



Rural- Urban Migrant Labors Engaging in Construction Sector In Addis Ababa City The  
Case Studies of Bole Sub City Werada 9, 10, and 11

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In Partial Fulfillment for the of Degree of Masters of Arts Degree in Social Work

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**Declaration**

I, the undersigned, declare that this Master’s thesis entitled Rural- Urban Migrant Labors Engaging in Construction sector at Addis Ababa: The Case of Bole Sub City Werada 9, 10, and 11 is my original work and all the sources or materials used have been duly acknowledged.

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Fitsum Belay, entitled: Assessing of cause and Consequences Rural- Urban Migrant Labors Engaging in Construction sector at Addis Ababa: The Case studies of Bole Sub City Werada 9, 10, and 11 submitted to Addis Ababa University School of Social Work in partial fulfillment for the Degree of Master of Social Work complied with the regulations of the Addis Ababa University and meet the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality

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### **Abstract**

*In Ethiopia, some research has been done on migrant laborers. Though the limited existing researches show the rural-urban migrant laborers engaging construction sector, no research was conducted on causes and challenges. we can understand that migrant Laborers have made substantial contributions to the urban economy. However, the explosive growth of rural-urban migrants has generated several “migration problems,” such as growing social inequality in urban setting. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the causes and consequences of migrant laborers in Bole Sub city of Addis Ababa. The study covered three Weredas: Wereda 9, 10 and 11 which are various construction under way on the area attracted migrant laborers. Most of the Labor migrants live in aforementioned Weredas since these areas are where the city is expanding and most real estate construction underway in area. To get better understanding subject matter, a quantitative approach supported by qualitative approach was used to assesses the topic well through survey using questioner, key informant interview and selective observation. For the research, 150 migrant workers were selected via probability sampling from Wereda 9, 10 and 11 in Bole sub city of Addis Ababa. Data was collected through survey using questioner for this study. Five Key informant interview also conduct in the each Wereda in order to supporting information to the findings of the study. Finally, the collected data was thematically analyzed and interpreted. The findings of the study identified the demographic factor and soci-economic characteristics of migrant laborers, the determent factor to leave place of Origen, where get basic service from and the challenges of migrant laborers in destination area. The study had tried to have contribution as sources of information migrant laborers need specific contextual Support to maintain their wellbeing.*

**Key words:** Rural, Urban, migrant labors, Construction sector

## Table of Content

Advisor’s Approval.....	i
Acknowledgments.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
List of Tables and Figure.....	viii
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	ix
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	1
1. Introduction.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study.....	7
1.2.1 General Objective .....	7
1.2.2 The Specific Objectives .....	7
1.3 Research Question .....	7
1.4 Significance of the Study .....	8
1.5 Scope of the Study.....	8
1.6 Limitations .....	8
1.7 Organization of the Study .....	8
1.8. Definition of Terms .....	9
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	10
A Survey of the Literature .....	10
2. Conceptual Approach to Migration Research.....	10
2.1 Labor Migration, Urbanization and Development .....	10
2.2 Labors Migration as A Driver of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction .....	12
2.3 The Government and Elite View of Labor Migration: .....	13
2.3.1 South Africa and Ethiopia.....	13
2.4 The Causes of Migration.....	14
2.5 Consequences of Labor Migration .....	16
2.5.1 Economic Impact: .....	17
2.5.2 Demographic Impact: .....	18
2.5.3 Impacts on Urban Basic Facilities: .....	19
2.5.4 Outmigration on Local Labor Availability: .....	19
2.5.5 The Impacts on Family Structure.....	20

2.5.6 Migration as a Livelihood Strategy: .....	21
2.6 Migration and Labor Market:.....	21
2.7 Studies Rural- Urban Migration .....	22
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	24
Research Method.....	24
3.1. Research Design .....	24
3.2. Study Area.....	25
3.3 Sampling and Sample Size.....	26
3.4 Methods of Data Collection .....	27
3.4.1. Survey .....	27
3.4.2. Key Informant Interview.....	27
3.4.3. Observation .....	28
3.5 Methods of Data Analysis.....	28
3.6 Ethical Considerations .....	29
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b> .....	30
4. Findings .....	30
4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age .....	31
4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Sex .....	31
4.2.3 Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status .....	31
4.2.4 Marital Status of the Respondent .....	32
4.2.5 Religion of Respondents .....	33
4.2.6 Family Size of Respondents at the Time of Migration.....	33
4.2.7 Income per a Month of Respondents family .....	34
4.2.8 Respondents Place of Origin .....	35
4.2.9 Respondents Daily Income .....	35
4.3 Respondents Major Determinant Factors to Leave Their Place of Origin .....	36
4.3.1 Migrated due to political situations in place of origin .....	37
4.3.2 Migrated due to Other Influences.....	37
4.3.3 Migrated due to Personal Desire .....	37
4.3.4 Migrated due to Lack of Basic Services in Place of Origin.....	38
4.4 Labor Migrants in the Study Area about Where They Get Basic Service .....	38

4.4.1 Respondents Access to Affordable Housing .....	38
4.4.2 Respondents Access to Transportation Facilities .....	39
4.4.3 Respondents Access to Electricity .....	40
4.4.4 Respondents Access to Water Facilities .....	40
4.4.5 Respondents Access to Schools .....	41
4.4.6 Respondents Access to and Use of Health Service Facilities .....	42
4.5 Challenges of Labor Migrant in the Destination .....	42
4.5.1 Respondents Successfulness in Destination Area .....	43
4.5.2 Respondents Problems .....	43
4.5.3 Respondents Opinion on Government Support to Coping Problems .....	44
4.5.4 Respondents who Regret their Decisions Migrate from Original Place .....	45
4.5.5 Respondents Evaluate Opportunity .....	45
4.5.6 Respondents Opinion on How to Solve the challenges of Rural - Urban Migration	46
4.5.7 Respondents Opinion on What has to be done by Government and Other Stakeholders .....	47
4.6 Summery .....	51
<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b> .....	52
Discussion .....	52
5.1 Demographic Factor and Socio Economic Characteristics of Labor Migrants .....	52
5.2 Respondents Major Determinant Factors to Leave Their Place of Origin .....	55
5.3 Migrant Labors in the Study Area about Where They Get Basic Service .....	56
5.4 Challenges of Labor Migrants in the Destination area .....	58
<b>CHAPTER SIX</b> .....	62
Conclusions and Implication for Social Work .....	62
6.1 Conclusions .....	62
6.2 Implication for Social Work .....	63
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	66
<b>Annexes</b> .....	74

## List of Tables and Figure

Table 1: Age of the Respondents .....	31
Table 2: Literacy Status of Respondents .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 3: Marital status of respondent .....	33
Table 4: Religion of Respondents .....	34
Table 5: Family siz of respondents at the time of Migration	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 6: Incom per month of the Respondent family .....	36
Table 7: Respondents place of origin .....	34
Table 8: Respondents Daily income.....	34
Table 9: Respondents migrated due to poltical situation in place of origin .....	35
Table 10: Respondents migrated due to other influence .....	36
Table 11: Respondent migrated due to personal desire.....	36
Table 12: Respondent migrated due to lack of basic service in place of origin .....	37
Table 13: Respondents housing .....	37
Table 14: Respondents transportation access .....	38
Table 15: Respondents Electricity usage.....	38
Table 16: respondents water usage.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 17: Reaspondent usage of schooling opportunity.....	40
Table 18: Respondents usage of health service .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 19: Respondents challenge of labour migrant in destintion	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 20: Respondents successfulness of plan objective in destination area .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 21: Respondent influence Due to ruler-urban migration	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 22: Respondent satisfaction by government support	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Table 23: Respondent who regret for their decision migrated from original place .....	40
Table 24: Respondents oppourtunity in their destination.....	44

Table 25: Respondents opinion to solve ruler-urban migration.....44

Table 26: Respondents opinion what to be done by Government and stakeholders.....45

**Figure 1:** Study Area Bole Sub City on Addis Abeba Map.....25

### **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

AALSAB	Addis Abeba Labor and Social Affairs Bero
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
DARE	De Agrarization and Rural Employment
GTZ	German Technical Co-operation
HIV AIDS	Human immunodeficiency Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOUDC	Ministry of Urban Development and Construction
MP	Migration policy
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ORAAMP	Office for the Revision of Addis Ababa Master Plan
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PRSPS	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RDP	Rural Development policy
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region

UN United Nations

UNCHS United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNESCO United Nations science and cultural Organization

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1. Introduction

Migration is a movement of people from one place to other lookout for improved livelihoods such as employment, education and other motives like social, cultural, economical aspect. The World Migration Report (IOM,2015) Over 54 per cent of people across the globe were living in urban areas in 2014. The number of people living in cities will almost double to some 6.4 billion by 2050, turning much of the world into a global city. Human migration play an important part in this but are largely missing from the global debate on urbanization. Many city and local governments also still do not include migration or migrants in their urban development planning and implementation for shaping sustainable cities of the future.

As we can learn from the history of the world, in the urbanization process rural to urban migration played significant role. The contribution of rural urban migration in the process of urbanization witnessed in many countries of the world (Lall, Selod and Shalizi, 2006 p.12). In today's world the urban population is significantly increasing and half of the world population is living in cities. Hence the urban population is growing almost by 1 million each year (Bahns, 2005; p.8).

Migration has important role in population growth and often it improves economic and social condition of the people. Migration are a part of development process resorted by people to improve their socio-economic condition. Migrant plays an important role in changing the demographic composition of the country, state, and district population. It is as important as fertility and mortality. Man can control the fertility and mortality, but in the case of migration, it is difficult to control. (IOM,2014 p.18)

Comparing to the developed world Ethiopia is categorized among the least urbanized countries having only 16.7 % of its population found to be in urban areas (CSA, 2014 p.32). However, the same report indicated that the urban population of Ethiopia is growing significantly as compared to the past. According to Solomon (2005 p.14), The country's economy is dominantly agrarian where 83% of the population is engaged. Only the 17% urban population is engaged in non-agriculture economic sector. This rate is even below the African average which is now nearing 40%. But, the urbanization rate is one of the highest in the world with average growth rate of 4.11%. (UN-HABITAT, 2010;p.36) the average growth rate of urban population the country ranges from 4.2% per year and in some individual towns and cites the rate approaches to annum from one urban area to the other in Ethiopia. One of the main reason for urban population growth is the rate of urban to rural migration which often higher than natural growth.

According Feleke (2005;p.42), in Ethiopia rural to urban migrates are mainly coming from rural areas of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Amhara, Oromiya, and, to some extent, from Tigray. These people are mainly migrating due to poverty. Different factors which are related to poverty like lack of farm land, unemployment, drought, and high population pressures are the main push factors. Where as in urban areas the availability of construction sites which demand daily laborers and the demand for domestic work could be considered as pull factors (Feleke,2005p.22). Due to the above mentioned factors the number of rural to urban migrants in Addis Ababa is very high. However, the available opportunities in Addis Ababa is not capable

of absorbing all rural to urban migrants and which consequently create difficulties for the migrants.

The increased demand for housing and overloading of urban facilities sees the poor live in slums, often lacking access to clean water and sewerage systems. Resultant high unemployment makes that migrants create their own employment through informal labor-intensive services and production. According to Kirst-Ashman (2008), one of the core social work values is social justice. Social justice denotes fair access to opportunities, resources and responsibilities for all. Thus, access to adequate living conditions migrants in urban centers is an issue of social justice.

This study describes the Social and Economical characteristics of migrant labors Bole Sub-city, Wereda 9,10 and11. The purpose of the research is to identify demographic characteristics of Labor migrants, how they get basic service, and how they often spend their time. Bole Sub city (BSC) is selected because the researcher identified and confirmed by the sub city Administration the area as one of the areas having a significant number of rural to urban migrants in Addis Ababa. Wereda 9,10 and11 has the highest number of migrants who are working in building constrictions in Bole Sub City.

### **1.1 Statement of the Research Problem**

Various studies have been conducted researches on various aspect of rural-rural, rural-urban transaction. These studies largely focus cause and effects of labor migration as general phenomena. Among these studies, Todaro (1976 p.45), conducted a study on the labor migration identified that people migrated from rural area to urban area influenced factor for urban massive jobless problem. A study in Ethiopia by Dereje,

(2002 p.34) and Kiefe, (2003 p.43) are studies on the impacts of push factor land degradation and deforestation In rural areas are directly correlated with their productivity and life condition is one causes of migrant labors. Migrants are not in a position to sustain their life through agriculture, where in areas which are highly affected by natural climates, then they would prefer to migrate to urban areas and engage in non-farm activities.

Some studies explored that broader factors associated with causes of migrant labors. Among these Cox, Aklilu and Tadesse, et al, (1994) studied factors of migrant labors to urban centers. They conclude factors are such as the prevalence of civil war, conflicts among ethnic groups, discriminatory government laws etc. are important factors producing much rural-urban migration in the third world. Moreover, people living in border areas and other politically strategic places usually flood to urban areas due to the frequent war and unrest in the area. Kebede, (1994 p.29) conducted a study on the causes of migration. He argued that land scarcity due to increasing population pressure, unfavorable land tenure systems, agricultural stagnation caused by faulty government policies, poverty, environmental crisis and the consequent famine and a set of many other related factors have in single or combination acted as forces pushing people from the rural areas in poor countries.

