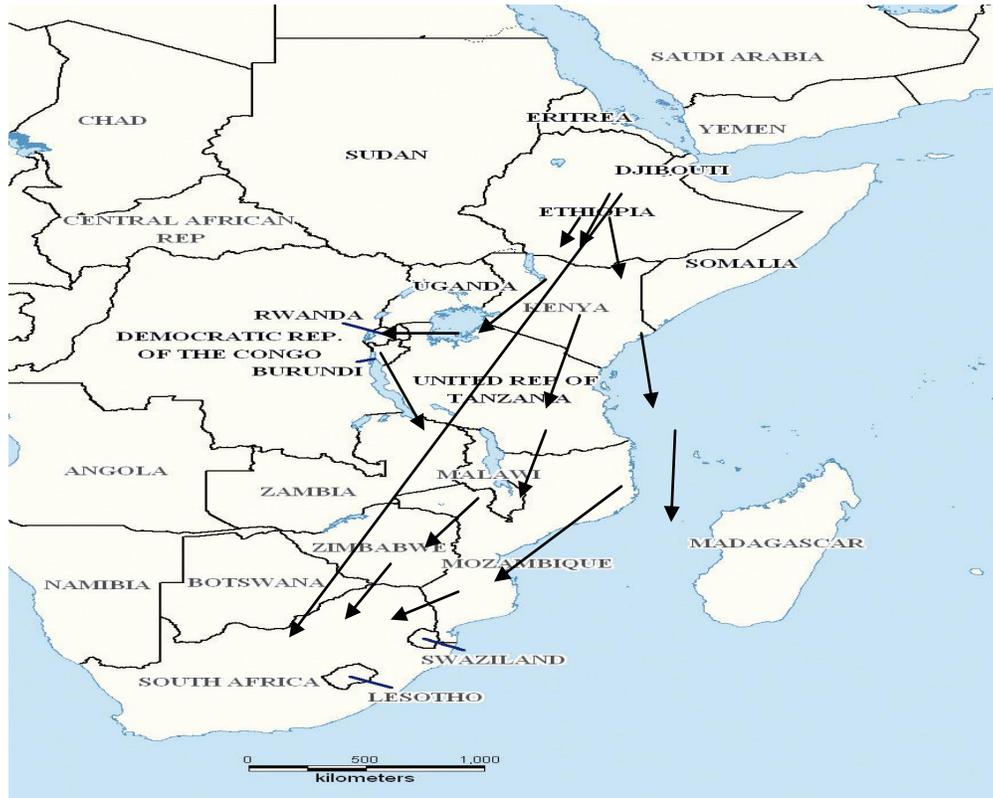# IRREGULAR MIGRATION

assessing migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to South Africa

A Master Thesis Research

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Abstract

Aim: To investigate the socioeconomic and demographic causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa.

Sampling & Design: A quantitative cross-sectional study was carried out in February 2010. The sample includes 690 households with 658 eligible young adults aged 15 to 50 years belonging to three migrant categories in relation to migration status to RSA, namely *out migrants* (n=226), *returnees*(n=193) and *non-migrants* (n=239). The data is gathered in four randomly selected *woredas* (local districts) and then households from two zones of the southern region of Ethiopia—*Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya*. .

Data & Methods: include questionnaire, interviews and FGD. Quantitative data are analyzed using descriptive and the binary logistic regression model and qualitative data are analyzed using *NUD*IST* computer program after coding and processing it.

Results: the irregular migration is dominated by young, single male aged 20 to 34. The majority of the smuggled migrants are first or second born children. The multivariate analysis showed that age, residence and employment status have a significant negative association with the outcome variable (migration) while sex, marital status, education, duration of residence and birth order have a significant negative association. Over 44% of the respondents view that the main cause for the irregular migration is perceived better opportunities in RSA and only 8% of them claimed poverty. The movement of youth from southern Ethiopia to RSA is facilitated by a network of human smugglers found in Addis Ababa, Hossana or other town in Ethiopia and they work in cooperation with several smugglers from Kenya and Somalia. Return migrants are better off now than before their migration. Many of the smuggled migrants said their journeys were harsh with unexpected negative consequences.

Key words: irregular migration, smuggling, Hossana, RSA, Ethiopia, returnees

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List of Tables, Figures and Maps

List of Acronyms

EA	Enumeration Area
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICHRP	International Committee on Human Rights Council
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KT	Kembata-Tembaro
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation through Development
OM	Out Migrant
PRC	Population Research Center (of the University of Groningen)
RM	Return Migrant
RSA	Republic of South Africa
NM	Non Migrant
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (of Ethiopia)
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
USGAO	United States Government Affairs Office

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

It is currently estimated that around 214 million individuals are international migrants, representing some 3.1% of the world's population a number almost equivalent to the fourth most populous country in the world, Indonesia (ICHRC, 2010). Migrants are now to be found in every part of the globe, some of them moving within their own region and others travelling from one part of the world to another. The form of migration often capturing news headlines is that from developing countries into the developed world (UN, 1998). One tends to ignore the fact that the developing world is not homogenous that some states are more developed than others. As such, the relatively more developed states in the developing world experience many of the same problems that more developed counterparts in the Western world experience.

The UN has estimated that globally there are approximately 30 to 40 million irregular migrants, a number that amounts to between 15 and 20 percent of all international migrants (UNDESA, 2003). Over the past three to four decades, irregular border crossings have emerged as a new major element in international migratory flows throughout the world (Icduygu, & Toktas, 2003). According Lohrmann (1989) which is an article on OECD, irregular migration became an issue of significant concern globally since the early 1970s. There is no doubt that smuggling and trafficking of human beings is an essential part of these movements. Tomasi (1984) also states that conflict around the globe seems increasingly to involve, both as cause and effect, migrants in irregular status whose problematical or illegitimate presence itself is at issue. Irregular migration always risks controversy and conflict as control over the entry and stay of aliens is seen as a key prerogative of sovereignty (USGAO, 2006). Hence, irregular migration unavoidably involves political issues just as it is inherently a humanitarian question.

