The presence of family burden was attributable to the marital selectivity of migration.

The majority (72%) of the sampled migrants' place of childhood residence found largely to be rural, and this is true for both Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones. Substantial percentages of migrants are first born child (28.1%) and more than half of the migrants (72.5%) are first, second and third born children. Most of the non-migrants are late born children. Household size and migration status is found to have non-linear relationship, and the majority of the migrants belong to households of size between 5 and 9. Protestant is the dominant religion followed by over three-fourth of the sampled population, followed by Orthodox Christians (20%), and as expected most of the migrants are Protestants. Fifty-two percent of the sampled migrants are from Hadiya ethnic groups followed by Kembata-Tembaro (41%).

When education is analyzed as one of the socio-economic characteristics of migrants, the majorities of them (95%) are literate, and among them 51.4% completed secondary education followed by primary education completion (29.3%) during the survey. The migrants' age, as stated earlier, is largely found in early to mid 20s, and this is the time when they could finish a secondary education. That is why youth that completed secondary education completers dominate among others.

Employment status, occupation type and income of both household heads' and that of the migrants are another socio-economic characteristic assessed in this study. Accordingly, over 92% of the sampled household heads are employed while this is 52% for the migrant group population. Substantial numbers of household heads (45%) are engaged in Agriculture followed by trading (28.4%), and government employees (16%). Unlike household heads, the majority the sampled migrant population (54%) were engaged in trading activities before move followed by agriculture (20%). Among those employed household heads, significant proportion (29%) are from low income groups, earning less than 500 Birr per month on average. The distribution of income for the employed migrant group population gives a varied figures among the three migrant types, and in general return migrants earn higher than non-migrants as well as the already migrated ones (before their move), which could a driving force for the potential migrants (non-migrants) to seek for green pastures in RSA.

The study found that the movement of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA is facilitated by a network of human smugglers found in Addis Ababa, Hossana, Dilla or other major Capitals here in Ethiopia, and they work in association with several smugglers from Kenya and Somalia. Concerning the documents required for international movement, the overwhelming percentages of them smuggled migrants (over 83%) reported they had a legal passport but no valid/legal visa, and nearly 9% of them had neither legal passport nor visa. They pointed that forged forms of such documents are arranged by smugglers or other facilitators here in Addis Ababa and/or Nairobi. This by itself indicates the intensity of illegal documentation/forgery and how it facilitates the irregular movement of youths.

Regarding the main transport used for the journey, significant percentages of them (36%) reported car as part of their journey followed by a combination of car and foot (28%). More females than males (69% to 9.1%) used air transport for the majority of their journey. The movement is typically organized directly from Ethiopia or Nairobi. It has also noticed that the mode of transport and routes used can be altered on short notice, depending on circumstances.

Several smuggled migrants spoke of different amounts paid for the main smuggler and this varied from Birr 2,000 to 60,000 with an average of 28,260 Birr, and is on increasing trend. The highest money paid to the smugglers was recorded between years 1997 and 1999 E.C, and this is associated with the political conditions of that time in Ethiopia, where the 2005 national election was held—creating favorable conditions for irregular migration and the smuggling business. The money is paid usually in advance. They also pay other unexpected money as well as different charges demanded during their journey. Nearly half of the smuggled migrants funded their journey through the sale of private assets/borrowed from other people. A fifth of them said that their journey was financed by relatives abroad. The study also found that more people now than earlier participate in financing the movement: earlier only one or two parties (mainly families from their own) involve where as now, in addition to families, there are diasporas, relatives/families from their own and/or borrow.

The flow of Ethiopians to South Africa became noticeable since 1991, but particularly in the mid-1990s, after the fall of the *Dergue* regime. All Ethiopians now are free to obtain national passports and enjoy free international movement, and this is partly the reason behind for the migration down RSA to be high nowadays. As to the main causes of their migration,

44% of the smuggled migrants claimed they left their homeland for reasons of perceived better opportunities in RSA, followed by unemployment and absence of good opportunities at homeland (41%). Only 8.5% of them cited poverty as one of the main reason for their departure. From this it can be concluded that what drives the migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA is not absolute deprivation or poverty, but relative deprivation—the sense that one would be better off.

The main pull factor in RSA attracting youths include available of jobs requiring low skill—dominantly trading of clothes, mattresses and belts. The other attractive factor is that some of the smuggled migrants had the ultimate objective of reaching to the Western countries, and hence South Africa is used as a transit stop. The refugee and migration policy of RSA is also another pull factor for it is in line with international obligations, offering all irregular migrants the chance to seek asylum once they are inside the country.

One of the main finding of the study is the dominance of two ethnic groups—Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya—out of more than 80 in Ethiopia, in the irregular movement of young adults down to South Africa. This, as reported by several individuals, is because of one person—who was an Ambassador of Ethiopia in RSA for two office years (2000 and 2001)—who arranged jobs for his fellow youth from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas in main urban centers when he was in the Ethiopian Embassy in South Africa. This person (whose origin is from Kembata-Tembaro area) almost agreed to this by an interview done with him in April 2010 in Addis Ababa.

Investigation has also done on the attitude of households towards the irregular movement of youths to RSA and it was found that the overwhelming majority (91%) of them strongly support it. In households where there is access to information of any kind, the majority of them (81.4%) strongly support migration to RSA while in those with no access to information at all, the majority (84.2%) strongly oppose it. This implies that information access and usage has a significant role in affecting the attitude of households on the migration of youth to RSA.