Moreover, a study conducted by Ezra, (2001;p.26) and Tesfaye, (2007; p.52) rural out-migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to “push” factors rather than response to “pull” factors from urban areas and positive impact of labour migration. They concluded that migration is basically an extractive process resulting in the impoverishment of village and the need for villagers to subsidize under-paid urban

workers. Moore and Vaughan (1990; p.26) studied The patterns of labor division in the village house hold are negatively affect and particularly adult women who remain on the farm are said to incur substantial increases in their work burdens as they attempt to compensate for the absentee's labor. Gurmu,et al (2000; p. 34) studied "Migration, Gender and Health Survey in Five Regions of Ethiopia" he identifies particularly the increased volume of movement of vulnerable women and young people with little education and few job skills, with a high proportion being domestic or service workers

Bverlee, (1974;p.15) found that rural area has substantial labor surpluses, there is growing evidence that rural to urban migration may take place despite labor shortages in rural area and may result in reduction in agricultural production. Indeed, migrant labors from agricultural has been one factor leading to national food deficits and rising food prices in many African countries. Fleuret and sperling (1984; 67), Studies various natural or social disasters such as drought and famine forced people who live in rural areas migrate to urban area to do labor works it provides an important means of survival. Lewis and Standing (1984 p.56), Studies of consequences of labor migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. They conclude The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution. Whereas, on the other hand migration is an opportunity to choose his own way to assure well-being and to ascertain migrant equally use utilities and basic service of urban areas.

Other Studies discussed the positive aspect of contribution of migration, in this regard Tiffen (1995; 87), explored that usually positive effects in areas of origin and he conclude "as any work outside the district brings in capital and information as well as

investment in transport or shops which in turn can facilitate agricultural profitability”.

Dasgupta (2004 p.7), Adepoju (1983; p.8), and Oucho (1998; p.89), studied that One such aspect is remittances which migrants send to home and also they conclude migration of a family member is used as a means of income diversification against risks. Lall et.al, (2006 p.12); Brière et al (2002; p.25) found that female migrants make remittances to their parents’ households if the latter experience income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household. Though this finding stresses of migrants in difficulty in general term, it has not included the causes and consequences in construction sectors who are faced with social and economic problems.

The researcher has not come across a research report on asses causes and consequence rural-urban migrant labors engaging in construction sector anywhere. There is no research report available on the same topic in the Ethiopian context. Therefore, the researcher in this thesis was motivated to conduct research on asses causes and consequence rural-urban migrant labors engaging in construction sector in Bole Sub-city, Addis Ababa

## **1.2 Objectives of the Study**

### **1.2.1 General Objective**

Assessing of the Causes and Consequences Rural- Urban Migrant Labors Who Engaged in the Building and Construction activity in Addis Ababa city Administration.

### **1.2.2 The Specific Objectives**

- To examine the major determinant factors of Labour migrants to leave their place of origin and move on Addis Ababa, Bole sub city.
- To assess the challenges facing migrant Labors getting employment in the Building and Construction work in the study area.
- To understand socio-economic situation of rural- urban Labor migrants in the study area.
- To assess the Labor migrants in the study area about way of life and where they get basic service.

## **1.3 Research Question**

1. What does the socio demographic characteristic of Labor migrants in study area?
2. What does labor migrant's way of life look like?
3. Do labor migrants get human rights basic service like housing, water, electricity and others?
4. What challenges do migrant labors in study area face of encounter?
5. What does the policy support should looks like?

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

This study is hoped to contribute to a important better understand of the causes and challenges that encounter migrant labors who got Engaged in the building and construction work in the study area in bole area in Addis Abeba City. It could provide information for planners and social policy makers in their overall efforts to formulate and implement it population redistribution or migration policy. Furthermore, it is hoped that could inspire other researchers to conduct further research on related issues.

#### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The research work and data gathering is limited in Addis Ababa Bole sub city of the expansion area specially Wereda 9, 10, and 11. This study attempt to present the context of labour migrant scoi-economic problem, describes new trends in migration flows between urban and rural areas, and their way of life.

#### **1.6 Limitations**

The research was planned to be conducted only three Weredas of bole sub City in the Addis Ababa City administration. Here raised the question of representation of studies issue. whereas, the finding may not represent the reality of entire City of Addis Ababa.

#### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study has six chapters. Those are first chapter introduction of the study second, Chapter deals with a literature review third, Chapter explains research methodology, fourth, Chapter deals with finding. Fifth Chapter discussion and last chapter six talks about conclusion and implication of social work.

### **1.8. Definition of Terms**

**Rural** - the term Rural is used in this paper, means an area where non-urban people live and most of the residents' livelihoods are agricultural. (RDP, 2002 p.18)

**Urban** - For the purpose of this study, means an area where a city having a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads particularly Addis Ababa Bole sub city. (UDP,2005 p.14)

**Labor**- For the purpose of this study, the term labor means a person who migrated from rural area to study area engaging in building construction works. (LP,1996 p.3)

**Migrant**- for the purpose of this study, the term Migrant refers a person who migrating from rural to urban in searching of various services. (MP, p.7)

**Building Construction** - For the purpose of this study, building Construction means a construction of a new building or modification the existing building. (CIDP,2014 p.5)

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **A Survey of the Literature**

#### **2. Conceptual Approach to Migration Research**

There are many studies conducted on the issue of labor Migration. The phenomena give a meaning in different way; this kind of human movements is common in developing country. In Internal Migration, population moving one region to other, rural to urban places for different reasons. In these processes the receiving areas so called destination places and by this act population dis figured in place of origins and destination places. Among the labor migration literature few scholars conducted their research population volume in urban and rural area. However, some scholar like Todaro, made a research on labor migration as major problem for urban massive joblessness problem (Todaro,1979 p.148).

According to UN reports (2010 p.32), if migrants continuing moving from place of origin to urban place causes to increasing urban population who are venerable to live in slum area by UN 2050. Here, the government has responsibility to minimize rural-urban migration considering global situation, technologies. The implications show that the rates of labor migration need to be analyzed in the context of both sending and receiving regions. The following studies about labor migration have been identified and reviewed.

#### **2.1 Labor Migration, Urbanization and Development**

Labor migration is directly linked with urbanization and development, particularly which in Africa. When people move from their place of origins to other places for economic reactions and their first choice to move to construction development areas in

urban cities. In simple terms, are rural-to-urban migrations (and the resulting urbanization) favorable for economic development. This is one of the main topics of concern for policy makers of non-industrial regions. United Nations, (1998 p.23) and in the sub-Saharan African context an anti-migration point of view supports the idea that rural-to-urban migration is excessive and that it should be curtailed because it leads to "*a less than optimal allocation of Labor between the rural and the urban sectors*" (Gugler, 1982 p 173).

First, urban areas are areas where there is massive joblessness and big in number of jobless population in developing country. Second, it entails a loss of potential agricultural output since the rural population is deprived of its more innovative and stronger productive force. Finally, rural-to-urban migration increases the cost of providing basic social services for the country's population in two ways. One, basic services are available, and the facility's that government proved to people not considering low income society. Two, in urban areas creation of jobs are difficult. For those reasons among others, rural-to-urban migration is seen "*both as a symptom of contributor to African under development*" (Todaro, 1997 p.148). This view is largely shared by policy makers as suggested in the above-mentioned UN report (United Nations, 1998 p.67). On the contrary, some authors argue that must see as origin and destination point of view from destination point of view, in urban areas even if, some basic facilities are available there is big problem creation of job majority migrants not satisfied by this conditions in urban city's. (Becker,1994 p.96). From place of origins viewpoint, they argue that there is no work force deficit since migration has not prevented the rural population from

increasing far more quickly than it has ever increased in the Northern countries (except for the Unites States).

Urbanization important that create market accesses for agricultural products. Authors argue that, for several reasons, increased urbanization causes increases in per capita income and other measures of economic welfare. First, urbanization change the ways of life of migrants. Secondly, urbanization provides different basic services and ample skilled man power. Lastly, urbanization provide better health service like family planning, transmitted disease. in collaboration of migration, urbanization and development are each of them support each other for change of urban migrant life and improving gross domestic product at national level. (Becker, 1994 p.52)

## **2.2 Labors Migration as A Driver of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction**

According to IOM (2014 p.34) report migration issues particularly internal migration which is not supported by governments. Even, the report says in some countries issues of migrant labors not included in policy. In Africa this situation most worse.

A Country faced rural- urban internal migrant phenomena caused by different factors. In order to confront the challenge state should change the phenomena to opportunity (IMC,2013 p.12). Migrant labors source of remittances specially in developing country the family of migrant live in poor state of life so the person who leaves his home village in search of work send back money for his/her family.

In a “developing country”, young people are more included to leave their impoverished home villages or immigrate to other resourceful places for working and

send money as a remittance. This remittance not constant because living condition in urban areas difficult to survive. (Tesfaye, T. (2007 p.68). Another study conducted by Bahns, (2005 p.34) on rural - urban migration, found out that migrants mostly came to urban areas want better income and live better life. However, because of not sufficient job opportunities the income of migrant decline and migrants face a lot of problem. Here, the government intervention necessarily.

### **2.3 The Government and Elite View of Labor Migration:**

The government Policy makers usually argue the “internal migrant” especially “rural-urban migrants “are seeing this phenomenon as threat security. In policy formulation the government exclude the issue of internal migrants. for example, the housing policy (2005, p.38;40), this policy made by MUDC, the policy mention 6 type of modality of houses, how to register and dispatch to people. In this processes for low income people the housing program create a room to give a service. However, if you do not have a city living id the program rejects you and majority migrant didn’t have id so exclude from such basic need program. The elite of senior officials also says government make a law to forbid immigrate to other resourceful places. This argument contradicts against human being right and freedom no matter what where come from government include migrants in social and economic policy.

#### **2.3.1 South Africa and Ethiopia**

In Africa majority of people living in rural areas and working in agricultural sector and many products come from this area to feed urban area. states always keep this culture of rural people and provide some support from government to increase productivity because of this government not encourage movements of people from rural

to urban areas. (Byerlee,1974 p.42). Both south Africa and Ethiopia have a policy of rural developments and intensive agriculture programs.

This polices majorly provide how rural society change life by his/her own land labor force by this fact the policy not support the movement of people from rural to urban areas, Governments focus integrated strategies to manage the migrating people from rural to urban (UDP,2005 p.18). However, in the past two decades because of internal peace problems, violence included “displacement” millions evacuate from home towns and village in order to survive to somehow the government try to engaged in solution for this problem. Also Ethiopia has follow decentralized government structure to addressed a rural to urban migrant problem. (RDP,2005 p.25).

#### **2.4 The Causes of Migration**

The causes and patterns of rural- urban migration processes, it is effect on the rural- urban communities of origin and destination, respectively as well as characteristics of migrant have been dealt with by many writers of varying background, training, theoretical orientation and field experiences. The movements of people from rural areas to urban areas that happen in modern world it links with industrial revolution (cooper, 2001 p.4). Many scholars have studies about causes of migration and usually emphasized on what immediate reason push migrants move to urban areas. whereas, until today the issues such as why people moving every day in large numbers not well address in researches (Haward, 2008 p.24). In the process of migration many children and women are not part of decisions of moving to other places. The decision of many migrants are right justification. from those reason a few scholars write articles on topics like poverty on migration, migrated because of lack of peace. However, it difficult to sure the reason

of people moving to rural to urban areas Teshome, (1998 p.19). The nature of study causes of migration is sophisticated. However, causes of migration classified as “push” and “pull”. by considering for example, demographic, social, natural and political). “Push” factors associated with place of origin looking vital in the developing world than the “pull” factors associated with destination. War, drought, pest invasion, flooding and other catastrophes could force people to migrate. In rural areas land degradation and deforestation are directly correlated with their productivity and life condition (Ezra,2001 p.56).

Natural disaster is a major cause for internal migration. Many countries have disaster management law and policies, but these rarely address the migration such disaster involve. The solution is care must be take that internal migrant settle to live in place of origin by giving real information about destination place otherwise second time exposed to different problems. (IMC,2013 p.42)

In Ethiopia many scholars studied about causes of migration. This studies finding shows that causes of migration are different factors. In many developing countries, rural poverty resulting from low agricultural income, low productivity and under employment. (Tefaye, 2007 p.7). In this to two points that migrants decide to live their home town for different reasons. People cannot live with bread alone rather they need political freedom. Nowadays, good governance is becoming the concern of many governments at least in principle. In the absence of popular democracy, political security, and rule of law, people may feel insecure. Thus, they would prefer to migrate to urban areas, where the political consciousness might be better in relative terms. (Cox, 1970; p.67 Aklilu 1993 p.34).

Moreover, people living in border areas and other goes politically strategic move places

usually to urban areas due to the frequent wars and unrests in their home area. The causes of migration in poor countries is very high specially due to landlessness may rural area society migrated in to urban areas Kebede (1994 p.45).

Some migration experts argue that urban environments provide better employment and income opportunities, and better basic service facilities. Migrants expected to get better access to a good health and education services, because of this, they decide to come to urban areas, but, they find in their destination places a totally different situation. (Teshome,1998 p.23).