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

Ethiopia is challenged by different migration patterns and dynamics, which have significant political and socio-economic ramifications for the country (IOM, 2008a). Several things have been said about the migration of Ethiopian females to the Middle East countries (Abdu, 2009; Girum, 2010), but very small about the irregular migration of young adult Ethiopians to the "dream of land"—the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Most of the young adults who

migrate to the RSA are economically active in pursuit of dream of capturing the green pasture there. In Ethiopia, the problem is widely observed in two zones of the southern parts, namely in *Hadya* and *Kambata-Tambaro* Zones (Messay, 2005). Most of the young adults who move irregularly to RSA had suffered several challenges. Among them are being smuggled, physical abuse, human right violation (in some cases even die) as well as robbery (Messay, 2005).

The present study focuses on investigating the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of young adults of *Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya* areas who are smuggled to the RSA (out-migrants and returnees) as well as non-migrants. It also explains the smuggling networks and routes of moving.

1.2 Objective of the Study

This study is mainly aimed to investigate the socioeconomic and demographic causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa.

1.3 Research Questions

What are the socioeconomic and demographic causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to the Republic of South Africa?

More specifically, the study tries to address the following questions:

   (i)   Are there differences in the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics between migrants and non-migrants?
   (ii)   What factors initiate young adults to migrate irregularly from southern Ethiopia to the RSA?
   (iii)   What is the role of smuggling and finance in the irregular movement of young adults?
   (iv)   What are the socioeconomic and demographic consequences of this irregular migration of young adults on the migrants, their families and the community at large?

1.4 Limitations of the Study

It will be much beneficial if the present study is done on a large scale to include several variables and geographical areas other than *Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya* in Ethiopia and transit countries the migrants are travelling as well as the receiving country—RSA. The following are the mainshortcomings of the study:
   i.   It did not take any primary data from South Africa by contacting migrants there. Furthermore, it didn't also make any contacts with migrants in transit, in detention/prison. The impacts of the irregular movement of youth on RSA and transit countries are not assessed at all.

ii.   It was hard to have time with return migrants because they consider the study as ordered by the government for political purposes, and also they are busy in their businesses for the majority of them have investments/companies. Similarly, both non-migrants and families of out migrants sometimes fail to give accurate information. Hence, misreporting/non-reporting is observed in some of the households. For this reason, the information gained from is sometimes shallow.

1.5 Significance of the Study

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

i. will provide information for the potential migrants who have intention to move to RSA in identifying the merits and demerits of irregular migration,

ii. will be important for governmental and non-governmental organizations either in identifying which group of Ethiopians are more vulnerable to migrate irregularly to RSA, why and how they move,

iii. can also be used as an alarm for the concerned bodies about how and why irregular migration is common in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones than other areas, about the challenges that smuggled migrants are suffering as well as the extent of the smuggling activities,

iv. finally, it will serve as a guide to conduct further research on irregular migration, not only in from southern parts to RSA, but also from other parts of Ethiopia.

CHAPTER TWO
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theory

The importance of irregular migration as a topic has not been matched with the development of an adequate conceptual and empirical framework. Cvajner & Sciortino (2010) note that such state of affair is contingent upon the methodological difficulties of the subject caused by the lack of adequate empirical evidences. Specific theories regarding irregular migration is not yet well developed or the one available are not compatible with the objective of this paper. Two theories are discussed to support the understanding of the problem under investigation: the three stylized levels of migration analysis (which is a theory forwarded to migration in general) and differentiation theory (explains about irregular migration).

The three stylized levels of migration analysis: micro, macro and meso are summarized by Table 2.1 below. Level one is about the degree of freedom or autonomy of a potential migrant, the individual or micro-level. This is the degree to which an individual has the ability to decide on moving or staying. In level two, the political-economic-cultural structures on the level of the nation-states, the country of origin and the country of destination, and the world system constitute the macro-level. Here, the discussion turns to the inter and transnational structures and the relations between nation-states.

Table 2.1 The Three Stylized Levels of Migration Analysis

MICRO values or desires & expectancies	MESO collective and social networks	MACRO macro-level opportunity structures
Individual values and *expectancies* -improving and securing survival, wealth, status, comfort, stimulation, autonomy, affiliation & morality	*Social ties* -strong ties families & households - weak ties of networks of potential movers, brokers & stayers; *Symbolic ties* - kin, ethnic, national, political, & religious organizations; symbolic communities *Content of ties-transactions* - obligations, reciprocity& solidarity; information, control & access to resources of others	*Economies* -income & unemployment differentials *Politics* - regulation of spatial mobility through nation states & international regimes; - political repression, ethnic, national, & religious conflicts *Cultural setting* -dominant norms and discourse *Demography and ecology* -population growth; -availability of arable land -level of technology

Source: Faist (2000)

The set of social and symbolic ties among movers and groups and the resources inherent constitute the meso or third level. It refers to the structure, strength, and density of social ties, on the one hand, and their content, on the other. Faist (2010) argues that the relational dimension of level three concerns the social and symbolic ties among stayers and migrants with units and networks in the areas of origin and destination, and relations between relevant collective actors; kin groups, households, religious groups, ethnic communities, and nations.

