



**ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

**THE CAUSE OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION TO ADDIS ABABA AND  
ITS IMPLICATION ON MIGRANTS AND THEIR PHASES OF ORIGIN**

**(A CASE STUDY ON MIGRANTS WORKING ON SOME SELECTED CONSTRUCTION SITES IN ADDIS  
ABABA, ETHIOPIA)**

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**June 2017  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**

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APPROVED BY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

As members of the Board of Examining of the final MSc thesis open defense, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Natoo Taddese under the title “THE CAUSE OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION TO ADDIS ABABA AND ITS IMPLICATION ON MIGRANTS AND THEIR PHASES OF ORIGIN” we recommend that the thesis be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirement for the Degree of Master of Science in Development Economics.

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## **DECLARATION**

I, the undersigned, declare that this Thesis is my original work; prepared under the guidance of Prof. Tenkir Bongor. All the sources of materials used for this thesis have been dully acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted either in part or in full to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

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## **ENDORSEMENT**

This thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University, School of Graduate Studies for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

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Advisor

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Signature and Date

## **Acknowledgment**

Above all, my vigorous gratitude goes to Almighty God for His blessing, knowledge, inspiration and diligence required for the successful completion of this Thesis besides making my dream a reality.

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## **ABSTRACT**

*In developing countries like Ethiopia rural-urban migration affects socio –economic realities in both urban and rural areas. This study aims at identifying the major causes for migration of people to Addis Ababa and its implication on migrants and their phases of origin. To achieve the objective 80 migrants were selected who are working in four selected construction sites of Addis Ababa. Both primary and secondary data were collected and were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively by using SPSS version 20. Structured questionnaires were used on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants. Most of the migrants move to the city alone had no information about the city before migration and the decision of their migration is mostly made by themselves. However, most of them decide to migrate not in planned way. A greater number of the migrants are females, young adults, unmarried and had some form of primary and secondary education before they decided to migrate. There are many causes for the migration of people to the city. Among them the search for job, to gain education and training, and problem related with land and agricultural productivity and drought was the major one. Many of the migrants encountered problems at the initial period of adjustment and adaptation and even currently. In line with this, some useful points of recommendations for effective rural policy development action and regional urban management policy are suggested.*

**Keywords: Migration, Migrants, Ethiopia**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSA	Central statistic agency
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EC	Ethiopian calendar
EEA	Ethiopian Economic Association
EPRDF	Ethiopian People’s revolutionary Democratic Front
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EUMS	Ethiopian Urban Migration Survey
GC	Gregorian calendar
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Growth National Products
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
NELM	New economics of labor migration
ORAAMP	Offices for the Revision of Addis Ababa Master Plan
UN MDG’s	United Nation Millennium Development goals
S.C	Share Company
SNNP	Southern Nation Nationalities and peoples
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
SPSS	Statistical package for social science
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Rural-urban migration has been historically connected with industrialization, urbanization and economic growth (Bhattacharya, 1993). Moreover, migration has also been a key livelihood and survival strategy for many poor groups across the developing world, particularly in Africa. In Africa, migration has been considered as a way of life where the people migrate from place to place due to political, socio-economic and demographic reasons. Concentration of investment in industries, commerce, and social services in towns has been the causes for regional inequalities and differences in economic opportunities. In addition, the productivity of the rural and agricultural sector has remained low and leading to rural out-migration to urban and industrial sectors (Adepoju, 1977) cited in (Benberu Assefa: 2012, p.1).

Migration is the movement of people from one location to another and widely associated with change of permanent place of residence (The: 2009, p.2). As an economy grows, its structure and the location of its economic activity tends to change from a rural agriculture-based economy to a more diversified economy with much larger urban industrial and service sectors (Schmidt: 2010, p.3). The populations of countries all around the world are becoming increasingly urbanized. The pace of urbanization in less developed countries before 1950 was very slow. However, after this period the rate increased substantially (McCatty: 2004, p.4). Cities of the developing world are characterized by their large size, high unemployment, high poverty, and a large proportion of rural migrants, and poor transport infrastructure (Zenou: 2009, p.2). Even if Ethiopia is one of the least urbanized countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, urbanization has recently accelerated and the urban population share is estimated to almost double from 16 percent in 2007 to 27 percent by 2035 (World Bank, 2010: p.6). Climate variations are occurring. Global temperatures are increasing, erratic precipitation patterns are becoming the norm, and extreme climatic events are becoming more severe and frequent. These environmental changes are having deleterious effects on the lives and livelihoods of poor rural farmers globally who depend on rain-fed agriculture for their income, health and nutritional status, and for their subsistence. In the country of Ethiopia, adaptation strategies such as small-scale irrigation, farm mechanization,

and the use of more water-efficient crops have been implemented at the household level. Nationally however, there are large gaps in infrastructure development, risk reduction and coping strategies, and political will. Given these constraints, migration, specifically rural-to-urban migration is increasingly used as a last-resort coping strategy for the poorest of these subsistence-farming families (Hunnes: 2012).

There is a growing consensus on a number of aspects of the migration question. Both economists and non-economists agree that rural-urban migration can be explained primarily by economic factors: the "push" from agriculture and the "pull" of relatively high urban wages (Fields: 1972, p.1). Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors, but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factor of less opportunity in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas (The: 2009, p.1).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Rural-urban migration can be ignited by voluntary forces or involuntary forces. Involuntary forces or forced migration is migration that takes place when the migrant has no choice whether to move or not to move. Examples include political strife, family disagreements, fighting with neighbors and wars. Voluntary movement covers all migration done by choice such as urban job opportunities, rural land tenure, inheritance patterns, rural social structure and cultural values among other factors (McCatty: 2004, p.8).

In principle, cities offer a more favorable setting for tackling social and health problems than rural areas. Cities generate jobs and income, deliver education, health care and other services more efficiently than less densely settled areas, simply because of their advantages of scale and proximity (UNFPA: 2007). However, in less developed countries such as Ethiopia, rapid urbanization is increasingly concentrating poverty, placing strain on infrastructure and already stretched public services in towns and cities (UN-HABITAT: 2008, Ethiopia) cited in (Gurmu E: 2005) etal cited in (Gurmu, 2012: p.3).

On 2013, Ethiopia has an estimated population of 86.6 million (CSA, 2013). Over time, the share of the Ethiopian population that has migrated from outside their Woreda of current residence has



increased from 11.4 percent of the population (4.54 million people) in 1984 to 12.9 percent of the population in 1994 (6.92 million people) to 16.5 percent of the population (12.21 million people) in 2008 (Dorosh, Getnet and et.al: 2011). Most of this migration, surprisingly, is not rural-urban migration. About half of all migrants are rural to rural migrants, though the share of rural-rural migrants in the total number of migrants has gradually declined from 56 to 49 to 47 percent across the three population census years. Rural to urban migration over the same period has risen from 1.30 million people in 1984 to 3.26 million in 1998, but the share of rural-urban migrants in total population is still small, having risen from 3.3 percent in 1984 to only 4.4 percent in 1998. According to the census, rural out-migration is on the rise. Urban out-migration is declining, with urban-rural migration decreasing the most (ibid 2011).

Addis Ababa's population grew by 30 percent from 2,112,737 in 1994 to 2,738,248 in 2007 (G.C) with an average annual rate of 2.1 percent (World Bank: 2010, p48). The rapidity of population growth and land consumption, coupled with inconsistent or unavailable data, makes planning and management of growth quite difficult. For example, it was mentioned that the official population growth rate of 3.8% per annum from the CSA underestimated reality; World Bank estimates that population growth will exceed 5% per annum. A variation this large could impact the quality and utility of planning efforts (World Bank: 2015, p.40).

The ever escalating population growth rate in Ethiopian cities particularly in Addis Ababa is primarily explained by the influx of rural immigrants to the city and slightly by the Total Fertility Rate. According to Guarcello et al: 2009 G.C, 8 percent of Addis population migrated less than 4 years ago and 35 percent migrated 5 or more years ago cited in (World Bank: 2010, p14). Due to the varied factors of migration (push, pull), currently, there is excessive movement of people to Addis Ababa. It is migration from different parts of the country that account for over 54% of the yearly population growth of the city (Eshetu, 2005 cited in Feleke: 2006 & Zeleke: 2011, p.4).

Addis Ababa is home to 25% of the urban population in Ethiopia and is one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. It is the growth engine for Ethiopia and a major pillar in the country's vision to become a middle-income, carbon-neutral, and resilient economy by 2025. Addis Ababa's economy is growing annually by 14%. The city alone currently contributes approximately 50% towards the national GDP, highlighting its strategic role within the overall economic development of the country. Despite the strong economic growth trends, Addis Ababa

faces significant development challenges. For example, unemployment and poverty levels in Addis Ababa remain high, estimated at 23.5% and 22% respectively, and the informal sector employs about 30% of the economically active labor force in the city. At the same time, the city center has extremely high density (up to 30,000 people per km), concentrating around 30% of the population on 8% of the land, generally with poor living conditions. The unprecedented rapidity of population growth that Addis Ababa is experiencing is putting a stress on the delivery of services and quality of life in the city. Bundled within this stress are several challenges related to housing supply, mobility and traffic congestion, sanitation services, and dependable energy distribution. Addis Ababa is already suffering from water scarcity, which is expected to become even more significant due to rapid urbanization, increased individual water demand. There are high levels of poverty, unemployment and social vulnerability in Addis, higher than the national urban average of 15% (World Bank: 2015, p.25).

Above all, obscurity of getting access to transportation in Addis Ababa is getting public attention not these days, but many years back. Despite a handful of efforts made by the government to slow down the transportation problem (ceaselessly buying of new Busses for the public and civil servants, introducing the light railway system, policy regulations on restricting minibuses to travel on fixed lines as per the specified range 'Capela', construction and reconstruction of roads in quality and quantity to the city) however, still access to transportation services transformed from bad to worse. Thus, it is not uncommon to observe an average of a kilometer range of lines, 30-60 minutes of wait for minibuses in the streets of Addis Ababa. And the problem is still unsolved due to excessive rate of population growth which exceeds investment rates and leads many projects in the city to not succeed in meeting their promised objective.

In addition, the researcher observes Addis Ababa city is facing serious of problem within and around due to high population pressure which is a result of rural urban migration. to. For instance some of the main problems in the eyes of the researcher are environmental pollution, overcrowdings in (housing, employment, medical service, public school, infrastructure, and traffic jam), social unrest (theft, crime, pick pocket, prostitution), beggary, high living cost and poor urban amenities.

Such observation and the existing situation made the researcher inspired and made to explore the situation at its root cause of why do they migrate to Addis Ababa? Much of the empirical

literature on internal migration in Ethiopia stresses the problem of rural urban migration only from sending regions, migrant's origin, those who left behind or the researches are made for regional groups of migrants which is unrepresentative and doesn't give precise information about the diversified character of migrants to Addis Ababa. This paper gives a contribution to fill this gap by collecting primary data (questionnaires) and secondary data.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The study entails both general and specific objectives.

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the Cause of Rural Urban Migration to Addis Ababa and its Implication on Migrants and their Phases of Origin

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

Based on the general objective of the study the specific objectives of the research are:

- To investigate the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of immigrants.
- To examine the 'push' and 'pull' factors in detail that generate migration from all over the country to Addis Ababa
- To examine the consequences of Rural-Urban migration on the lives of the migrant individual and their place of origin.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The questions for the research were asked to immigrants who are working on four grand construction sites of the city. The answers provide information on characteristics, livelihood, economic and educational status of migrants, and their decision to move to Addis Ababa city and on their own objective assessments of their migration experience. As part of the research inquiry, taking the objectives listed above into account, the leading questions were formulated among many are.

- What are the characteristics of immigrants in terms of age, sex, educational status, and previous work before migration, current achievement in comparison before migration?
- Why do they choose and decide to migrate to Addis Ababa? Which one of the "push" or the "pull" factors contribute more to immigrants to migrate to Addis Ababa?

- How strong is their connection to their family? Are they planning permanently to go back in the future or stay in Addis Ababa?
- What is their economic and social status of their origin, their family left behind?

## **1.5 Limitation and Scope of the Study**

Assessing the cause of rural-urban migration by targeting immigrants working on the classified areas of four construction sites somehow won't give us full insight about the general cause of rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa. Because it is necessary to employ many people to make the interviews, pay their trips go to every work area of immigrants, etc is seemingly unattainable to deal with the current financial and time level of the researcher. Let it be known once more that, the target group selected by the researcher is relatively very small in representing the whole situation on the ground and it is already known on the face of the researcher.

It is clear that, the topic of migration is a vast area of investigation and needs a more than enough devotion of time and attention to acquire knowledge. Some of the limitations of this research paper are shortage of time, limited budget, and lack of previous researches made on related topic. Due to limitation of qualitative and quantitative measurable variables in existence, and most importantly the highly underestimated population number of Addis Ababa makes it hard for researchers to work and find dependable outcome on this topic.

Rural-urban migration and human mobility can create a range of positive result as well as new challenges for the Ethiopian economy and the policy makers, but the effects of migration to urban areas both on the economy and on the migrants themselves are not fully understood (World Bank: 2010, p.11).

This study was enclosed in investigating the cause and consequences of rural urban migration to Addis Ababa City. And further this will be identified by asking immigrants working on four construction sites in the city, which the construction industry is one of the most common industries where migrant labor working is in high number. The construction sites are the future Headquarters of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and Nib International Bank S.C and the other sites are what is called in Amharic 'Ye Addis Ababa Betch Ginbata Project, Kirkos Kirinchaf Sehifet Bet' and the 40-60 condominium construction project part located at Hayat are the selected sample areas.

## 1.6 Significance of the study

A more appropriate balance between rural and urban economic opportunities appears to be indispensable in ameliorating both urban and rural unemployment problems and in slowing down the pace of rural-urban migration (Todaro: 2012, p.345).

The study is designed to examine the cause of rural-urban migration and its consequences to Addis Ababa city. In common, a number of research papers were made on Rural-Urban migration. A few of them tried to access the Rural-Urban migration from its impact on immigrant's origin specifically by (Belay Zeleke 2011). The role of climate change on Rural Urban migration by (Hunnes August 1, 2012 Review), Some tried to view Rural-Urban migration on the results and consequences on other regional cities of Wolayta sodo by (Wesen Altaye Aydiko 2015) and (Birhan Asmame Miheretu 2011) Woldiya town by (James Morrissey 2007) on Este by (Abeje Berhanu 2012), Hawassa City by (Habtamu Bimerew 2015) Farta Woreda (Adamnesh Atnafu 2014).

The researcher believes that the reason as to why major investments on the city failed to meet their expectations is due to the fact that, even after finishing of the new investment project, unanticipated population growth to the city exerts massive pressure on urban social facilities of Addis Ababa city such as the transportation sector. As a matter of fact, as a response to the skyrocketing demand, further aggressive investment on social services on the city contributes its part for urban bias and attracts future rural-urban exodus, so that the output of investment projects in meeting their expectations remains unchanged.

The findings of this research paper will insist policy makers to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration, so as to relieve the pressure and congestion it has on Addis Ababa. In addition, making the right policy will help the city to have a reasonable number of populations and make ease life for city residents.

In general, the study is mainly focused on investigating the pull and push factors of rural urban migration to Addis Ababa and its consequences. It gives responses to the question related to 'what', 'why', 'how' in relation to the cause and consequences of Rural Urban migration to

Addis Ababa. The findings of the study will serve as base for other planners, policy makers, policy advisers and public administrators.

## **1.7 Organization of the Paper**

This research has consists of four chapters.

Chapter 1: Deals with introductory part, where a description of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study, research methodology and organization of the study is made.

Chapter 2: Covers the literature review part in which case both theoretical and empirical review is covered which is related to rural urban migration.

Chapter 3: Covers the methodology section, types and source of data, target population, data collection, Sampling design and procedures, and methods of data analysis.

Chapter 4: Covers the Characteristics, Process and Cause of migration to Addis Ababa and its Implication on migrant individual and their phases of origin.

Chapter 5: Provides with the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation part

# CHAPTER TWO

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Definitions and Basic Concepts, Rural Urban Migration, Urbanization

Migration is a multifaceted phenomenon which in general involves the movement of people from one place to the other. Migration is a change of residence either permanently or temporarily. Migration can be defined in terms of spatial boundaries as internal and international. Internal migration is the movement of individuals within a country whereas international migration involves the flow of individuals between countries where national boundaries are crossed (Assefa: 2012, p.3).

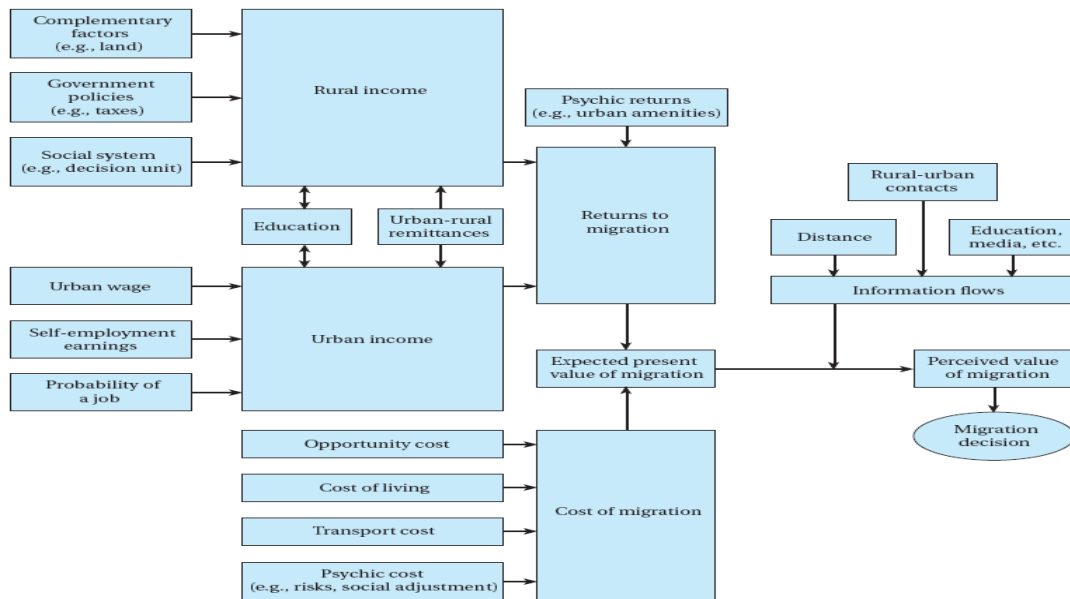
Migrating entails a significant economic and emotional cost and the willingness of migrants to pay that cost will vary depending on a number of other proximate factors. Saracoglu, D. Sirin, and Terry L. Roe (Kumar: 2009, p.5). Migration is usually a choice that is planned in advance also because the change of residence is accompanied by several additional expenditures: from cost of transportation to expenses linked to settling in a new area (World Bank: 2010, p.32). With small incremental investments, migrants can move from rural areas, where they earn little or nothing, to urban areas where they can earn more. The returns are very low in the short term, but the payoff is an improved standard of living and a chance that investment in business, education or further migration may pay dividends in the long run (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.21).

Rural-urban migration is a movement of a rural resident(s) to an urban destination for different reasons. The area of origin (departure) is a place from which a move is made whereas area of destination (arrival) is a place where the move is terminated (UN 1970:2) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.3).

A kind of migration whether internal, regional and international has economic advantages; the accesses to employment and earnings become wide. Even more international migration has contributed much for diminution of poverty at household level and also plays a great role for the establishment of strong human capital. Migrants active involvement in the community overall economic, social, and cultural spheres has great effects. Their participation may express in sending remittance, skill, technology to fill the gap of to society. This engagement fosters rural

economies and advances economic development (Siddqui, 2012) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.20). Migration can also be a form of portfolio diversification for families who seek to settle some members in areas where they may not be affected by economic shocks in the same way as if they had stayed at home (Oded Stark) cited in (Todaro: 2012, p.336).