The role of social network in facilitating rural-urban migration is also worth mentioning. Migrants before they decide to leave his/her home village most of them are led by wrong information by individual who make a business through this process like informal/illegal brokers and government and private mass-media have also own role that to moving to urban areas. (Kinfе, 2003 p.68).

## **2.5 Consequences of Labor Migration**

Many scholars stated that migration has both on origin/sending and receiving or destination places positive and negative impacts. This phenomena depending on state the consequences are different and deep. (Tomesn ,2002 p.78). From the impacts in place of origin and destination place are different. In place of origin, the migrant's family faces a lot of problem, because of no support in meanwhile, if he/she have land owner who gone be work and collect product to feed family. In destination place, no job creation, basic service and facilities are limited to accesses. (education, better health) this impacts known by migrant after leave the place of origin or arrived to destination area that the worst

thing (Standing, 1984 p.11). Studies of consequences of labor migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. Migration is important for different areas of social and economic development of states in many sectors. However, it has also impacts this impacts are for example massive jobless of citizen, urban areas hold beyond capacity and cause stress, high disparity of income (Lewis, 1982:p.1; Standing, 1984:p.19).

Many African countries governments understanding the challenge of rural urban migration on living conditions at the household level as border problem of poverty. In Ethiopia also most venerable migrant is poor living rural citizen and causes the environment affected by political instability, draught, economical decline (Lindstrom and berhanu, 1999 p; 56-67). Rural-urban migration has the following impacts in both place of origin and destination place.

### **2.5.1 Economic Impact:**

In any cases, of labor migration economic gain has been the prime objective. Rural migrants play a vital role economic development of urban areas in many aspects and the assets that acquired send to family in many forms this what call it a positive impact on economy and also the migrant earned money send to family to support place of origin called remittances. Although, many small business open to give service to rural migrants. (Lall et.al, 2007; p.51). In general, labor migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs in order to change life and support a family mostly in the service and informal sectors.

### **2.5.2 Demographic Impact:**

Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984;p.42) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas (Khinchuk 1987 p.6). The UN (1991p;32) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities and urban areas (Montgomery et al, 2004, UNFPA, 1996;27).

In Africa the age selectivity in city ward migration is predominantly non-contraceptive societies; hence it makes the urban population age structure more conducive to high fertility (UNESCO, 1991; p.10). The demographic impacts mainly focus on increases population and ecological stress in urban areas. Rural migrants came into urban areas many in number this unplanned moving of people has huge effect on destination place. The majority of early studies deal with migrant adjustment in cities was strongly influenced by the within “Urbanization as a way of life.” model (1938). This model emphasizes demographic aspects of urban centers, i.e. size, population density and heterogeneity as typical features of town.

### **2.5.3 Impacts on Urban Basic Facilities:**

Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration in the urban areas are numerous among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food and housing prices, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju 1991; p.8). The most visible impacts of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include, high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to suburban areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive (Zhao 1999; p.22). There is Change of Culture When people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if no immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc (Anderson, 2002; p.76).

### **2.5.4 Outmigration on Local Labor Availability:**

Several earlier studies hypothesized that youth-outmigration would deplete household labor and this in turn would cause a worsening of poverty. There has been some evidence of this from poor parts of Asia and Africa. For example, the prolonged absence of men was found to deplete labor in Bangladeshi rural villages and reduce agricultural productivity (Irfan, 1986 p.31). Recent research from Nepal (Bal Kumar, 2003; p.16) and Uttaranchal (Bora, 2000;p.45 ) shows worsening poverty in poor hilly areas as a result of the outmigration of young males. This has occurred mainly where outmigration is male dominated and also where remittances have been so low that the

household has not been able to hire in Labor or invest in other income generating assets. In situations where remittances are more substantial and compensate for Labour depletion, the effects of male outmigration do not appear to have a lasting negative impaction the economy of the sending area. For example, Yang's research in areas of high outmigration in China shows that total grain output in several locations declined by less than 2 percent while household disposable income increased by 16 per cent as a result of labour migration. (Bora, 2000 p;61)

### **2.5.5 The Impacts on Family Structure**

While women participants voiced worries about the effect of migration on their families and social structure during many Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPAs) (Moldova, 1997; p.112; Ghana, 1995;p.96 Ecuador, 1996; p.56 India, 1998; p.102 Madagascar, 1996 p.65). It was also noted that the prolonged absence of male decision makers can result in a change in the social order with women becoming more vocal in village decision-making and participating more often and openly. For example, a PPA conducted in Indonesia found that women have gained more power in the domestic sphere because they earn more cash income and manage landed assets more often now than they did ten years ago. Similarly, in Ecuador (PPA) women are participating in greater numbers in community development activities because of the high outmigration of males. In the Senegal River Valley also women have adapted to long absences of their emigrated husbands by becoming more active in farming. While migrant work has stressed household relations, many women may also benefit from related independent incomes (Moldova, 1997; p. 87 Georgia, 1997; p.94). It was also pointed out in the synthesis report of the PPAs (Voices of the Poor) that family dissolution is not

necessarily a disempowering experience for women, and it is certainly empowering for some women.

### **2.5.6 Migration as a Livelihood Strategy**

Migration is a routine livelihood strategy of migrant households which helps to smooth seasonal income fluctuations and earn extra cash to meet contingencies or increase disposable income. It is one of many activities in the diversification portfolio of households and is undertaken if and when there is surplus labour in the household and when it can be combined successfully with other activities either in parallel or in sequence. Migration can be either a component of individuals' diversification strategies or household diversification strategies. In the case of seasonal work at the destination, migration is undertaken at certain times of the year for a certain duration as in the case of tourism sector services in Jamaica; street vending, construction, and work in the oil industry in Nigeria and informal work in Bulgarian towns (Naryan et al., 2002; p.64). The PPAs in the Russian Federation show how many men in Belasovka spend their summers building dachas (country cottages) for city people, and sometimes go to Moscow to work one-month shifts in construction

## **2.6 Migration and Labor Market**

Migration has direct relationship with labor market. When the labor market is rise the migrants highly motivated to migrate in destination areas. whereas, the market demand is low migrant labors interest to leave home village are slowdown. both place of origin and destination place affected by labor market. Due to high labor force migrated to urban areas productivity of agriculture decreased. Because the rural areas work like agriculture need huge labor force. In Destination place, Urbans need high labor intensive

like construction sector activities. Labor market in urban must need a lot of labor worker in a market unless otherwise affect micro-economic development. (Fevre,2000; p.31).

The labor market particularly affects young rural migrants because in order to decide to migrate to urban areas the market must attractive so the market must open and attractive. In rural urban migration labor market play important role for different social and economic development. In labour intensive work man power is un substitute in tasks like construction, manufacture and agriculture works. (Shaw, 1975; p.61)

## **2.7 Studies Rural- Urban Migration**

One reason for interest in migration from rural areas is the continued rapid growth of cities in recent decades and the consequences of urban growth. The changes associated with moving out of rural areas can only be understood through reference to the social, economical, and demographic characteristics of the households, villages, and regions from which migrants come rural migration in developing nation, (Calvin Goldscheider,1983; p.89).

It is often assumed that rural area has substantial labor surpluses, there is growing evidence that rural to urban migration may take place despite labor shortages in rural area and may result in reduction in agricultural production. Indeed, out-migration of labor from agricultural has been one factor leading to national food deficits and rising food prices in many African countries (Bverlee,1974 p.45)

A population movement which are a part of the broader structural transformation of societies as a whole (Goldstein, 1976: p 427-428; Gerald-Scheepers and Van Bin Sbergen, 1978; 30 and Meilink, 1981; 11 Wood, 1980: 1-2). In this way it may be

possible to specify the primary or underlying cause of migration (Shaw, 1975: p.142). Some writers have stated that in Ethiopia rural-urban migrants are high in number than external ones. The main reason is internal peace of a country at risk and citizens are not guaranteed to live at village because of this reason migrants change of living place. (Fransen & Kuschminder, 2009, p.53).

A study on assessing causes and consequences of rural to urban migrant labors in construction sector was not found in the review. The researcher has not come across a research report on causes and consequences rural-urban migrant labors engaging in construction sector in the Ethiopian context. In view of this, the descriptive study of causes and consequences of rural to urban migrant labors in construction sector can be considered as an important contribution. Therefore, the researcher in this thesis was motivated to conduct research on the assessing causes and consequences of rural to urban migrant labors in construction sector in Addis Ababa.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Method**

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

The study was to understand cause and consequences of Rural- Urban Labour Migrants who are engaging in Building Construction at Addis Ababa Bole sub city three Weredas namely in Weredas 9, 10 and 11. A descriptive case study design was utilized for this study. Probability sampling was used to select migrants and purposive sampling technique applied to select key informants. A total of 150 rural to urban migrants were involved in the study. Primary data for the study were gathered by using structured questionnaire, interviews guide, and observation.

Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods were employed. Quantitative data provided precise summaries and comparisons, while the qualitative data provided general elaborations, explanations, meanings and relatively new ideas. Descriptive survey design from the quantitative approach was employed for this study. The survey was utilized to collect data from individual migrant laborers from each of sampled weredas. Qualitative data was also used to support quantitative information. Qualitative data were collected from officers of Wereda 9, 10 and 11 administrations who are in direct contact with the labor migrants using key informant interviews. In addition, in depth interviews were conducted with city, sub city and Wereda bureau of Labor and Social Affairs.

### 3.2. Study Area

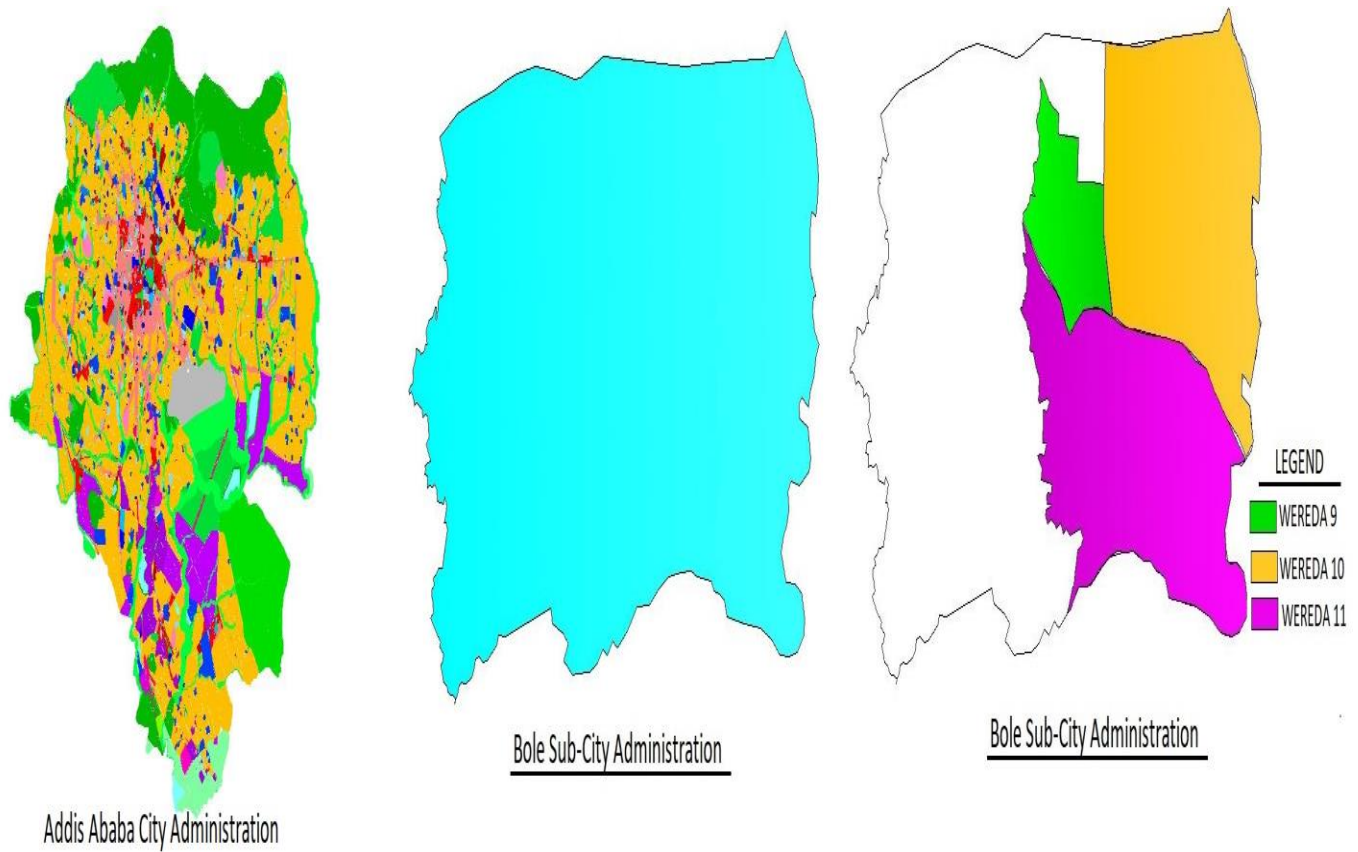


Fig 1 Study area Map (2020)

This study was conducted in Addis Ababa city administration, the political and economic capital of Ethiopia. The city is made up of urban and peri-urban areas and the administration is now divided into ten sub cities (Kifle Ketema) and 99 Weredas which are Addis Ketema, Akaki-Qality, Arada, Bole, Gulele, Kirkos, Kolfe-Keranio, Lideta, Nifasilk-Lafto, and Yeka sub-cities. According to Ethiopian Central Statistical Authority (2005), Addis Ababa has a mild climate and is found at 2,408 meters above sea level. Its average daily temperature is about 16<sup>0</sup>c; means annual precipitation is about 1,180 mms and has uni-modal rainfall regime starting from June to September. Dry seasons occur in

October through February. Population of Addis Ababa is 3,146,999 with growth rate of 3.7% and bole sub city accounts 359,500 according to Ethiopia Central Statistical Authority (2005). Based on Addis Ababa urban land use plan report (ORAAMP 1999), the total land area of Addis Ababa is 530.14 square-kilometers from this bole sub city accounts 11,825 hectares. According to the Social and Labor Affairs office, migrant labors attracted to resides in bole Sub city, which is one of the city construction activity underway and expansion area. Due to this fact, the researcher chose bole Sub city in Addis Ababa as an important study area for this research.