The second model used is differentiation theory where Cvajner and Sciortino (2008) have tried to theorize irregular migration mainly from the boarder and political aspects. They explain it through discussing differentiation theory though it has a very limited recognition in migration studies as they argue. The basic idea of differentiation approach is that contemporary society has no head, no base and no center, but is articulated in a plurality of specialized subsystems and regulative means (Cvajner and Sciortino, 2008). They used this theory with two key topics in the study of irregular migration: the structural origins of irregular migration systems, rooted in the mismatch between the international system of states and the complex set of factors governing human spatial mobility; and the micro analysis of irregular migrants. Their approach is much closer to the one explained above through the three level approaches.

According to Cvajner & Sciortino (2008) discussions of differentiation theory in explaining irregular migration, the development of irregular migration is rooted in the structural mismatch between the social and political conditions for migration. For an irregular migration flow to develop there must be a mismatch between the demand for entry, embedded in the international labor market, and the supply of entry slots, determined by the political systems. They argue that in the sending country context, there must be a mismatch between widespread social expectations (usually called 'push' factors) and the capacity of local government to satisfy or repress them. In the receiving context on the other hand, there must be a mismatch between the internal preconditions for migration (usually called 'pull' factors) and their interpretation within the political system. Transnationally, there must be a mismatch between the carrying capacity of the migration infrastructure and the monitoring and repressive capacity of states. Cvajner & Sciortino (2008) underline that irregular migration systems may be in fact defined as an adaptive answer to these mismatches.

Defined in such a way, Cvajner & Sciortino (2008) argue that it becomes clear that the development of an irregular migration system is never only the consequence of the control weakness of states. States' claim of control over a territory is just a claim with various, but never complete, degree of implementation. Massey, et al (1998) supports this idea by underlining that the policies enacted by the state are only one factor in the establishment of a migratory system. They further note that strong mechanisms of control fail once the opportunities to be gained through migration are strong and social preconditions for migration are sufficiently fulfilled. Weak or fragmentary control policies may, however, be effective, when and if the demand for entries is scarce and limited or when other options are

more attractive. In other words, the relationship between migration flows and migration policies is not a matter of unilateral determination (Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008).

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 Key Concepts and Definitions of Irregular Migration

Defining irregular migration has been the subject of considerable debate (Shah, 2009:2). For instance Shah (2009:2) used terms such as illegal, undocumented, non-documented, and unauthorized migration to describe the situation of persons who enter a country in an unlawful manner, are staying in a country in that manner, or are in any other situation that may be considered unlawful according to the rules of the given sending or receiving country. Persons may enter a country through smuggling or trafficking, or they may enter legally with valid documentation but later become irregular through overstaying the duration of their valid permit. On the other hand Haas (2007:31) defines irregular migration in a broader sense as "international movement or residency in conflict with migration laws", and narrowly as "crossing borders without authority, or violating conditions for entering another country".

Terminology has evolved over time and reflects the different perceptions of the phenomenon. While, traditionally, undocumented migration has been treated as a residual category of migration that falls outside the domain of "legal" migration, the term "illegal migration" has been criticized for its normative connotation and its generality. Although the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994 agreed to the usage of "undocumented migration"—nothing that "Undocumented or irregular migrants are persons who do not fulfill the requirements established by the country of destination to enter, stay or exercise an economic activity" (UN, 1998:207)—the phenomena is commonly referred to as clandestine, irregular, illegal and unauthorized migration, interchangeably.

Much confusion in the current debate on irregular migration is related to the poor definition of central concepts, as Haas (2007:32) argues. First of all, this applies to irregular migration. However, the boundaries between regular and irregular migration are not always clear (IOM, 2008b:11). At the beginning, it is useful to make a distinction between irregular *entry* and irregular *stay*. IOM (2008b:11) states that most irregular migrants enter destination countries legally, but subsequently overstay their visas, or engage in prohibited work, through which their status becomes irregular. The other way around, migrants entering or residing in a country illegally can acquire legal residency through obtaining work, marriage or regularization as IOM (2008b:13) underlines. Haas (2007:33) also points that both irregular and regular migration usually should be seen together. He further states that both phenomena are known to be reciprocally interrelated: regular migration facilitates irregular migration through the functioning of migrant networks, regular entry often precedes irregular stay, and many currently regular migrants have been irregular at some stage of their migration of residency. Therefore, regular and irregular migration often tends to move to the same destinations.

This study uses the term 'irregular migration' because it is a broader and less normative term than 'illegal migration' (Jordan & Düvell, 2002:9; Van Liempt, 2007:6). 'Illegal migration' is primarily a legal term, which does not necessarily reflect the actual experiences of migrants. For instance, Van Liempt (2007:6) observed that smuggling can be 'illegal', but *licit*, or socially accepted, at the same time. Moreover, governments' perception of 'illegal' migration vary greatly from one country to the other, reflecting differences in legislation and how it is applied in practice (Brennan, 1984:3).

To sum up, *irregular migration* refers to the movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, irregular migration is illegal entry, stay or work in a country, meaning that the migrant does not have the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations to enter, reside in or work in a given country. From the perspective of the source country, the irregularity is seen, for example, in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country (UN, 2000)

2.2.2 Characteristics of Irregular Migration

Motivation for migration: Most authors agree that the single most important motive to migrate irregularly is economic, although there are also many political asylum-seekers among the migrants (Friebel & Guriev, 2002). Such irregular flows are often from relatively poor countries to countries with high GNP per capita. What is important is that migrants expect to improve their situation through migration, and that they need the assistance of traffickers, smugglers and other intermediaries to do so.

On the other hand, the United Nations in its annual report by the Population Division (UN, 1998) states that irregular migration has emerged in response to increasingly restrictive admissions policies adopted by the traditional immigration countries (Australia, Canada and the United States) and the labor-receiving countries, in the wake of a global economic slowdown. Lohrmann (1989) states that global communications revolution, with international telephone and internet networks, televisions and so forth link up with far-away countries provide better opportunities for potential migrants to take departure decisions.