Figure 2.1 Schematic frameworks for analyzing the rural to urban migration decision



Source: Derek Byerlee "Rural- Urban migration in Africa: Theory, policy, and research implications," *International Migration Review* 3 (1974): 553. Copyright 1974. Reproduced with permission of Blackwell Publishing Ltd. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbanization>)

Concentration of investment in industries, commerce, and social services in towns has been the causes for regional inequalities and differences in economic opportunities. In addition, the productivity of the rural and agricultural sector has remained low and leading to rural out-migration to urban and industrial sectors (Adepoju, 1977) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.1). Rural-urban migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities as a consequence of rural-urban inequality in wealth. This inequality and/or urban bias in development according to research findings over the years results from the overwhelming concentration of wealth, assets, purchasing capacity, economic activities, and variety of services in the urban centers as well as the continued neglect and degradation of rural environments or areas (Onokala: 2013, P.2). A form of urban bias that has often caused considerable distortions might be termed first-city bias. The country's largest or "first-place" city receives a disproportionately large share of public investment and incentives for private investment in relation to the country's second-largest city



and other smaller cities. As a result, the first city receives a disproportionately and inefficiently large share of population and economic activity (Todaro: 2012, p.325).

Michael Todaro addresses the cause of urban bias from the political economy as; urban giantism probably results from a combination of a hub-and-spoke transportation system and the location of the political capital in the largest city. This is further reinforced by a political culture of rent seeking and the capital market failures that make the creation of new urban centers a task that markets cannot complete. (Alberto Ales and Edward Glaeser) argue that unstable dictatorships (fearing overthrow) must provide “bread and circuses” for the first city (usually the capital) to prevent unrest; this extreme urban bias in turn attracts more migrants to the favored city and a still larger need for bread and circuses. In addition it becomes advantageous for firms to be located where they have easy access to government officials, to curry political favor from a regime that can be induced to give companies special favors for a price or that simply demands bribes to function at all (Todaro: 2012, p.326).

Migration is generally viewed as a strategy of risk avoidance and resource diversification, with costs and benefits which can be shared by the individual, household and the wider group. Risk avoidance could be from local resource shortages - e.g. sibling competition for heritable agricultural plots too small to sustain a family (Beise J, Volland E: 2008), (Towner MC: 2001) or where political upheaval or climate change threatens local livelihoods (Ezra M: 2011, Black R: 2001 et al) cited in (Gurmu, 2012: p.5). Migration occurs in response to livelihood degradation, an inability to grow enough food, or to provide enough income for the family, and is highly influenced by the interaction of five drivers of migration, namely political, social, economic, demographic, and environmental drivers. Additional factors that may increase the likelihood of migration include, decreasing soil productivity, increasing price of farming inputs, and decreasing arable land area, all of which decrease a household’s ability to provide for their family, thus, increasing the risk of out-migration (Hunnes: 2012).

Central to the understanding of rural- urban migration flow is the traditional push-pull factors. “Push factor” refers to circumstances at home that repel; examples include famine, drought, low agricultural productivity, unemployment etc. while “pull factor refers to being attracted to the recipient area because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom, etc (Lee, 1966). Besides, there are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban

migration, such as urban job opportunities, housing conditions, better income opportunities etc. There is no doubt that, apart from these factors, urban areas also offer a chance to enjoy a better lifestyle (Asmame: 2011, p.15).

Urbanization is primarily the result of rural urban migration, and it is reasonable to treat it as such. Urbanization involves both the net movement of people towards and into urban areas and also the progressive extensions of urban boundaries and the creation of new urban centers. International migration can influence urbanization (Satterthwaite: 2015, p.4). There is a very strong link between excessive urbanization and rural-urban migration. Migration has increased urban populations significantly over the years. A common view held by policymakers and economists in developing countries is that urban growth rates are excessive. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or underemployed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities (McCatty: 2004, p.14).

In most cases, urbanization is closely linked to sustained economic growth, as nations' share of GDP and employment moves from agriculture to industry and services sectors that benefit from agglomeration in urban centers (Satterthwaite: 2015, p.3). Urban areas have played a highly constructive role in the economies of today's developed countries, and they offer huge and still largely untapped potential to do the same for developing countries (Todaro: 2012, p.318). Migration can be considered as a significant feature of livelihoods in developing countries to pursuit better living standards (Asmame: 2011, p.15).

Some experts argue that urban environment provides better employment and income opportunity, and the provision of services such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. People with better off in their income could migrate to get a better social infrastructure (education, health), driven by urban amenities, urban culture and life style etc. (Byerlee et.al, 1976; Worku, 2006) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.25). However, migrants still come to the cities with the belief they will earn a labor wage, remit back to the families and social supports they left behind (Hunnes: 2012).

Understanding the interactions among “push” and “pull” factors that drive the decision to stay or to migrate in the context of changing environmental conditions is increasingly important as the global population grows (ibid).

Historically, pull factors have predominated. Urban environment provides better employment and income opportunities. But recently, it seems that push factors seem to be increasingly powerful (Asmame: 2011, p.16). Breese (1969:326) states that over urbanization caused by rural out-migration is mainly the result of the “push” factors from the countryside rather than the demand for labor in the cities, or what is called their “pull” cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.25). The reason is that, rural populations experience the highs and lows of a global economy, for if the price of their crop drops, then their sustainability is affected. During recessions in the economy they are often among the first to lose their livelihoods. The cultural values and norms of the rural poor undergo severe changes when they come into contact with missionaries and foreign entities (McCatty: 2004, p.7).

## **2.2 Theoretical Frameworks**

Here below is presented with some of the selected important migration theories and models

### **2.2.1 The 1880’s classic study of Ravenstein law of migration**

As early as 1885, Ernest Ravenstein presented to the Royal Statistical Society ‘Laws of Migration’ in an attempt to show regularities in the scale and direction of migration and to explain migration movements in relation to opportunities and constraints (Migration Studies of the open university, 1982 cited in Rwelamira, 2008). Ravenstein, coined his idea in the 1880s, which was considered as a pioneer work in the field of migration and he devised the laws of migration (Rhoda, 1979:12). According to him, most migrants travel short distances and that with increasing distance the number of migrants decreases; migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce and industry; migration occurs in stages i.e. migration will first be to nearby places and then to most rapidly growing cities. The natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural parts of the country; females appear to pre-dominate among short journey migrants; the volume of migration increases with the development of transport, industry and commerce; and the economic motives are predominant among push and pull factors of migration. Ravenstein’s laws stated that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities (Rwelamira, 2008). Ravenstein explained that migrants move from areas of low opportunity to areas of high opportunity cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.7-9) and (Altaye: 2015, p.11-12 et al).

Dorigo & Tobler (1983) transformed the Ravenstein's laws of migration in mathematical terms. They modeled the movement of migrants as a resultant sum of the 'pushes' and 'pulls' factors during a specific time interval and place; i.e.

$M_{ij} = (R_i + E_j) / d_{ij}$ ,  $i \neq j$ , where

$M_{ij}$  is the extent of the movement from place  $i$  to place  $j$  in a specific time interval, and  $d_{ij}$  is the distance between  $i$  and  $j$ ; the variables  $R_i$  and  $E_j$ , are the 'pushes' in place 'i' and the 'pulls' in place 'j' respectively, and discounted for distance effects cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.9).

To generalize, Ravenstein has eleven components:

1. The majority of migrants go only a short distance,
2. Migration proceeds step by step (Step Migration),
3. Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry,
4. Each current of migration produces a compensating counter current,
5. Females are more migratory than males within the Kingdom of their birth, but males more frequently venture beyond,
6. Most migrants are adults: families rarely migrate out of their county of birth,
7. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase,
8. Migration increases in volume as industries and commerce develop and transport improve,
9. The major direction of migration is from the agricultural areas to the centers of industry and commerce,
10. The major causes of migration are economic (Altaye: 2015, p.11-12).

### **2.2.2 The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration**

Lee (1966 cited in Rwelamira, 2008) develops a general schema into which a variety of spatial movement can be placed, based on the arguments in which he divided the forces influencing migrants perception into push and pull factors (Ayman, 2002 cited in Acharya and Cervatus, 2009). The former are negative factors tending to force migrants to leave origin areas, while the later are positive factors attracting migrant to destination areas in the expectation of improving their standard of living.

Generally, Lee (1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008) considered all factors associated with migration to be included in the following categories.

1. Factors associated with the areas of origin (Push factors)
2. Factors associated with the areas of destination (Pull factors)
3. Personal factors.

According to Lee, one of the proponents of the theory of migration in 1960s, there are four main factors in the act of migration: characteristics of the origins, characteristics of the destination, nature of intervening obstacles and nature of the people. Lee states the push factors could be more important than pull factors. Although migration can be produced either by push or pull factors, according to Lee, migration mostly is a result of a combination of both push and pull factors that are associated with the areas of origin, destination and also governed by personal factors. Persons own individual emotions, knowledge and intelligence can affect the decision to migrate or not (Lee, 1966 cited in Aliyev, 2008). The final element in Lee's model is the notion of "intervening obstacles" interposed between origin and destination. These constitute "friction" in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.12-13), (Asame: 2011, p.93-94). In addition the artificial barriers are also the intervening obstacles which 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) cited in (Bimerew: 2015 p.4).

Lee's conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

- ✓ The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
- ✓ The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.
- ✓ Both the volume and rate of migration increase overtime.
- ✓ Migration tends to take place largely with in well defined streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words Step-migration).
- ✓ For every major stream, a counter stream develops.

- ✓ The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of “push” factors at origin.
- ✓ Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.
- ✓ Migrants responding primarily to the “pull” factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), where as migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all (Asmame: 2011, p.19).

### **2.2.3 The Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration**

By network theory migrants sets up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massay et al, 1993 cited in De Haas, 2008). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (De Haan and Yakub, 2009) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.13). Rural inhabitants’ perception of a better life changes when observing and hearing success stories about people that leave their community and move to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration cited in (McCatty: 2004, p.8).

### **2.2.4 Lewis Ranis and Fei (LRF) Theory of Rural Urban Migration**

The process of economic development has been usually seen as a transformation from the rural agricultural sector to the urban manufacturing sector. This process in the two sectors is driven by labor migration and capital accumulation. Rural-urban migration is a central part of the dual sector model theory (Assefa: 2012, p. 10-14), (McCatty: 2004, p.8). Sometime before the industrial revolution, the economies of Western Europe underwent a dramatic change that laid the groundwork for their economic take-off and the establishment of modern economies. These are economies in which agriculture comprises a comparatively smaller share of economic

activity, labor becomes allocated to fields requiring increasing levels of skill, and investments in human capital are substantially higher (Kumar: 2009, p.2).

By offering a slightly higher wage in the urban/industrial sector, many workers from the rural sector are attracted. Wage here only has to be slightly higher than the average agricultural product in order to attract surplus labor to the cities. At this wage in the industrial sector, the supply of labor is said to be elastic, since as long as there is surplus labor in the rural sector there is no upward pressure on the wages in the industrial sector. Lewis states that because the firms in the industrial sector are offering these relatively low wages, they are able to earn and reinvest profits very quickly. The labor in the modern manufacturing sector has a positive marginal product and because of incentives in the modern sector individuals in traditional sector are motivated to migrate to the modern manufacturing sector. As a result of cheap surplus labor, the modern manufacturing sector accumulates capital leading to saving and investment. Saving and investment over time leads further to capital accumulation and then triggering economic growth with no change in agricultural output and in industrial wage rate. Lewis states that increased savings and investment leads to economic development. When workers move to the industrial sector, their savings are increased because of an increase in income. Lewis thought this was the only way that economic development could occur cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.10-14), (Asmame: 2011, p.21-22, et al).

The dual economy model, thus, suggests that agriculture provides the necessary resources for industrialization. The model also describes that rural-urban migration facilitates investments in modern labor-intensive industries, to make use of the rural labor and circumvent (avoid) disguised (masked) unemployment in the traditional sector (Assefa: 2012, p.11).

In this model, the level of productivity in the rural sector is so low, that if there is a large outflow of workers from this sector to the industrial sector, this would have no impact on the aggregate output (McCatty: 2004, p.18). In addition, most of the time, the agriculture sector is unable to allow for efficient use of all household labor particularly during agricultural off-seasons. Low productivity of labor as well as its risky income from the sector has led small scale farmers to search for an alternative non-farm income (Kumbi & Berg, 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.57). In Sub-Saharan Africa, (Goldsmith et al, 2004) confirmed the Lewis assumption that rural-urban

migration has been activated as a result of the emergence of modern economy. In Sub-Saharan Africa, rural regions have population pressure relative to their ability to feed themselves; and making the productivity of labor to be low and then inducing migration to urban regions (ibid).

Moreover, the model doesn't take in to account the context of least developed countries where the removal of labor from the traditional agricultural sector especially at peak periods can cause for loss of production unless technologies which increase production are used at the same time (Kirsten et al, 2002) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.13). The model neglects agricultural development as it only advocates capital accumulation in urban sector and industrialization. In the same vein, Ranis (2004) pointed out that it is empirically incorrect to assume that there is no capital accumulation in the agriculture sector and every investment goes to the non-agriculture sector (ibid).

### **2.2.5 Harris-Todaro (HT) Model of Rural-Urban Migration**

The economic motive of migration is best articulated in the Todaro and Harries-Todaro model. Todaro and Smith (2003) postulate that, migration responds to urban-rural difference in expected income rather than actual earnings. As long as there is an income differential, people will always move to where there is a greater income and wages. The informal sector wages are not much better than rural wages. The main idea of the Todaro model is that migration is mostly an economic decision, which an individual finds rational even with the existence of urban unemployment. According to the Todaro model, rural migrants may not find employment immediately upon arrival in the city, and when they do, there is a high likelihood that their wages will be lower than they expected, resulting in lower than expected income. Normally, people move from their place of origin for higher income and better job. Migrants are assumed to consider the various opportunities available in the urban sector (Todaro and Smith 2003). However, the theory also explains that, rural-urban migration can exist despite low opportunity in the major towns. Todaro (1997) and Todaro and Smith (2003) states, most of the poor, uneducated and unskilled migrants will either seek casual and part-time employment as vendors, repair persons in the urban traditional or informal sector or become totally unemployed and languish in slums and shantytowns. Educated and skilled immigrants may not have to wait as long as unskilled migrants to find jobs, since often their skills are in demand in the urban sector cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.14), (McCatty: 2004, p.25-27).



According to Todaro, “the theory assumes that members of the labor force, both actual and potential, compare their expected incomes for a given time period in the urban sector (the difference between returns and costs of migration) with prevailing average rural incomes and migrate if the former exceeds the latter” (McCatty: 2004, p25-26), (Asmare: 2011, p.20-21).

But the reality of the situation is that in many developing countries, there is a chronic unemployment problem, so migrants cannot expect to find high paying urban employment as soon as they enter the city. What would probably end up happening is that many unskilled and uneducated migrants upon arrival in the city would either be unemployed or find employment in the urban informal sector. On the other hand, migrants with marketable skills and secondary or tertiary education will have a better chance of securing a high paying urban job, and depending on the country in question, many will find jobs in the formal sector quickly. However, this category of migrants constitutes the minority in the migration stream (McCatty: 2004, p.26).

It is agreed that young persons are most likely to migrate and that they experience much higher rates of urban unemployment than other workers. The Todaro model states that the majority of migrants are young people between the ages of 15 and 24. Thus the decision to migrate should be made on a more long term basis, with long-term earnings taken into consideration. Todaro says that “if the migrant anticipates a relatively low probability of finding regular wage employment in the initial period but expects this probability to increase over time as he is able to broaden his urban contacts, it would still be rational for him to migrate, even though expected urban income during the initial period or periods might be lower than expected rural income” (McCatty: 2004, p.27).

Therefore as long as the present value of the net expected urban income is higher than that which the migrant would obtain in the rural area over an extended time period, it would make sense to migrate (McCatty: 2004, p.27).

In the Todaro model, rural-urban migration can be seen as “an equilibrating force that equates rural and urban expected incomes.” Because expected incomes take into consideration urban and rural wages and the probabilities of securing employment, this demonstrates why people continue to migrate even when there are high rates of unemployment in the urban sector (ibid).

### **2.2.6 The New Economics of Labor Migration Model (The Family/Household Migration Model)**

The NELM model shifts the focus of migration model from individual to mutual affair where migration decisions are influenced by other actors, i.e. by households or families where the head of the family takes a lead in the decision making process (Assefa: 2012, p.28). New Economics of rural-urban migration has challenged the Lewis model/the classical two sector model and the Todaro and Harris-Todaro models that treat migration as a result of an individual decision making process by considering migration as household decision (De Haas, 2008; Rwelamira, 2008; Lauby and Stark, 1988 cited in Markos and Gebre-Egziabher, 2001). The household for the New Economics of migration is both decision maker and an actor. Thus, it widens its focus beyond individuals cost benefit analysis (Rwelamira, 2008). The model emphasized that, the migrant is insured by his/her family for migration costs and while looking for job at destination (Rwelamira, 2008; Timalisina, 2007). Later on, remittances are the cornerstones of New Economies of labour migration representing one of the most important mechanisms through which determinants and consequences of migration are linked (Stark and Bloom, 1985) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.15). The NELM model rejects the assumption that migration occurs from regions with a low production potential. Migration can occur in regions with high production potential but with capital market imperfections i.e. the rural areas in developing countries are typically characterized by risky production systems and by lack of access to credit and risk insurance. In such conditions, rural-urban migration works as a risk management strategy and/or as a way to ease the liquidity constraint of the household in the absence of access to insurance and credit markets (Assefa: 2012, p.28).

### **2.2.7 Sjaastad's Human Investment Theory**

Sjaastad (1962) advanced a theory of migration which treats the decision to migrate as an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time (Asame: 2011, p.22-23), (Altaye: 2015, p.13).

Returns comprise both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in "psychological benefits" as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs include both monetary and non-monetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of

property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs include leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been limited to the income and other quantifiable variables (Asmame: 2011, p.22), (Altaye: 2015, p.13).

## **2.3 The Cause of Rural Urban migration**

### **2.3.1 Economic Causes of Rural Urban Migration**

Lack of availability of sufficiently productive land, lack of meaningful employment in rural areas is the most common economic cause of rural-urban migration (Morrissey: 2007, p.1), (McCatty: 2004, p.28). One of the most commonly reported challenges facing large rural households were that the plots of land available to each family member to use to support their own family were too small to support them. Restrictions on the abilities of rural people to buy or sell land mean that it is difficult for many to use their capital, tied up in land for another purpose (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.9).

The recurring threat of famine or crop failure resulting from inadequate equipment and faulty method of utilization and cultivation of land and others induce rural out migration (Caldwell, 1969). Caldwell expresses that the limitation of cash earning opportunities of farmers to once or twice during the year forces many men to leave the countryside for the towns even to get daily labor (Asmame: 2011, p.29). In developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities (Thet: 2009, p.3).

*“No, there are not many alternative sources of livelihood. It is not a well-developed area. So it does not have any industries or factories. So there is no condition that can keep all members of the community in their locality. So there is a habit of moving out to cities. Most of the migrants are women since they mostly are economically dependent.”* Key Informant at Farta Woreda (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.9).

In addition, the differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of a nation have been found to be a determinant in the internal migration. Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population towards the city (Thet:

2009, p.3). Extreme poverty in the rural area is the main driver of migration, creating conditions where young people migrate into occupations and situations that offer them very low wages and extremely hard conditions of employment, but are seen as an improvement on the other available options (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.20).

The provision of services such as electricity, piped water supply and public services make urban areas attractive. Increasing awareness of the urban areas through media, improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration (Asmame: 2011, p.15), (Thet: 2009, p.4).