### **3.3 Sampling and Sample Size**

The three Weredas of Bole sub city were selected at the base of their number of rural to urban migrants who are attracted by various constructions which are under way on the area. Using the list of building construction sites in the Weredas the sampling frame were prepared by refining the list to have only rural to urban migrants. Then, having 246 rural to urban migrants in the sampling frame considering 95% confidence interval and 5% level of error 150 rural urban migrants were selected based on simple random sampling. Moreover, purposive sampling was applied to select the Key informant participants. In the Key informants one from Addis Ababa city labour and social affair beruo, one from bole sub-city labor and social affair office, three from Wereda 9, 10, 11 labor and social affair office were participated.

### **3.4 Methods of Data Collection**

#### **Data source**

The data for these research were collected through survey using questionnaire, key informant interviews using semi structures interview guide, and observation. These data collection methods are explained in detail as follows.

#### **3.4.1. Survey**

To complement the data collected through other instruments and to collect primary data on individual migrant laborer, the questionnaire which includes was prepared. It consisted of four main sections. The questions presented in the questionnaire were developed based on the literature review on the area. Content validity were attend through expert reviews of the items in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in English and to administer it to the participants it was translated into Amharic. The researcher collected the data with the help of research assistant who were hired for this purpose.

One the consent of the selected rural to urban migrants were obtained appointment were set with the for the final data collection. The data collection were conducted from Jan 17, 2020 to Feb 29, 2020. The data collection was conducted in their work places during lunch breaks and after work. Each data collection took on average 25-30 minutes. The data collections were possible with the huge support of the building construction supervisors in their respective sites.

#### **3.4.2. Key Informant Interview**

In the key informant interview individuals working in Addis Ababa city labour and social affair, bole sub-city labor and social affair office and Wereda 9,10,11 labor

and social affair office were participated. These individuals were one labour division director from Addis Ababa city of labour and social affair, one internal migration affair Experts from bole sub-city labour and social Affairs office and three labours affairs Experts from sample weredas. The individuals who selected for interview first, have been working on internal migration cases secondly, have been working for at least five year and two years thirdly, those who were willing to participate in the study were include. In order to undertake the key informant interview semi structure interview guide were prepared. The interviews were conducted in the participants' respective offices and the interviews took on average 40-45 minutes.

### **3.4.3. Observation**

The researcher also did observation the work environment of rural to urban migrants. Selective observation of the places where the study participants spend their nights were also observed. The observations were supplemented with explanation of the study participants.

### **3.5 Methods of Data Analysis**

During data analysis initially the filled out questionnaires were checked to see if they were properly filled out. It was found out that they were properly filled. Then, each questionnaire were coded in order to know which data coming from which questionnaire so that the data cleaning could be done properly. The data were put into SPSS software and cleaned once the data entry finished. Finally, the data were analyzed in descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage and mean) were produced.

The qualitative data were collected using tape recorder. Hence, the recorded tape were transcribed and translated in to English by the researcher. During transcription the non-verbal communication were also documented so that they can be used in meaning making. The data from the qualitative interview were used in order to supplement the survey. Therefore, sentences and paragraphs were used in the report to support the study findings.

### **3.6 Ethical Considerations**

The study followed all ethical consideration of research such as confidentiality, informed consent and the right to withdraw at any time. The study used consent that was written in Amharic and later signed by participants. Participants' consent were obtained before they start the interview. The participants were informed of their rights to voluntarily participate or decline to participate, and to withdraw participation at any time without penalty or to skip any question they feel uncomfortable. Moreover, they were guaranteed confidentiality of information to cover the identity of participants to protect participants from any type of possible or factual physical / psychological harm. Informed consent implies a responsibility to explain fully and meaningfully what the research is about and how it will be disseminated. Participants were given pseudonyms by the researcher to relate to their responses.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4. Findings**

This chapter dealt with the result of objective of study this are socio, economic and demographic nature of labor migrants and determinant factors motivating for leave from place of origin and working conditions of labour migrants and challenges they have faced in the host environment (Addis Ababa) are points of presentation. This research basically dealt with investigating the determinant factor of labor migration to urban for engagement in construction works, where get basic service to leave their life and what kind of challenge labour migration faced on the various aspects of life majorly on the place of destination areas like housing, transportation, water, electricity, education and health.

In this study, 150 individual migrant labors in the selected three Weredas were selected through simple random sampling technique. The participants were reached by the enumerators and the response was gathered through the questionnaires. So, data collected from 150 individual labors migrant that completed the questionnaire and discussion question were taken for the analysis.

#### **4.1 Socio - Demographic Characteristics of the Migrant Labors**

Based on the research question and main objective of the research the study surveyed attempted to explore the socio demographic characteristic of migrant Labors: in age category, sex wise, education level, origin of migrant, marital status, religion, family size, family income level and disparity in earning.

#### 4.2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Among the respondents, who are engaged as labor in construction works was found youth age category between the age of (18-30) followed by (31-45) followed by with age less than 18 and the age of (46-64) about 90.7 %, 7.3%, 1.3% and 0.7% respectively, indicating that youths, among others, are more migratory.

Table 1;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below 18	2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	18-30	136	90.7	90.7	92.0
	31-45	11	7.3	7.3	99.3
	46-64	1	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Sex

From the respondents in study area male workers are big in number than female. The number in percent 79 % of respondent are male and 21% for female respondent. (Source: Field Survey, 2020)

#### 4.2.3 Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

Among participant migrant labors engage in construction works 11.3%, 16%, 44.7%, 21.3% and 6.7% of labour migrants are respectively illiterate, grade 1 to 4, grade 5 to 8), were at the level of general secondary education (9-12) and attended TVET Level (1-4). The findings show that low educational status migrants are more migrated to urban areas.

Table 2;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	17	11.3	11.3	11.3
	Primary 1-4	24	16.0	16.0	27.3
	primary 5-8	67	44.7	44.7	72.0
	Secondary 9- 12	32	21.3	21.3	93.3
	TVET level 1- 4	10	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.4 Marital Status of the Respondent

In this study, among respondents 36.6% of the migrants were single, 60% were married, 3.3% were divorced at the time of their migration

Table 3;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	55	36.7	36.7	36.7
	married	90	60.0	60.0	96.7
	Divorced	5	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.5 Religion of Respondents

From the total respondents 60% were followers of Orthodox-Christian, 16.7% were Islamic followers, 10.7% were Catholic-Christian follower and 12.7% were Protestants.

Table 4;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Muslim	25	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Orthodox Christian	90	60.0	60.0	76.7
	Catholic Christian	16	10.7	10.7	87.3
	Protestant	19	12.7	12.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.6 Family Size of Respondents at the Time of Migration

From the total participants most of the migrants came from the family size of 4-6 members (54.7%) followed by 7-10 members (24%) and (19.3%) came from a family size of 3 and below.

Table 5;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3 and below	29	19.3	19.3	19.3
	4-6	85	56.7	56.7	76.0
	7-10	36	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.7 Income per a Month of Respondents family

In this study, the migrants were asked whether they came from different income earn family according to their perception in comparison with their neighbors at place of origin. They reported that near half of the migrants (70.0%) were from families earn 501-1500 birr per a month followed by 1501- 2000 birr per a month (29.3%) and 0.7% were from 500 and below income per a month as their perception.

Table 6;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	500 and below	1	.7	.7	.7
	501-1500	105	70.0	70.0	70.7
	1501-2000	44	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.8 Respondents Origin of migrants

In the present study, results show that 42% of the migrants were from Amhara regional state, 20% were from Oromia regional state, 35.3% were from South nation national people regional state and 2.7% were from Tigray regional state

Table 4.7;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Tigray	4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Amhara	63	42.0	42.0	44.7
Oromia	30	20.0	20.0	64.7
south nation nationalities and peoples	53	35.3	35.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.2.9 Respondents Daily Income

Among respondents 22% earn Less than 80 birr, 14% earn 81-100 birr, 11.3% earn 101-120 birr, 36.7% earns 121-150 birr and 16% earn above 151 birr. Some hired laborers highlighted the insecurity of their life.

Table 8;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 80	33	22.0	22.0	22.0
	81-100	21	14.0	14.0	36.0
	101-120	17	11.3	11.3	47.3
	121-150	55	36.7	36.7	84.0
	above 151	24	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.3 Respondents Major Determinant Factors to Leave Their Place of Origin

Respondents were asked about the situations and factors that include them to decide to migrate and their perception to migrated to here in study area, the result shows that, 89.4% migrated in search of better employment opportunity; 85.3% to develop seed money; 38.6% that they migrate because of family pressure; 63.3% influenced by peer pressure; 34.6% on lack of credit services; 72.6 % of the respondents said that landlessness as the contributing factor for their migration; 76 % of the respondents because of poverty and famine as contributing factor; 72% respondent because of less productivity and lack of extension service as a contributing factor for their migration; 26.7% for need of political freedom; 65.3% by responding that they decided to migrate due to lack of clean water; 64.7% participants that they decided to migrate for due to lack of electricity; 64.6% responding that they decided to migrate due to accesses of education as a perceived factor to their migration.

#### 4.3.1 Migrated due to political situations in place of origin

Among the participants 58% of them migrated due to political situation 42% of migrant labors answered not migrated due to political reason.

Table 9;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	87	58.0	58.0	58.0
	no	63	42.0	42.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.3.2 Migrated due to Other Influences

Among the participants 39.3% of them migrated due to other influences whereas, 60.7% migrants are answered not migrated due to other influences.

Table 10;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	59	39.3	39.3	39.3
	No	91	60.7	60.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.3.3 Migrated due to Personal Desire

Among the participants 75.3% of them migrated due to personal desire whereas, 24.7% migrants are answered not migrated due to personal desire.

Table 11;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	113	75.3	75.3	75.3
	no	37	24.7	24.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.3.4 Migrated due to Lack of Basic Services in Place of Origin

Among the participants 13.3% of them migrated due to due to lack of basic services.

Whereas 86.7% answered not migrated due to lack of basic services.

Table 12;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	20	13.3	13.3	13.3
	no	130	86.7	86.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4 Labor Migrants in the Study Area about Where They Get Basic Service

##### 4.4.1 Respondents Access to Affordable Housing

From the total respondents 40% of the respondent were daily rental house, 54% of monthly rental house and 6% lives with relatives from monthly rental house 82.6% rent in common with 2-5 groups.

Tables 13;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	60	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Monthly	81	54.0	54.0	94.0
	with relatives	9	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4.2 Respondents Access to Transportation Facilities

Among the participants 36% labor migrant living in working area, 7.3% spent below 30m, 46% of labor migrants work in traveling time 1hr up to 2hr and 27.3% of labor migrants' work take traveling time 2hr to 3hr and 19.3% above 3hr from their living area. And 89.3% were using transportation and 10.7% reported not using transportation. Types of transport used, according to the data, were 25.4% uses taxi, 38.1% city bus user, 21.6% bajaje user and 14.9% carts user.

Table 14;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	134	89.3	89.3	89.3
	no	16	10.7	10.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4.3 Respondents Access to Electricity

In this study, the labor migrants were asked for usage and 90.7% of the respondents were used electricity and 9.3% were not used electricity. Out of user of electricity 88.2% used for light purpose, and 7.4% for television and radio while 4.4% respondents reported using electricity for stove usage.

Table 15;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	136	90.7	90.7	90.7
No	14	9.3	9.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4.4 Respondents Access to Water Facilities

From the total respondents 91.3% of the respondent got water from pipe line and 8.7% go from local source like spring and river. Out of those whom got from pipeline source 65.7% from common pipeline and 34.3 from individual pipeline and their day consumption were 48.7% consume 1 bucket per day, 39.3% consume 2 bucket per day, 8% consume 3 bucket per day and 4% of them consume 4 bucket and above per day.

Table 16;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Pipeline	137	91.3	91.3	91.3
	spring and river	13	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4.5 Respondents Access to Schools

Among the participant 26.7 % of migrants used schooling opportunity at the destination area and 73.3% of migrants did not access and use schooling opportunity. Those who used schooling opportunity attended at different school level. 32.5% attended first cycle (grade1-4) 40% attended second cycle level (grade 5-8). The rest, 12.5% are at the level of general secondary education (grade 9-10), 10 % attained (grade 11-12) and 5% attended at TVET.