Similarly, the majority (over 71%) of sampled non-migrants found having a high intention of moving to RSA in the coming ten years and only 22% of them reported to have no interest to move at all. Attending school constituted the to be the main reason (nearly

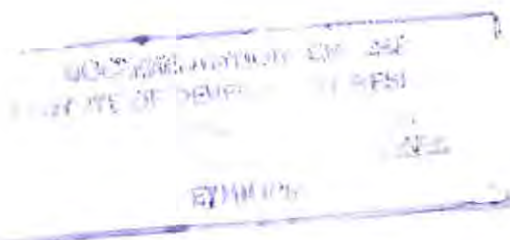
50%) for not moving to RSA, followed by money shortage (31.4%) as well as considering the trip is difficult (8%).

The study also revealed that a large proportion (62%) of the smuggled migrants left their homeland within four consecutive years—between 1996 and 1999 E.C. Contrary to this, most return migrants came back home between 1999 and 2002 E.C. Work and living in homeland was mentioned by the majority of the returnees (71%) as the main reason of return, followed by meeting their families (12.4%) and they vary significantly by sex and residence. The vast majority (88%) of these returnees found to advise other people to go RSA as they did, and only 12% of them advice no one to go RSA. Sixty two percent of the return migrants reported to have no plan/interest to go back to RSA sometime and 29% of them have not decided yet.

As to the effects of the irregular movement of youth to RSA, the study had new findings. More than half (58%) of the sampled migrants reported that they had no job before their departure to RSA but now this is only 7.3%. The overwhelming majority of return migrants (93%) found to be employed during the survey. Trading appeared to be a main occupation type both before movement and now, but its percentage share showed increment (54.3% to 89%), indicating that as people return home, they are highly engaged in trading than other jobs. It is also found that return migrants earn more now than before movement: no one is reported to earn above 10,000 Birr per month before move, however, the majority of returnees (67%) now earn above 10,000 Birr per month. The mean monthly income was before move and now, respectively, are Birr 1031 and Birr 34,589.

Remittance sending frequency and amount has been assessed in this study and accordingly over 61% of the smuggled migrants regularly send money to their relatives at home. The average amount of remittance sent by these migrants was found to be Birr 2,500 but with a varied frequency from every month to more than a year, and the majority of them send once in six month. The vast majority (87%) of return migrants reported that their present living standard is much better than that before moving to RSA. All of the deported returnees found to say that their present life is worse than the previous one.

The highest proportion of returnees had built an asset now (87%) than before they left to South Africa (18%). Those which are noted to have no asset at all now are found to be



deported returnees. Over eighty-one percent of the return migrants have recruited employees under them.

Return migrants have showed little or no improvement in their education status before move and now. The type of job they are doing there in RSA is not convenient to attend schools is cited by most of them as the main reason followed by having no interest to education at all.

Another main finding of the present study is that almost all of the sampled non-migrants prefer to go to South Africa than attending schools at homeland, and they believe that education is not their destiny, but migration RSA, as one of them noted this situation as "...for us below God is only South Africa". This had also effects on the quality of education in the study areas, where the two zones, especially Kembata-Tembaro zone, had the highest school dropouts among the various zones and special woredas found in the SNNP region.

Marital status and dependency burden are the other demographic variables that showed substantial changes among the return migrants before move and now. Among the return migrants, the percentage of married ones was only 33% before their move to RSA, however, now this figure has increased to 63%, implying that they get to marriage now than before their migration. Similarly, they became to be household heads now (58%) than before (33%).

The highest proportion of the smuggled migrants said that their journeys were harsh with unexpected negative consequences. Thirty eight percent of them reported that they were beaten or physically robbed at least once and thirty percent of them spoke of death during the journey. Most of them (45%) noted that they did not reached RSA on time, and it usually takes weeks or even months/years to reach RSA. Those that reported to reach on time are mainly those that used air plane as their major transport. A substantial percentage of smuggled migrants were transported inside a closed container, which are easy for officials to turn a blind eye; however, it was much disastrous as reported by the majority of returnees.

Similar to the problems encountered during journey, most smuggled migrants (87%) reported of robbery and theft by gangs in RSA. They have experienced violations of human rights and also barred from using the full range of services available to citizens and migrants with regular status, during their stay in South Africa.

Irregular migration is often described as constituting a threat to state sovereignty and countries follow a fundamental way to reassert full sovereignty to stop it. The formation of an independent government organ dealing with irregular migration by Tanzania is a good indication of the political impact of the irregular movement of youth on countries from southern Ethiopia and of course from Somalia.

To sum up, the youth, not only in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas, but also in other part of Ethiopia, are increasingly seeing the virtues (or otherwise) of the rest of the world as exposed to film/TV and the internet, in addition to recognizing the earning potential in a culture of remittance that has developed in recent years. With today's ease of communication and the infrequent returning migrants that aspiring in the source communities at homeland, it is likely that the dynamic of leaving Ethiopia to find work and opportunity will persist, what ever potential violence they many face through journey and/or in RSA. As it continues to offer good survival opportunities as well as the best hope to get out of Africa and to the West, RSA will continue to attract thousands of Ethiopians. Smuggling these Ethiopians to RSA will likewise continue as long as the demand is high.