### **2.3.2 Political Causes of Rural Urban Migration**

Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration from region to another (Thet: 2009, p.4). 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. Political factors 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 (Aklilu and Tadesse, 1993:29) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.25). Special factors may lead to high costs of doing business elsewhere in the country. There is an incentive to locate in the capital where personal security is highest in countries in or emerging from conflict such as the Democratic Republic of Congo. And firms may be responding primarily to costs and risks resulting from extortion, greater corruption, or civil unrest in rural areas and small cities, as well as bad infrastructure. The swelling of the urban giant can therefore also be a symptom of binding constraints on development elsewhere in the country that growth diagnosticians can learn from. This may suggest priority policies to help overcome a nation's particular problems of high costs of operating outside the primate city (Todaro: 2012, p.327).

The issues of the practical implementation of the principles of democracy become one of driving force for increments of rural urban exodus. The lack or absences of good governance and the principles of democracy may pave the way for rural residences to feel unconfident and enforced to migrate. Such kind of political reasons become one of the reasons to rural urban migration in

most of developing nations (Aklilu and Tadesse, 1993) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.15). In Africa, multiple push factors provoke migration both within the continent and to other regions. Over the last couple of decades, deteriorating political as well as, armed conflicts and poverty have resulted in a significant increase in mass migration and forced displacement in Africa (Au,2006) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.18). Moreover, people living in border areas and other political strategic places usually flood to urban areas due to the frequent war and unrest in the area. Similarly, Kebede (1994:10) argued that land scarcity due to increasing population pressure, unfavorable land tenure system, 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 cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.25).

Most importantly Todaro viewed the impact of political economic system on rural urban exodus from a different spectrum stating “The resulting first-city giantism may be viewed as a form of underdevelopment trap, which may be escaped fully only with a return to democratic rule together with a better balance of incentives to compete for exports as well as home consumption. Democracy does not eliminate political benefits of location in the national capital, but while lobbyists still congregate in the political capital, there may be less incentive for production to become over concentrated there. Moreover, a free press tends to expose corruption and generate public pressure to root it out, as recent experience in many democratizing countries in Latin America and East Asia makes clear” (Todaro: 2012, p.327).

### **2.3.3 Social and Cultural cause of Rural Urban Migration**

Main reason for migration shows variation between men and women. As expected forced marriage arrangement is the main reason for migration among female, while it is not important at all among men (Altaye: 2015, p.15). Other important demographic factor in internal migration is marriage because females are used to follow their spouses (Thet: 2009, p.4). Early marriage, violence and sexual abuse were found to be both drivers of migration for girls and women and the high probability of their employment in the cities, particularly for domestic workers (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.20). Apart from job opportunities for women in hotels, restaurants and private houses in Ethiopian cities, young girls have social and family pressures to get married at their early ages, and these have induced more migration for women. Women particularly migrating for certain

reasons such as marriage arrangements, divorce or family integration mainly migrate permanently (World Bank, 2007; EEA, 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.55).

The role of information in facilitating rural-urban migration is also worth mentioning. Thus, access of information from relatives in the urban areas, returnee migrants or through mass Medias would play a catalytic role in rural-urban migration (Kinfe, 2003). Rural inhabitants see and hear success stories about people that leave their community and move to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration. Incentives for out migration may be distorted, thereby creating excessive urbanization cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.26). Sometimes family conflicts, the quest for independence, also cause migration especially, of those in the younger generation (Thet: 2009, p.4).

People with better-off in their income could migrate to urban centers to get a better social infrastructure (education, health) driven by urban amenities, urban culture and lifestyle. Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, influence of the media, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values promote rural-urban migration (Jamilah, 1981). People could also migrate due to unfavorable social conditions and segregations and pressure that they receive from the society in their place of origin (Kainth, 2009; Ullah, 2004) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.16).

Closeness of cultural contacts, cultural diversity, great vitality, individual attitudes are also associated with migration (Thet: 2009, p.4).

### **2.3.4 Environmental causes of Rural Urban Migration**

Discussion of the potential for environmental change to drive migration has often assumed migration to be an inevitable outcome of adverse environmental change. Environmental changes put stress on rural livelihoods (Morrissey: 2007, p.1). The economic base of rural areas solely depended on the agriculture, when the productivity of land declines and the environment not conducive to maintain of the livelihood of the peasants which enforces to depart from rural residences to the cities (Altaye: 2015, p.15). In general, the productivity of labor resource in the agriculture sector is considered to be low and changes with respect to the variability in weather conditions that affect the performance of the sector (EEA, 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.57). According to International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2008) report, about 192 million

people lived outside their place of origin. Overtime, people have chosen the option of migration as a means of coping with the effect of environmental change both a sudden and disastrous nature and those of slow onset environmental deterioration cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.18).

In addition a report from Marchiori, et al (2010), strength the idea by stating that climate variation has been responsible for a displacement of 2.55 million people over the period of 1960-2000 in Sub-Saharan Africa. The problem is particularly severe for countries that depend on the agriculture sector and have lead to rural-urban migration as well as shift from agricultural to non-agricultural sector. Thus, it means that climate change is one of the responsible factors for the growth of African cities and a determinant factor for urbanization of the continent (Barrios et al 23, 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.34).

Desertification, deforestation, decreased soil moisture, land erosion, and loss of biodiversity are all examples of macro-level changes that take years to develop and that act as effect-multipliers of extreme weather events, having clear negative economic impacts on subsistence households, leaving no other option than to migrate out of their villages (Hunnes: 2012). Most population migration is short-term and used to diversify household livelihoods and income, especially when affected by environmental extremes. Eighty-five percent of Ethiopia's population participates in rain-fed agriculture on plots of land ranging from 0.25 hectare to 2.0 hectare on average. Environmental extremes such as drought are decreasing the land's productive capacity leading to a decrease in subsistence agriculture, income, assets, and a rapid decline in the health and nutritional status of the rural population (ibid) Ethiopia, one of the poorest countries in the world, experiences the negative consequences of environmental change on a nearly annual basis, resulting in cyclical seasonal-hunger, and occasional famine (ibid). Mberu (2005) states that, although a number of factors are responsible for rural out-migration in the country, the roles played by environmental change are more pronounced in Ethiopia. About 84 percent of the population in Ethiopia lives in rural areas with low socio-economic holdings, bad weather conditions, massive land degradation, and lack of basic infrastructure for intensive land use has undermined agricultural growth (CSA, 2007; Degefa, 2005) which leads to rural exodus cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.22-23).

### **2.3.5 The Urban Informal Sector as the Cause of Rural-Urban Migration**

Many people have firsthand accounts of the success that can be had in urban areas. Some manage to improve their living conditions by staying in the areas where they are born, others move to other rural areas as farmers, traders or manual laborers. In general the prospects of employment in rural areas aren't positive, while the urban areas seem more rewarding. The informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty: 2004, p.8).

The urban informal sector, unlike its formal counterpart, includes all activities that are unregulated and small scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty (Hoselitz 1957 cited in Deshingkar and Grimm, 2004). However, there is also compelling evidence that migrants can escape poverty even when they have remained in the informal sector. The majority of the new workers in the urban labor force seemed to create their own employment and start their own businesses. Self-employment comprises a greater share of informal employment than wage employment and represents 70 per cent of informal employment in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), 62 per cent in North Africa, 60 per cent in Latin America and 59 per cent in Asia (Deshigkar and Grimm, 2005). The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants found jobs as daily laborers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans (McCatty: 2004). The majority of the workers entering the urban informal sector are recent rural migrants who are unable to find jobs in the formal sector and the main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives (Acharya and cervatus, 2009). The informal sector is connected to the formal sector, since it provides opportunities for people who are unable to find employment in the formal sector. Thus, the informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty, 2004) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.17, Bimerew: 2015, p.4).

As mentioned before, urban informal sector activities can be labor intensive, the labor coming from every member of the household that is able to work (Acharya and cervatus, 2009) cited in (Bimerew: 2015, p.4).



## **2.4 The Consequences, Implications of Rural Urban migration**

### **2.4.1 Positive Implications on the place of origin**

This type of implication is very important for the household that have sent the migrant and even to the whole community. Thus, the positive implications are the benefits arising from the transfer of resources to rural areas, such as financial or in kind remittances, skills and innovative ideas (Mendola, 2006) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.18). In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc (Asname: 2011, p.27).

The central and primary question in much of thinking the implication of migration on sending regions is conceived in terms of remittances (De Haan and Yakub, 2009; Mendola, 2006). Remittances, or the transfer of cash or other resources from migrants to their kin at their rural place of origin, play an important role in the family-linked migration process (Mendola, 2006; Stark, 1991 cited in Regmi and Tisdell, 2010). But the point of debate in this case is that whether the remittance could bring sustainable change in the livelihood of family at the place of origin or not (IFAD, 2007; Mendola, 2006). Thus, the impact of rural to urban migration on the development of rural areas depends to some extent on the level and flow of remittances from urban migrants to rural kin (Regmi and Tisdell, 2010). Most of the literatures, for example, IFAD (2007) and Essang and Mabowonku (1974 cited in Oucho, 1996) indicate that, the remittance sent to the place of origin can solve some immediate problems like consumption and clearing of debts. Some researchers also describe the positive implication of collective remittance for the diffusion of new and different social practices and transformations on the improvement of sending areas at community level. For example, Adepoju (1982) postulates the contribution of Nigerian migrants towards urban areas for the development of the rural sector. Such contributions have financed the building of schools, market stalls, hospitals, road construction, provision of electricity and piped water in the rural origin of migrants. In this way, migrants promote rural development for the benefit of the sedentary population and themselves during home visits (Adepoju, 1982) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.18-19, et. al).

## **2.4.2 Negative Implications on the place of origin**

The economic activities of the rural area are mainly agricultural in nature, which are performed manually with application of traditional technology and labor intensive in nature. Since rural-urban migration is selective of certain characteristics, it affects the composition of the population in sending areas. Thus, out migration areas loss a disproportionate percentage of younger and better educated population. As a result, the proportion of the total population economically dependent increases as the relative share of economically active working labor force is reduced which consequently lead to decrease in rural productivity (Aliyev, 2008; Caldwell, 1969 cited in IDRC, 1977; Mendola, 2006) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.20). Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984:25) 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 1987:99) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.28). Bell's study of north Uganda situation finds negative effect of male migrants on agricultural economy because of shortage of labor (cited in White and Woods, 1980, *ibid* p30). Of particular concern is the selectivity of migration for the young, the educated, the innovative, and the energetic into rural - urban migration, leaving behind in rural areas the very young the apathetic, the retired and tired, the illiterate and the infirmed. Thus, those who will stimulate the local economy and contribute to improvement in household living conditions are lost, perpetuating rural poverty and dependency as well as undermining rural social viability (Lock Wood, 1990; Makinwa, 1981; Adepoju, 1983) (*Ibid* p30). Migration of skilled personnel is a further reflection of inadequate policies as this further weakens the potential of rural areas to develop (McCatty: 2004, p.11). The families of these migrants who have stayed at home in the villages are similarly struggling with having enough food, water, or health care as they await remittance (Hunnes: 2012). The temporary and circulatory nature of migration creates conducive environment for the transmission of STD's such as HIV/AIDS. Migration has been linked to STDs in many countries. For example, villagers in Thailand, Uganda, Nigeria and Ghana mentioned that migrants often return with HIV/AIDS (Deshingkar and Grimm 2005). Thus, migratory movements cannot be blamed for the spread of STDs. Certain migratory movements may increase STDs infection rates, as can be argued in the case of male only migration in South Africa mining industry and its

social consequence (example the creation of second families) (Deshingkar and Grimm 2005) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.21).

The migration of rural youth in to urban area means, they are introducing themselves with new environment in terms of physical setup of the area, and the culture as well. Their interaction with the people in the urban area would lead to lose of their traditional culture where they grew (Andersen, 2002; Jamilah, 1981) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.21).

Data from the Rural-Urban migration survey suggest that remittances from Addis Ababa, one of the cities offering the best economic opportunities in the country, might not contribute much to reducing poverty or improving welfare in sending areas (World Bank: 2010, p.46). The reasons for this were described as being because wages are low and costs are high for urban migrants working as domestic and construction workers in Ethiopia. Conditions of work and life in the cities are harsh (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.6).

Migrants mentioned that the costs of living in the cities made it difficult for them to save and remit money to their families. Buying food, paying for transport and housing consumed all or most of their wages (Zeitlyn: 2014, p.13). The World Bank 2010 report on p.8 states the case in Addis Ababa; “How much do they send back to their family? Only 13 percent of migrants send remittances back to their family in the area of origin, and the reason why so few do it is because they cannot afford it.”

### **2.4.3 Positive Implications on the place of Destination**

In many countries, rural areas supply the manual labor needed in many industries (McCarty: 2004, p.7). Migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-D jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang 1998:547) – jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing cited in (Asame: 2011, p.28).

It is expected that federal-funded development projects such as building of inter-state highways hydro-electric power, large-scale irrigation dams and condominium housing have been made possible because of the massive migration of unskilled rural labor (Berhanu: 2012, 2012: p.3).

Over the longer term, increased urban growth and urbanization may lead to more positive outcomes. For example, urbanization may speed up fertility decline, as the rising cost of raising successful children in urban skill-based economies should drive a preference for small family sizes (Mace R: 2008), (Kaplan H: 1996) (Gurmu and Mace) in 2008 have shown that female migrants to Addis Ababa delay reproduction and limit fertility in response to higher cost of urban living cited in (Gurmu, 2012: p.18).

#### **2.4.4 Negative Implications on the place of Destination**

The effects of migration cause excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution (Lewis, 1982:1; Standing, 1984:1) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.27). Growing number of street children, growing rate of the prostitution, and growing rate of crime and expansion of urban informal sectors are the major problems that have resulted from rural-urban migration (Bimerew: 2015, p.7). Fast growth of cities which is facilitated by rural-urban migration is often seen as the agents of environmental pollution (Bimerew: 2012, p.6). Excessive urbanization has brought with it the creation of large slums and shanty towns, as new migrants find it difficult to get proper housing (McCatty: 2004, p.15). Many migrants are not in a position to find space and/or materials to accumulate the necessary resources and materials to build a permanent house and they are forced to erect and live in temporary dwellings on the streets (Todaro, 2003) cited in (Bimerew: 2015, p.5).

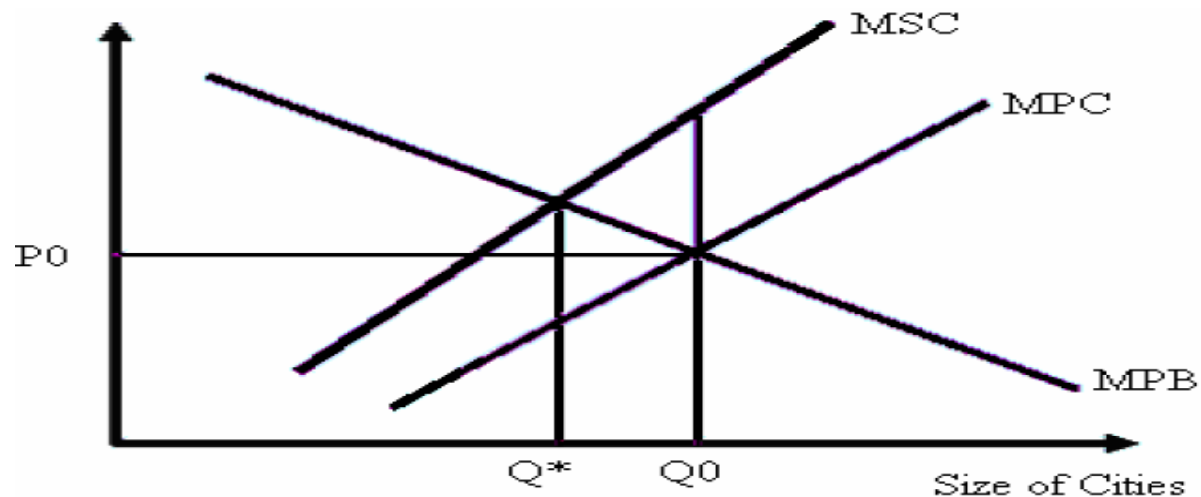
Today, slum settlements represent over one-third of the urban population in all developing countries (Todaro: 2012, p.315) for instance, about 90% of the Addis Ababa is considered as slum area (CRDA (1997) cited in (Tiwari: 2012, p.68). The “spatial” features of poverty in Addis Ababa are characterized by dilapidated housing conditions and over crowdedness that provide an encouraging ground or easy diffusion of communicable diseases (ibid). The current outbreak of deadly bacteria; Cholera in Addis Ababa, which takes the lives of thousands, is one to be shown as a sign of massive over crowdedness on an already poor sewerage system and infrastructure of the city which bought a fertile ground for the outbreak and spread of severe bacteria.

The cost of travel associated with large cities begins to rise as urbanization becomes excessive, because congestion takes place which wastes resources such as time and fuel. The expansion of cities causes the cost of providing basic services to increase; as a result the quality and

availability of existing services deteriorate rapidly (McCatty: 2004, p.15). Overcrowded cities have difficulty absorbing the influx of new migrants trying to earn an income to help pay their land taxes, government loans on fertilizer, or other farming inputs (Hunnes: 2012).

Migration affects urban dwellers by making food items prices to raise, competition for employment which results work for low payment. Besides, as more and more rural migrants move into this city, there will be soon a point of diminishing returns where the towns will become unable to provide even basic social services to the registered residents due to increased migrant pressure (Bimerew: 2015, p.6). Excessive urbanization and the problems associated with it are all examples of negative externalities. Negative externalities lead to market inefficiency, which would cause market failure to occur. In the case of urbanization, market failure can come in the form of excessive urbanization, or city sizes that are above the socially desirable level. As the Economic Review states, this occurs because there is a divergence between social costs and private costs (McCatty: 2004, p.15).

Figure 2.2 Cost of migration and excessive urbanization



Source: *Economic Review 14(2). November 1996 cited in Machel McCatty, 2004 p.15*

In the above figure, marginal social cost (MSC) is above marginal private cost (MPC), because the true social cost is equal to the private cost plus the cost migration in excess has on a city by causing overcrowding to occur. Since marginal social cost is greater than the marginal private cost, this demonstrates that there is excessive migration. Potential migrants are faced with the choice of whether or not they should leave the rural areas for the cities. They will migrate as long as their benefits from migration exceed their costs. In other words they will migrate up to the

point where marginal private cost (MPC) is equal to marginal private benefit (MPB). This point is not efficient because it takes place at  $Q_0$ , while the efficient city size is  $Q^*$ . The distance  $Q_0 - Q^*$  represents the excessive urbanization that takes place or the degree to which cities are too big (ibid).

Increased number of people because of rural urban migration certainly puts pressure on available and stagnant public utilities. Health services and education have been particularly burdened with a huge demand, causing overcrowded classrooms in urban areas. The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in main urban centers. There are cases of unsafe and overcrowded shanty towns where exposure to pollution and diseases are high at risk. In general, increasing urban population has also brought increasing problems in urban areas (Asmame: 2011, p.17). Squatter settlement and the increments of the cost of the rented house is the other negative side of migration. According to UN-HABITAT, the phenomena of overpopulation and alarming rate of population growth, the observable urban development at high speed in connection/joint with ceaseless and continued poverty widely opened the gate for the unprecedented urban poorest of the poor (Mathewos and et.al 2011) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.21). It is also difficult for the urban administration to have proper record of urban residents. Lack of proper record concerning residents made it difficult to control certain criminal activities like robbery and attacks on individual property and in some cases life of residents (Alemante, Ansha &Waktola, 2006) cited in (Bimerew: 2015, p.4).

Unplanned urban growth further contributes to the displacement of farmers around expanding towns (Alemante, Ansha & Waktola, 2006). This further aggravates production shortfall and family disruption. Displaced family members may decide to join urban where there is no job opportunity cited in (Bimerew: 2015, p.4). Consequently, policies that do not provide rural inhabitants with viable economic alternatives will likely lead to migration, creating problems of over urbanization in the cities (McCatty: 2004, p.9).