Information: There is a widespread belief in the public that most migrants are tricked by traffickers and smugglers as Friebel & Guriev (2002) argue. There is evidence of women and children migrants are tricked into debt and prostitution by criminal individuals and organizations (Demleitner, 2001). More generally, most migrants know quite well what to expect (Skeldon, 2000). This concerns not only the costs and non-monetary risks involved with illegal migration, but also the oftentimes very poor living conditions in the host countries. Chin's book (1999), for instance, shows that most Chinese migrants come from the same few provinces. They benefit from the fact that relatives and friends may have migrated

before them providing them with useful information. The informational benefits of this "chain migration" are not available for migrants, who do not have access to this type of information, or are deliberately misinformed by traffickers and smugglers. However, lacking information can only be a transitory phenomenon (Friebel & Guriev, 2002). O'Rourke et al (2000) argue that migrants in the 19th century were well informed about migration prospects, at a time when information travelled by boat. There is little reason to believe that, in times of telephone networks and the internet, informational frictions could survive for long. Hence, the role of information and communication technologies is vital in the current migratory situations.

The Migration Contract: It is stated that the costs associated with irregular migration are very high, and only few capable individuals or families can afford migration. Friebel & Guriev (2002), however, argue that many potential migrants have access to intermediaries who arrange air, sea or ground transport, provide forged documents and assist in entering the country of destination. As stated on Friebel & Guriev (2002) the smuggler arranges the transfer to the host country, by sea, land or air transport. He also ensures entry into the host country. Upon arrival, the migrant is usually kept in a "safe house" or sweatshop until the debt has been paid back (Friebel & Guriev, 2002).

Repayment of Debt: Friebel & Guriev (2002) state that such debt is either paid by relatives of the migrant or through the migrant's work for traffickers or their business partners. In the case of Fujian Chinese, repayment takes between half a year and four years with an average of 26 months (Chin, 1999). There are cases of abuse, but it is hard to imagine that they are the rule (Skeldon, 2000). Otherwise, migrants would barely enter contractual relationships with traffickers and smugglers as Friebel & Guriev (2002) argue. They further underline that much of the illegal migration business appears to follow the spirit of the migration/debt contract quite closely. In this case, workers are usually set free after the debt has been paid back and sometimes abuse of migrants could happen. Similarly, Skeldon (2000) argues that human trafficking and smuggling appears to be a competitive business.

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

2.2.3 Causes of Irregular Migration

The United Nations in its annual report by the Population Division (UN, 2008) states that irregular migration has emerged in response to increasingly restrictive admissions policies adopted by the traditional immigration countries and the labor-receiving countries, in the wake of a global economic slowdown. Another important factor in explaining irregular migration is that fewer countries now have emigration controls (Brennan, 1984). Throughout the period of the cold war, immigration and particularly emigration were subject to strict regulations, and international borders were rigorously controlled (UN, 2008). Following the political changes of 1989-1991, border controls were significantly relaxed and it became much easier to cross from one country to another (UNECE, 1995). Moreover, with the democratization of a number of States in Africa, Asia and Latin America, there currently are few countries from which exit is now controlled (Widgren, 1994).

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

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

Widespread poverty and income inequality exist in the context of a global communications revolution, with international telephone/telefax and internet networks, global television channels and so forth, as Lohrmann (1989) argues. Furthermore, Widgren (1994) notes that these new technical possibilities to link up with far-away countries provide better opportunities for potential migrants to take departure decisions. Moreover, although migrants continue to cross national borders by foot, improved transportation networks, including cheap

and rapid air travel, now mean that irregular migrants have additional means to cross borders, and no longer move mainly from neighboring countries.

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

In recent years, large-scale trafficking and smuggling operations increasingly have come under the control of international networks of organized crime, an industry that is estimated to generate gross earnings of between $5 and $7 billion annually (Gunatilleke, 1994). The trafficking and smuggling business not only is highly lucrative, but in some cases is treated rather leniently. In most of the Central American countries, for example, where large numbers of irregular migrants transit, alien smuggling is not a crime and traffickers operate openly as travel agents (UN, 2008).

2.2.4 Consequences of Irregular Migration

Irregular migration is of diverse social and economic consequences not only on the areas of origin and destination, but also on the migrant him/herself. The impact of such migration on the area of origin and on the migrant him/herself will be assessed and hence the literature reviewed is related to these consequences only.

Most of labor migrations, regardless of regularity, are often regarded as the most economically beneficial form of migration to the area of origin. This is due to the remittances that labor migrants send to their families who remain in the area of origin. Taken at national scale these remittances can be very substantial. For a number of countries remittances are a very important form of income. For example, official remittances in Pakistan and Yemen amount to the equivalent of over 65% of Gross Domestic Product (Barrett, 1992).

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

Depopulation of areas of origin can be a harmful legacy of irregular migration. In most situations of out-migration, it is the young and very often the innovators who leave first

(Lohrmann, 1989). This leaves a community of older, more conservative members who are less receptive to new ideas. The result is a skewed age and sex structure which has serious implications for social welfare systems. The loss of young adults may result in the disintegration of traditional social and political life and may assist the erosion of service infrastructure (Barrett, 1992).

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

The report of the Global Commission on International Migration GCIM (2009) states that irregular migration endangers the lives of the migrants concerned. The report further underlines that a large but unknown number of people die each year trying to cross land and sea boarders without being detected by the authorities. Smugglers may extract a high price from migrants, sometimes charging thousands of dollars. The means of transport used by migrant smugglers are often unsafe, and migrants who are travelling in this way may find themselves abandoned by their smuggler and unable to complete the journey they have paid for (GCIM, 2009).