7.2 Policy Recommendations

In dealing with irregular movement of people the major challenge for policy makers and national governments is how to address the problem that from the points of view of the migrant, the smuggling network, families of migrants as well as the profiteering officials. Therefore, the following recommendations are forwarded as a policy options for government officials and other concerned bodies to minimize the problems smuggled migrants suffering as well as to maximize the advantages that could be obtained from it:

1. There should be better data, both qualitative and quantitative on the number of people being smuggled, their motivations, where they end up and how they are smuggled. Understanding their vulnerability and the scale of the problem will assist in prevention as well as protection.
2. The Ethiopian government should have legal review to establish where harmony and disharmony occur in relation to addressing the problem of smuggling and irregular

migrants. The Ethiopian government also should sign the United Nations Smuggling Protocol, which will give a legal base in dealing with irregular migration and the smuggling systems.

3. A Significant proportion of the smuggled migrants do not return home, and hence there could be shortage of labor in areas of departure since the majority of them are economically productive adult men. The Ethiopian government, through its Embassy in RSA, should promote these migrants to return home with the money they had and to work and invest. Special incentives should be given for these migrants, such as allowing them to get land free or with small fees.
4. The economic advantage of those succeeded smuggled migrants is higher in remittance sending and creating employment opportunities at homeland. Hence, the Ethiopian government should have some legal foundation that supports formal transfer of Private Employment Agencies, just like that work in transferring Ethiopian women to the Middles East countries, which facilitate legal emigration of youth from Ethiopia to RSA. Having restrictive policies by themselves may not stop the smuggling business and the problems the smuggled migrants are suffering, rather it further expands to have more irregular migration and smuggling.
5. The vast majority of non-migrants as well as families support strongly the irregular migration of youth to RSA, and there is no doubt that the coming children will follow the same track. These non-migrants also strongly associate their destiny with migration to RSA. It is also expected that such irregular movement of youth will expand to other surrounding areas. There should information campaigns to promote public awareness of the dangers of being smuggled, human rights and who to contact if their personal safety is compromised, etc. different medias such as radios, newspapers, schools and religious institutions.
6. The problem under study is exclusively observed in the SNNP region. Hence, the region's Bureau of Labor and Social Affairs, Police Commission, Bureau of Youth and Sports all should have communication, cooperation and information-sharing concerning the movement and monitoring of smuggling and the smuggled migrants. They should also cooperate and share practices with the federal government aimed at harmonizing their collective governmental policies and laws in relation to smugglers and smuggled migrants.

7. School dropouts are found to be high in the study areas, which is partly associated with the irregular migration of youths to RSA. Both the regional and respective zonal education departments should work hard as how to minimize school dropouts. Unless otherwise, more students will chose to terminate schooling intended to migrate to South Africa.
8. Poverty and unemployment together are cited by substantial percentages (28.9%) of the smuggled migrants as main cause for migration and all efforts to reduce poverty and create employment opportunities to the youth should be expected to have an impact on the flow of migrants seeking a new life in RSA and beyond. Both the local and regional/national government should give emphasis for youth through poverty reduction and employment creation. The youth should be promoted to work and live in their homeland, such as providing them credits, organizing them in micro enterprises, etc. This will help in reducing the role of push factors.
9. As a pulling country, RSA should explore whether it can develop a policy of allowing quotas of migrants to legally enter RSA to work in some capacity as a mechanism to control its borders and register its migrant inhabitants if the current flow of irregular migrants represents a genuine filling of employment vacancies unmet by local workers. This goes with recommendation 3 above, since it requires official brokers' office in RSA to facilitate the legal move between the two countries.
10. Smuggled migrants should not be liable to criminal prosecution and they should not suffer violations and abuses of various kind. They should not be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment as common criminals. Irregular migrants filling jails creates an unbearable burden for host governments. The Ethiopian government should work hard with countries where these imprisoned migrants are there, to return in an orderly manner with due regard for the safety and dignity of the smuggled to their homeland.

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Appendix I

Questionnaire for Household Head

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Population Studies

Questionnaire A (to be answered by Household HEAD)

Hello!

The main purpose of this questionnaire is to generate information on the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia, especially from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya as well as surrounding areas, to the Republic of South Africa. The data and information gathered through this questionnaire is confidential and will only be used for research purpose. You have the right to answer some of the questions or quite the interview at any time if you want. The information you give is vital for the realization of the research, and hence I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

1.	Questionnaire Number	A000		
2.	Household Address	Zone:	Woreda:	Kebele:
		Gott:	Household Number:	
3.	Total Number of Adults Aged 15 and above in the Household			.....
	3.1	Already Migrated Adults		.....
	3.2	Return Migrants		.....
	3.3	Non-Migrants		.....
4.	Outcome of the Questionnaire	☐ Completed	☐ Partially Completed	☐ Refused
5.	Name of Data Collector			
6.	Date of Collection			

1. Household Record Form (for household members aged 15 to 54 years)

S.N	Name of HH Members 001	Relation to Head of the HH 002	Age 003	Sex 004	Marital Status 005	Migration Status (in relation to migration to RSA) 006	Ethnicity 007	Religion 009	Place of Childhood Residence			Duration of Continuous Residence in Current Place 010	Education Status 011	If literate, Highest Grade Completed 012	Employment Status 013	If Employed 014	
									Region	Zone	Woreda /Town					Occupation Type	Average Monthly Income (in Birr)
		0=Head 1=Spouse 2=Son 3=Daughter 4=Relative 5=Other		1=Male 2=Female	1=Single 2=Currently Married 3=Separated 4=Divorced 5=Widowed 6=Cohabiting	1= Out Migrant 2= Return Migrant 3= Non-Migrant	1=Hadiya 2=Kemb. 3=Temba. 4=Amha. 5=Wolai 6=Oromo 7=Gurage 8=Silti 9=Tigre 10=Other	1=Protestant 2=Orthodox 3=Catholic 4=Islam 5=Tradition. 6=Other					1= Illiterate 2= Literate		1= Unemployed 2= Employed	1=Agri. 2=Trade 3=Govt. 4=Prvt. 5=Other	
1.																	
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.																	
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11.																	
12.																	
13.																	
14.																	
15.																	
16.																	
17.																	
18.																	