## **2.5 Brief Historical Trends of Rural-Urban Migration in Ethiopia**

Population movement in Ethiopia has been a phenomenon throughout its history since the remote past. Development of coffee and other plantations in particular ecological zones of the south west of the country led to seasonal labor flow specifically from the northern highlands of eastern Gojjam, South Gonder, Gurage areas. The reasons from these specific source areas are due to population densities, the need to supplement the income of the households through off-farm activities, patterns of information flows, and most parts of these areas produce only one times in a year (Wood, 1983 cited in Birru, 1997) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.21). A key assumption is that the incentives to migrate are influenced by the composition and behaviors of other members of the household. For example, the arrival of new offspring may place an additional strain on scarce resources (such as food or land); or the departure of one member should create opportunities for others to move out (through chain migration) (Gurmu: 2012, p.6).

Tesfaye (2009), states that, in rural Ethiopia, migration of labor is a common practice by the rural people during the slack farming season so as to supplement their income. This type of migration is undertaken even in normal times so as to diversify household livelihood portfolio and as a coping strategy in poor farming periods (Devereux et al, 2003) cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.21).

According to historians, four types of migration, all of them internal, have been taking place in Ethiopia: the first movements related to the invasion and settlement of new lands since the time of the medieval history of Ethiopia to that of the expansion of Menilik, the second one was mass relocations by the Oromo spanning several decades and generations, the third one was individual migrations; rural-rural, rural-urban, and the urban-urban, more recently the fourth one was, famine-induced out-migrations, and government-sponsored resettlement (McCellan 1984) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.26).

Ethiopia has been identified as one of the countries in Africa with a relatively high level of internal migration and population redistribution (Gebre and White, 2004 cited in Mberu, 2005). This is associated with political instability, decline in agricultural sector and other related factors. Thus in Ethiopia, since earlier periods permanent or temporary out migration of people to the South West for coffee picking period (Wood, 1983 cited in Birru, 1997), to the Methehara state farm of sugarcane and cotton picking (Beyene, 1985), to rural areas for different off-farm

activities and urban areas for temporary or permanent jobs (Bjerem, 1985; Worku, 1995) have been experiencing by the rural people cited in (Zelege: 2011, p.21-22).

The Menelik expansion, the founding of Addis Ababa as capital city since 1888, the Italian occupation (1935-41) and the building of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway were some of the historical events which enhanced rural urban migration in the country (McCellan ,1984) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.26).

In the period of 1889-1913, the reign of Emperor Minilike, state oriented expansion from Northern and Central part of Ethiopia was conducted to South-West, South-East, Southern part of the state with the objectives of modernizing and centralizing the empire (McCellan ,1984) (ibid).

According to McCann (1987), the peasants in the north which have degraded and scarcity of land had move to south to do agricultural works (ibid).

### **2.5.1 The Trend in Emperor Haileselassie's regime (1941-1974)**

From the historical point of view, one of the factors inducing migration in Ethiopia has been linked with a mechanism to escape from shortage of land. In Emperor Haile sellassie's administration, most of the agricultural land was cultivated by communities that belong to a common ancestry system called 'rist'. Rist means tenure referring to the communal ownership of land right. The term is no longer used in contemporary periods (Assefa: 2012, p.46).

The establishment of industrial enterprises, commercial centers, building of roads, had direct impacts for rural-urban migration and for the expansion of commercial towns in Ethiopia. The establishment of commercial farms in 1950s and 60s (for example sugar cane plantation and processing factory by a Dutch firm in Upper Awash) facilitated a considerable rural-urban migration. In addition, the growth of the agricultural sector and urban services in areas such as Wolayita and Arsi, supply of fertilizers and veterinary services in Shashemene town, the introduction of mechanized farming and the development of transportation system in Rift valley regions of the country also attracted seasonal and permanent laborers and peasants. Natural disasters and environmental degradation was also reported for the migration of labor from the northern part of Ethiopia at that time. In the imperial regime, the development of towns and the expansion of economic sectors and services attracted not only laborers but also traders, civil



servants, construction workers, domestic workers and even women migrants to work as prostitutes (Tadele et al 34, 2006) (ibid p.47).

In the period between 1941-74 different events and situation more enhanced rural urban migration, the construction of different path highways, a relative urbanization and the opening of employment opportunity in different urban centers and plantation (Altaye: 2015, p.26).

The attempt to centralized and modernized the Empire in 20<sup>th</sup> century also continued in the time of Emperor Haial Sillase. According to Kloos and Aynalem, in the period between 1950s and 1970s an estimated one million people migrated because of insufficient and degraded land cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.26).

### **2.5.2 The Trend in the Socialist Derg era (1974-1991)**

After the collapse of the Imperial regime of Haileselassie the people lure/movement was state controlled and directed. The military government with its ideology of socialism, confiscated private property, declared the proclamation of rural and urban land reform. The legislation enables the tenants and land less become the owner of land (Proc 7and Proc71, 1975). This proclamation has far reaching consequences on the socio-economic and political life of the popular masses, one of the consequences was the reduction of the rate of rural urban migration; even if the exact data has not avail cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.27).

The land reform policy, which limited access to land for only registered permanent members of peasant association, forced rural inhabitants to confine themselves in their locality than migrate to urban areas. This was because land belonging to absent people for more than a year was redistributed for the local people discouraged the free mobility of rural migrants in the Derg era were: the need for an official pass letter to travel to cities, the need to register in urban dwellers association as well as the expansion of civil war and 'Red Terror' in cities (Desalegn, 1994 as cited in Tadele et al 2006) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.48). Land-tenure policies in Ethiopia prevent farming households from selling their land as a buffer strategy to prevent emergency migration or as a stop-gap measure to mitigate indirect impacts of climate extremes, including loss of livelihoods, and changes in health and nutritional status (Hunnes: 2012). Baker (1995) indicated that there was a period of urban population decline or stagnation during the 1970s to 1980s in Ethiopia. The nationalization of rural and urban lands in the mid 1970s put a brake on rural to

urban migration. Baker (citing Solomon 1985) noted that Addis Ababa's growth rate declined from 6.7 per cent in 1967 to 3.0 per cent in the mid 1980s. As most of the city's population growth was attributable to rural to urban migration, government restriction on mobility and acute shortage of urban housing might have contributed to the slow rate of urbanization in Ethiopia cited in (Berhanu: 2012, p.2).

The Derg regime brought radical reforms. The land reform proclamation in 1975 nationalized all land resources and allowed the intervention of the state in land ownership. The reform changed the pattern of land distribution and ownership and the state was the sole owner and distributor of land. In addition, the reform included official registration of both rural and urban population and set eligibility criteria to obtain land in rural areas. In addition, checkpoints and pass system were introduced in the main highways (Tadele et al 2006; Crewett, et al.36, 2008) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.48).

In the meantime, in the post 1974, a state played a great role in directing the flow of migration. In the period under discussion, there were two types of population movement: villagization and large scale resettlement (Baker, 1990). According to Janson, et al, in 1990, the villagization program collected 10 million had been villagezed, accounting for 23 percent of rural population cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.27).

The then government of Military Junta, introduced and established Peasant Association in rural and Kebele in towns with different social, political and economic objectives. There were two factors for the decline of rural urban migration in this time: one, the landless peasants and tent become the owner of land because of the land to tanner proclamation (Baker, 1990) and second was the administrative rigidity not encourages rural urban migration and also urban to rural migration. Hence, the member of Peasant Association in rural has not able to become member in Kebele association in town. Even any movement from the rural to urban and from to rural was under the permissions of the new institution (Baker, Clapham, 1988) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.27).

Land degradation; land scarcity, the 1974 famine were the underlying factors for the onset of the resettlement program by the government (Baker 1990, Campbell 1991). The resettlement was conducted from resources depleted areas to that of resources abundant areas with three phases: (Kirsu 1989) from 1974-84 180,000, 1984-86 600,000 were involved in resettlement program.

Since 1988 no report of resettlement and in 1991, after the collapse of the regime, resettlement officially ceased (Tekleab, 1991) (ibid).

Ethiopia suffered national famine in different time period .The 1984-85 famine was the most catastrophic Ethiopia experienced and reportedly more than a million people died (Kidane, 1989; Webb and Von Braun, 1994). As part of response to the famine, the Derg regime launched a massive national resettlement and villagization program intended to bring dispersed rural farmers from drought prone areas in the north into concentrated farming cooperatives, mostly in western Ethiopia. Kloos (1990) estimated that the 1984-85 resettlement programs resulted in the movement of about 600,000 drought victims from northern and central Ethiopia to the western part of the country. This controversial resettlement program exacerbated the food crisis by not only interfering with agricultural production but also disrupting social relations (Cohen and Lsaksson, 1987) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.30-31).

The Derg regime established some agencies to undertake resettlement programs. These were ‘Relief and Rehabilitation Commission’ in 1974 and ‘Settlement Authority’ in 1976. These agencies facilitated for the resettlement of hundred thousands of people in eighty four settlement sites. As a result of the famine in 1984, the regime resettled one and half a million people from the famine affected regions of Wollo and Tigray to non-affected areas, particularly to the South-western part of Ethiopia. The resettlement program, which was not based on voluntary basis, was criticized on its negative effects on settlers, on the environment and on the host population. The program resulted for excessive death and family separation as it was undertaken by force. The government cleared forest lands to resettle people that eventually resulted devastation of the natural environment and wild life. Although the socialist regime resisted the critics initially, latter acknowledged that the resettlement program was poorly designed and executed (Pankhurst, 1992) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.48).

### **2.5.3 The Post 1991 Period (The current EPRDF government) post 1991**

During the 1980s, the country underwent a civil war that continued until 1991. This devastated the economy and sparked widespread famine but once the war ended the government has embarked on reconstruction and real GDP growth has stayed at around 5% to 7% during this period, led primarily by expansion of the construction sector due to the repair and development

of the country's infrastructure (Eshetu, Selam) cited in (Kumar: 2009, p.10). The country has been undergoing a major transformation from a centrally planned to a market oriented economy since the current government came to power in 1991. Because of such transformations internal migration tends to play an increasing role both demographically and economically (Kiros and White, 2004) cited in (Asmame: 2011, p.31). Since Ethiopia was engaged in post-war reconstruction during this period raw materials and infrastructure development were their main growth drivers. During this period the government of Ethiopia specifically declared that it would pursue an "Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization" policy, so they were essentially conducting a real world application of the "Agricultural surplus" model of development (Eshetu, Selam) cited in (Kumar: 2009, p.11).

The resettlement program of the Derg regime was criticized by the current EPRDF administration for its negative impacts on settlers, host population and the environment. In EPRDF regime, mobility of people has been made on voluntary basis and re-settlers were provided the right to retain their land rights at their origin and the right to return back to their home villages whenever they want to. Within three years of period from December 2003 to May 2006, the government resettled 2.2 million people (440,000 households) from chronically food insecure areas to the southwestern and western areas of the country. The reasons given for choosing these destinations were because of the existence of underutilized natural resources and sparse population which is the same reason justified by the previous two regimes (Benjamin, 2004; Abeshu, 2008) cited in (Assefa: 2012, p.49).

During the last two decades, Ethiopia has dramatically expanded and improved key infrastructures. Since the previous census in 1994, new cities were created, and economically viable cities have experienced large growth in population count and density. Upgraded and maintained transportation corridors in the highlands, as well as increased population density along these corridors, have spurred urban clustering along infrastructure networks (Schmidt, 2010: p.16).

# CHAPTER THREE

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Under these chapter different aspects of the study area, the methodology, the data type and source, research design and strategy such as determination of sample size, sampling technique, data collection technique and instrument and data processing and analysis are presenting.

### 3.1 Administration Section of Addis Ababa city

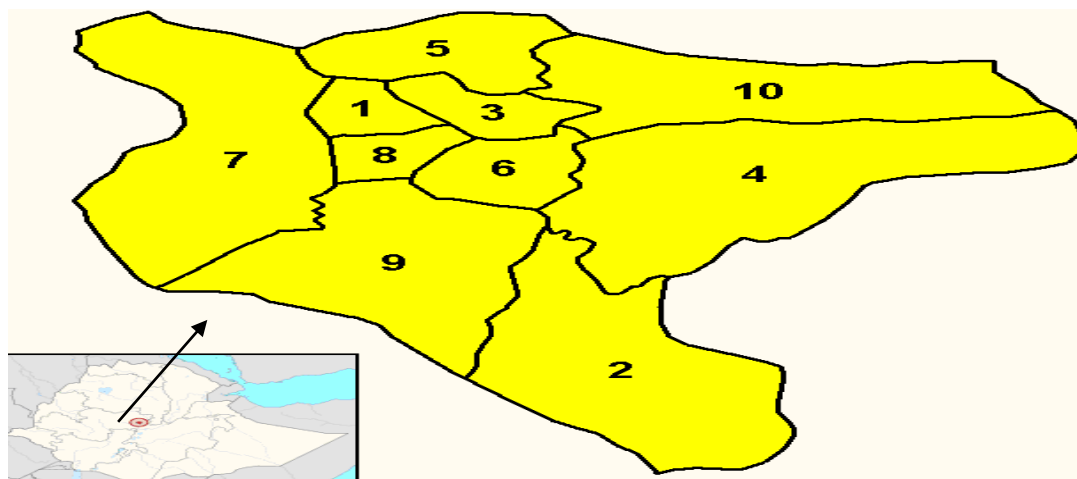
The city is divided into 10 districts, called sub cities and 99 wards

Table 3.1 Population and Density of Addis Ababa’s Sub cities

No	Subcity	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density
1	Addis Ketema	7.41	289,344	36,659.10
2	Akaky Kaliti	118.08	205,385	1,653.70
3	Arada	9.91	239,638	23,000
4	Bole	122.08	350,102	2,694.10
5	Gullele	30.18	303,226	9,438.90
6	Kirkos	14.62	250,665	16,104
7	Kolfe Keranio	61.25	485,952	7,448.50
8	Lideta	9.18	228,547	23,000
9	Nifas Silk-Lafto	68.3	358,359	4,915.70
10	Yeka	85.46	392,781	3950.1

Source: CSA, 2013Report

Figure 3.1 Map of Addis Ababa



Source: Wikipedia

### **3.2 Research Strategy and Design**

In order to undertake this study, the researcher employed a mixed approach research design which involves both quantitative and qualitative. The intention which the researcher felt is that those which left from quantitative are triangulated with qualitative information. More specifically, Descriptive survey design from the quantitative approach was employed. In addition, qualitative data was employed to substantiate the findings obtained via the quantitative survey.

### **3.3 Sampling Methods, Techniques and Procedures**

Mostly the behavior of this research is to find out migrants coming from all over the country to Addis Ababa and makes it different from most of the researches made on this topic i.e. which focuses on migrants from the same region and hometown.

Thus, immigrants are working everywhere both on the formal and informal sector, reason for selecting a homogeneous area of work on immigrants by the researcher is due to the fact that, the possibility to access and deal to immigrants working on heterogeneous area is unattainable on current status due to time and financial constraint. The way of selecting the target area is purposive sampling, which the researcher tries to make the sample representative, and areas believed by the researcher to be representative. And mostly the formal nature of the sector makes it easy to trace back to respondents if any Non-answer error were found and if it is found necessary to correct it before the end of a contractual period of their work.

In order to get access to the causes and implication of their migration, the researcher chooses four construction sites in Addis Ababa. The first two target areas are the construction sites of the future Headquarters of Commercial Bank of Ethiopia and NIB International Bank S.C the other two are Ye Addis Ababa Betch Ginbata Project, Kirkos Kirinchaf Sehifet Bet and the 40-60 condominium construction project part located at Hayat. Thus, all the sites aren't yet finished, they are still under construction.

The reason as to why the researcher needs the first two areas for a questionnaires is that, the area is a business center and the future financial hub of the city which the area demands many laborers for the construction job and geographically located in the heart of Addis Ababa so that many immigrants from all directions come and work there. In addition as it is a place for formal

work, makes it easy to find people of differentiated age, sex, background and economic life etc at the same time at the same place, in addition to the nearby location to the researcher place of work which reduce travel cost.

The reason for selecting the other two sites is because the research has friends working there which reduce cost and increase effectiveness.

The sample population is all immigrants working on the selected construction sites. The way of selecting immigrants from the purposive sample area is a random sampling method except for the case of sex. The reason is because random sampling may unintentionally bias the sample by selecting high percentage sample of same gender. In other words, the reason for making this choice is not to bias the answers by selecting high percentage of the same characteristics. Due to financial and time restrainers, the research had included a target population to a limit of only 80 people in total and 20 in each site.

Taking into account the sample areas are relatively higher in number and the time schedule as well as the nature and content of questionnaires, the researcher relied on friends for the distribution and collection of questionnaires besides assisting immigrants in filling the questions.

Table 3.2 Sample size from sample areas

Construction Sites Name	Sample Size
Future HQ of CBE	20
Future HQ of N.I.B S.C	20
The 40-60 condominium building project Hayat site	20
Ye Addis Ababa Betoeh Ginbata Project Sehefet Bet (Bole Arabsa site)	20
Total	80

Because of financial and time restrainers, the research had included only 80 sample

### **3.4 Data Sources and Methods of Collection**

This paper tries to show facts and findings by using primary and secondary sources.

#### **3.4.1 Methods of Primary Data collection.**

Questionnaire had been employed as methods of primary data collection.

To meet the research objectives and question, the researcher used a questionnaire which included fixed-alternative question or closed question. Hence, it was helpful to acquire primary data from individual migrants'.

Questionnaire is selected by considering the benefits that the method has compared to other methods of primary data collection tools in terms of time and cost. Questionnaire enables to collect more information from large respondents with limited period of time. In addition, it can minimize bias of the interviewer and allows the use of large sample size that will result in more dependable and reliable results (Kothari, 2004) cited in (Altaye: 2015, p.35).

The primary source is collected from immigrants so as to investigate the main push and pull factors behind their migration and its implication on migrants and their phases of origin.

The final version of the Questionnaire had been prepared in English and transcribed to Amharic which is the working language of the city and believed many migrant people working there have some way of speaking, listening the Amharic language. Thus, translating the questionnaire to Amharic language makes it simple and clear way for easy understanding of the respondents.

### **3.4.2 Methods of Secondary Data collection.**

In this study, the information derived from the secondary sources were collected from the data of CSA, Addis Ababa and different published and unpublished materials which include research works, books, websites, journal articles written by different scholars on the issues of migration, and so on, which were helpful to the completion of the study.

In addition to the primary data, secondary data are used for successful attainment of the research objectives. In this regard, different demographic data and archives at different level and forms had been assessed. The office of Central Statistics Agency (CSA) in Addis Ababa is the major office visited by the researcher. Different scholarly works in the rural urban migration in the internet and university library were used for the further and detail investigation of the topic.

## **3.5 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data gathered was checked for completeness and correctness of the responses. Incomplete, inconsistencies, and incorrect response was reviewed to validity at the moment of collecting



questionnaires from migrants. Finally, data was arranged and categorized in line with research question and objectives and coded for analysis.

In content the raw data was copied or transcribed. The transcribed data was arranged and categorized in line with the research question and objectives. Then the quantitative data was entered in to excel, cleaned and edited and then analyzing via SPSS version 20 to obtain correlation and percentages to carry out the effective analysis of the study.

# **CHAPTER FOUR**

## **The Characteristics of Migrants, Process, Causes of Migration to Addis Ababa city and its Implication on Migrants and their Phases of origin**

### **4.1 The Overall Process of Migration**

The global urban population is expected to grow by approximately 1.84% per year between 2015 and 2020, 1.63% per year between 2020 and 2025, and 1.44% per year between 2025 and 2030. The average population change is currently estimated at around 80 million per year (WHO, 2014). In projections to 2030, the African population is expected to peak at 1.6 billion from 1.0 billion in 2010, which would represent 19% of the world's population. Asia and Latin America will account for 58% and 8%, of world population, respectively (AfDB based on UN Population Division data, arch 2012). According to the 1999 Labor Force Survey, there were 1.1 million migrants in urban areas in Ethiopia, and 1.2 million in rural areas (Casacchia et al, 2001: p.6). Due to rural urban influx and natural reproduction the urban population has alarmingly increase in Ethiopia. The very reason for the increment of urban population in most of undeveloped countries including Africa were rural-urban migration which supplement the addition of almost half of their urban Population growth (Kebede, 1994) cited in (Altaeye: 2015, p.39).