Table 17;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	40	26.7	26.7	26.7
	No	110	73.3	73.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.4.6 Respondents Access to and Use of Health Service Facilities

In the present study, results show that 86.7% of the respondent used at government's health institution 6.0% at private health institution and 7.3% hospital to seek medical service. The frequency of respondents visited in health institution for treatment once per year were 28% while 28.7% reporting visiting twice per year. 43.3% of the respondent report that they visit three and above times per year.

Table18;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid government health care	130	86.7	86.7	86.7
privet clinic	9	6.0	6.0	92.7
Hospital	11	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5 Challenges of Labor Migrant in the Destination

In the present study, results show that the respondent said that a lot of challenge face after migrate to study area 93.3% yes a lot of social and economical challenge faced and 6.3% no challenge it good environment here.

Among the participants 93.3% were answered after migrate faced challenge here in study area from those respondent, 73.3% of participants difficult to find rental house; 99.3% forcedly evacuated from rental house; 40% difficult to get better treatments; 38% don't have accesses to education; 71.3% don't have a time to get education; 85.3 % of the

respondent answer disappointed to came here because of no better income than original place as a challenge after migration.

Table 19;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	140	93.3	93.3	93.3
	No	10	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5.1 Respondents Successfulness in Destination Area

From the total respondents 28.7% of the respondents reported that they perceive themselves as successful in achieving their objective and 71.3% of the respondents reported that they perceive themselves as not success in achieving their objectives.

Table 20;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	43	28.7	28.7	28.7
	No	107	71.3	71.3	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5.2 Respondents Influence After Migrated

Among the respondents 44% of respondents were influenced by psychological problem, 24% of respondents were influenced by cultural problem (cultural shock), 15.3% of respondents were influenced by environmental problem, 16.7% of respondents were influenced by health problem.

Table 21;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid psychological	66	44.0	44.0	44.0
Cultural	36	24.0	24.0	68.0
environmental	23	15.3	15.3	83.3
health problem	25	16.7	16.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5.3 Respondents Opinion on Government Support

Among the Respondents 25.3% reported being satisfied by governments support whereas, 74.7% of the Respondents reported as not satisfied by governments support during faced a challenges

Table 22;

Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid	yes	38	25.3	25.3	25.3
	No	112	74.7	74.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5.4 Respondents who Regret their Decisions Migrate from Original Place

Among the respondents 29.3 % of the respondent in this study reported that regret by Owen decision leave from their origin place and 70.7% were not regret rather working hard and change Owen life.

Table 23;

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	44	29.3	29.3	29.3
	No	106	70.7	70.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### 4.5.5 Respondents Evaluate Opportunity

From those total Respondents subjective assessment of their experience show that migration is evaluated positively as 12.7% as livelihood strategy, 29.3% as job opportunity and 58% of migration remains a risky option that can bring a worsening in living conditions and can be irreversible for a not negligible share of migrants.

Table 24;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid city livelihood	19	12.7	12.7	12.7
job opportunity	44	29.3	29.3	42.0
no good opportunity	87	58.0	58.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### **4.5.6 Respondents Opinion on How to Solve the challenges of Rural - Urban Migration**

Among the participants 40.7% of the respondents have put solution creation of job opportunity at local area, 14.7% of the respondents said vocational training and education, 22.7% of the respondent said that work on awerance creation, 10% of the respondent replied that promotion of industry in rural area and 12% of the respondents were put solution Land division should be solution mechanism to solve internal migration.

Table 25;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Job opportunity	61	40.7	40.7	40.7
Vocational training and education	22	14.7	14.7	55.3
Attitudinal change	34	22.7	22.7	78.0
Promotion of industry in rural area	15	10.0	10.0	88.0
Land division	18	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

#### **4.5.7 Respondents Opinion on What has to be done by Government and Other Stakeholders**

Among the respondents suggest 46.7% job opportunity creation by government and stake holders, 11.3% of the respondents suggested vocational training, 15.3% of the respondents suggested that modernized irrigation and farming system, 26.7% of the respondent suggested support in funding initial capital.

Table 26;

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Job opportunity create	70	46.7	46.7	46.7
Vocational training	17	11.3	11.3	58.0
Modernized irrigation and farming system	23	15.3	15.3	73.3
Support in funding initial capital	40	26.7	26.7	100.0
Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Key Informant Interview identified that in study area Hayat square up to 49 villages mostly came early in The Morning along Main Street and Round about near Construction site. The laborer are many in number, this laborer came from different regions. They living in group and far from working area because of this a lot of problem are faced.

The wereda labor support officers said that *“In order to solve the problem of labor migrant weredas labor and social affairs office and health office must be working together on this problem. However, concerning labor migrant in building construction there is no inclusive plan for them to solve a problem and we act only when dispute arise among employer and labor worker intervene*

*and solve a problem as much as possible that all this is how we do at weredas level”.*

(Source: Solomon Argaw, Jan 20/2020 at Wereda Administration)

From Key informant interview identified that, rural urban migration is continually increases time to time. In order to solve such activity in both place of origin and destination areas different level of government Administration and private organization collaborate carry out to solve a problem of migrant. Here in destination area as such no opportunity create for labor migrant who engaged in building and construction.

*AALSA Bero internal migration expert said that “In place of origin create deep awareness about migration is vital parts of solutions to minimize moving to urban city’s and job creation is an substitute solution for deter migration so government at federal and regional level responsible to act to solve a problem and here in city there is no opportunity and support particularly to labor migrant”.*

(Source: Ademasu Getachew, Jan 28/2020 at Paisa Head Office)

Interview identified that, concerning of labor migration in Addis Ababa city government are un managed activity the social and labor affairs bureau one of aim to establish to protect basic right of labor worker. However, practically the office not works out especially labor worker in building and construction.

*BSC Labor and Social Affairs Bero migrant support team leader said that “usually the task of rural- urban migration issues done out of policy or plan, we work as campaign activities to deter a*

*movement of rural to urban migration its big problem so the government must focus to minimize such problem”.*

(Source: Marta Aelmayhu , Feb 4,2020 at Megnagna Sub-City Administration)

From key informant Interview understand that, the government prepares a social and labor strategies for those provided under constitution rights. After that policy and strategies are sources for a law to establish a system to work on internal migration and protecting basic right of labor migrant. However, enforcement of these laws are under question and their no strong system to support the activity of migrant.

*Bole Sub City Labor and Social Affairs Internal Migration expert said that “particularly moving from rural areas for labor works in building construction is affected by social, economic and cultural problems. The government should have focused to manage such activity properly and address a problem of migrant before and after migrate to urban areas starting from awernace creation up to big measurements”.*

(Source: Yasin Mohammed, Feb 6,2020 at Megnagna Sub-City Administration)

In observation, it was seen that a lot of labor migrant were at Main Street and Round about near Construction site. Some were waiting for job, some with discussed and Bargen the employer to get job, majority of them came far from Construction site, while at lunch time this workers eating lunch together with half order or one order for three persons for aim to save money. It was very clear that rural urban labor migrants are faced different problems and they need huge support to fight the challenge and maintain wellbeing.

#### **4.6 Summery**

As the part of finding, in the preceding chapter, socio demographic nature of labor migrants and determinant factors motivating for leave from place of origin and working conditions of labour migrants and challenges. When driven to rural-to-urban migration, tends to move workers from agriculture to higher productivity occupations. (E.g. urban services, commerce, and construction sectors). In this study, 29.3% of the respondent in this study reported that regret decision leave from their origin and 70.7% were not regret rather working hard and change Owen life, the labor migrants were asked for successfulness of planned objective in the destination area 28.7% of the respondents reported to be success for their objective and 71.3% of the respondents were not success, as per their personal perception of success.

Accordingly, this study indicated that labor migration to Addis Ababa in relation to social aspect, the results show that 44% of respondents were influenced by psychological problem, 24% of respondents were influenced by cultural problem, 15.3% of respondents were influenced by environmental problem, and 16.7% of respondents were influenced by health problem. on economic aspect did not bring any change on the labor migrant individual a considerable amount of the remittance is to cover consumption expenditure. Housing enables individuals to be healthy, to take advantage of educational opportunities, to be productive members of the workforce, and to form nurturing/encouraging families. That all people should have rights to housing protected by law and in agreement to international treaties related to human habitat. Homes of the labor migrants are often just a single room, shared to two – five and above with no latrine, electricity, or water.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Discussion**

This research study describes Rural- Urban Migrant Labor Engaging in Building Construction in Addis Ababa by using quantitative research method and the result show in previous chapter. According to previous themes including finding of study discussed in this particular chapter.

#### **5.1 Demographic Factor and Socio Economic Characteristics of Labor Migrants**

In developing countries, internal migration is more persistent. Such kinds of studies usually focus on the socio-economic and demographic nature of migrants, who are involved in the mobility knowing the characteristics of migrants' means inferring the possible influences that the rural- urban migration would have to the place of origin and destination.

In Africa also labor migration, particularly greater distance tends to be dominated by young men (De Haan, 2000; pp.62). The sex distribution about 90.7 % between the age of 18 up to 30 and in the case of in-migrants to Addis Ababa for building construction works. The number shows in precentral 79% male and 21% female migrants this figure the same with the experiences of other African and Asian countries where development is still at early stage, and where migration is characterized predominantly by the movement of males (Bhuyan et al, 2001 p.34). In this study among respondent 72% of migrants are low educational status. This doesn't suggest that the least educated are the most migratory; rather it reflects the predominance of primary school graduates given high motivation factor for internal migration in creating simple path to communicate.

Marital status is another important determinant factor to moving to urban areas. This factor has determined to decide either moving to urban areas or not to move. According to the study among the participant 60% is married, the result shows that married persons have high propensity than Single person. This means in rural area those who have family obligation are more propensity to move urban areas for improved livelihood. (IDRC, 1977 45; Mendola, 2006 p.83).

Family size and income earn of the family is an important motivated factor in the decision related to migration additionally according to finding of this study, among the respondent 54.7% of 4-6 members family size and 70.0% were from families earn 501-1500 birr per a month area during migrate to distention area. The result shows that low level income migrant are highest to migrate to urban areas. Studies on migration suggest that families of low income people (usually from poorly irrigated and rain fed defendant) areas tend to be migrated to urbanized location or richer villages (Deshingker and Grimm, 2005; p.32). Those who are mostly with limited access to land and other assets are more likely to migrate from rural to urban areas.

Pursuant to this research among the respondent 42% migrated from Amhara region and followed by 35.3% South nation national people regional states are the highest place of origin. Migrants revealed because of rural poverty as their initial and main reasons for the migration of male migrants notably from the Amhara, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), Oromiya, and to some extent from Tigray. The main motivating factors are rural vulnerability and lack of assets expressed in the form of diminishing farmland sizes in all their rural localities and shortage of landholdings, lack of rain, recurrent drought, absence of an effective extension system,

limited investment in irrigation based agriculture, high population pressure, lack of off-farm employment opportunities.

In addition to this, other factors for their step migration mentioned by urban migrants included increasing construction activities, demand for urban domestic workers, better pay for service work and the presence of social support from the long term migrants (Feleke, 2005; p.16). Such a city like Addis Ababa, have been experiencing high in migrant streams. The rapidly growing digital and wireless communication tool like mobile phones is also a fuel to migration as discussed by respondents in an in-depth interview. However, the towns and cities of Ethiopia are finding it increasingly difficult to absorb the migrants into gainful jobs and are struggling to provide adequate living conditions for the new arrivals.

According to World Bank report (2018; p.3), in Ethiopia urbanization rate 5.4%. This rapid change cause to attract migrants to moving to urban place. The increasing building construction activities opened for urban domestic works in Addis Ababa has been experiencing high in migrants from the countries region. In order to find work casual workers, have to look around for employment intensively. They mostly came early in the morning along main street and round about near building construction site. Both male and female casual workers are often depressingly affected by the disparity between the scarcity of work that is available and the abundant number of low income people who are seeking for jobs. Casual workers time and again emphasized that they have to spend a lot of time, resources and energy for seeking employment. Finding an employer is often very difficult, even after migrating.

## **5.2 Respondents Major Determinant Factors to Leave Their Place of Origin**

According to study, from the participant 75.3% of migrants migrated due to personal desire, 58% political reason, 39.3% migrated due to other influence and 13.3% due to lack of basic services this result shows that in one hand, migrants migrated to urban areas by his/her decision for achieve a goal. On other hand, it is natural to see people migrating from place to place to satisfy their needs. Now days, rural-urban migration particularly, in the less developed countries like Ethiopia is, increasingly becoming a common phenomenon.

There are a number of interrelated motivated factors for such massive migration of people from places of origin to places of destination. But the extent and the types of factors vary from one place to another place. Migration takes place from place origin to destination for change his/her life in terms of employment, education and a number of reasons like social, cultural, economic and non-economic factor. Thus, different factors that are perceived by migrants as important reasons for rural-urban migration. So, it necessitates having a fresh look at the major factors contributing for rural-urban migration among migrants and comparative significance factors. Concerning to the root cause of rural-urban migration in Ethiopia several factors for migration where identified from those researchers Bekure (1984;p. 29) and Kebede (1994;p. 27) are found that cumulative determinate factors are influence to decide migration.