2. Additional Questions to the Household Head

S.N.	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REM.
201	How many people continuously in this house?	.....	
202	Do you get information from various sources?	☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	
203	If your answer is YES for question 202, what is your information source? 1. Radio 2. Television 3. Telephone 4. Newspapers 5. Others (specify)	Frequency of Use <i>1. Always 2. Sometimes 3. Never</i> ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Multiple Responses are possible
204	What is your opinion on the irregular migration of adults down to South Africa?	☐ 1.Support strongly ☐ 2.Support partially ☐ 3.Oppose partially ☐ 4.Oppose strongly ☐ 5.Unknown	

Appendix II:

Questionnaire B: For Out Migrant Members of Household

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Population Studies

Questionnaire B (For OUT MIGRANT household members to be answered by their families in the household)

Hello!

This questionnaire is intended to generate information on the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia, especially from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya as well as surrounding areas, to the Republic of South Africa. The data and information gathered through this questionnaire is confidential and will only be used for research purpose. You have the right to answer some of the questions or quite the interview at any time if you want. The information you give is vital for the realization of the research, and hence I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

1.	Questionnaire Number	B000
2.	Name of the Out Migrant	
3.	Household Address	2.1 Zone.....
		2.2 Woreda/Town.....
		2.3 Kebele.....
		2.4 Gott.....
		2.5 Household Number.....
4.	Outcome of the Questionnaire	☐ 1.Fully Completed
		☐ 2.Partially Completed
		☐ 3. Refused
5.	Name of Data Collector	
6.	Date of Collection	

1. Characteristics of the Out Migrant Household Member

S.No.	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARKS
101	How <i>old</i> is this person before migration?		
102	Sex of the migrant	☐ 1.Male ☐ 2.Female	
103	Where is the <i>childhood residence</i> of this migrant?	.....	
104	Is this childhood residence of the migrant an <i>urban or rural</i> area?	☐ 1.Urban ☐ 2. Rural	
105	When this person did <i>leave</i> his/her homeland to RSA?	 Ethiopian Calendar	
106	What was the <i>education status</i> of this migrant before move?	☐ 1.Illiterate ☐ 2.Literate	
107	If he/she was literate before move, what was the <i>highest education level</i> he/she completed?	.....	
108	What was the <i>marital status</i> of this migrant before move?	☐ 1.Currently single ☐ 2.Currently married ☐ 3.Divorced/Widowed ☐ 4.Cohabited ☐ 5.Unknown	
109	What is his/her <i>birth order</i>?	.....	
110	What is the <i>employment status</i> of this migrant before his/her movement?	☐ 1.Unemployed ☐ 2.Employed	
111	If the answer for Question number 110 is 2 (if the migrant is employed before move), what is his/her <i>occupation type</i> before move?	☐ 1.Agriculture ☐ 2.Trading ☐ 3.Government work ☐ 4.Other private jobs ☐ 5.Other (specify).....	
112	If the answer for Question number 110 is 2, what was the average monthly <i>income</i> he/she earn before move?	.....	
113	Was this migrant a <i>household head</i> before his/her migration?	☐ 1.Yes ☐ 2.No	
114	Did this person have assets here before his/her move?	☐ 1.Yes ☐ 2.No	
115	If the answer for Question number 114 is YES, what are the types of assets this person had before move?	☐ 1.House ☐ 2.Farmland ☐ 3.Automobiles ☐ 4.Livestocks ☐ 5.Business Houses ☐ 6.Others (specify).....	Multiple responses are possible

2. Causes of Migration

S.No	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
201	What was the main cause for this person to leave his/her homeland and migrate to South Africa?	☐ 1.Unemployment ☐ 2.Poverty ☐ 3.Better opportunities in RSA ☐ 4.Meet relatives in RSA ☐ 5.No opportunities here ☐ 6.Drought & hazards ☐ 7.Family pressure ☐ 8.Peer pressure ☐ 9.Shortage of farmland ☐ 10.Other (specify).....	Rank all 10 choices from most to least important
202	Did this person have enough information about RSA before his/her movement?	☐ 1.Yes ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Not at all	
203	If the answer for Question 202 is 1 or 2, from where he/she got information about RSA?	☐ 1.Friends at RSA ☐ 2.Returnees from RSA ☐ 3.Family/community ☐ 4.Massmedias	Multiple responses are possible