The sample undertaken by the researcher consists of 80 migrants working on four construction sites.

### **4.2 The Characteristics of Migrants in Addis Ababa**

#### **4.2.1 Characteristics of Migrants by Sex and Age**

It is true that most of the migrants who left their residence are the young and the energetic. This is due to the fact that, as their age is transformed from childhood to adultery they will be left with the burden to administer themselves economically and also mostly to handle the responsibility to look for their family. This will bring the quest for self independency, which results in finding a source of income both for them and their family. However that source of income isn't actually in a plenty of option in the rural regions due to the existence of scare arable land and the extremely

limited job opportunity in migrants hometown. As a matter of fact the only indispensable option left in hand is to migrate to cities in search of jobs and better lives.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Migrants by Sex and Age

		Age			Total	
		<18	18-36	>36		
Sex	Male	Count	0	37	1	38
		% within sex	0.0%	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%
Sex	Female	Count	3	38	1	42
		% within sex	7.1%	90.5%	2.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	3	75	2	80
		% within sex	3.8%	93.8%	2.5%	100.0%

Table 5 shows about 93.8% of migrants are at their youth age which implies the rural population is feeding urban areas the youth, the young and strong. This could impact the working productivity of the rural areas particularly the agricultural sector which it is mostly done through oxen and needs strong and young people on it.

#### 4.2.2 Characteristics of Migrants by Marital Status

Some literatures clarify that those who migrate are single. The reason for the highest share of immigrants who are unmarried is thus, the decision making process for migration depends on himself most of the time rather than his spouse or family. In addition the coming risk, implication and consequences of migration mostly concentrate on the migrant himself. But this doesn't hold for married migrants because the risk and price of migration will be shared among his wife and family in hometown. In addition at the early time of marriage, there may not be the intension to migrate leaving spouse and new born baby behind. As a matter of fact being married and having a family somehow discourages the initiation to migrate as compared to those who are single.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Migrants by Marital status

		marital status				Total	
		Single	Married	divorced	widow or widowed		
Sex	Male	Count	25	12	1	0	38
		% within sex	65.8%	31.6%	2.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Sex	Female	Count	22	15	2	3	42
		% within sex	52.4%	35.7%	4.8%	7.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	47	27	3	3	80
		% within sex	58.8%	33.8%	3.8%	3.8%	100.0%

The majority of migrants are single i.e. 58.8% which strength the above assumption. The married migrant's accounts for 33.8% that is the majority of them in this portion migrated with spouse.

#### 4.2.3 Characteristics of Migrants by place of birth

According to the present research investigation which has relied on place of birth, disclosed, the pre-dominance of migrants with urban origin 58.8% compared to the rural ones 41.2%. This address that the majority of them come from regional cities and imply the actual existence of the unequal distribution of wealth among Ethiopian urban, which implies the first largest city of the country holds the lion share of wealth, budget, investment and many more which is clearly the sign and existence of Urban Bias.

Table 4.3 Population ratios of Addis Ababa and major regional cities

Major Ethiopian cities	Total population	Male population	Female population	Ratio first city to major regional cities
Addis Ababa	3,194,999	1,515,001	1,679,998	-
Mekelle	307,305	155,495	151,810	10.397
Bahir Dar	362,297	181,308	180,989	8.819
Adama	355,475	174,089	181,386	8.988
Hawassa	455,658	227,614	228,044	7.012
Dire Dewa	427,000	214,000	213,000	7.482

Source: drafted from CSA, 2013 Report

Table 4.4 Distribution of Migrants by place of birth

		birth place		Total	
		Urban	Rural		
Sex	male	Count	22	16	38
		% within sex	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	25	17	42
		% within sex	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	47	33	80
		% within sex	58.8%	41.2%	100.0%

#### 4.2.4 Characteristics Migrants by Education Status

Not only, according to many literature studies most of the migrants who come to cities in search of better lives are the illiterate once but also, the researcher observed that migrants also have the highest level of educational backgrounds such as, university graduates in first and second Degree levels. The researcher observed in historical working background such as in manufacturing, insurance and banking sector that migrants take the proportional amount of number with that of urban residents. But on this part of the research i.e. in the construction sector, the majority of the migrants are the primary and secondary school achievers. The implication of this could be analyzed as there is the existence of dropping out of schools at early level from their hometown.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Migrants by Education system

		level of education				Total	
		Illiterate	Primary	secondary	college or university		
Sex	Male	Count	4	11	12	11	38
		% within sex	10.5%	28.9%	31.6%	28.9%	100.0%
	female	Count	10	17	10	5	42
		% within sex	23.8%	40.5%	23.8%	11.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	14	28	22	16	80
		% within sex	17.5%	35.0%	27.5%	20.0%	100.0%

The majority of the sample migrants are primary and secondary school achievers which hold in total 62.5% of the sample population.\*

#### 4.2.5 Characteristics Migrants by year of stay in Addis Ababa

Many of the previous researchers made on rural urban migration find out that, from the migrants population the highest number goes to the fresh migrants. In addition data strength many of the highest percentage of migrants in Addis Ababa are those who migrate within 5 years. The result of the present migration isn't far from the previous works.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Migrants by year of stay in Addis Ababa

		duration of stay in Addis Ababa			Total	
		short time <2 years	medium 2-6 years	long time >6 years		
Sex	Male	Count	13	18	7	38
		% within sex	34.2%	47.4%	18.4%	100.0%
	female	Count	21	19	2	42
		% within sex	50.0%	45.2%	4.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	34	37	9	80
		% within sex	42.5%	46.2%	11.2%	100.0%

Most of the migrants describe those who come within the past two years accounts for 42.5% while those who come between two and six years accounts for 46.25% and the early migrants accounts for 11.25%

#### 4.2.6 Characteristics Migrants by number of family in hometown

Most of the migrants come from families with small number of size this may at some point signifies a couple of reasons.

- The population growth rate of the country is lowering.
- There is the existence of relatively lower dependency ratio in small family as compared to the dependency ratio in higher number of family.
- The family number in the area of origin is decreasing due to the fact that the reproductive age groups, the young people migrate to cities and the old age group left behind who aren't active to migrate.

Table 4.7 Characteristics Migrants by number of family in hometown

			number of family left in home town			Total
			<5	5-10	>10	
Sex	Male	Count	21	10	7	38
		% within sex	55.3%	26.3%	18.4%	100.0%
	female	Count	26	11	5	42
		% within sex	61.9%	26.2%	11.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	47	21	12	80
		% within sex	58.8%	26.2%	15.0%	100.0%

#### 4.2.7 Characteristics Migrants by family livelihood in hometown

Family livelihood of migrants describes the migrant's economic base. Thus, 85% of Ethiopian population lives in rural areas, which most of the rural household dwellers do the farming practice in order to live. In line with this, previous researches studies in general and this research study in particular identifies most of the migrants come from a farmer household head, which imply the economic base is mainly based on the agricultural sector. And it accounts in this study for 62.5% of migrants coming from a farmer based economic activity.

Other than the agricultural activity taken place in the rural economy, the pastoralist economic activity play the second great role in some regions of the nation mainly Afar, Somali and Dire Dewa regions, and on some few parts of other regions. Thus migrants coming from pastoralist economic based family accounts for 7.5%.

The second larger portion of migrants on this research i.e. 22.5% of migrants comes from household head family whom are private and public employees. 7.5% migrants states their family are working as merchants selling vegetables, Khat, acquiring small shops, selling traditional liquors such as Areke, Tella, Tej etc.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Migrants by family livelihoods in home town

		family livelihoods in home town				Total	
		farmer	Pastoralist	Merchant	Others		
Sex	Male	Count	23	2	3	10	38
		% within sex	60.5%	5.3%	7.9%	26.3%	100.0%
	female	Count	27	4	3	8	42
		% within sex	64.3%	9.5%	7.1%	19.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	50	6	6	18	80
		% within sex	62.5%	7.5%	7.5%	22.5%	100.0%

#### 4.2.8 Characteristics of Migrants by family land ownership in hometown

Due to the great land reform in 1975 G.C a drastic portion of Ethiopian rural people acquire land even if the ownership of the land rests on the Durg administration. The current regime also somehow continues with that procedure that the land is the ownership of the government and right to sell and transfer arable land is utterly impossible.

Most of the migrants come from family who acquire land i.e. 75%. The rest 25% are those migrant's family who don't have their own land, which the majority of those family migrants who rests on the 25% category are those families who are employed in regional cities or working as an employed farmer.

Table 4.9 Characteristics of Migrants by family land ownership in hometown

		family land ownership		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sex	Male	Count	30	8	38
		% within sex	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	Female	Count	30	12	42
		% within sex	71.4%	28.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	60	20	80
		% within sex	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%

#### 4.2.9 Characteristics of Migrants by family's land size in hometown

Up on preparing this question to migrants the researcher deeply thought on how is it possible to elaborate the land size in hectare which many of them couldn't know the actual size of their



family land in hectare. Thus the easy way to compute this question is by asking how large is your family's land size? If they replied small or medium or large the answer will be <0.5 hectare, 0.5-2 hectare, >2 hectare respectively. The actual computation of the land measurement to its level of size is just from the intellectual estimation of the researcher.

Table 4.10 Characteristics of Migrants by family's land size in hometown

		family land size per hectare			Total	
		<0.5hr	0.5-2hr	>2hr		
Sex	Male	Count	7	20	3	30
		% within sex	23.3%	66.7%	10.0%	100.0%
	Female	Count	11	18	1	30
		% within sex	36.7%	60.0%	3.3%	100.0%
Total		Count	18	38	4	60
		% within sex	30.0%	63.3%	6.7%	100.0%

As per the above table 63.3% of migrant's family acquires a medium size land, 30% portion of the migrants acquire a small size land while the very small portion of migrants family i.e. 6.7% states their family possess a large size of land. This implies that, migrants may not decide to migrate if their families land is large in size. Because the larger their families land in size the highest probability is to be shared by their children.

#### 4.2.10 Migrants Land ownership in hometown

Thus giving a land to the youth in their hometown won't fully guarantee the person for not migrating but providing land ownership may possibly lower the landless from migrating to cities. As the largest proportion of migrants are landless 91.25% on this research. The reason is that having a land may direct the individual in finding source of income on the land other than farming which heavily rely on environmental condition mainly in LDC's, and to think of business such as small scale industries, cattle raising and milk production, chicken and egg production, honey production etc. which is a market connecting approach from the farm production to small scale production with the presence of saving and credit association in rural areas.

Table 4.11 Distribution of Migrants by land ownership

		land ownership		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sex	Male	Count	2	36	38
		% within sex	5.3%	94.7%	100.0%
Sex	Female	Count	5	37	42
		% within sex	11.9%	88.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	7	73	80
		% within sex	8.8%	91.2%	100.0%

The main reason for rural to urban migration according to many researches is the highest increase in population which pushes and exerts pressure on the scarce arable land. Without a surprise migrants are coming from a region of which access to land at their time is unattainable or very difficult according to data's and many researches especially if they are born in the SNNP region.

#### 4.2.11 Migrants land size in hometown who acquire land

A very few of the migrants who possess land in their origin have a land i.e. 8.8% which the majority of them having land is generally expressed as small in size, which the land won't at all brings a positive outcome neither to him or his family because the land plot by itself is small even to cultivate.

Table 4.12 Distribution of Migrants who acquire land by land size per hectare

		land size per hectare		Total	
		small < 0.5hr	medium 0.5-2hr		
Sex	Male	Count	0	2	2
		% within sex	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Sex	female	Count	4	1	5
		% within sex	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	4	3	7
		% within sex	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%

As per the above table 42.9% of the migrant's states they have a middle size land. The researcher believes that the reader of this research will be curious in knowing if he had a medium size land then why did he migrate?

A year ago, the journalist on FM 102.1 reports about the new slum settlers around Ketchene and on interviewing the migrants they describe as most of them come from the North Shewa region, which many of them acquire land but the reason for them to leave their land is due to the El Nino drought catastrophe which also strikes their land most. Thus, this speaks by itself that those who acquire land also migrate mostly on the environmental factor which causes migration mostly as been viewed by the case study country of Dana E Hunnes on Ethiopian context and James Morrissey on Woldia town.

### 4.3 The Process of Migration

#### 4.3.1 Distance between migrants place of birth and Addis Ababa

In contrast to some of the theoretical studies including the Ravenistans law of Migration, this research finds that, many of them who come from their place of origin travels larger distance. Indeed distance affect migration in lowering or increasing the cost of migration especially the transportation cost, but up on the current globalization trend and economic growth of many developing countries such as Ethiopia, is in fast closing the infrastructural gap which reduce the time of arrival and cost of transportation. Thus this became a factor for the migrant’s not to delay their migration decision due to the place they want to migrate is very far away from their place of birth. This research finds from sample that, distance in affecting migration plays insignificant role. N: B the researcher clearly acknowledge the readers of this research that migrants may travel intermediate cities to arrive Addis Ababa, but due to the fact that many of the migrants are born in cities such as Bahir Dar, Mekele, Woldia, Dessie, Wolita Soddo etc respondents to these research who states they travel intermediate cities are extremely small, that’s why the researcher left to analyze the role of intermediate cities in this research.

Table 4.13 Distribution of Migrants by distance from Addis Ababa in KM

			distance from Addis Ababa in KM				Total
			<40	40-150	151-350	>351	
Sex	Male	Count	2	9	6	21	38
		% within sex	5.3%	23.7%	15.8%	55.3%	100.0%
	female	Count	0	8	13	21	42
		% within sex	0.0%	19.0%	31.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	2	17	19	42	80	
	% within sex	2.5%	21.2%	23.8%	52.5%	100.0%	

As shown on the above table above half of the migrants i.e. 52.5% of them migrate from large distance this may contrast Ravenistanse migration theory and model. However, his theory become in practice in 19<sup>th</sup> century which at that time the cost of transportation in Europe could be high because infrastructural coverage is diminutive and time of arrival takes long time and was fair to think distance affect migration standing on that period.

#### 4.3.2 Migrants work before migration

Identifying the status of immigrants on the role they have been playing before migration is a necessary to observe in a migration research. The reason is that, it helps us in some degree to identify the implication of migration on the place of origin. Thus for example, if they were farmers it could imply that migration is undertaken at the opportunity cost of the agricultural productivity of the rural area. If they were students this could entail they are drooping school and affect the school enrolment of the rural population.

Table 4.14 Distribution of Migrants by work before migration

		work before migration			Total	
		student	Farmer	Others		
Sex	Male	Count	15	9	14	38
		% within sex	39.5%	23.7%	36.8%	100.0%
	female	Count	13	4	25	42
		% within sex	31.0%	9.5%	59.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	28	13	39	80
		% within sex	35.0%	16.2%	48.8%	100.0%

The majority of the respondents i.e. 48.8% of the total migrants were housewives and unemployed before coming. Looking deep to this category the majority are female migrants i.e. 59.5%. In addition it implies that they were the dependent members of the family and their move expresses an economic relief to the household family and to diversify household livelihoods and income. The other one is, as most of them are female migrants, due to death of spouse or divorce i.e. the household head female housewives may stand to face the economic challenge in taking a migration decision to cities.

Those that were students comes secondly i.e. 35% of them were students in their hometown. Somehow some may continue their education in cities while others may quite school at all on

that day when they decide to leave school in their hometown. At some level, the school enrolment and the continuity of education up to preparatory level in their hometown may be affected due to the migration of students to Addis Ababa.

16.25% of respondents address they were farmers before migration. However, not only is it fair to conclude that the coming of these migrants from farming activity may affect rural agricultural productivity but also it is proper to ask why they decide to leave their role? The push factor may dominate in this case because there is also;

- Low level of productivity, inability to grow enough crops
- Inability to cover the cost of fertilizer
- Drought, losing access and ownership of land
- While employed as a farmer dispute with owner of the land may occur and force the farmer to leave the work and migrate to Addis Ababa.

These are some of the reasons migrants listed as a reason for leaving the farming role they used to play in their rural hometown.

#### **4.3.3 The Decision maker of the migration**

Many of the literatures and research studies show their findings on who make or influence the most in the migration decision making, thus almost all including Todaro's migration theory and model Ravenistans law of migration and Lewis law of migrations address the individual migrant is the primary decision maker in migration. But the New Economic of Labor Migration brought a breakthrough in a migration theory and argues that the family or household head is the key decision maker in the migration decision. Thus, the decision maker on migration may be transformed in to financing the migration cost including the transportation, food and house rent at the time of arrival. But this research support the majority of the researcher's ideas which states migration is primarily made by the decision of the migrant individual himself.

Table 4.15 Distribution of Migrants by the decision maker

		decision maker		Total	
		Yourself	others		
Sex	Male	Count	30	8	38
		% within sex	78.9%	21.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	38	4	42
		% within sex	90.5%	9.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	68	12	80
		% within sex	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%

As per the result on the above table 85% of the migrants migrate on the decision they made privately, while 15% of the migrants decide to migrate by the key decision of either their family head or family or relatives.

#### 4.3.4 The distribution of Migrants by who cover their transportation cost

In connection to the above idea that states, the migration cost to some level is affected by the decision maker of migration. As a matter of fact the cost of migration is found from the sample to be made by the individual himself like the decision making role is made by the individual migrant. See below table and graph.

Table 4.16 Distribution of Migrants on who cover the transportation cost

		transportation cost		Total	
		Yourself	Others		
Sex	Male	Count	18	20	38
		% within sex	47.4%	52.6%	100.0%
	female	Count	25	17	42
		% within sex	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	43	37	80
		% within sex	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%

The best analysis to make of this result is that the financial capability of an individual will help in making his own decision without the intervention of other individuals.

As per the above table migration cost is covered by the individual migrant which account for 53.8% while the cost to be covered by family, friends, relatives possess the rest 46.2% of migration cost.

Table 4.17 Correlation between decision maker and transportation cost

		decision maker	transportation cost
decision maker	Pearson Correlation	1	.312**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.005
	N	80	80
transportation cost	Pearson Correlation	.312**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	
	N	80	80

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Decision maker and transportation cost have a positive and significant correlation. This implies that their direct relationship is significant at 5% level of significance and the decision maker is the bearer of the transportation cost.

#### 4.4 The Causes of Migration to Addis Ababa city

Above all, the main point of focus and attention, while studying rural urban migration, definitely need to concentrate for its cause. Every migrant is believed to have a convincing reason behind his/her migration. Most of the migration decision won't apply without a reason, because no one wants to leave his birth place, family, friends and society easily. Above all, in the portion of utility and choice in microeconomics, individual choice by itself is perceived mostly as rational thinking than emotional. Thus identifying the cause from the voice of migrants, which is rational, carry us one step ahead in providing the ultimate solution.

Numerous literature states, unlike the now developed nations the cause of rural urban migration in LDC's is poverty, landlessness, conflict, drought social unrest and cultural conflict rather than the burgeoning industrialization in cities and the push factor plays the greater role and dominated the pull factor for the colossal dropout of individual from rural to urban areas. In connection to this, the researcher attempts to study the cause of rural urban migration by separating the major contributors of migration i.e. economic and environmental (climate) cause of migration from the perspective of the 'push' and 'pull' factors separately on the questionnaires formulated to migrants.

The Environmental and climate push factors nowadays receives attention worldwide which lowers agricultural production and pressuring masses to urban areas in order to escape the hazard of hunger escalating there.

Eighty-five percent of Ethiopia’s population participates on rain-fed agriculture on plots of land ranging from 0.25 hectare to 2.0 hectare on average. Environmental extremes such as drought are decreasing the land’s productive capacity leading to a decrease in subsistence agriculture, income, assets, and a rapid decline in the health and nutritional status of the rural population (Hunnes: 2012).