Moreover, a study conducted by Ezra (2001 p.19) and Tesfaye (2007 p.41) show that rural out-migration in northern Ethiopia has been a response to “push” factors rather than response to “pull” factors from urban areas. From their result discussed rural- urban

migrant for construction works mainly factor to migrate to study area majorly due to political situations and personal decision to leave their place of origin.

### **5.3 Migrant Labors in the Study Area about Where They Get Basic Service**

Rural-to-urban migration increases the cost of providing for the country's population in two ways. Firstly, new infrastructure is required by the migrants, and amenities are more expensive in cities or towns than in rural areas or simply not needed there (housing, transport, garbage and sewage disposal, etc) (Gugler, 1982 p.87). Secondly, in urban area job opportunity are request more finical capacity than rural area. It requires substantial complementary resource inputs (Todaro, 1997 p.65).

Urbanization, when driven by rural-to-urban migration, tends to move workers from agriculture to higher productivity occupations (e.g. urban services, commerce, and manufacturing sectors). And urbanization offers low cost equipment's and ample man power with cheap cost. Finally, urbanization also contributes to development in more subtle ways: for example, it may lead to lower levels of fertility and mortality, as individuals benefit from improved access to health care. Theory apart, Becker et al. (1994 p.45) underline, from a macro-economic point of view, that while less than a third of Africa's population lives in cities or towns, these centers generate over half of the continent's gross domestic product (GDP).

According to the human rights-based approach, urban should adhere to the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, inclusion and participation, accountability and the rule of law. Concurrently, the city, as the outcome of this process, should meet specified human rights standards, for instance: adequate housing, access to

water and sanitation, health and education services, work, participation in decisions that affect city inhabitants, or any other rights codified in the human rights treaties ratified by the country in question.

The human rights-based approach adds value to urban planning by legitimizing prioritization of the interests on the most marginalized in society and their participation in the planning process. Indeed, the creation and implementation of an appropriate form of urban planning is a precondition in many national contexts for the fulfillment of human rights obligations in the urban context. Housing enables individuals to be healthy, to take advantage of educational opportunities, to be productive members of the workforce, and to form nurturing/encouraging families. That all people should have rights to housing protected by law and in agreement to international treaties related to human habitat. According to this research Homes of the labor migrants are often just a single room, shared to two – five and above with no latrine, electricity, or water.

In developing country there is no doubt that access to affordable electricity for all is a desirable development objective. Given the enormous social and economic benefits derived from household electricity provision, the question can be asked, whether access to affordable electricity can even be qualified as a socio-economic right to which all citizens are entitled. On other hand Governments must address the needs of the poor to expand water services in urban areas. (World Bank/urban water 2014; p.4).

The city government focuses on improving the performance of utilities, strengthening regulation to increase transparency and stimulate improved performance,

pricing and subsidies to meet social, technical, and economic objectives supporting small providers in poor and underserved communities.

Migrants are expected to move to where they can achieve the highest wage level. In other words, they can achieve the highest return on their “human capital.” The human capital theory proposed by Schultz (1960; p 43) and Becker (1964 p.67) assumes that laborers acquire education, skills and experience as fundamental sources of capital which can enhance their economic production. This theory states that migration is also an investment inhuman capital and will eventually improve their economic conditions.

According to world health organization by 2050, it is projected that over 70% of the world’s population will live in cities (WHO/urban health, 2018; p.12). The factors influencing urban health include urban governance; population characteristics; the natural and built environment; social and economic development; services and health emergency management; and food security. While cities can bring opportunities, they can also bring challenges for better health. Today’s cities and those of tomorrow are facing a triple threat: infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB, pneumonia, diarrheal diseases; non communicable diseases like asthma, heart disease, cancer and diabetes; and violence and injuries, including road traffic injuries (WHO/urban health, 2018;p.67).

#### **5.4 Challenges of Labor Migrants in the Destination area**

Studies of challenge of migration are of equal importance as those of the motivated factor of migration. The challenge of migration is viewed from two directions. Firstly, migration factor excessive urbanization, jobless, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution whereas on secondly migration for economy

growth with challenges of skilled man power, social and cultural incompatibly with urban society, challenge basic service of human need. (Lewis, 1982: p.1; Standing, 1984: p.6)

Currently, rural-urban migration particularly, in the less developed countries like Ethiopia is, increasingly becoming a common phenomenon. In line with this study, the labor migrants were asked for successfulness of planed objective in the destination area therefore, from the respondent 71.3% are answered not success the plan.

One of the well-known challenges of migration on the labour migrant is the susceptibility to infectious diseases due to the usually low quality and over-crowded living arrangements as well as sexual risk behaviors associated with long-term separation from the family. As noted by Hugo (2003: p.24), in moving to ecological contexts different from those at places of origins, migrants may not have antibodies to cope with new localized diseases. Also, migrants tend to segregate in temporary and insecure accommodation that are usually poor in water and sanitation infrastructure, which renders women vulnerable to sexual exploitation and migrant workers in general to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. In this study 16.7% of participant living in difficulties and faced different health problem.

Most of the time after migrates to urban area Labor migrant do not find what expected here destination area and maintain close relations with their birth village even from a distance. On one hand, they return to home because of regret asked question from community why to leave place of origin. On other hand, visit to home invest in housing, social activities, education and health amenities; they send money and sometimes receive goods or host visiting relatives (Vidal, 1991; pp.54).

From those total Respondents subjective assessment of their experience show that migration is evaluated positively as 12.7% as livelihood strategy, 29.3% as job opportunity and 58% of migration remains a risky option that can bring a worsening in living conditions and can be irreversible for a not negligible share of migrants.

Among the participant 40.7% of the respondents have put solution creation of job opportunity at local area, 14.7% of the respondents said vocational training and education, 22.7% of the respondent said that work on attitudinal change, 10% of the respondent replied that promotion of industry in rural area and 12% of the respondent were put solution Land division should be solution mechanism to solve internal migration. The result below shows that majority of the respondents put job opportunity to solve internal migration.

In this study identified that rural motivated factors are by far greater than urban attracting factors for contributing rural urban migration. Landlessness, land shortage and poor economic conditions in the rural sector have acted as important factors which compelled rural youth to find opportunities in the urban areas. There is a tendency of growing unemployment and underemployment which is arising from lack of investment and growth in rural areas, at the same time the rural people are suffering from excessive population growth, lack of alternative employment, drought and famine

Rural - Urban migration is now time to time significantly increase. this activity carries out by different society, in different age and from different place of origin so these phenomena affect all of regions the government and stockholders have a vital role to minimized the risk. From the respondent 46.7% suggested that job opportunity creation,

11.3 % of respondent suggested vocational training, 15.3 % of the respondent modern irrigation and farming system, 26.7% support in funding initial capital for starting own jobs.

## CHAPTER SIX

### Conclusions and Implication for Social Work

#### 6.1 Conclusions

In this study effort was made to understand the causes and consequences of Rural- Urban Labor Migration who are engaging in Building Construction at Addis Ababa Bole sub city namely in Weredas 9, 10 and 11. A descriptive case study design was utilized for this study. Simple random sampling was used to select migrants and purposive sampling technique applied to select key informants. A total of 150 rural to urban migrants involved in the study. Primary data for the study were gathered by using structured questionnaire, interviews guide, and observation and finally the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The study find out that, predominantly youth, among others is more migratory and Most of them were students. The migration rate was found increasingly at the primary school level 1-8 of educational attainment and most belonging to the age group of 18-30 years. In terms of sex, 79 % of the migrants in this study are found to be male while the rest are females while 60% are married, 36.6% Single and 3.3% divorced. This study found that 78.8% of the research participants who migrated are from larger family size while significant percentage 70.07% of the respondents is from poor economic class.

Respondents opinions on questions regarding what to be done by government and stakeholder reflected that 46.7% of the respondent suggest job opportunity creation by government and stake holders, 11.3% of the respondent suggest Vocational training while 15.3% of the respondent suggest Modernized irrigation and farming system. 26.7% of the respondent suggests Support in funding initial capital

Generally, migrant labors of this study area, who have been contributing the largest share of labor demand in to the construction sector activity, especially rural labor in the capital city. Thus, these people are playing greater role in the development of the city. On the other hand, the negative aspect of rural-urban migration on the host environment includes exerting pressure on urban facility's like overcrowding on social services (housing transportation, health sector) this causes increasing social, economic and cultural problems etc. Therefore, the main difficulties being faced by migrants were the inadequate supply of consumer items, housing shortage, problems related to job and inadequate social services and amenities. This problem affected well-being of society.

On the positive side, rural-urban migration is important rural areas namely by the fact that many migrants once settled in a city remit to their family in the rural area of origin - money that could contribute to further development in the village of origin. Urbanization also contributes to development in more subtle ways. According to the human rights-based approach, the process of urbanization should adhere to the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, inclusion and participation, accountability and the rule of law. so, the government obliged to fulfil the standard of human rights for those citizen who are live in urban no matter where came from who are they equally and non-discriminately.

## **6.2 Implication for Social Work**

It is esteemed that the primary mission of the social work profession is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic human needs of all people, with particular attention to the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and

living in poverty (NASW, 2005). It is survey from the interviews, observation and the literature reviews that most of the migrant labors affected and they are vulnerable to it.

The research findings show that the issue of migrant laborers are properly un managed. Labour migration management refers to a planned and thoughtful approach to policy development. It includes the careful selection and implementation of appropriate policy responses to key questions facing labors. This study fills the gap of understanding about migrant laborers in the area of construction sector. It is recommended, that further research on a larger scale on this area would be valuable and important to understand the issue in depth.

In the eyes of social work education, the finding of the study shows that identified problems are challenges daily. Those problems identified are migrant laborers are living under human being standard, their way of life is full of risks, they face psychological, health, cultural and economic problems. One of the goals of social work education is to try to bring social justice in the society. Social work practices can address or try to solve such a problem through discipline of the Social work education profession by inculcating it in the training.

The study found that despite significant recent developments, there is currently still limited reflection on and accommodation of migration issues in the policy and development planning domains. Such activity is a security issue of the individual migrants and a sovereign task for the government. Therefore, need for a migration, and in particular a labor migration policy in Ethiopia. The study also informs for planner and policy makers that there is a need for well-developed policy alternative to address the issues with labor migrant.

The finding of study identified that migrant laborers after migration in a destination place influenced problems that are physiological, health, social and economic problems and challenges regardless of where it occurs. However, each problem is different and also requires context-specific responses; the governmental and private sector need to provide support. Here, the role of social work is vital and it can undoubtedly help rural – urban migrants to maintain their well-being

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**Annexes**  
**Primary Sources survey using questionnaire**

Code	Respondents Name	Date	place	Year of survey
1	Bewukete Alemayehu	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
2	Zehara Abdu	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
3	Defaru muche	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
4	Hlima Seid	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
5	Gete Aschalew	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
6	Mekuanint Salayewu	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
7	Zenebu Getahun	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
8	Ashnafi loto	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
9	Adanich Gotamo	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
10	Asemlash Ohgh	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
11	Ashalew Aynew	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
12	Tesfaye Menale	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
13	Demelash Gezawu	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
14	Endalew Alemu	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
15	Mektaw Hayle	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
16	Akale Berhun	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
17	Maralem yehun	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
18	Alebel Alemu	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
19	Werqu Molalegne	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
20	Ummer mohammed	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
21	Fetiya suleman	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020

22	Markyo Hulumo	25/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
23	Belaynesh Belachew	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
24	Alemetu Damena	19/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
25	Ayish Abdulazize	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
26	Ali Usman	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
27	Fantahun Belachew	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
28	Ferdu Zegeye	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
29	Alebel Gobeze	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
30	Solomon shuramo	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
31	Rahema Mujebe	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
32	Ebrahime Sherfa	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
33	Aesmarch Wochem	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
34	Fikeru Besha	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
35	Yewubnesh Alemayhu	24/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
36	Ali shukre	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
37	Asheber belay	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
38	Mohammed Amin	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
39	Semeneh Awuguchewu	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
40	Mulatu Achamo	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
41	Seyume Latolo	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
42	Belayhun Alemye	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
43	Mesefen Shemelse	20/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
44	Meslu Agato	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
45	Aselfch Tamrate	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020

46	Demench Alabo	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
47	Alemayu Tekaligne	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
48	Selamu Yegezue	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
49	Zint Ebrahim	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
50	Tamrat Sherafaw	21/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
51	Melkamu Audu	23/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
52	Newutayew Belay	22/05/2020	Wereda 10 constraction area	2020
53	Deme Ksahun	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
54	Mateyose Achamo	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
55	Machato Hulucha	23/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
56	Desalech chirana	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
57	Demlash Mamo	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
58	Bahaylu Agata	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
59	Desalgne Almebo	25/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
60	Berihun Yebelaye	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
61	Enawegaw Derese	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
62	Tamru Getoche	24/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
63	Walelegne Begizew	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
64	Aselefch Hiram	19/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
65	Munir Kemal	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
66	Alemayhu Kefelachew	19/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
67	Alemayhu Kasegne	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
68	Girma Beyene	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
69	Fikadu Marka	25/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020