3. Travelling, Finance & Smuggling Situations

S.NO	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
301	Who facilitated the movement for this migrant?	☐ 1.Friend ☐ 2.Smuggler ☐ 3.Family ☐ 4.Other (specify).....	Multiple responses are possible
302	Did this migrant had documents necessary for travelling, such as legal passport & valid visa?	☐ 1.Yes he/she had ☐ 2.Legal passport but no valid visa ☐ 3.No legal passport & no valid visa	
303	If the answer for Question number 302 is 2 or 3, did he/she got forged of them from somewhere?	☐ 1.Yes, from smugglers ☐ 2.Yes, from other persons ☐ 3.Not at all	
304	Who financed the movement of this person?	☐ 1.His/her own money ☐ 2.He/she borrowed/selling items ☐ 3.Families from their own ☐ 4.Families by borrow/selling items ☐ 5.Other (specify).....	Multiple responses are possible
305	How much money did he/she paid for the smugglers?	Ethiopian Birr	
306	What is the overall cost of the movement?	Ethiopian Birr	
307	What are the main routes/places taken and transport used by this migrant in travelling from his/her homeland down to RSA?	Main Transport Used 1.Car 2.Plane 3.Foot 4.Boat ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Move to the next questions if unknown

4. Consequences & Associated Problems of the Migration

S.No	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
401	How did he/she usually cross national boundaries?	☐ 1.By paying for border controllers ☐ 2.By hiding from border controllers ☐ 3.We cross with out any problem	Multiple responses are possible
402	During the journey, did he/she got basic needs like food & health facilities?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she got enough ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Never	
403	Did he/she face/witness physical, human or psychological violations during journey?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she has faced ☐ 2.No, but he/she saw on others ☐ 3.Never	
404	If the answer for Question number 403 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation he/she faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
405	Did he/she successfully reach South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she is now in RSA ☐ 2.No, he/she is on the way ☐ 3. Unknown	
406	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, what is the overall time taken from homeland to reach RSA?	.....	
407	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, was he/she reached RSA as his/her expectation?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she reached on time ☐ 2.Somewhat as expected ☐ 3.No, very late from expected	
408	Did he/she faced/saw problems like mentioned in Question 404 in staying RSA?	☐ 1. Yes, he/she has faced ☐ 2. No, but he/she saw on others ☐ 3. Never	
409	If the answer for Question 408 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation he/she faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
410	After being in RSA, did he/she got jobs as expected?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she got immediately ☐ 2.Yes, but not as expected ☐ 3.No jobs found at all	
411	If the answer for Question 410 is 1 or 2, what is his/her main occupation in South Africa?	☐ 1.Cloth/belt/mattress trade ☐ 2.Big trading businesses ☐ 3.Government employee ☐ 4.Other (specify).....	
412	If employed in RSA now, what is his/her average monthly income?	Rand/Ethiopian Birr	Specify the money type
413	Does he/she send money to relatives at homeland?	☐ 1.Yes, sends regularly ☐ 2.Sends, but not regularly ☐ 3.Never send money	
414	If the answer for Question 413 is 1 or 2, what is his/her frequency of sending money?	☐ 1.Monthly ☐ 2.Once in two month ☐ 3.Between 3 to 6 month ☐ 4.Once in a year ☐ 5.Morethan a year	
415	If he/she sends money, what is the average money sent at one time?	Rand/Ethiopian Birr	

Appendix III:

Questionnaire C: for RETURN MIGRANTS of the Household

Addis Ababa University

School of Graduate Studies

Institute of Population Studies

Questionnaire C (For RETURN MIGRANTS of the household)

Hello!

This questionnaire is intended to generate information on the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia, especially from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya as well as surrounding areas, to the Republic of South Africa. The data and information gathered through this questionnaire is confidential and will only be used for research purpose. You have the right to answer some of the questions or quite the interview at any time if you want. The information you give is vital for the realization of the research, and hence I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

1.	Questionnaire Number	C000
2.	Name of the Return Migrant	
3.	Household Address	2.1 Zone..... 2.2 Woreda/Town..... 2.3 Kebele..... 2.4 Gott..... 2.5 Household Number.....
4.	Outcome of the Questionnaire	☐ 1.Fully Completed ☐ 2.Partially Completed ☐ 3. Refused
5.	Name of Data Collector	
6.	Date of Collection	

1. Characteristics of the Return Migrant

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES		REM.
101	How <i>old</i> are you now?	years		
102	Sex of the migrant	☐ 1.Male		
		☐ 2.Female		
103	What is your <i>birth order</i>?	.....		
104	Where is your <i>childhood residence</i>?	.....		
105	Is this childhood residence of the migrant an <i>urban</i> or <i>rural</i> area?	☐ 1.Urban		
		☐ 2. Rural		
106	When did you <i>leave</i> your homeland to RSA?	 Ethiopian Calendar		
		BEFORE MOVE	NOW	
107	What was your <i>education status</i> before move and/or now?	☐ 1.Illiterate	☐ 1.Illiterate	
		☐ 2.Literate	☐ 2.Literate	
108	If you are literate, what was/is the <i>highest education level</i> completed before and/or now?	.....	.....	
109	What was/is your <i>marital status</i> before move and/or now?	☐ 1.Currently single	☐ 1.Currently single	
		☐ 2.Currently married	☐ 2.Currently married	
		☐ 3.Divorced/Widowed	☐ 3.Divorced/Widowed	
		☐ 4.Cohabited	☐ 4.Cohabited	
		☐ 5.Unknown	☐ 5.Unknown	
110	What was/is your <i>employment status</i> before movement and/or now?	☐ 1.Unemployed	☐ 1.Unemployed	
		☐ 2.Employed	☐ 2.Employed	
111	If the answer for Question number 110 is 2 (if employed), what is your <i>occupation type</i> before move and/or now?	☐ 1.Agriculture	☐ 1.Agriculture	
		☐ 2.Trading	☐ 2.Trading	
		☐ 3.Government work	☐ 3.Government work	
		☐ 4.Other private jobs	☐ 4.Other private jobs	
		☐ 5 Other (specify).....	☐ 5.Other (specify).....	
112	If the answer for Question number 110 is 2, what was/is the average monthly <i>income</i> you earn before move and/or now?	.....	.....	
113	Are you a <i>household head</i> before your move and/or now?	☐ 1.Yes	☐ 1.Yes	
		☐ 2.No	☐ 2.No	
114	Did you have <i>assets</i> here before your move and/or now?	☐ 1.Yes	☐ 1.Yes	
		☐ 2.No	☐ 2.No	
115	If the answer for Question number 114 is YES, what are the types of assets you had before move and/or now?	☐ 1.House	☐ 1.House	Multiple responses are possible
		☐ 2.Farmland	☐ 2.Farmland	
		☐ 3.Automobiles	☐ 3.Automobiles	
		☐ 4.Livestocks	☐ 4.Livestocks	
		☐ 5.Business Houses	☐ 5.Business Houses	
		☐ 6.Others (specify)	☐ 6. Others (specify)	