In most situations an irregular migrant has to adapt to a new social, economic and political environment. On arriving at the area of destination the irregular migrant goes through three inter-related processes (GCIM, 2009). First, regularization and acculturation must take place. Secondly, the migrant must adjust to the new economic and social environment. Thirdly, the migrant must participate in the institutional and social groupings of the new environment. The success of these three processes will determine whether the irregular migrant will eventually conform to and assimilate into the host community or will choose to live in a distinct spatial group.

More generally, people who enter or remain in a country without authorization can be at risk of exploitation by employers and land lords as stated in GCIM (2009). The IOM (2009) and GCIM (2009)reports also argue that because of their irregularity, migrants are often unable to make full use of their skills and experience once they have arrived in a country of destination.

2.3 Conceptual Model

Figure2.1 The Conceptual Model
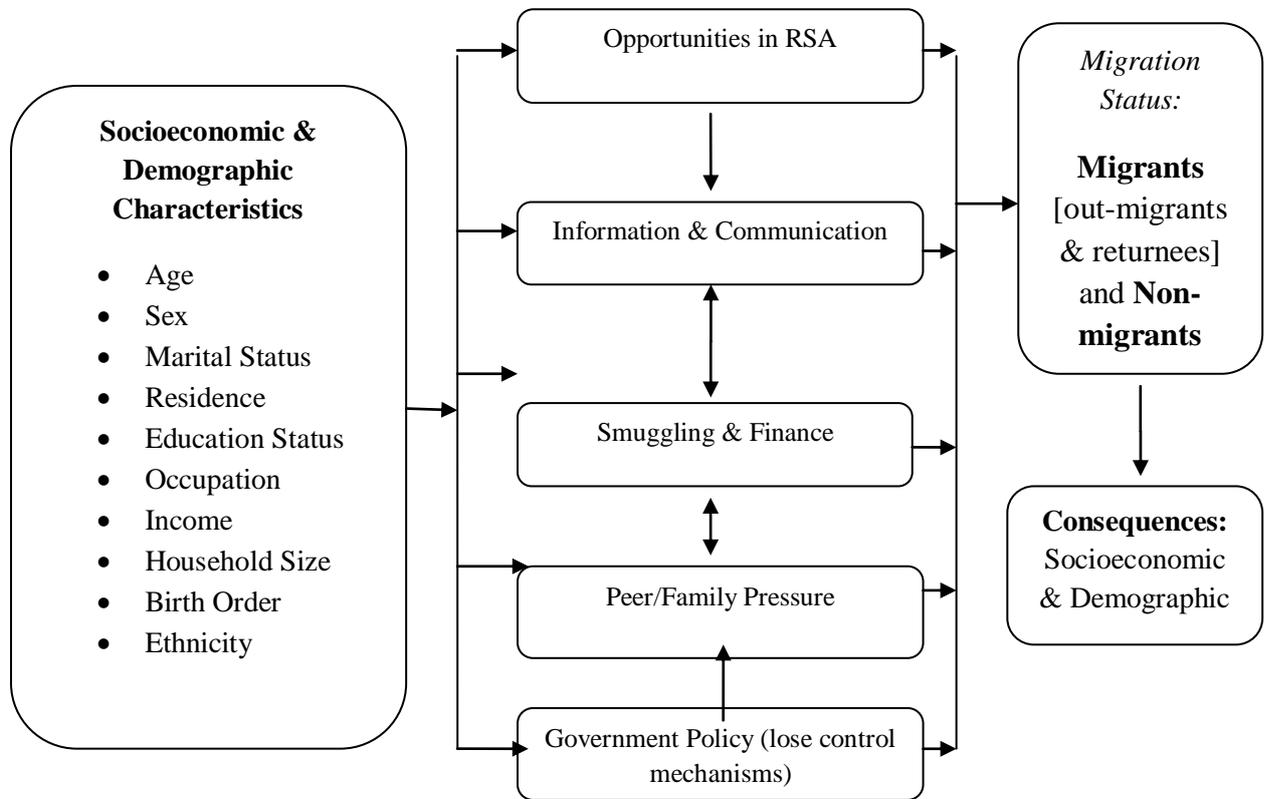
Source: Done by the author based on literatures

2.4 Hypotheses

Based on the stated objective and research questions, the hypotheses that are treated with the present study are the following:

(i)   There is no significant difference between migrants and non-migrants in terms of age, education, marital status and other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

(ii)   Rural young adults are more likely migrate to RSA than their urban counterparts.

(iii)   Migration status has a strong positive association with income of households.

(iv)   The economic advantages of migration to the migrants and their families are substantially higher than the disadvantages.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Type of Research

This study is a quantitative cross-sectional research, which is also known as one-shot or status study. This approach is chosen because, as stated on Kumar (1996) and Babbie (2010), it is best suited to studies aimed at finding out the prevalence of a phenomenon, situation, problem or attitude, by taking a cross section of population. The present study is a one-time research, and cross-sectional approach is a better way to view the socio-economic and demographic situations behind the irregular migration in the area under study.