70	Aweke setegne	24/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
71	Desealigne Bayenew	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
72	Denekew Asefaw	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
73	Wadelo wada	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
74	Jeniberu Alemayhu	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
75	Welede wegse	23/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
76	Asera Aerko	23/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
77	Ali husen	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
78	Roda Ahemmed	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
79	Ahemmed Alemu	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
80	Seid Gibrile	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
81	Azemraw Gomera	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
82	Zeneba Kemal	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
83	Yeneh Ayeligne	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
84	Kefyalew Azemraw	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
85	Keder Mohammed	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
86	Zeyeneba Abudelkerm	20/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
87	Asemlashi bulado	21/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
88	Melke Achameleh	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
89	Aberaraw Bayeligne	22/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
90	Kebede Kuma	18/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
91	Getahun Merga	19/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
92	Estifanose Germa	18/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
93	Aschalew Guduma	18/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020

94	Tekalighe Belihu	18/05/2020	Wereda 9 constraction area	2020
95	Eisayas Hiruna	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
96	Mesaye Fikeru	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
97	Getenet Alemnew	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
98	Shimeket Asefaw	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
99	Alemaw Kasawe	20/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
100	Desalighe Mulugeta	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
101	Asechnake Hulamo	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
102	Gojamwerqe Akale	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
103	Abera Gedecho	23/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
104	Meliyon Atalaye	24/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
105	Girma shemlese	21/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
106	Abateneh Ayalew	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
107	Asechenke Wegesse	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
108	Hussne Gemda	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
109	Megersa Abera	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
110	Ayale gebesa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
111	Getachew Aserat	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
112	Keya Debla	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
113	Derara Urgessa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
114	Alemu tekelu	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
115	Mitku Asefa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
116	Weldaye Gedeye	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
117	Getu Eitmo	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020

118	Merutse g/kidan	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
119	Tolosa Adugna	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
120	Gadessa Megersa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
121	G/mariyam Abye	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
122	Mezgeb Medkesa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
123	Tafa Gudesu	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
124	Fayisa kumsa	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
125	Amide Guguma	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
126	Chala Eitufa	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
127	Duresa chala	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
128	Addisu Gaddesa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
129	Mokenen kumsa	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
130	Eyasu Tekaligne	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
131	Germa gemda	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
132	Asefa Birru	18/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
133	Gutema Merga	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
134	Solomon Tadess	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
135	Damena Nekela	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
136	Alemayehu Tolecha	24/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
137	Abaye berhanu	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
138	Mukebe Gutamo	23/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
139	Abeduraman Hassen	20/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
140	Aletaye Aremelo	23/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
141	Getahun seid	21/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020

142	Hayat mohammed	21/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
143	Matiyose walmba	25/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
144	Zayed Ahimed	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
145	Kassahun Alemu	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
146	Tamen wada	19/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
147	Heramo Gemchi	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
148	Asamenew mesku	22/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
149	Mohammed Ali	20/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020
150	Fatuma keder	21/05/2020	Wereda 11 constraction area	2020

**Source:** Researchers Field in Survey using Questioners,2020

### **I. Informed Consent Form**

My name is Fitsum Belay and I am a Social Work graduate student at Addis Ababa University. I would like to invite you to participate in a research study “Assessing the Causes and Consequences of Labour Migrants in Addis Ababa. The data collected from your participation will help fulfill the requirements for a Master of Social Work at Addis Abeba University. Your participation in the study will involve to be interviewed for estimated length of sixty to ninety minutes. The interview will be audio recorded for later analysis.

Regarding your privacy, your participation in this study and your responses will be kept confidential. Your actual name will not be cited in any reference to keep your privacy. This document and any notes or recordings that might personally identify you as a participant in this study will be kept in a protected place that only the researcher will have access to.

Regarding risks and benefits, the researcher does not see any physical risk for those who participate in the study. However, if you experience a negative reaction, you may choose to skip the question, to withdraw from the study. If you have any question or concerns, you may contact the researcher.

Please, by signing below you agree that you have read and understood the above information, and would be interested in participating in this study.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for your participation,

Fitsum Belay      Email- fitsumboy2016@gmail.com

Phone no. – 09 11-89-97-12

**Addis Ababa University Social Work (MSW) Distance Program in the  
Graduate School of Social Work College of Social Sciences.**

**Dear Respondent**

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect information for the fulfillment of Master of social work in the title Rural- Urban Labour Migrant Engaging in Building Construction at Addis Ababa: In the Case of Bole Sub City worda 9, 10, and 11. Please note that the answers you will provide for this survey are completely confidential. The results from the survey will be used only for research purpose, will not be shared with any other official agencies and will not in any way affect your residence. Moreover, your participation is completely voluntary.

**Thank You!**

## II. Questionnaire for Labor Migrant in Addis Ababa

### I. Socio - Demographic Characteristics of the Migrants

1. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sex             Male                             Female
3. Educational status at the time of migration  
 a. Illiterate       b. Primary, 1st cycle (1-4)      c.  Primary, 2nd cycle (5-8) d.  
 General Secondary (9-12) e.  TVET, Level (1- 4)
4. Marital status at the time of migration  
a.  Single      b.  Married      c.  Divorced      d.  Widowed      e.   
Separated
5. Religion  
a.  Muslim      b.  Orthodox - Christian      c.  Catholic-Christian      d.   
Protestant      e. Others -----
6. How many Family size of your parents at the time of migration \_\_\_\_\_?
7. How much was you family amount of income per a month in birr \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Place of Origin: Region ----- zone ----- Wereda-----
9. How much is your daily income in birr:  
a.  less than 80      b.  80-100      c.  100-120      d. 120-150  e.   
Above 150

### II. Major determinant factor of labor migrant to leave their place of origin.

Please state your Agreements and Disagreements for the following statements that pull and push you to the urban areas/Addis Ababa (N.b:- the following below question asks for life before migration)

No.	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	I expect Better employment opportunity and income in distention place					
2	I Migrated In order to develop seed money					
3	I came here Because of Family pressure					

4	I came here Because of Peer pressure					
5	I came here due to Lack of credit service					
6	I migrated Because of Landlessness					
7	Due to Poverty and famine in my place of origin.					
8	I came here due to Less productivity					
9	I came here due to lack of extension service					
10	I committed criminal In place of origin.					
11	The need of political freedom attracted me to this place					
12	Due to Lack of clean water in my place of origin					
13	Due to Lack of electricity in my place of origin					
14	Due to accesses of education in my place of origin					

**III. Labor migrants in the study area where they get basic service**

1. Where did you live? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a.  Daily rental house/place
  - b.  Monthly rental house
  - c.  With my relatives
  - d.  rental government/ Keble house
  - e.  my Owen/ private house
  - f. If other please specify\_\_\_\_\_
2. If your response to question 1 b monthly rental house or d rental government/ Keble house are there any other people with you?
  - a.  Yes
  - b.  No
3. If your response to question 2 is a. yes how many people living with you \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are you working in your living area? a.  Yes b.  No
5. How many time you spent travel to your work area?
  - a.  below 30m
  - b.  1hr – 2 hr
  - c.  2hr- 3hr
  - d.  more than 3hr
6. Do you use transportation? a.  Yes b.  No
7. If your answerer for question number 6 is yes what type of transport you uses?
  - a.  Taxi
  - b.  city bus
  - c.  Bajaje
  - d.  cart

8. Do you use electricity? a.  Yes b.  No
9. If your answer for Q.8 is yes for what purpose you use?  
 a.  For light c.  For cooking Stove  
 b.  For TV and Radio d.  For other high level usage
10. What is your source of water?  
 a.  Pipeline b.  spring and river
11. If your answer for question number 10 is a. pipeline:  
 a.  common pipeline b.  Individual pipeline
12. How much water you use per day: a.  1bucket b.  2 bucket c.  3 bucket d.  4 bucket and above
13. After reaching Addis Ababa do you start schooling? a.  Yes b.  No
14. If your answer for question No. 13 is “yes”? Which class are you attending?  
 a.  1-4 b.  5-8 c.  9-10 d.  11-12 e.  Tvet f.  Higher education
15. In your destination where you take health care?  
 a.  At government health care b.  At private clinic c.  hospital
16. How you frequently go to health center for treatment for the last 12 month?  
 a.  Once b.  Twice c.  Above 3

**IV. Issue about challenge of labor migrants of the Study area.**

Please state your opinion by Agreements and Disagreements the following statements about the challenge of labour migrants? (N.b:- the following below question asks for life after migration)

No	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Un decided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	I have a difficult to find rental house					
2	I forcedly evacuated from rental house					
3	I have a difficulty to get better treatment from health care					
4	I don't have a accesses to education					
5	I don't have a time to get education					

6	I disappointed because there is no better income here than original place					
---	---	--	--	--	--	--

1. Do your destination area (Addis Ababa) planned objective succeed?
  - a.  Yes      b.  No
2. In your perception what influence faces when you change your place of origin?
  - a.  Psychological      b.  cultural      c.  environmental      d.  health problem
3. Is there support from the government for labour migrants in case of problem?
  - a.  Yes      b.  No
4. Are you regret because of your decision to Migrated from original place
  - a.  Yes      b.  No
5. List your oppportunity in destination area?
 

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6. In your opinion what type job is expected for your place of origin to tackle internal migration?
 

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7. In your opinion what do you think to be done from the government and stakeholders' side?
 

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**Thank You**

**Addis Ababa University Social Work (MSW) Distance Program in the Graduate  
School of Social Work College of Social Sciences.**

**III. Interview Guide**

For experts and leaders in ministry of labour and social affair, bole sub city labor and social affair office Wereda 9,10, and 11 labor and social affair office.

1. What support facilitating and monitoring is done for labor migrant in your organization?
2. What looks like about migrant in your city, sub city and Wereda?

3. What are policy, strategy, directives rule and regulation about labor migrant to Addis Ababa?
4. If you have any additional suggestion about cause and consequence of labor migrants in Addis Abba the case of Bole sub city please specify \_\_\_\_\_

### አባሪ 1

#### የተሳትፎ ፈቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ /ስምምነት/ ቅፅ

ስሜ ፍፁም በላይ ሲሆን በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ዲፓርትመንት የሶሻል ወርክ የማስተርስ ፕሮግራም ተማሪ ነኝ። በዚህ የመጠይቅ ስምምነት ቅፅ በአዲስ አበባ በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ በህንፃ ግንባታ ስራዎች ላይ በቀን ሠራተኝነት ለመስማራት የመጡ የኮንስትራክሽን ቀን ሰራተኞች ምክንያቶች እና ውጤቶች ጥናት ነው። በዚህ ጥናት ውስጥ እንዲሳተፉ የጋበዝኖት ሲሆን ከእርሶ የሚገኘው መረጃ ለሶሻል ወርክ የማስተርስ ፕሮግራም ማሟያ የምርምር ጥናት ግብአት እንደሚሆን ልገሌፅልዎ እወዳለሁ። በዚህ ጥናት ተሳትፎዎ ለቃለ መጠይቆቹ ምላሽ መስጠት ይሆናል። ቃለመጠይቁ በግምት ከሰላሳ እስከ አርባ ደቂቃ ሊወስድ ይችላል። ቃለመጠይቁ ለመረጃ ትንተና ጥቅም ሲባል በድምፅ የሚቀዳም ይሆናል።

ሚስጥራዊነትን በተመለከተ በዚህ ጥናት በመሳተፍ ለቃለ መጠይቁ የሚሰጡአቸው ምላሾች ሚስጥራዊነታቸው ይጠበቃል። ስምዎት በማንኛውም ሁኔታ በጥናት ፅሁፍ ውስጥ አይጠቀስም። ማንኛውም የእርሶን ማንነት ያካተቱ የድምፅ መረጃዎች የጥናቱ አጥኚ ብቻ ሊያገኙቸው በሚችልበት ቦታ ይቀመጣሉ። ከጥናቱ ጋር በተያያዘ ጉዳት እና ጥቅምን በተመለከተ ከጥናቱ ጋር የተያያዘ አካላዊ ጉዳት አይኖርም፤ ነገር ግን ምናልባት አንዳንዴ ቃለ-መጠይቁን ጥያቄዎች ከመመለስ ጋር በተያያዘ ሙግት፣ አለመስማማት እና አሉታዊ የሆኑ ስሜት ሉኖሩ ይችላሉ። እንደነዚህ አይነት አለታዊ ስሜቶች በሚኖሩበት ጊዜ ጥያቄዎችን እንዲመልሱ አይገደዱም። መመለስ የማይፈልጓቸውን ጥያቄዎች የመዘለልም ሆነ ተሳትፎን የማቋረጥ መብትዎ የተጠበቀ ነው። ጥቅማጥቅምን በተመለከተ በዚህ ጥናት በመሳተፍ የሚያገኙት ቀጥተኛ የሆነ ጥቅማጥቅም የሌለ መሆኑን እገልጻለሁ። በሌላ መልኩ ለዚህ ጥናት ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ

በህንፃ ግንባታ ላይ በሠራተኝነት ለመሰማራት የመጡበት ምክንያቶች እና ውጤቶች ምንነት የሚመረምረው ጥናት ውስጥ ስለተሳተፉ ለጥናቱ ተባባሪ ስለሆኑ የአዕምሮ እርካታ ይሰጥዎታል። ማንኛውም ጥያቄ እና ሀሳብ ካለዎት የጥናቱን አጥኚ በስልክም ሆነ በአካል ማግኘት ይችላሉ።