2. Causes of Migration

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
201	Among the listed, what was the main cause for you to leave your homeland and migrate to South Africa?	☐ 1.Unemployment ☐ 2.Poverty ☐ 3.Better opportunities in RSA ☐ 4.Meet relatives in RSA ☐ 5.No opportunities here ☐ 6.Drought & hazards ☐ 7.Family pressure ☐ 8.Peer pressure ☐ 9.Shortage of farmland ☐ 10.Other (specify).....	Rank all 10 choices from most to least important
202	Did you have enough information about RSA before his/her movement?	☐ 1.Yes ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Not at all	
203	If the answer for Question 202 is 1 or 2, from where did you got this information?	☐ 1.Friends at RSA ☐ 2.Returnees from RSA ☐ 3.Family/community ☐ 4.Massmedias	Multiple responses are possible

3. Travelling, Finance & Smuggling Situations

S.NO	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK																																				
301	Who facilitated your movement?	☐ .Friend ☐ .Smuggler ☐ .Family ☐ .Other (specify).....	Multiple responses are possible																																				
302	Did you had documents necessary for travelling, such as legal passport & valid visa?	☐ .Yes I had ☐ .Legal passport but no valid visa ☐ .No legal passport & no valid visa																																					
303	If the answer for Question number 302 is 2 or 3, did you got forged of them from somewhere?	☐ 1.Yes, from smugglers ☐ 2.Yes, from other persons ☐ 3.Not at all																																					
304	Who financed your movement?	☐ 1.With my own money ☐ 2.I borrowed/selling items ☐ 3.My families from their own ☐ 4.Myfamilies by borrow/selling items ☐ 5.Other (specify).....	Multiple responses are possible																																				
305	How much money did you paid for the smugglers?	Ethiopian Birr																																					
306	What is the overall cost of your movement?	Ethiopian Birr																																					
307	What are the main routes/places taken and transport used in travelling from your homeland down to RSA?	<i>Main Transport Used</i> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>1.Car</th> <th>2.Plane</th> <th>3.Foot</th> <th>4.Boat</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1.Car	2.Plane	3.Foot	4.Boat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Move to the next questions if unknown
1.Car	2.Plane	3.Foot	4.Boat																																				
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4. Consequences & Associated Problems of the Movement

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REM.
401	How did you usually cross national boundaries?	☐ 1.By paying for border controllers ☐ 2.By hiding from border controllers ☐ 3.We cross with out any problem	Multiple responses are possible
402	During the journey, did you get basic needs like food & health facilities?	☐ 1.Yes, we get enough ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Never	
403	Did you face/witness physical, human or psychological violations during your journey?	☐ 1.Yes, I have faced ☐ 2.No, but I saw on others ☐ 3.Never	
404	If the answer for Question number 403 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation you faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
405	Have you successfully reached South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, I have reached ☐ 2.No, I spent several times in other count. ☐ 3. I never reached, I wass deported	
406	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1 or 2, what is the overall time taken from homeland to reach RSA?	.....	
407	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, did you reached RSA as your expectation?	☐ 1.Yes, I reached on time ☐ 2.Somewhat as expected ☐ 3.No, very late from expected	
408	Did you faced/saw problems like mentioned in Question 404 in staying RSA?	☐ 1. Yes, I have faced ☐ 2. No, but I saw on others ☐ 3. Never	
409	If the answer for Question 408 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation did you faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
410	After being in RSA, have you got jobs as expected?	☐ 1.Yes, I have got immediately ☐ 2.Yes, but not as expected ☐ 3.No jobs found at all	
411	If the answer for Question 410 is 1 or 2, what was your main occupation in South Africa?	☐ 1.Cloth/belt/mattress trade ☐ 2.Big trading businesses ☐ 3.Governemt employee ☐ 4.Other (specify).....	
412	If employed in RSA now, what is your average monthly income?	Rand/Ethiopian Birr	Specify the money type
413	Did you send money to relatives at homeland when you are in South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, I send regularly ☐ 2.I send, but not regularly ☐ 3.Never	
414	If the answer for Question 413 is 1 or 2, what was your frequency of sending money?	☐ 1.Monthly ☐ 2.Once in two month ☐ 3.Between 3 to 6 month ☐ 4.Once in a year ☐ 5.Morethan a year	
415	If you send money, what was the average money you send to home at one time?	Rand/Ethiopian Birr	