In years of little or off-timing rainfall or when there are extended dry-seasons, crop production can suffer, and households with few economic buffers including livestock, small animals, cash crops, or sufficient labor, resort to migration as their last-choice strategy to maintain their land tenure, but also as a way, to maintain their health and nutritional status (Hunnes: 2012).

Table 4.18 Distribution of Migrants by cause for their migration in number

	Main reasons for migration						Total
	Education	Environmental push factors	Economic push factors	Economic pull factors	Social & cultural push factors	Political push factor	
Male	4	3	14	8	3	6	38
sex Female	4	4	12	12	8	2	42
Total	8	7	26	20	11	8	80

#### 4.4.1 Focus on Economic push factors

The available literature and many research works stress the fact that the push factor dominates the pull factor; however it is necessary and important to duplicate the push factor in to economic and environmental push factor. Thus, 32.5% of the respondents migrate due to economic push factors such as landlessness, poverty, lack of capital, credit facilities and employment opportunities, inability to purchase fertilizer etc. A major display is shared by the men migrants i.e. 36.84% among the total men followed by 28.57% shared by the portion of female migrants. Thus alleviating these problem demands a deep economic revolution in regional cities and rural areas.



#### **4.4.2 Focus on Economic pull factors**

Most of the migrants in this study migrated from urban areas, which most of them are born in major regional capital cities of the country. The second major cause of migration following economic push factor is the economic pull factor which accounts 25% of the total sample. The economic pull factors which pull migrants to Addis Ababa is generally to obtain better lives and job opportunity. But most surprisingly those migrants in urban areas couldn't find the opportunities in their cities which lead them to migrate to Addis Ababa city.

On top of that, the major reason which migrants complain everywhere is the very limited job opportunities in Ethiopian cities in general and in regional capital cities in particular especially a job for higher education graduates.

The existence of Urban Bias in Addis Ababa will result in a handful of migrants to migrate from all over the nations to it, and also for the rural population to migrate to Addis Ababa or directly or through regional cities as an intermediate city. For instance in order to observe two individual migrants of which the two are the researchers friends; one of the migrant is born in Adigrat then after completion of university school he migrated to Mekelle in search of office job then he couldn't find so that he became a waitress in a hotel. After saving some cash he travel to Addis Ababa to fulfill his hope and then he acquire his job easily. Same holds true for the other person who is born in Injibara, west Gojjam, travel to Bahir Dar then settled in Addis Ababa.

#### **4.4.3 Focus on Social and Cultural factors**

The social and cultural factor as a cause of rural urban migration stood at 13.75% and is highly shared by female migrants i.e. 19.06% than male migrants 7.9%. This is one of the sign that females are highly vulnerable for cultural and social causes than men.

##### **Females;**

- Highly socially and culturally discriminated than men.
- Have no equal rights to men
- Feel insecure and are in reality insecure i.e. the choice of divorce is mostly in the hand of men.
- Have lower access to education, employment, land ownership than men

- They suffer the burden of early marriage, rape, abduction and are highly vulnerable for physical repression.
- The highest duty and obligation of work and job portion on rural areas is done by females including assisting men on the agricultural activity.

These are some among much reason which results in women to currently dominate the migration process. As a matter of fact, even if economic achievements won't change or gets worse after migrating to cities, women still prefer the change in freedom, choice, right, security in the capital city which is relatively better than hometown. In addition the data from CSA speaks for its self that many of Ethiopian Urban areas have higher female dwellers than men.

#### **4.5 The Implication of Rural Urban Migration to Addis Ababa on the Individual Migrant**

While studying and reading the consequences of Rural Urban Migration on the place of destination is seemingly easy to understand, to do a research on the topic, is too complex and the impact holds large portion of the population and sectors of Addis Ababa. In other words, while observing the consequence of Rural Urban migration and excessive urbanization in Addis Ababa by itself is causing overcrowding, unemployment, increasing several social, psycho-social, cultural, political and economic problems in the city, identifying and testing the consequences of this on a research paper needs a lot of devotion of time, money gigantic experience, assistance and colossal knowledge on the area for identifying;

- Which sector of Addis Ababa is highly affected by Rural Urban Migration? Thus covering all part is unattainable.
- It is difficult to identify the target sample and area. Mostly upon the previous researches made, the data for consequences of rural urban migration couldn't be made from primary data (questionnaires) thus it may highly be biased. For example you couldn't ask on questionnaires or interviews that;
  - Do you think the transpiration problem in Addis Ababa is the result of rural urban migration?

Thus the problem on this question is that, the question by itself is biased and is already influencing the respondents that the cause is rural urban migration for the transportation problem and may hide the other reason they have to say. However, the right and unbiased question could be asked like this:

- What are the reasons for the current transportation problem in Addis Ababa?

To the surprise, the answer to the second question may not be what the research needed to write or analyze. The respondent may answer, due to the poor quality of road or geographical nature of the place where they are living or other else.

- Collecting secondary data may be difficult as much of the current demographic and other data are very recent.
- How are we going to correlate the sector we choose to rural urban migration? For example, while testing the consequence of rural urban migration to the transportation sector of Addis Ababa.

As a matter of fact, analyzing the consequences of rural urban migration on Addis Ababa is quite unattainable on current status. However the consequences of rural urban migration on Addis Ababa city is clearly stated theoretically on the literature part of this research.

Our understanding of the consequences of migration in particular so far is less well developed. This is because the effect of migration on both the places of destination and origin is very complex and requires thorough understanding of various behavioral contexts. However, in general, the consequences depend on the volume of migration, the degree of flow of remittance, and the type (characteristics) of migrants that dominates the migration flow (Altaye: 2015, p.57).

Coming to the main area of focus, the research intended to describe the consequences of rural urban migration on the implication it has on the migrant individual and their family who left behind in hometown. And the implication could be fairly analyzed from the primary data.

#### 4.5.1 The Implication of Migrants by anyone who along with them.

The travelling of migrants to Addis Ababa alone or together has different implications on migrants after they arrives the city. If they have a friend or relative to take care of them in Addis Ababa makes the ground fertile for easy adaption and positive achievement. If he come alone blindly without no one to wait him, then this could lead him to join people which have different culture, background and attitude.

One of the most important fundamentals which should not be neglected while studying the implication of migration is the studding for the migrant followers while travelling to the city. Mostly migrants migrate to cities alone if they have someone to accept them in cities but if there is no one waiting, mostly they come in number to lower the risk of being highly baffled at the time of arrival. However most of the migrants on these research states they come to cities in knowing that there is someone else to take care of them at destination, so that they won't fear to come alone most of the time.

But we should be sensitive that migrants may come together even if there is someone to wait at destination, because the person who is welcoming the migrants may not leave up to expectation in staying with them longer until they settle. As a matter of fact they could come in number to share the cost of migration.

The other case is that they come alone even if there is nobody to wait them. A good knowledge about the city due to previous visit, financially capable of covering the migration cost, the migrant would feel comfortable in migrating alone to Addis Ababa.

Table 4.19 Distribution of Migrants by anyone who come with them

		anyone come along with you		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sex	male	Count	11	27	38
		% within sex	28.9%	71.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	9	33	42
		% within sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	60	80
		% within sex	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%

The majority of migrants i.e. 75% migrants state they come alone. Some of the major reason is that, there is someone to wait them at Addis Ababa or their experience and previous visit to the city. In contrast to the other two they come without having the two reasons i.e. migrate blindly.

The rest 25% of migrants states that they come along with their spouse, friends and relatives of hometown.

*“I was born in Dessie, I had been endlessly requesting my sisters to get me out the country and join them in Saudi Arabia. Even I tried frightening them for suicide. They say no to my request. I took the matter on my hand, telling no one I left my town; the intension was to travel to Saudi Arabia. I meet a female trafficker and she agreed to pass me through the illegal root of Jijiga to Somalia state through the red sea, Yemen and then finally to Saudi Arabia. However I hold only 7,000 Etb and I know that only 5000 reach me to the border of the Somalia and red sea. Which the cost of passing the red sea needs an additional 20,000. The thing which I made on the edge of the red sea was calling my sisters and beg for the 20,000 Etb of which if they won’t deliver timely my life is imperil so I told the responsibility rests on them. I said all but they again plead me to the limit to stop and return, which they won’t let me live the life of suffer they are living there. For the sake of my sisters I gave up and returned to the country. I needed not to return back to Dessie, and then I migrated blindly to the only city in the country which haven’t alike, Addis Ababa”* A 26 year old construction worker on the 40-60 condominium building project part on Hayat site.

#### 4.5.2 The Implication of Migrants by relatives or friends in Addis Ababa

In connection to the above result, if most of the migrants come alone, then the possibility of someone to take care of them in Addis Ababa is high.

Table 4.20 Distribution of Migrants by relatives or friends in Addis Ababa

		any relatives or friends in Addis Ababa		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sex	male	Count	22	16	38
		% within sex	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	26	16	42
		% within sex	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	48	32	80
		% within sex	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%

The above table depicts that 60% of migrant's state they have someone they know in Addis Ababa and experienced welcoming from them when they arrive. This result at some level reflects their coming is planned. This will make them to feel home and to easily adapt the new environment. In addition the flow of information they receive from will help them to easily get in to pace while leaving in Addis Ababa. But that doesn't mean the rest 40% are unplanned comers, thus previous visit may lead them to migrate.

#### 4.5.3 The Implication of Migrants by anyone who joins from hometown while living in Addis Ababa.

Those who left behind hear the success story of individual migrants from their neighborhood who migrated to cities and transmit the initiation to join them. Those who left behind in hometown are truly attracted and pulled by immigrants in the city. And this is a common concept while studying rural urban migration. Particularly, while observing the sample respondents the research was able to observe the case that those who stay in the city a bit longer somehow have the nerve to call their friends and family to cities. Mostly the main reason is that longer wait in city means increase in knowledge on limited areas, which leads to finding way of doing business or sharing the cost of living in cities with their trusted close ones, could be friends or family who left behind. Generally, migrants whose year of stay in Addis Ababa isn't a short duration are mostly the one calling their family and friends in hometown.

Table 4.21 Distribution of Migrants by anyone who joins while living in Addis Ababa

			anyone joins while in Addis Ababa		Total
			Yes	No	
Sex	Male	Count	21	17	38
		% within sex	55.3%	44.7%	100.0%
	Female	Count	17	25	42
		% within sex	40.5%	59.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	38	42	80
		% within sex	47.5%	52.5%	100.0%

As per the above table the majority of them haven't yet pulled their friends thus, the percentage difference between those who pulled and those who haven't pulled is small. The other major factor which contributes for migrants in pulling their people in hometown is the strength of

connection they have with their family. If the level of connection and visit is strong then the rate of pulling some of their friends and relative will increase and vice versa.

**N:B** It is also possible to analyze that migrants in city could be joined by their friends in hometown without their intension and will.

**4.5.4 Migrants information about Addis Ababa before migration and its implication on their lives**

Knowing information about the place of destination before migration is the one most important method of reducing risk and uncertainty after arrival. Most surprising majority of respondents in the sample respond that they have no information about the city they migrated. Which bring the sympathetic that either there is no means of telecommunication media outlet coverage in their origin, which is unrealistic thus most of them migrated from urban areas or else they may only hear the success story of their relative who previously migrated without knowing what they have been through.

*“Because of dully living conditions in the rural areas, people move to towns almost spontaneously, without much rational decision perhaps under the perceived notion that things must be better than what they are in, and they end up indulged in their destination” (Altaye: 2015, p.72).*

Table 4.22 Distribution of Migrants by their information on Addis Ababa

			information about Addis Ababa		Total
			Yes	No	
Sex	Male	Count	19	19	38
		% within sex	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Female	Count	17	25	42
		% within sex	40.5%	59.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	36	44	80
		% within sex	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%

The above table shows that those who have no information about the city before coming i.e. 55% slightly greater than those who have the information 45%. This has a greater negative influence on migrants for not actually having information about Addis Ababa city. Above all it could

impact their achievement because information is a tool, like the blind man couldn't walk without the stick a person couldn't be able to live his expectation without knowing the information about the destination where he/she is migrating.

N:B the researcher suspects the no answer question on this part that most of them are primary and secondary school achievers and they come from urban areas so that the majority of them not having information about Addis Ababa is quite contrary at of today's globalization trend.

As per the above graph the higher hand is shared by female in not knowing information about Addis Ababa.

#### **4.5.5 The Implication of Migrants by time taken to get construction job in Addis Ababa and its implication.**

One of the implications which migration has on the individual migrant is the time of wait before finding a formal job in Addis Ababa. Todaro's migration theory and model address that rural urban migration will still occurs even if there is high unemployment rate in urban areas, getting a formal job is very difficult and time of wait and search need very long time and devotion before getting a formal job. The outcome of the research strength that, many of the migrants who are currently working in the construction sector have been working in the informal sector before starting the construction work knowing access to getting a job is difficult or not wanting to be hired in the construction sector because its earning is low. In line with that, most female migrants are still working the informal sector together with their formal job because the construction work isn't a secured job and income is low.

Table 4.23 Distribution of Migrants by time taken to get job in Addis Ababa

		time taken to get job in Addis Ababa			Total	
		<one year	one-two years	>two years		
Sex	Male	Count	16	8	14	38
		% within sex	42.1%	21.1%	36.8%	100.0%
	Female	Count	17	16	9	42
		% within sex	40.5%	38.1%	21.4%	100.0%
Total		Count	33	24	23	80
		% within sex	41.2%	30.0%	28.8%	100.0%



The majority of them i.e. 41.25% of them sited that they stayed only less a year, 30% state they stayed 1-2 year, 28.75% of them wait more than two years. Before analyzing this result we need to look at some of these assumptions.

1. Even if working in a construction sector is a formal job, is it really a safe job in duration of employment?

No, most of the daily laborers state that, they could lose their job by tomorrow i.e. no contractual agreement between the contractor and them on duration of the contract.

2. Is it really difficult to find a job as a daily laborer in the construction sector? Does it have a process?

No, you can be employed by tomorrow, if you want and are physically fit for the job, without even having a formal ID card.

3. Does the earning attract migrants to be pulled from the informal sector?

This question could be answered on both ways, but the researcher talks to some migrants privately whom most of them have no intension to stay as a laborer for long time. The main rationale they stayed long on this job isn't because of the income they earn is ok i.e. 80birr per day for almost all of them, but it is a good transitory until they financially become strong and start their own job. While others want to stay in the job and increase their potential and income in the construction sector even if the current pay is low.

4. Is working as a daily laborer in the construction sector is like the other jobs such as office messenger or cleaner?

No, the answer could be seen on both the level of income they earn and the duration of job contract. Thus even if the level of income to earn may not to that much differ, mostly the office work have many benefits to overcome the laborer work in the construction industry, such as Medical coverage, Bonuses payment, transportation allowance etc and most of the time the job is a permanent job.

Question number two answers the reason why the majority of the workers 41.5% didn't wait long to get the job. However those who wait more than a year to get the job accounts 58.5% don't imply the difficulty of getting a construction work as a daily laborer. Refer Question 1. The primary reason could be though, they may be unsuccessful in the area of the informal sector they have been working and returned back to their construction job.

For example if a migrant duration of stay is to be 5 years and if his work experience in the formal sector is 3 years which signifies that the two years has been in use working on the formal sector.

#### 4.5.6 The Implication of Migrants year of experience in the construction sector

Even if entering in to the informal sector is easy as been stated on many literatures including Gary S. Fields, the income they earn from it could be with high ups and down, specifically some of the very restriction of the informal markets in Addis Ababa, selling of shoes, clothes, in the streets is illegal and police are every were chasing and penalizing them and this have a portion of contribution in discouraging and leads to pulling out of the informal work and made them stay a bit longer in the construction work.

Table 4.24 The Implication of Migrants on year of experience they stayed on the construction sector of Addis Ababa

		year of experience			Total	
		<6 months	>6 mont-2 years	>2 years		
Sex	Male	Count	9	16	13	38
		% within sex	23.7%	42.1%	34.2%	100.0%
	female	Count	11	16	15	42
		% within sex	26.2%	38.1%	35.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	32	28	80
		% within sex	25.0%	40.0%	35.0%	100.0%

Table 4.25 Correlation between information about Addis Ababa and time taken to get a job in Addis Ababa

		information about Addis Ababa	time taken to get job in Addis Ababa
information about Addis Ababa	Pearson Correlation	1	.349**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N	80	80
time taken to get job in Addis Ababa	Pearson Correlation	.349**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	80	80

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Previous information before migration and time taken to get a job in Addis Ababa has a positive and significant correlation. This implies that their direct relationship is significant at 5% level of significance and those who stayed long for employment in formal job are those who have no previous information about Addis Ababa.

#### 4.5.7 The Implication of Migrants on cost sharing practice in Addis Ababa

High cost of living in cities makes it primarily difficult for migrant’s survival. So the main mechanism they adopt is by sharing the cost together, i.e. living together. Through in living together, they reduce the prime cost in the city i.e. house rent. The other one could be the benefit they get from the flow of information among them, helping each other in every aspect in borrowing materials, preparing food and the likes. The outcome of the respondents is similar to the fact on the ground.

Table 4.26 Distribution of Migrants by any person you share the cost with.

		any person you share the cost		Total	
		Yes	No		
Sex	Male	Count	36	2	38
		% within sex	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	female	Count	35	7	42
		% within sex	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	71	9	80
		% within sex	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%

Thus, 88.8% of migrants are sharing a cost by living together and 11.2% of them are living alone and are not sharing the cost of living.

On table 26 it is observed much of them are migrating alone as compared to those migrants arriving together. In addition on table 27 of the observation a slightly greater number of migrants state they had someone to wait them while coming to Ababa, but on this portion a very large amount of migrants i.e. 88.8% of migrants states that they are living together, which could lead as in thinking that they are capable of making a close friend on work place or other areas. It could be finding their people from their place of origin or other options and this will go to the extent of finding a friend to live and share the cost with. The high cost of living contributes largely to the case of sharing the cost.

For example, most of the migrants from SNNP region of Ethiopia work as the shoeshine boy, those who migrated from Gojjam work as a lottery vender and some of those who migrate from Tigray region play the role of broker etc as a matter of fact migrants from all over the nation after arriving they may trace their work area and connect with their native people easily.

**4.5.8 The Implication of Migrants on saving habit.**

Rural urban migration has an impact on both the migrant and their place of origin. The main positive impact on their place of origin is money sent from migrants to their place of origin. However the case is that, let alone sending money to their family most migrants couldn't make a saving to themselves. The high cost of living and little income they make from work most of them couldn't have the opportunity to send remittance to their family left behind. And most importantly they are barely living a city life here in Addis Ababa. Thus many of the migrants respond they couldn't make a saving up on which their income will be spent primarily on house rent and on consumption good.

Saving habit and house rent cost have a positive and significant correlation. This implies that their direct relationship is significant at 5% level of significance and those who won't save are the highest bearer of house rent.

Table 4.27 Distribution of Migrants by saving habit

			saving habit		Total
			Yes	No	
Sex	Male	Count	11	27	38
		% within sex	28.9%	71.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	9	33	42
		% within sex	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	20	60	80
		% within sex	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%

The saving habit of immigrants is one of the sign of their achievement in city. While due to the relatively low level of earning, high cost of living and some states especially on festive periods their family in town awaits money. Much of the migrants are not savers, which accounts 75% of total migrants in the sample. The rest 25% actually saves money, thus the majority of migrants in

this category actually works additional activity such as selling of bread and tea, Tella, Shoe shine boy etc.