3.2 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.1 Operational Definition of Terms: The Dependent & Independent Variables

S. N	Variable	Categories	Definition
The dependent variable			
1.	Migration Status	Migrant (OM+RM): coded = 1 Non-migrant: coded = 0	The classification of respondents based on their migration to RSA
Independent Variables			
1.	Age	15-24 (RC) 25-34 35-44 45+	The length of time that a person has lived, measured in number of years defined in terms of the last birthday.
2.	Sex	Male (RC) Female	The biological classification of a person as male or female
3.	Marital Status	Single (RC) Married Divorced/Widowed/Separated Cohabited	The classification of the marriage situation of people.
4.	Residence	Urban (RC) Rural	The place where one usually eats and sleeps (related to *dejure*)
5.	Continuous Duration	Continuous variable , measured in number of years lived	Duration of continuous residence in the current place.
6.	Education Status	Illiterate (RC) Primary Secondary Diploma and above	The educational attainment status and/or the highest grade completed by a person.
7.	Employment	Unemployed (RC) Employed	The work status of a respondent (paid work).
8.	Household size	Continuous variable	The number of people living in the sample households (including OM).
9.	Birth Order	Continuous, measured by the first, second…birth children	The sequential order of birth of a child.
10.	Ethnicity	Hadiya (RC) Kembata-Tembaro Amhara Guraghe Others	A common cultural heritage that sets a group apart on the basis of national origin, ancestry, language, religion, and similar characteristics.

3.3 Definition and Operationalization of Related Terms

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

Migrant is a person who makes a relatively permanent change of residence from one country, or region within a country (an origin), to another (the destination) during a specified time (migration period) (IOM, 2004). A migrant is defined in this paper as either out-migrant (OM) or a returnee (RM).

Out Migrant is an individual who left his/her place of usual residence (Siegel & Swanson, 2004). In the case of this paper, an out-migrant is a person who left for South Africa from his/her usual place of residence.

Return Migrant is a migrant who had left his/her place of usual residence for significant period of time but now is back to his/her place of previous residence (Siegel & Swanson, 2004).

Non-migrant (NM) is an individual who resided in an area both at the beginning and end of the designated migration period. Alternatively, it refers to an individual who has neither migrated into nor migrated out of his/her area of residence (Siegel & Swanson, 2004).

Smuggled Migrant is one who travels voluntarily but illegally to another country with the assistance of a third party regardless of whether he/she is a migrant or an asylum seeker. It refers to movers and contains both out migrants and returnees (ICHRP, 2010; UN, 2000).

Smuggler is an intermediary who is moving people in furtherance of a contract with them, in order to illegally transport them across an internationally recognized State border.

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

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

Young Adult refers a person who has achieved sexual maturity but whose character and personality are still developing as they gain experience. It usually ranges between 20 and 40 year of age (IOM, 2004).

Occupational status defined in this paper as the classification of an individual or group of persons with respect to their occupation: agriculture (RC), trade, government work and other private jobs.

Income refers to revenues or receipts accruing from business enterprise, labor, or invested capital. In this study, it is measured by the amount of ETB people earn per month and the equivalent in euro is indicated whenever necessary.

3.4 Data Sources and Methodology

3.4.1 Data Collection

The main data sources for the present study are quantitative data that are collected through primary mechanisms. Qualitative data are also part of this research that are collected through key informant interviews and focused group discussions. Available secondary data were also reviewed thoroughly whenever necessary. Below is a description of the quantitative and qualitative data sources that will be employed in the study:

(i)   Quantitative Data

A separate well structured questionnaire was prepared to collect quantitative data for the three kinds of migrants in households: *out-migrants* (who moved to RSA), *return migrants* (returnees from RSA) and *non-migrants* (young adults who reside in the study area during the survey period). There are common questions for all three categories of migrants in the questionnaire and also separate questions for each migrant type. Each of these migrants are contacted from the selected households in the study area. Further information is also are collected from journals, books and other sources so as to support the data that are gathered using questionnaire.

The Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was originally prepared in English and then translated into *Amharic*. This is because Amharic is widely spoken in the study area and is better to communicate with the target population than English. It was administered to migrants in households at their areas of origin—southern Ethiopia and not in the areas of destination or transit. Before printing the final version of the questionnaire, a pilot survey was carried out on 10 eligible households in *Doyo Gena* and 10 in *Hossana* towns. This pilot survey was vital in assessing the content, logical flows, clarity of the questions and length of interview. Then, the questionnaire was amended appropriately.

(ii)   Qualitative Data

The main purpose of doing a qualitative data in this study is that most of the challenges and harsh experiences encountered by both out migrants and returnees could be better gathered. Furthermore, the opinions of government leaders, police officials and others are better captured via qualitative approach. In this regard, six KII were made: two with smugglers, two with government officials (one at local and one at federal level) and two with return migrants. On the other hand, a total of four focus group discussions (FGD)—two with non-migrants and two with returnees [two in *Kembata-Tembaro* zone and two in *Hadiya* zone] were made. In each of the FGD, five to eight people participated. To initiate the discussion, questions were prepared and forwarded one by one to the participants.

3.4.2 Methods of Data Analysis

The data from questionnaires are entered into computer using the latest SPSS 19 (statistical package for social science) software. This software is chosen because of their importance in analyzing quantitative data, to check data quality and easiness to create different figures and diagrams (Norusis, 2010). This section presents the methods used to analyze quantitative and qualitative data.

(i)   Quantitative Data Analysis

Descriptive models, uni-variate as well as multi-variate analysis were largely employed. The description includes percentages, means, medians, standard deviations, cross tabulations, correlations as well as coefficients of variation. More importantly, *the binary logistic regression model* was used to see to how much the independent variables affect the dependent one. The dependent variable is migration status (1 = migrant and 0 = non-migrant). The independent variables included in the main regression model are age, sex, marital status, current residence, duration of continuous residence in the current place, education status, employment status, household size, birth order and ethnicity. Two independents included in the second regression model are income and occupation of employed respondents. The model applies the maximum likelihood estimation after transforming the dependent variable in to a *logit* variable (the natural log of the odds of the dependent occurring or not). Hence, in the present study, the dependent variable is dichotomous—being *migrant* or *non-migrant.* Moreover, this model is chosen for its ability to show the role of each independent variable in affecting the depend one, determine the percent of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independents, rank the relative importance of independents. The multinomial logistic regression model is rejected since the main purpose of this study is to assess the motives of migration from the area of departure. The main causes for migration are assumed to be similar for both out migrants and returnees and hence they are merged to be named as migrants.