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REM.
416	Where did you usually stay/live in South Africa?	.....	
418	When did you came back home?	 Ethiopian Calendar	
419	What is the main reason for coming back home?	☐ 1.I want to work & live here ☐ 2.I couldn't find opportunities as expected ☐ 3.I was deported ☐ 4.I want to meet my families ☐ 5.Other.....	
420	How is your living standard before move and now?	☐ 1.It is much better now than before ☐ 2.Theres is no big difference ☐ 3.It is better before than now	
421	After coming home, do you have investments and business enterprises?	☐ 1.Yes I have ☐ 2.No, I don't have	
422	If your answer for Question 421 is YES, what is the money value of your total assets now?	.....	
423	If your answer for Question 421 is YES, do you have employees working under you?	☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	
424	If your answer for Question 423 is YES, how many employees are working under you?	.....	
425	If your answer for Question 421 is YES, do you work alone or in share-company for with others?	☐ 1.I work alone, it my own investment ☐ 2.It is of share-company form ☐ 3.Both—alone and in share	
426	Do you advise your friends to go South Africa like you did?	☐ 1.Yes, I strongly advise ☐ 2.No, I advise no one to go there	
427	If your answer for question 426 is YES, why do you advise people to go?	☐ 1.Better opportunities in RSA ☐ 2.The movement is easy& comfortable ☐ 3. It is hard to work & live here ☐ 4. People give pride for diasporas ☐ 5.Other.....	Multiple responses are possible
428	If your answer for question 426 is NO, why do you advise no one to go there?	☐ 1.No opportunities there as expected ☐ 2.The movement is very hard & risky ☐ 3. It is possible to work & live here ☐ 4. Other.....	Multiple responses are possible
429	In your opinion, what should the society & the Ethiopian government do on the irregular migration of youth to South Africa?	☐ 1.Stop by taking strict measures ☐ 2.Encourage more youth to go there ☐ 3.I don't want to say any thing	
430	Do you have a plan/interest to go back to RSA?	☐ 1.Yes, I have an interest to go ☐ 2.No, I don't have an interest ☐ 3.Undecided/I don't know now	
431	If your answer for Question 430 is YES, when do you want to go back to RSA?	☐ 1.This year ☐ 2.Next year ☐ 3.After several years	

Appendix IV:
Questionnaire D: For Non-Migrants

Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Institute of Population Studies

Questionnaire D (For NON-MIGRANT household members)

Hello!

This questionnaire is intended to generate information on the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia, especially from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya and surrounding areas, to the Republic of South Africa. The data and information gathered through this questionnaire is confidential and will only be used for research purpose. You have the right to answer some of the questions or quite the interview at any time if you want. The information you give is vital for the realization of the research, and hence I appreciate your cooperation in advance.

1.	Questionnaire Number	D000
2.	Name of the Non-Migrant	
3.	Household Address	2.1 Zone.....
		2.2 Woreda/Town.....
		2.3 Kebele.....
		2.4 Gott.....
		2.5 Household Number.....
4.	Outcome of the Questionnaire	☐ 1.Fully Completed
		☐ 2.Partially Completed
		☐ 3. Refused
5.	Name of Data Collector	
6.	Date of Collection	

1. Characteristics of the Non-Migrant Household Member

S.No.	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARKS
101	How <i>old</i> are you?		
102	You <i>Sex</i> ?	☐ 1.Male	
		☐ 2.Female	
103	Where is your <i>childhood residence</i>?	.....	
104	Is this your childhood residence an <i>urban or rural</i> area?	☐ 1.Urban	
		☐ 2. Rural	
105	What your <i>education status</i> ?	☐ 1.Illiterate	
		☐ 2.Literate	
106	If you are literate, what is the <i>highest education level</i> completed?	.....	
107	What is your <i>marital status</i> ?	☐ 1.Currently single	
		☐ 2.Currently married	
		☐ 3.Divorced/Widowed	
		☐ 4.Cohabited	
		☐ 5.Unknown	
108	What is your <i>birth order</i>?	.....	
109	What is your <i>employment status</i> ?	☐ 1.Unemployed	
		☐ 2.Employed	
110	If the answer for Question number 109 is 2 (if the you are employed), what is your <i>occupation type</i> ?	☐ 1.Agriculture	
		☐ 2.Trading	
		☐ 3.Governmet work	
		☐ 4.Other private jobs	
		☐ 5.Other (specify).....	
111	If the answer for Question number 109 is 2, what is your average monthly <i>income</i>?	.....	
112	Are you a <i>household head</i> ?	☐ 1.Yes	
		☐ 2.No	
113	Do you have assets here?	☐ 1.Yes	
		☐ 2.No	
114	If your answer for Question number 113 is YES, what are type of assets you have?	☐ 1.House	Multiple responses are possible
		☐ 2.Farmland	
		☐ 3.Automobiles	
		☐ 4.Livestocks	
		☐ 5.Business Houses	
		☐ 6.Others (specify).....	