Table 4.28 Correlation between amount pay for house rent and saving habit

		amount pay for house rent	saving habit
amount pay for house rent	Pearson Correlation	1	-.462**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	80	80
saving habit	Pearson Correlation	-.462**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	80	80

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

#### 4.5.9 The Implication of Migrants on amount they pay for house rent

Table 4.29 House rent pay by Migrants

			amount pay for house rent		Total
			<1000Birr	1000-2000Birr	
Sex	Male	Count	25	13	38
		% within sex	65.8%	34.2%	100.0%
	female	Count	29	13	42
		% within sex	69.0%	31.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	54	26	80
		% within sex	67.5%	32.5%	100.0%

One of the consequences of rural urban migration is the expansion of slum settlement due to the inability of migrants to afford in renting relatively better quality rooms. Not only couldn't they afford to rent a house in a better condition alone but also together. Up on the current observation on the current price of house rent in most parts of Addis Ababa to rent a single 4\*3 room for less than 1500Birr is seemingly unattainable. Mostly a single room nowadays is above 1500 Birr. So we can imagine that most of the migrants are living alone or together in a low quality room i.e. 67.5% of them lives a room for less than a 1000 Birr per month. The rest 32.5% state they rent a house with price between 1000 and 2000 Etb implies these migrants are living in a better quality

house than the majority of the migrants i.e. 67.5%. Above all, we can see that the quality of room they rented and its surrounding affects migrant's health system.

N: B The price of rent may not all the time reflect the quality of the room.

#### 4.5.10 Migrants achievement and its implication

The main implication of migration on the migrant can be seen by looking the changes of lives and achievement made in comparison between before and after migration status. Majority of the respondents responded they are indifferent or no change is achieved.

Table 4.30 Distribution of Migrants by achievement of goal in Addis Ababa

		achievement of goal in Addis Ababa			Total	
		Success	Indifferent	Failure		
Sex	male	Count	12	18	8	38
		% within sex	31.6%	47.4%	21.1%	100.0%
	female	Count	11	24	7	42
		% within sex	26.2%	57.1%	16.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	23	42	15	80
		% within sex	28.8%	52.5%	18.8%	100.0%

The majority of migrant's i.e.52.5% is indifferent about their achievement. Many of the migrants in this category states because they stayed a short duration of time and couldn't make the exact judgment. The 28.8% states the positive achievement they had standing on a point where they are self-independent and sometimes help their family back home in sending remittance on festive period and gain much respect while returning home for visiting their family. While 18.75% state the failure in achievement.

#### 4.5.11 Problems Encountered by Migrants while adjusting themselves to the New Environment in Addis Ababa

The majority of migrants are living a rent house with low quality of life which the price is much below the current average rent house in Addis Ababa and it speaks for its self that the room they rented is a low quality. Up on this the majority of migrants describe the current problem of housing in Addis as a key problem, which is 45%. 18.75% states inflation as their key problem. While 36.25% of migrants describe there is a real problem in accessing timely transpiration as most of them live on the border of the city to afford rent so as they travel long distance from

work to home. Sometimes the transportation problem delays their work time and leads to missing job days which is affecting their income.

Table 4.31 Problems Encountered by Migrants in Addis Ababa

		main problems of Addis Ababa			Total	
		transportation	House	Inflation		
Sex	male	Count	16	17	5	38
		% within sex	42.1%	44.7%	13.2%	100.0%
	female	Count	13	19	10	42
		% within sex	31.0%	45.2%	23.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	29	36	15	80
		% within sex	36.2%	45.0%	18.8%	100.0%

#### 4.5.12 Migrants future plan and its implication

The researcher believes the best way of asking the above question is by asking their thought on if there is a dream place than Addis Ababa in the country. This will signal that as individual response is believed to be rational the permanent stay or leaving the city will be decided by the existence of other competitive places in Ethiopia which overcomes Addis Ababa.

The outcome of the present research finds out that 74 migrants don't see if there is a better place in Ethiopia than Addis Ababa, which shows their stay in Addis Ababa is permanent. While the rest 6 migrants don't know if there is a better place other than Addis Ababa. However, in this sample, no one answered in thinking of the existence of a better place than Addis Ababa. Above all like most of as these migrants also believe that Addis Ababa isn't a city to be compared.

Table 4.32 Migrant's future plan and its implication

	Do you think there is a better place in Ethiopia other than Addis Ababa		
	yes	no	I don't know
Male	0	34	4
Female	0	40	2
Total	0	74	6

## 4.6 The Implication of Rural Urban Migration on Migrant’s Family who left behind

### 4.6.1 Do migrants remit money to their family in hometown?

Those migrants who responded they don’t save a penny don’t necessarily mean they don’t remit their family in hometown. The good reason is that, they may barely send a small amount of money once in a year borrowing from friend or by reducing consumption expenditure. The other reason is that, it could be a very necessary to send which awaits money desperately home, which has clearly affected their saving rate.

Generally only 45% of them are sending money and the majority of them sends whenever they are capable of making which could also be once a year. The majority of them i.e. 55% describes they don’t send money back home at all and the level of connection to their family isn’t strong for most of migrates in this category.

Table 4.33 Distribution of Migrants by money transfer to family

			money transfer to family		Total
			Yes	No	
Sex	male	Count	17	21	38
		% within sex	44.7%	55.3%	100.0%
	female	Count	19	23	42
		% within sex	45.2%	54.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	36	44	80
		% within sex	45.0%	55.0%	100.0%

The majority of the migrants never sent money to their family, which implies that, the life of their family won’t have positive implication due to their migration. The majority portion of migrants who send money to their family i.e. 45% of them are sending money whenever they are capable, which could be once or twice a year or they have sent money only once. The implication of this will contradict the majority of researches which states as the remittance sent to family back home will assist in promoting investment and entrepreneurship in rural areas. The reason is that only a small proportion of migrants are the real actual senders in this research study.



#### 4.6.2 For what purpose migrants sent remittance to family?

A look at on what the money sent home will be spent helps us to understand the implication of rural urban migration on the place of origin. Much of the money sent is translated to consumption such as purchase of sugar, fertilizer, coffee etc. But in contrast, to many theories and literatures the remittance sent to cities increase the rural household in that it is translated in to investment is not to occur in this research. Thus the amount of investment demands ample of cash to be sent for rural population; however many of them sends money only three times a year for festive periods and the amount of money they remit is not actually greater than 1000 birr.

Table 4.34 Distribution of Migrants by purpose of money transferred

			purpose of money transfer		Total
			Consumption	Others	
Sex	male	Count	14	3	17
		% within sex	82.4%	17.6%	100.0%
	female	Count	16	3	19
		% within sex	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
Total		Count	30	6	36
		% within sex	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary**

This research basically dealt with investigating the prevalence of factors (push and pull) contributing for rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa and the implication on the various aspects of life primarily on migrants themselves, their family in hometown and areas of destination.

The population increase in many Ethiopian cities especially the capital city, Addis Ababa is ultimately growing, thus the amount of population stated by CSA i.e. 3.8 million highly underestimates the reality of the current situation. Even though the increase in population is partly shared by natural growth, the lion share role is played by rural urban migration. This research deals with the theoretical background of migration, review of literature, the nature of migrants, migration processes, the differential incidence of the rural push and urban pull factors and the consequences of migration on various aspects of socio-economic lives of the people in both the areas of origin and destination. Most in-migrants to Addis Ababa city on this research unlike many researchers observed are of urban origin. The majority of them are in their most productive ages.

A large number of migrants were single when they came to Addis Ababa. Most of the migrants had formal education i.e. primary and secondary school. A greater number of migrants were either students/trainees or housewives or unemployed before they migrate to Addis Ababa. Among the employed most of them were private or public employees, farmers. Most migrants has moved basically for economic reasons such as seeking employment, problem related with agriculture, lack of asset. On the other hand, some of them migrated to Addis Ababa for non-economic reasons such as to gain education and to be free from cultural or family restriction and obligation. The push factors, by and large, are stronger than the urban pull factors causing excessive migration to urban areas. At the same time, rural areas because of lack of investment and economic growth are suffering from lack of agricultural or alternative employment, droughts and famines which were amongst reasons for migration. The urban pull factors may seem to be high but urban capacity in receiving excessive migration is low, practically, migrants perceived

life chances in the destination of the capital city is highly exaggerated and mostly doesn't meet expectations. Most of the migrants had faced different types of problems immediately after arriving at Addis Ababa. On this research, regardless of hazards, risks and difficulties in the hometown and exceptionally elevated expectation about the capital city they migrate, in this research study most of the migrants individually feel indifferent about life achievement in Addis Ababa as compared to their hometown. Once the migrants are in the city, they showed no inclination to return back to the origin because the very majority of them believe that there isn't a place in the nation other than Addis Ababa which overcomes the benefit and opportunity the city has.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

The analysis on the origin of migrants shows that most migrants to the city are of urban origin. Most of them migrated from relatively large urban areas such as Bahir Dar, Dessie, Woldia, Debre Birhan, Wolaita Soddo, Adama, Mekelle, Adigrat, Diredewa etc.

There are several factors that induced flow of people to Addis Ababa. The main determinants are the push factors such as, poverty, lack of capital, education, credit facilities, employment opportunities, inability to purchase fertilizer etc. The pull factors are the availability of better employment opportunities and the demand for better lives in urban areas. Therefore, the relevant measures that won't be taken on these determinants are expected to increase the rate of migration and aren't expected to hold back people from migrating in the future.

Above all, the migration of the young age and the educated would ultimately impact the rural population. Thus, the migration of the young means those who are capable of doing work on the agricultural areas are highly affected because the way of agricultural practice mechanism in much of the LDC's particularly Ethiopia is backward and it demands a lot of energy and time for agricultural productivity. As a matter of fact, the left out of the young age group would impact rural agricultural productivity. In addition the migration of the educated migrants implies there isn't an opportunity to make them stay in job even in major Ethiopian cities. The existence of Urban Bias on Addis Ababa is actually observed on the analysis part of this research paper.

The research study possess from sample that the higher portion of migrants are females and fewer are males, in their productive age leaving behind their families particularly aged people with low labor efficiency and productive capacity. To repeat, this condition can lead to adverse effects on agriculture productivity because of less efficient and low agricultural labor input, particularly because small-scale subsistence agriculture can be hardly made mechanized and still requires hard manual labor.

The remittances are a crucial source of income for families of poor migrants. But the remittances are not as such enough to bring changes in the quality of life. Even the limited remittances that are sent home are mostly used for meeting pre-existing household expenses and consumption expenditures.

The amounts of remittances sent by migrants home essentially were not enough and couldn't at all play for the investment in rural areas. This is because most migrants are only on the level of self-sustenance and can't afford to send any sizeable amount. Although the amount and frequency that goes hometown is too small, it is used mostly for consumption purposes rather than for investments in agricultural or other activities such as housing and it never has contributed to the improvement of quality of life and welfare and wellbeing of the people in their hometown.

Though the positive part which the researcher observes from the outcome of the study is that, as most of them were dependent before migration, the migration of this people brings a relief to the household and lowers the dependency ratio of the family. In other words, rural-urban migration is important in alleviating the problem of landlessness and land shortage for those who have large family size and poor economic conditions of their families. In addition it plays an important role in meeting the labor demands of industries and massive construction projects in Addis Ababa.

Mostly all, the research works in the causes of migration revealed that the ``push`` or ``pull`` factors become a direct players in economic and non-economic aspects of the migrants. Thus, the finding of the research showed that the economic reasons are greater than non economic reasons and push factors dominates urban pulling factors.

In general, the high flow of migrants to Addis Ababa brings different socio-economic and demographic problem on the day to day activity of the city and hometown. Thus, the overall effects of rural-urban migration to the city are disappointing and hence the following recommendations are suggested to solve the ever increasing flow of migration to Addis Ababa city which has negatively impacted the place of origin and destination at large.

### 5.3 Recommendations

After analyzing the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa city, the researcher proposes the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy makers and implementers at different level:

*“It is in the agricultural sector that the battle for long-term economic development will be won or lost”. Gunnar Myrdal cited in (Todaro: 2012, p.416).*

- **The need for integrated rural development strategy and program:** This should be designed in ways of enhancing the productivity of labor and improving the living standard of the rural population. There is the need for factual and realistic integrated rural development strategy to increase employment opportunity for the migrating youth and agricultural production by growing rural labor productivity by improving farm technology, increasing farm inputs such as fertilizers, high yielding variety of seeds, insecticides, adequate agricultural extension services, and price incentives and improve access to financial credit and market facilities. The investment in livestock production have a lot of advantage to the rural areas such as,
  1. **It won't demand too much land** i.e. these days the quest for massive land is difficult because of the continuation of the highly densely populated areas on arable land due to higher population growth rate.
  2. **Multi diversified advantage** for internal and export oriented markets such as milk, meat and leather production etc good example and role model can be the experience of the Netherlands.

3. **The nation stood first in Africa by the number of livestock** which mean there won't be a bottleneck at all for large factories and market linkages to relay on livestock resource as an input if the sector gets a due attention and investment.
- **Acquiring information about the destination reduce migration especially child migration:** thus most of the time after migration at destination a huge gap will occur between expectation and reality and will make the probability of negative achievement of a migrant in a city to be high. Thus, there should be a way of educating the consequences of migration that they should bear in mind before migration and this will somehow reduce the exile and being lost out in cities by different harmful addictions especially for child migration.
  - **Concentration of economic resources in Addis Ababa and the existence of urban bias should stop** The present study investigates that migration from regional urban areas dominates rural and there coming to the capital city is truly and mostly the reflection of urban bias. Therefore, economic redistribution should be made to more regional cities on many aspects such as better medical facilities, education, infrastructure, water and electricity and job opportunity especially for university and college graduates may reduce the amount of flow of population to Addis Ababa.
  - **Reduce population growth:** thus, the ever increasing population exerts tremendous pressure on the arable land of the nation. Which much of the push factor in many of the researches and the present study is related to landlessness as a matter of fact, there should be a more devotion of energy and time to work on the demographic sector of the country so as to reduce family number at household level particularly in rural areas.
  - **The creation and expansion of Non agricultural job opportunities:** Vocational training for the rural people on small scale industries and non-farm activities should be introduced in rural areas that could generate an income for the rural household as it is supposed to alleviate the problem of landlessness and land shortage and their total dependency on only one source of livelihood i.e. Agriculture and further diversified the means of livelihood.
  - **Plan for a possible research institute that studies the cause of migration or formulating ministry for Internal Migration:** Conducting scientific research on

different aspects of migration may forward its own solution for the cause and consequences of migration.

- **Creation of new large arable land areas:** the finding out of underutilized land to cope up landlessness and scarcity of land, which is suitable for cultivation. Thus creating the unutilized large arable land will eventually make the ground fertile for mechanized farming machines to work on it. This will share its part in insuring food insecurity and will protect small farmers from losing their lands.
- **Development of small scale irrigation** alleviate the problem of rain fed dependent cultivation system and used to produce additional cash oriented (Horticulture) products.

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## Definitions of Terminologies and Key Concepts

Daily Laborer: - Is work done where the worker is hired and paid one day at a time, with no promise that more work will be available in the future. It is a form of contingent work. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Day\\_labor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Day_labor))

Land Tenure: - In common law systems, land tenure is the legal regime in which land is owned by an individual, who is said to "hold" the land. The French verb "tenir" means "to hold" and "tenant" is the present participle of "tenir". The sovereign monarch, known as The Crown, held land in its own right. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land\\_tenure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_tenure))

Metropolitan area: - Sometimes referred to as a metro area or just metro, is a region consisting of a densely populated urban core and its less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan\\_area](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_area))

Migration: - A form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between of one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of origin or the place of departure to a place of destination or the place of arrival. (V.C Sinha E. Zacharia, Elements of Demography)

Urban bias: - Refers to a political economy argument according to which economic development is hampered by groups who, by their central location in urban areas, are able to pressure governments to protect their interests. ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban\\_bias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_bias))

Urbanization: - Is a population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbanization>)

Recent migrants: - Are those immigrants which migrate to a place within five years.

Total Fertility Rate: - The number of children who would be born per woman (or per 1,000 women) (<https://www.measureevaluation.org/prh/rh.../fertility/total-fertility-rate>)

Rural-urban Migration: - Is the movement of people to a usual location of dwellings from a rural to an urban area.

## Questionnaire with migrants

Dear respondents, this instrument are designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Addis Ababa City. The final paper that will be written based on the information you have provided is intended to serve for research and development purpose. Therefore, you are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. I confirm you that all data will be treated confidentially and only aggregated and average information will be published.

Thank you in advance,

### A. Demographic Characteristics of Migrants at Present

- 1) Sex    A. Male        B. Female
- 2) Age    A. <18        B. 18-36        C. >36
- 3) Educational attainment  
A. Illiterate B. Read and write C. Primary school (1-8)    D. Secondary (9-10) E. Preparatory (11-12) F. 10+ 12 certificate G. College/University graduate
- 4) Marital status A. Single B. Married C. Divorced E. Widowed
- 5) How long you stayed in Addis Ababa  
A. <1    B. 1-2    C 2-4    D. 4-6    E >6

### B. Demographic Characteristics of Migrants (Before Migration)

- 1) Region of birth?  
A. Tigray    B. Amhara    C. Oromia    D. SNNP    E. Afar    F. Benshalgul Gumz G. Somalia    H. Gambela    I. Harar    J. Dire Dewa
- 2) Distance from Addis Ababs (to be filled by the researcher)-----
- 3) Number of family members in your household? (for married)

- A. <5      B. 5-10      C. >10
- 4) Number of family members in your household? (for unmarried)  
A. <5      B. 5-10      C. >10
- 5) Work before migration?  
A. Student    B. Employed    C. Housewives    D. Unemployed    F. Farmer    G.  
Other (Specify)
- 6) For Question 5. If you were 'Employed' what was the job?  
A. Private    B. Public
- 7) For Question 6. If you were 'Unemployed' what was the reason?  
A. Because of being uneducated    B. Landlessness    C. Employee terminated    D. Natural  
Disaster    F. Drought, Hunger    G. Other (Specify)
- 8) For Question 5. If you were 'Farmer' what was the reason for leaving the farmer job?  
A. Decline in productivity    B. Drought    C. inability to purchase fertilizer    D. Work  
pressure    F. Other (Specify)
- 9) Do you have your own land?  
A. Yes    B. No
- 10) For Question 9. If you answer is 'yes' what is the size of you land?  
A. <0.5      B. 0.5-1    C. 1-2    D. >2
- 11) For Question 9. If you answer is 'No' what was the reason?  
A. The in availability of land for heritage    B. Losing my ownership right    C. Other  
(Specify)

### **C. Process of Migration**

- 1) Who was the decision maker for you to migrate to Addis Ababa?  
A. Self    B. Family/Parents    C. Friends/Relatives    D. Employer    E. Other
- 2) Who cover the migration cost including the transportation cost?  
A. Self    B. Family/Parents    C. Friends/Relatives    D. Employer    E. Other
- 3) What is the amount of the cost which you possess while arriving Addis Ababa  
A. <500    B. 500-1000    C. 1000-2000    D. 2000-4000    E. >4000

- 4) Did anyone from your place of birth come with you? A. Yes B. No
- 5) If “yes” for question 2 how many are they? A. <2 B. >2
- 6) For question ‘5’ are they living with you now? A. Yes B. No
- 7) After you moved to Addis Ababa, how many people from your birth place migrate to live with you if any? A. No one B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 E. 4 F.>4
- 8) For question ‘7’ if there is someone who joined you, are they living with you now? A. Yes B. No
- 9) Before you moved to live in Addis Ababa, did you have any relative or friend or parents living in Addis Ababa? A. Yes B. No
- 10) What was your main source of information to move to Addis Ababa? A. Education B. Mass media C. Contact with people who know the town D. Previous knowledge (personal visit) E. Blindly F. Other (Specify)
- 11) Before you moved to Addis Ababa, did you have any information about the living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth? A. Yes B. No
- 12) If your answer to question 11 is “yes”, what was the information? A. Positive B. Negative
- 13) Did you come to Addis Ababa directly without any intermediate city or region? A. Yes B. No
- 14) If your answer to question 10 is ‘No’ how many intermediate cities or regions you went before migrating to Addis Ababa? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

15) Can you list the cities for question '14'

-----  
16) Is there any possibilities for people from your place of origin to join you?

A. Yes B. No C. Maybe D. I don't know

#### **D. Causes of Migration**

1) To obtain job or seek employment what was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Addis Ababa?