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

(ii)   Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data set gathered through FGD and KII were analyzed using description, narration as well as cross-checking their validity and reliability with the quantitative data. Coding was done in two main categories: the first one is smuggled migrants, the smugglers and officials. The second coding include amount of money paid for smuggling, money source, documents necessary for travelling, networking, the journey and transport used (car, plane, boat, foot),

benefits of the migration and challenges encountered. The data are then entered into computer by using *NUD*IST* (Nonnumeric Unstructured Data, Index Searching, and Theorizing) computer software, which is common in analyzing qualitative data (Babbie, 2010). Summarization and looking their similarity and/or differences among each of the selected *Kebeles*[1] are also part of both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

3.5 Populationand Sampling

3.5.1 The Study Area

This study encompasses both urban and rural areas of two zones from the southern parts of Ethiopia, namely *Kembata-Tembaro*, and *Hadiya* zones (see Appendix VI). According to the 2007 population and housing census of Ethiopia, the total population of the SNNPR (Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region) is 15,042,531 where the level of urbanization is only 10.3%. The two zones selected for this study account for about 13% of the SNNPR's population. No primary data is collected from RSA or any transit country.

3.5.2 Target Population

The target populations to conduct the present study are young adults of both sex aged between 15 and 54 years. These populations are contacted in households where there are (i) people moved irregularly to the RSA [*out-migrants*] but they might reached RSA or not (ii) *return migrants* from RSA who previously left their homeland; and (iii*) non-migrants* who reside at home during the survey period. Information about out-migrants was gathered using proxy respondents, mainly through their families/parents at home. The rest—returnees and non-migrants—are contacted directly. These age groups (15—54) are selected because they make the greater proportion of the economically active youth population who are vulnerable to migrate irregularly to RSA (Girum, 2010; Messay, 2005).

3.5.3 Sampling

Sample size determination

As stated above, households where we can find the target population were first identified and then visited. A total of four *Kebeles* are selected from the four *Woreda* and towns in the study area, and from each of these *Kebeles*, 690 households were chosen. The selected Kebeles/Towns are the following: *Hossana* Town &*Soro*Woreda from *Hadiya* zone and *Angacha* Woreda & *Doyo Gena* Woreda from Kembata-Tembaro zone. The sample size is calculated using the following formula of sample size determination (Kothori, 1998). The formula is given as follows:

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

---

[1]*Kebele* is the smallest administrative classification in Ethiopia, next to *Woreda*. In decreasing order, country-region-zone-woreda/town-kebele.

Where *n*- sample size

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

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

        e- standard error (0.04)

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

$$n = \frac{Z^2_{a/2} * P(1-P)}{e^2} + 10\% \text{ Non-Response} + 5\% \text{ Design Effect}$$

$$= 600.25 + 60.025 + 30.01$$

$$= 690.285$$

$$= 690 \text{ households}$$

Sampling Procedures

Since the problem under investigation is about irregular migration, which usually involves smuggling, illegal transfer without having necessary legal documents and some other irregularities, it was difficult for the researcher to identify each of these populations. Therefore, it was conducted by getting in touch with selected households from the study area's population using probability sampling in combination with purposive sampling (which is a non-probability one) whenever necessary. From the probability sampling, a stratified random sampling was employed for its convenience to conduct the present research.

3.6 Data Quality

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

To assure the quality of data, a properly designed data collection instrument, mainly questionnaire in this research, was used. The questionnaire was prepared after reviewing relevant literatures that was based on predetermined variables. Every day, all of the collected data were reviewed and checked for completeness and relevance by the supervisors and the principal investigator. Likewise, the consistency of the data was assured after entering each of the questionnaires into computer by running appropriate program before making them ready for analysis. In some households (mainly out migrants), there was non-response especially in giving correct information about smuggled migrants.

From 690 households surveyed a total of 764 individual questionnaires were collected. When assessing these 764 questionnaires' data quality, questionnaires from 106 respondents were not properly filled and/or refused, and hence rejected from analysis. It is hard to find informed consent especially from return migrants as well as from out migrants. Non-migrants are relatively easy to find for most of them are students having enough time for interview and

hence are easy to get informed consent. Necessary adjustments have been made to balance between numbers of out migrants, return migrants and non-migrants. Hence, questionnaires of **226 out migrants**, **193 returnees** and **239 non-migrants** (a total of **658** respondents) are taken in the analysis. Moreover, quantitative data are cross checked for their reliability and validity with qualitative data and vice versa.

3.7 Field Work

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

Twelve (10 males and 2 females) enumerators among college graduates of geography and history were selected and assigned to the 12 enumeration areas (EA) selected, i.e. one enumerator for each EA. Four supervisors from individuals with college diploma having experiences in survey were also recruited and assigned—one for each of the selected *kebelle*. The recruitment of the data collectors and supervisors was done on the basis of their experience in data collection and supervision, knowledge of the study area, their ability to express ideas, their know-how about migration to RSA and other qualities.

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

3.8 EthicalConsideration

In the entire data gathering tools explained above, the respondents and participants were informed in advance of the voluntarism of their participation to give the required information and that their names other information are kept anonymous. Respondents were also informed that they can react to only some of the questions or even withdraw the interview if they wish to do so. In general, an informed consent was obtained from the majority of the respondents and at all levels.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents[2]

4.1.1 Age-Sex Composition

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

Table 4.1 Age-Sex Composition of Respondents

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

Source: author's field survey (February 2010)[3]

The information gained from returnees reveals that during their stay in South Africa most of them are engaged in small scale trading that involves travelling to the remote rural localities. The difficulty of the journey, which is dominated by foot and car taking a couple of months, is important in the male dominancy of the irregular migration to South Africa.