2. Reasons for Not Moving and Intention to Move of Non-Migrants

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES		REM.
201	What is the reason behind for you to not to go South Africa and remain at homeland? 1.Money shortage 2.Family do not allow/burden 3.Lack of enough information about the move 4.The journey is hard & risky 5.I am in School 6.I have no interest to go RSA at all 7. Other.....	1.Yes ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	2.No ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Multiple responses are possible
202	What is your intention to go South Africa?	☐ 1.Very high ☐ 2.High ☐ 3.I don't need as such ☐ 4.Low ☐ 5.I don't have any interest		
203	If your answer for Question 202 is 1 or 2, when do you want to go South Africa?	☐ 1.This year ☐ 2.Nexy year ☐ 3.Within the coming 5 years ☐ 4.Within the coming 10 years		

Appendix V:

Unstructured Interview Questions and FGD Guide

A. Interview Questions for Return Migrants

Date of interview:		Age:	
Interviewed by:		Sex:	
Location:		Date of migration:	
Name (optional):			

1. Is migration from your homeland a common occurrence?
2. Was there pressure to migrate and/or send remittances?
3. Was RSA your intended destination? Or a transit to elsewhere?
4. Why did you choose RSA?
5. Were jobs or services promised to you by the facilitator or not?
6. Did the facilitator or another agent agree to arrange necessary travel documents?
7. What are the actual routes taken from homeland to reach RSA?
8. How long your journey did took to reach RSA?
9. Explain the borders crossed and how this was achieved.
10. Explain who else was travelling in the group. [number, sex, age, destination, nationality, etc.]
11. Did you travel always together or were you separate at times? Who led the group?
12. Were you required to make additional payments during the course of the journey?
13. Did you arrive at your destination in the manner expected?
14. Were you given complete freedom or were you handed over to another party or in some other controlled by the facilitator or another party after arrival?
15. Do you think that all smuggled migrants want to return back home? Or they never want to return?
16. Any other comments or information?

B. Interview Question for Non-Migrants

Date of interview:		Name (optional):	
Interviewed by:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	

1. What is your opinion towards the irregular migration of adults to RSA?
2. Do you think that such migration is advantageous? Explain.
3. Do you prefer to study, work and live here or migrate to RSA? Why?
4. What should the society and the Ethiopian government do concerning the irregular movement of youth from your area down to RSA?



C. Interview Questions for Families/Households

Date of interview:		Name (optional):	
Interviewed by:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	

- 1. What is your opinion towards the irregular migration of youths to RSA?
- 2. Do you think that this migration advantageous to you? Explain.
- 3. Are there problems associated with this migration? Explain.
- 4. What should the society and the Ethiopian government do concerning this migration?
- 5. Any other comment or information?

D. Interview Questions for Smugglers

Date of interview:		Marital Status:	
Interviewed by:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	
Education:		Name (optional):	

- 1. What is your opinion about the irregular movement of youth from Ethiopia to RSA?
Do you think that it is beneficial?
- 2. Explain the general smuggling activities from Ethiopia to RSA, including information about the means, transportation and final exploitation of illegal migrants in RSA.
- 3. How you get in touch/connect with the migrants?
- 4. How you operate the smuggling network? Any problems encountered in your smuggling process?
- 5. What is your specific role in the smuggling activity? Chief smuggler or an agent?
- 6. How many smuggled migrant do you transfer? Per week? Per month(s)?
- 7. Any other information or comment?

E. Interview Questions for Police Officials

Date of interview:		Marital Status:	
Interviewed by:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	
Education:		Name (optional):	

- 1. What is your opinion on the irregular migration of adults from the southern parts of Ethiopia down to RSA?
- 2. Do you have any thing done to stop/control the situation? If yes, explain.

3. What are the main problems you faced in controlling the smuggling activities?
4. Do you work, in controlling smuggling, in cooperation with neighbor countries police officials, border controllers as well as SNNP region police departments? If yes, explain.
5. What is your plan for the future on the smuggling process?
6. Any comments or information?

F. Interview Questions for Government Officials (both local and national)

Date of interview:		Marital Status:	
Interviewed by:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	
Education:		Name (optional):	

1. How much do you know about the irregular migration of youth from southern Ethiopia down to RSA?
2. What is your opinion, as a government official responsible for the social well being of the people, towards such migration? How do you look the smuggling activities?
3. Do you think that such migration is beneficial? If yes, how?
4. Have you done something on the issue at hand? If yes, explain.
5. What should be done in the future? Do you have any plans to deal on such migration?
6. Any comments or information?

G. FGD Guides

Date of Discussion:		Age range:	
Mediator:		Sex ratio:	
Location:		Education Status (range)	
Number of Discussants:		Employment Status (range)	

1. What is the intensity of the irregular migration from southern Ethiopia down to RSA?
2. Any advantages and/or disadvantages of this migration?
3. Should the society and the government stop migration down to RSA by taking serious measures or not?
4. Should families promote or not their children to migrate to RSA?
5. Is it possible to stop/control the irregular movement of youths to RSA? How?
6. Views on the smuggling activities...
7. Comments on the over migration and smuggling process.

Declaration

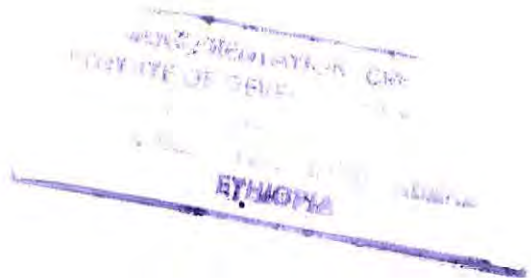
I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Teshome Desta

Signature.....

Date..... 05 July, 2010

Place: Addis Ababa



Confirmation

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

Name: Dr. Eshetu Gurmu

Signature.....

Date..... 05/07/10

Place: Addis Ababa