ስም \_\_\_\_\_

ፊርማ \_\_\_\_\_

ቀን \_\_\_\_\_

ስለ ተሳትፎዎ ክልብ አመሰግናለሁ፣ እ/ር ይስጥልኝ።

የጥናቱ አጥኚ ስም: ፍፁም በላይ ተካልኝ

ስልክ: 09 11 89 97 12

**አባሪ II**

**በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ዲፓርትመንት የሶሻል ወርክ የማስተርስ ፕሮግራም**

**ውድ ምላሽ ሰጪ:-**

የዚህ መጠይቅ ዓላማ በአዲስ አበባ ገጠር ወደ ከተማ በቀን ሰራተኝነት በግንባታ ኮንስትራክሽን ስራ ውስጥ የተሳተፉበትን ምክንያትና ውጤቱን ለማጥናት የሶሻል ወርክ የማስተርስ ለማጠናቀቅ በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ወረዳ 9 ፣ 10 እና 11 መረጃን ለመሰብሰብ ነው። ለዚህ የዳሰሳ ጥናት የሚያቀርቧቸው መልሶች ሙሉ በሙሉ ሚስጥራዊ ናቸው ። በጥናቱ የተገኘው ውጤት ለምርምር ዓላማ ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል፣ ከሌላ ከማንኛውም አፈሌላዊ ኤጀንሲዎች ጋር አይጋራም እንዲሁም በምንም መንገድ መኖሪያዎን አይነካም። በተጨማሪም ተሳትፎዎ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ነው ።

**አመሰግናለሁ**

**በአዲስ አበባ ቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ በጥናቱ በተመረጡ ወረዳዎች ውስጥ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ**

**ለኮንስትራክሽን ጉልበት ስራ የመጡ የቀን ሰራተኞች መጠይቅ**

1. የጉልበት ሰራተኛ ማህበራዊና የስነ-ህዝብ ሁኔታዎች

1. ዕድሜ \_\_\_\_\_

2. ጾታ  ወንድ  ሴት

3. የትምህርት ሁኔታ

ሀ. ማንበብና መጻፍ  ለ. የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ (1- 4) ሐ.  የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ (5- 8) መ. ሁለተኛ ደረጃ/መሰናዶ (9-12) ሠ.  የቴክኒክና ሙያ ትምህርትና ሥልጠና ደረጃ (1 -4)

4. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ

ሀ.  ያላገባ ለ.  ያገባ ሐ.  ፍቺ መ.  የሞተ ሠ.  ተለያይቷል

5. ሃይማኖት፤

ሀ.  ሙስሊም ለ.  ኦርቶዶክስ - ክርስቲያን ሐ.  ካቶሊክ-ክርስቲያን

መ.  ፕሮቴስታንት ሠ. ሌሎች -----

6. ከሚኖሩበት ስፍራ/ከትውልድ ቀዬ ወደ አዲስ አበባ በመጡበት ወቅት የቤተሰቦቻቸው ስህተት ምን ያህል ነበር? \_\_\_\_\_

7. በወር ምን ያህል የቤተሰብ ገቢ ምን ያህል ነበር? \_\_\_\_\_

8. ከየት አካባቢ ነው የመጣኸው/ሽው? ቦታ-----ክልል ----- ዞን ----- ወረዳ -----

9. ዕለታዊ ገቢዎ በብር ስንት ነው?

ሀ.  ከ 80 በታች  ለ.80-100 ሐ.100-120  መ. 120-150  ሠ.ከ 150

በላይ

11. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ለኮንስትራክሽን ስራዎች በጉልበት ሠራተኝነት ለመሰማራት ያነሳሳቸው ዋና ዋና ወሳኝ ሁኔታዎች :

እባክዎን የሚከተሏቸው መግለጫዎችዎን እና ስምምነቶችዎን ወደ አዲስ አበባ የሚጎትቱ እና የሚገፋፉ የሚከተሉትን መግለጫዎች ይግለጹ (መጠይቁ ከስደት በፊት ባለው በሕይወት ያለው ሁኔታ ይግለጹ)

ቀ.	መግለጫ	በጣም እስማማለው	እስማማለው	አልወሰንኩም	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	የተሻለ የሥራ ዕድል እና ገቢ እጠብቃለሁ					
2	የመጣሁት መነሻ ገንዘብ ለማግኘት ነው					
3	የመጣሁት በቤተሰብ ጫና የተነሳ ነው					
4	የመጣሁት በእኩዮች ተጽዕኖ ምክንያት ነው					
5	በብድር አገልግሎት እጥረት ምክንያት ወደ እዚህ መጣሁ					
6	መሬት ስለሌለኝ ነው የመጣሁት					
7	በተወለድኩበት ስፍራ በድህነት እና በረሀብ ምክንያት					
8	የመጣሁት በምርት እጥት ምክንያት ነው					

9	የመጣሁት ድጋፍ አገልግሎት ስለሌለ ነው					
10	ወንጀል ፈጽሜ ለመደበቅ ነው።					
11	በፖለቲካ ነፃነት ፈልጌ ነው					
12	ባለሁብት ቦታ የንጹህ የመጠጥ ውሃ እጥረት በመኖሩ ነው					
13	ባለሁብት ቦታ በኤሌክትሪክ እጥረት በመኖሩ ነው					
14	ባለሁብት የትምህርት ተደራሽነት በመኖሩ ነው					

**III. የጉልበት ሥራ ሠራተኞች መሠረታዊ አገልግሎት የሚያገኙበት ሁኔታዎች**

1. የት ነው የምትኖረው/ረው? \_\_\_\_\_

ሀ.  ዕለታዊ የኪራይ ቤት / ቦታ ለ.  ወርሃዊ የኪራይ ቤት ሐ.  ከዘመዶቹ ጋር መ.  የኪራይ መንግሥት / የቀበሌ ቤት e.  የእኔ የራሴ / የግል ቤት ረ. ሌላ እባክዎ ይግለጹ\_\_\_\_\_

2. ለ 1 ለ ወይም መ ወርሃዊ የኪራይ ቤት ወይም የኪራይ መንግሥት / የቀበሌ ቤት ለጥያቄዎ የሰጡት ምላሽ ከሆነ ከእርስዎ ጋር ሌሎች ሰዎች አሉ?

ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

3. ለጥያቄ 2 የእርስዎ ምላሽ ሀ. አዎ ከሆነ ስንት ሰዎች ከእርስዎ ጋር የሚኖሩት \_\_\_\_\_

4. እርስዎ በሚኖሩበት አካባቢ ውስጥ እየሰሩ ነው? ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

5. ወደ ሥራዎ አካባቢ ለመጓዝ ስንት ጊዜ ያጠፋሉ?

ሀ.  ከ 30 ሜትር በታች ለ.  1 ሰዓት - 2 ሰዓት ሐ.  2ሰዓት - 3ሰዓት መ.  
 ከ 3 ሰዓት በላይ

6. መጓጓዣ ይጠቀማሉ? ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

7. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 6 መልስ ሰጭዎ አዎ ከሆነ ምን ዓይነት መጓጓዣ ይጠቀማሉ?

ሀ.  ታክሲ ለ.  የከተማ አውቶቡስ ሐ.  ባጃዬ መ.  ጋሪ

8. ኤሌክትሪክ ይጠቀማሉ? ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

9. ለ ጥያቄ.8 የሰጡት መልስ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ዓላማ ነው የምትጠቀሙበት?

ሀ.  ለብርሃን ሐ.  ለምድጃ ምግብ ለማብሰል

ለ.  ለቴሌቪዥን እና ለሬዲዮ መ.  ለሌላ ክፍተኛ ደረጃ አጠቃቀም

10. የውሃ ክፍት ነው የምታገኘው/ኒው?

ሀ.  ቧንቧ መስመር ለ.  ወንዝ

11. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 10 መልስዎ ሀ. ቧንቧ

ሀ.  የጋራ የቧንቧ መስመር ለ.  የግለሰብ ቧንቧ

12. በቀን ምን ያህል ውሃ ይጠቀማሉ? ሀ.  1 ባልዲ ለ.  2 ባልዲ ሐ.  3  
ባልዲ መ.  4 ባልዲ እና ከዚያ በላይ

13. አዲስ አበባ ከደረሱ በኋላ ትምህርት ጀምረዋል? ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

14. ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 13 መልስዎ “አዎ” ከሆነ? ስንተኛ ክፍል ነው የሚማሩት?

ሀ.  1-4 ለ.  5-8 ሐ.  9-10 መ.  11-12 ሠ.  ቴክኒክና ሞያ ፈ.

ከፍተኛ ትምህርት

15. የጤና ህክምና የት ነው የሚያገኙት?

ሀ.  በመንግስት ጤና ኬላ ለ.  በግል ክሊኒክ ሐ.  ሆስፒታል

16. ላለፉት 12 ወሮች ለህክምና ምን ያህል ጊዜ ነው የሚሄዱት?

ሀ.  አንዴ ለ.  ሁለት ጊዜ ሐ.  ከ 3 በላይ

**IV. በጥናቱ የተመረጡ ወረዳዎች አካባቢ የጉልበት የሰራተኞች የሚያጋጥሟቸው ችግሮችና ፈተናዎች አስመልክቶ የቀረበ ጥያቄ።**

እባክዎን አስተያየትዎን ይግለጹ በተሰጡት የጉልበት ሰራተኞች ፈታኝ ሁኔታ የሚከተሉትን መግለጫዎች በጣም ይስማማሉ፣ ይስማማሉ፣ አልወሰንኩም፣ ወይም በጣም አልስማማም? (ማስታወሻ - የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ከመጡ በኋላ ባለው ሕይወት ያጋጠሞት ተፅዕኖ የሚገልፅ)

ቀ.	መግለጫ	በጣም እስማማለው	እስማማለው	አልወሰንኩም	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	የኪራይ ቤት ለማግኘት አስቸጋሪ ነው					
2	በግዴታ ከኪራይ ቤት መባረር					
3	ከጤና እንክብካቤ እና የተሻለ ሕክምና ለማግኘት አስቸጋሪ ነው					
4	ትምህርት ለማግኘት ችግር አለ					

5	ትምህርት ለመማር ጊዜ ያለመኖር እግር አለ					
6	እዚህ ያለው ገቢ ከትውልድ ቦታዬ የበለጠ የተሻለ ገቢ ስለሌለ አዝኛለሁ/ተከፍቻለው					

1. የመድረሻ ቦታዎ (አዲስ አበባ) የታቀደው ዓላማ አሳክተዋል?

ሀ. አዎ ለ.  የለም

2. የመነሻ ቦታዎን ሲቀይሩ ምን ዓይነት ተጽዕኖዎች ደርሶቦታል?

ሀ.  ሥነ-ልቦናዊ ለ.  ባህላዊ ሐ.  አካባቢያዊ መ.  የጤና ችግር

3. በችግር ጊዜ ለቀን ሠራተኛ ከመንግስት ድጋፍ አለ?

ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

4. ከመነሻ ቦታ ተሰድደው በወሰዱት ውሳኔ ምክንያት ይጸጸታሉ

ሀ.  አዎ ለ.  የለም

5. በመድረሻ ቦታዎ ውስጥ ዕድሎችዎን ይዘርዝሩ?

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6. በአስተያየትዎ ውስጣዊ ፍልሰትን ለመግታት የትውልድ ቦታዎ ምን ዓይነት ሥራ ይጠበቃል?

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7. በእርስዎ አስተያየት ከመንግስት እና ከባለድርሻ አካላት ጎን ምን መደረግ አለበት ብለው ያስባሉ?

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**አመሰግናለሁ**

**አባሪ III**

**በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ወርክ ዲፓርትመንት የሶሻል ወርክ የማስተርስ**

**ፕሮግራም**

**ማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ ትምህርት ቤት**

**የቃለ መጠይቅ መመሪያ**

በአዲስ አበባ በሠራተኛ እና የማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ቢሮ፣ቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ሰራተኛና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ጽ / ቤት የወረዳ 9, 10 እንዲሁም 11 ሰራተኛና ማህበራዊ ጉዳይ ጽ / ቤት ያሉ ባለሞያዎች እና ኃላፊዎች በዚህ መጠይቅ በፍቃደኝነት ምላሽ ተሳትፎ እንዲያደርጉ የቀረበ መጠይቅ ::

1. በተቋሞዎ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ተሰደው በጉልበት ሰራተኝነት ለሚሰሩ ዜጎች ምን የተመቻቹ ድጋፎች እና ክትትሎች ይደረጋል?
2. በከተማዎ ፣ ክፍለ ከተማዎ እና ወረዳዎ ውስጥ ስለ ስደተኛ የቀን ሰራተኞች ምን ይመስላል?
3. ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ በተለያዩ ምክንያት የሚመጡ የሚመጡትን ለመደገፍ ፖሊሲ ፣ ስትራቴጂ ፣ ደንብ እንዲሁም መመሪያዎች አለ ወይ?

4. የአዲስ አበባ ከተማ በቦሌ ክፍለ ከተማ ከገጠር ወደ ከተማ ለቀን ሰራተኝነት ስራዎች ለምን ተመራጭ ሆነ? መንስኤውስ? እና የሚያስከትለው ውጤትስ? በተመለከተ እባክዎን ይግለጹ \_\_\_\_\_