A. Drought, Famine, crop failure

B. Losing the ownership of land

C. Poverty, Landlessness

D. To free from disputes from cultural or family restrictions and obligations

E. To join immediate relatives and friends or following them

F. To gain education and training

G. To seek modern urban services and facilities Job transfer

H. To open up or extended personal business

I. To seek good climate

J. To get medical facilities

K. Family death and separation

L. Family pressure

M. Marriage and Divorce

N. Lack of Capital, Social Capital, poor facilities

O. Other

2) Did you expect or perceive that Addis Ababa would offer you items you have chosen above?            A. Yes            B. No

3) How do you measure your level of achievement in current situation?  
A. Success            B. Failure            C. Indifferent

### **E. Economic status of migrants, post migration**

1) Did you migrate to stay permanently in Addis Ababa?  
A. Yes            B. No

2) What was your move to Addis Ababa?  
A. Planned            B. Unplanned

3) How long you stayed before getting a formal job in Addis Ababa  
A. <1            B. 1-2            C. >2

4) What do you think is the reason not to get a timely job?  
A. Not having a proper ID            B. Not acquiring a proper information  
C. The existence numerous pre conditions to get employed D. Other (Specify) E. I don't know

5) Do you stayed in the informal sector before start working in the formal work?  
A. Yes            B. No

6) For question 5 if 'yes' how long you stayed in there?  
A. 6 months            B. h6 – 1            C. 1-2            D. >2

7) Are you currently working on a contract basis?  
A. Yes            B. No

8) If 'yes' for question 7 how long will it stay?



- A. <1      B. 1 – 2      C. 3 – 4      D. > 4
- 9) What are you going to do when your contract expires?  
 A. Other related work   B. Non related work (informal markets)   C. I don't know
- 10) How much you earn a day? -----
- 11) Do you save?  
 A. Yes      B. No
- 12) Are you living a rent house?  
 A. Yes      B. No
- 13) How much is the rent pay?  
 A. 500 – 100      B. 1000 – 2000      C. 2000 – 3000      D. > 3000
- 14) Are you living alone or together?  
 A. Alone      B. Together
- 15) If you answer for question 14 'b', how many are you living together?  
 A. 2      B. 3      C. 4      D. > 5
- 16) For question 15, do share your rent cost with your roommates?  
 A. Yes      B. No
- 17) Do you remit your family?  
 A. Yes      B. No
- 18) If the answer is 'yes' for question 17, how frequently you send money per year?  
 A. Once      B. Twice   C. Thrice   D. Four times a year E. I send when I can
- 19) If you send money permanently, how much you send to your family?  
 A. < 500      B 500 – 1000   C. 1000 – 1500   D. 1500
- 20) If you send money when you can, how much you send to your family?  
 A. < 500      B 500 – 1000   C. 1000 – 1500   D. 1500

21) For what purpose the money you sent to you family will be used?  
A. Purchase of oxen B. Purchase of Fertilizer C. Direct and indirect consumption D. Health E. education F. Other (specify)

22) Have you ever had vested your family?

A. Yes B. No

23) How do you describe the level of connection with your family?

A. Strong B. Moderate C. Weak D. No relation at all

24) Do you think there is a better place in the country than Addis Ababa?

A. Yes B. No C. Maybe D. I don't know

25) If yes for question 24 then can you list out the place?

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

26) What are the main problems you have encountered while living in Addis Ababa?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

27) What is your future plan?

\_\_\_\_\_

## **F. Family status**

1) What did your family do for living?

A. Farming B. Nomadic C. Public employment D. Private employment E. Business F. Other (Specify)

2) Do your family acquire land?

A. Yes    B. No

3) If your family acquires land, what is the size?

A. < 0.5                      B. 0.5 – 1                      C. 1 – 2                      D. > 2

4) If the answer for question '1' is 'farming', is there other source of income other than farming?

A. Yes    B. No

5) If yes for question '4' then what is it?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) If the answer for question '1' is 'farming', how many times do they produce a year?

A. 1            B. 2            C. 3            D. 4            E. > 4

7) For question '6' then, what is the amount of revenue they make?

One a Good season \_\_\_\_\_

On Bad season \_\_\_\_\_

8) What is the number of livestock your family own?

\_\_\_\_\_

9) Final word you want to add

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you!!

**1. የሰደተኞች ማገነት**

1.1 ጾታ

ሀ. ወንድ ለ. ሴት

1.2 እድሜ \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 የትምህርት ሁኔታ

ሀ. ምንም ያልተማረ ለ. መፃፍና ማንበብ የሚችል ሐ. ከ1 – 8ኛ ክፍል  
 መ. ከ 9 – 12ኛ ክፍል ሠ. ከ12ኛ ክፍል በላይ ረ. ኮሌጅ/የኒቨርሲቲ

1.4 የጋብቻ ውኔታ

ሀ. ያገባ ለ. ያላገባ ሐ. የፈታ መ. በሞት የተለየ

1.5 አዲስ አበባ ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ቆየህ/ሽ;

ሀ. <1 ለ. 1-2 ሐ. 2-4 መ. 4-6 ሠ. >6

**2. የሰደተኞች ሁኔታ ከመምጣታቸው በፊት**

2.1 የትውልድ ቦታ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ከተማ \_\_\_\_\_

ክልል

ወረዳ \_\_\_\_\_

2.2 ከአዲስ አበባ ያለው ርቀት /በጥናት አድራጊው የሚሞላ/ \_\_\_\_\_

2.3 እዛ ያለው የቤተሰብ ብዛት /ላገባ/

ሀ. <5 ለ. 5 – 10 ሐ. >10

2.4 እዛ ያለው የቤተሰብ ብዛት /ላገባ/

ሀ. <5 ለ. 5 – 10 ሐ. > 10

2.5 ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከመምጣትህ በፊት የነበርክበት ሁኔታ ምን ነበር;

ሀ. ተማሪ ለ. ተቀጣሪ ሐ. የቤት እመቤት መ. ሥራ አጥ ሠ. ገበሬ  
 ረ. ሌላ ከሆነ አብራራ

2.6 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 2.5 መልስህ ተቀጣሪ ከነበርክ የምትሰራው ሥራ ምን ነበር;

ሀ. የመንግስት ተቀጣሪ ለ. የግል ተቀጣሪ

2.7 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 2.5 መልስህ ሥራ አጥ ከነበረ ያልተቀጠርክበር ምክንያት ምንድን ነው;

ሀ. ትምህርት ባለመማሬ ለ. መሬት አልባ በመሆኔ ሐ. ከሥራ በመሰናበቱ  
 መ. በተፈጥሮ አደጋ@ ድርቅ ' ረሃብ ሠ. በሌላ ምክንያት

2.8 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 2.5 መልስህ ገበሬ ከነበረ ለምን ሥራህን ትተህ መጣህ ;

ሀ. የምርት መቀነስ ለ. ድርቅ ሐ. የማዳበሪያ መግዣ እጦት. የሥራ ጫና ሠ. በሌላ  
 /አብራራ/ በሌላ

2.9 በአሁኑ ሰዓት የራስህ መሬት አለህ/ሽ ;

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይ

2.10 ለጥያቄ 2.9 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ምን ያክል ስፋት ያለው መሬት ነው ያሉት /በሔክታር/ ;

ሀ. 0 – 0.5 ለ. 0.5 – 1 ሐ. 1 – 2 መ. > 2

2.11 ለጥያቄ 2.9 መልስዎ አይ ከሆነ ምክንያቱን ይግለጹ ሀ. ለውርስ የሚሆን በቂ መሬት ባለመኖሩ ለ.

መሬት በመቀማቴ ሐ. በሌላ /አብራራ/

**3 የሰደት ሁኔታ**

3.1 ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንድትመጣ ውሳኔው የማን ነበር;

ሀ. የግል	ለ. የቤተሰብ	ሐ. የጓደኛ	መ. የቀጣሪ	ሠ. ሌላ
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3.2 የመጓጓዣ ወጪውን ማን ሸፈነልዎ ;

ሀ. በግሌ	ለ. ቤተሰብ	ሐ. ጓደኛ	መ. የአካባቢ ሰው	ሠ. ሌላ
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3.3 ወደ አዲስ አበባ ከገቡ በኋላ በሁለት ወራት ውስጥ ትራንስፖርት ወጪን ጨምሮ የመኖሪያና የኪራይ ወጪዎ ምን ያክል ነበር/ ነው ;

ሀ. <500 4000 ሠ. > 4000	ለ. 500 – 100	ሐ. 1000 – 2000	መ. 2000 –
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3.4 ስትመጣ ተከትሎህ የመጣ የትውልድ ቦታህ/የአካባቢህ ሰው አለ;

ሀ. አዎ አለ	ለ. የለም
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3.5 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.4 መልስ “አዎ” ከሆነ ስንት ሰው;

ሀ. <2	ለ. >2
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3.6 አሁን ከአንተ ጋር ነው ወይ የሚኖሩት/የሚሠሩት ;

ሀ. አዎ	ለ. አይ
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3.7 አዲስ አበባ ከመጣህ በኋላ ከትውልድ ቦታህ ምን ያህል ሰው መቶ ከአንተ ጋር ተቀላቅሏል;

ሀ. ማንም አልመጣም	ለ. 1	ሐ. 2	መ. 3	ሠ. 4	ረ. > 4
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3.8 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.7 መልስ “አዎ” ከሆነ አሁን ከአንተ ጋር ነው ወይ የሚኖሩት/የሚሠሩት ;

ሀ. አዎ	ለ. አይ
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3.9 አዲስ አበባ ስትመጣ የተቀበለህ የቅርብ ወዳጅ ወይም ጓደኛ ነበረ

ሀ. አዎ ነበር	ለ. አይ አልነበረም
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3.10 ለመምጣትህ እንደ መረጃ የተጠቀምክበት ምንድን ነው;

ሀ. ትምህርት	ለ. መገናኛ ብዙሃን	ሐ. ከሰው ጋር ያለ ግንኙነት
መ. ቀደም ብዬ መጥቼ ስለነበር እውቀት አለኝ	ሠ. አንዲሁ በደፈናው	ረ. ሌላ አብራራ

3.11 አዲስ አበባ ከመምጣትህ በፊት ስለ ከተማው የኑሮ ሁኔታ መረጃ ነበረህ;

ሀ. አዎ	ለ. አይ
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3.12 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.11 መልስ“አዎ” ከሆነ ያገኘህ መረጃ ምን ነበር;

ሀ. መልካም/ጥሩ	ለ. መልካም ያልሆነ	ሐ. መካከለኛ
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3.13 አዲስ አበባ ከምጣትህ በፊት ከትውልድ ቦታህ እስከ አዲስ አበባ ከመሐል የኖርክባቸው ቦታዎች ነበሩ;

ሀ. አዎን ነበር	ለ. የለም
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3.14 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.13 መልስ “አዎ” ከሆነ ስንት ቦታዎች ላይ ኖረሃል ;

ሀ. 1	ለ. 2	ሐ. 3	መ. >4
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3.15 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 3.13 መልስ “አዎ ከሆነ በመሐል የኖርክባቸውን ቦታዎች ጥቀስ-----

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3.16 ለወደፊት ከትውልድ ቦታ ሰዎችን አንተጋ በቋሚነት የሚቀላቀሉበት እድል አለ;

ሀ. አዎ	ለ. አይ	ሐ. ምንአልባት	መ. አላውቅም
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**4 የወጡበት ምክንያት**

4.1 አዲስ አበባ ሥራ ለመቀጠር ስትመጣ መነሻ ምክንያትህ ምን ነበር ;

ሀ. ድርቅ/ረሃብ/የሰብል መውደም'

ለ. የመሬት መነጠቅ' የንብረት መወረስ.

ሐ. ድህነት'የመሬት እጦት (እጥረት)

መ. ከግምት ለማምለጥ ' ከባህል እና ቤተሰብ አመለካከት ለመውጣት

ሠ. አዲስ አበባ ያሉትን ጓደኞች ለመቀላቀል

ረ. ለትምህርት

ሰ. ዘመናዊ የሆነውን የከተማ ኑሮ ለመኖር

ሸ. የግል ንግድን በከተማ ለማስፋፋት

ቀ. የተሻለ የአየር ንብረት ፍለጋ

በ. የህክምና አገልግሎት ለማግኘት

ተ. የቤተሰብ መበታተን

ቸ. የቤተሰብ ግፊት

ኘ. ጋብቻ እና ፍቺ

ኘ. ምንም አይነት ንብረት ባለመኖር ምክንያት

አ. በሌላ

4.2 ከላይ ለመረጥክበት ምክንያት እና ከችግሩ ለመላቀቅ አ.አ የተመቸ ሁኔታ ትፈጥራለች ብለህ ትገምታለህ/ታስባለህ;

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

ሐ. እርግጠኛ አይደለሁም

4.3 አ.አ ከመምጣትህ በፊት እና በኋላ ያለው የኑሮ ደረጃህ

ሀ. ተሻሽሏል

ለ. አልተሻሻለም ያው ነው

ሐ. ወትዷል

5 የሰደተኞች ሁኔታ ከመጡ በኋላ

5.1 የመጣህው በቋሚነት ነው

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይደለም

5.2 የመምጣትህ እቅድ

ሀ. የተጠና ነበር

ለ. ያለዕቅድ/ ያልተጠና ነበር

5.3 ካገርዎ ከመጡ በኋላ መደበኛ ስራ ለማግኘት ምን ያክል ጊዜ ቆዩ ;

ሀ. <1

ለ. 1-2

ሐ. >2

5.4 መደበኛ ሥራ በወቅቱ ለማግኘት የሚያጋጥሙ ተግዳሮቶች ምን ምን ናቸው

ሀ. ሕጋዊ መታወቂያ አለመያዝ ለ. መረጃውን ባለማግኘት ሐ. የቅድመ ሁኔታዎች መብዛት መ. በሌላ ሠ. አላውቅም

5.5 መደበኛ ሥራ ከማግኘትዎ በፊት መደበኛ ያልሆኑ ሥራዎችን ሠርተዋል;

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይ

5.6 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.5 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ያክል ጊዜ ሰሩ ;

ሀ. 6 ወር

ለ. ከ6 – 1 ዓመት

ሐ. ከ 1 ዓመት በላይ

መ. ከ 2 ዓመት በላይ

5.7 በአሁኑ ሰዓት እየሰሩ ያለው በኮንትራት ነው ;

ሀ. አዎ

ለ. አይደለም

5.8 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.7 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ኮንትራትዎ ለምን ያክል ጊዜ ነው ;

ሀ. <1

ለ. 1 – 2

ሐ. 3 – 4

መ. > 4

5.9 ኮንትራትዎ ሲያልቅስ ምን ሊሰሩ አሰበዋል;

- ሀ. ሌላ ተመሳሳይ መደበኛ ሥራ                      ለ. መደበኛ ያልሆነ ሥራ                      ሐ. አላውቅም
- 5.10 በቀን ምን ያክል ይከፈልዎታል ; -----
- 5.11 ከኑሮ ተርፎዎት ይቆጥባሉ ;
- ሀ. አዎ አቆጥባለሁ                                      ለ አልቆጥብም
- 5.12 ቤት ተከራይተው ነው የሚኖሩት ;
- ሀ. አዎ    ለ. አይ
- 5.13 የሚከፍሉት የቤት ክራይ ስንት ነው ;
- ሀ. 500 – 100                      ለ. 1000 – 2000 ሐ. 2000 – 3000                      መ. > 3000
- 5.14 የሚኖሩት ብቻዎትን ነው ወይስ ከጓደኛ ጋር ;
- ሀ. ብቻዬን    ለ ከጓደኛ ጋር
- 5.15 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.14 መልስዎ ከጓደኛ ጋር ከሆነ ስንት ሆናችሁ ነው የምትኖሩት ;
- ሀ. 2    ለ. 3    ሐ. 4    መ. > 5
- 5.16 ከጓደኛ ጋር ከሆነ የሚኖሩት የቤት ክራይ ወጪ በጋራ ነው የምትከፍሉት ;
- ሀ. አዎ    ለ. አይ
- 5.17 ገንዘብ ወደ ቤተሰቦችዎ ይልካሉ;
- ሀ. አዎ    ለ. አልክም
- 5.18 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.17 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ በዓመት ስንት ጊዜ ይልካሉ ;
- ሀ. አንድ ጊዜ                      ለ. ሁለት ጊዜ                      ሐ. ሶስት ጊዜ                      መ. አራት ጊዜ                      ሠ. በቻልኩ ጊዜ
- 5.19 የምትልከው በቋሚነት ከሆነ ምን ያህል ነው የምትልከው ;
- ሀ. < 500    ለ. 500 – 1000    ሐ. 1000 – 1500    መ. > 1500
- 5.20 የምትልከው በቋሚነት ካልሆነ በአማካኝ ስንት ብር ትልካለህ ;
- ሀ. < 500    ለ. 500 – 1000    ሐ. 1000 – 1500    መ. > 1500
- 5.21 የምትልከው ገንዘብ ለምን ዓላማ ይውላል ;
- ሀ. በሬ ለመግዛት                                      ለ. ለማዳበሪያ    ሐ. ለምግብ እና ተያያዥ ፍጆታ                                      መ. ለህክምና
- ሠ. ለትምህርት    ረ. ለሌላ ዓላማ
- 5.22 ቤተሰብህን ለመጎብኘት ወደመጣህበት ተመልሰህ ታውቃለህ ;
- ሀ. አዎ    ለ. አላውቅም
- 5.23 ከቤተሰብ ጋር ያለህ ግንኙነት በምን መልኩ ነው ;
- ሀ. የጠበቀ    ለ. መካከለኛ    ሐ. የላላ መ. ምንም ግንኙነት የለኝም
- 5.24 ያሰብከውን ለማድረግ ከአዲስ አበባ የተሻለ ቦታ በአገሪቱ ውስጥ አለ ብለህ ታስበለህ ;
- ሀ. አዎ    ለ. አላስብም    ሐ. ምናልባት    መ. አላውቅም
- 5.25 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 5.25 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የት ነው ቦታው ;
- 

- 5.26 አ.አ. በአሁኑ ሰዓት በዋናነት አለ የምትለውን ችግር በቅደም ተከተል አስቀምጥ'
1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ**

6.1 የቤተሰብ ስር በምን ላይ የተመሠረተ ነው ;

ሀ. በግብርና      ለ. አርብቶ አደር      ሐ. ንግድ      መ. የመንግሥት ቅጥር      ሠ. የግል ቅጥር      ሡ. ሌላ  
/አብራራ/

6.2 ቤተሰቦችህ የራሳቸው መሬት አላቸው ;

ሀ. አላቸው      ለ. የላቸውም

6.3 ቤተሰቦችዎ የራሳቸው መሬት ካላቸው ስፋቱ በሐክታር ምን ያህል ነው ;

ሀ. < 0.5      ለ. .05 – 1      ሐ. 1 – 2      መ. > 2

6.4 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 6.1 መልስዎ ግብርና ከሆነ ከግብርና ከሚያገኙት ገቢ ውጭ ሌላ የገቢ ምንጭ አላቸው ;

ሀ. አዎ      ለ. የላቸውም

6.5 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 6.4 መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ የሚተዳደሩበትን ሙያ ይግለጹ -----

6.6 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 6.1 መልስዎ ግብርና ከሆነ በዓመት ስንት ጊዜ ያመርታሉ ;

ሀ. 1      ለ. 2      ሐ. 3      መ. 4      ሠ. > 4

6.7 ለጥያቄ ቁጥር 6.4 መልስዎ የላቸውም ከሆነ ከግብርና ምርት በዓመት ምን ያክል ገቢ ያገኛሉ ;

ሀ. በመልካም የአየር ሁኔታ.

\_\_\_\_\_  
ለ. ጥሩ ባለሆነ የአየር ሁኔታ

6.8 ቤተሰቦችህ ምን ያክል የቀንድ ከብቶች አሏቸው ;

6.9 በመጨረሻ ማለት የሚፈልጉት ነገር ካለ :-

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Annex 1: Some pictures of individual migrants while on questionnaires