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[2]Throughout Chapter 4 & 5, the reference time for *Out Migrants* and *Returnees* is at their migration down to RSA while that of *Non-Migrants* is at the survey time.

[3] All the descriptive tables, figures & others in this paper are based on own survey conducted in February 2010.

Looking at migrants' age composition is necessary in understanding at what age migrants become more vulnerable to irregular migration. The data on Table 4.1 shows that in all of the three types of migrants the economically active age group (20-39) takes up the largest share. Among out migrants, for example, the age group 25-29 dominates with 33.2% followed by age groups 20-24 and 35-39. Similarly, nearly 26% of the non-migrants belong to age group 25-29. Overall age group 25-29 still has the highest share (25%).

The very young and the very old adults found to be less likely to migrate. For the very young—such as age group 15-19—this is because of the difficulty of the migration type to RSA, which is dominated by irregular movements crossing long distances via foot and car. Moreover, the large sum of money (up to 60,000 ETB[4] or around €2608) required for the movement which is asked by the smugglers makes things hard for the very young ones for migration. On the other hand, people feel to have less intention to migrate as their age increases because they could be engaged in some socio-economic ties—such as marriage and occupation. The absence of any people in the last age groups among out migrants could strongly be associated with these ties.

Generally, young adults whose age is found at the lower age group (15-19) and higher age groups (40 and above) are less likely migrate irregularly to South Africa and propensity of migration is higher for age group 25 to 29.

4.1.2 Marital Status and Migration

The data on marital status of migrants indicates that the majority of all the three migrant types are single during the survey period. Nearly 48% of out migrants, 63% of returnees and 54% of the non-migrants are single (Figure 4.1). The percentage values of the currently married shows little variation among the three migrant types (out migrants, returnees and non-migrants) all having less or near to 40%. This is true since it is relatively easy to migrate for the one which is single than married as it is also supported by the DTRC/PSTC (2000) research.

Figure 4.1 Marital Status of Respondents (%)

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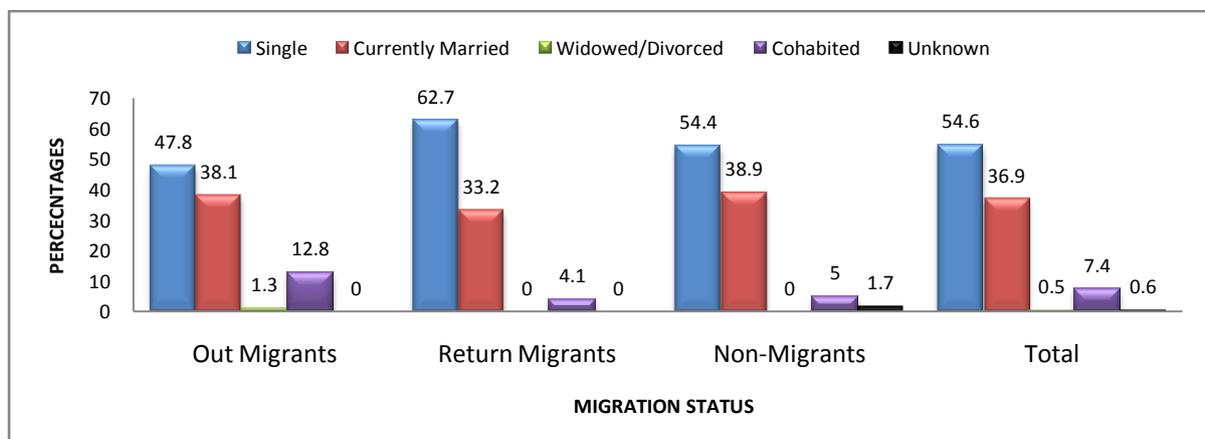
[4] Ethiopian Birr (one ETB is around 0.04 euro)

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

4.1.3 Current Place of Residence and Migration Status

According to the 2007 Census of Ethiopia, the level of urbanization of the country was 16% and regionally SNNP has lower level (10%) than the country total (CSA, 2009). With regard to the study area, the level of urbanization is 11% and 14% in Hadiya Zone and Kembata-Tembaro Zone, respectively. Migrants' place of origin could be rural or urban or they might come from regions having both characteristics. As Table 4.2, the distribution of migrants by place of current residence shows that 72% of all the respondents are from rural areas.

Table 4.2 Migration Status by Current Place of Residence (%)

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

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

With regard to the present study, all the three type of migrants have nearly similar percentage values in their place of residence. There is little difference among returnees where over 82% of them lived in rural areas, well above the total one. The possible reason for this is that most of them migrated first—some of them a decade ago. At that time, what is now urban could be rural, and due to high rate of urbanization, several rural localities became urban centers. Doyo Gena from Kembata-Tembaro Zone is a good example in this case: it was a rural village before 2000, and now is an urban center by becoming a *woreda* capital with a population of 6,718 in 2007 (CSA, 2009). The low percentage share of the non-migrants also signifies this fact. For the future, the proportion of migrants from urban centers is expected to increase.

4.1.4 Birth Order and Migration Status

The data on the distribution of birth order indicates that with the exception of non-migrants in both out migrants and returnees, the percentage values decreases steadily from first born child to the next birth orders. The share of first born is 51 % among out migrants and 71% among returnees while it is only 7% among non-migrants (Figure 4.2). This is true because it is the first born child which usually holds household responsibilities such as helping their families economically. The other thing is that after migrating, the first born children provide experiential information to their youngsters about the opportunities in RSA, the route and others.

Figure 4.2 Birth Order by Migration Status (%)
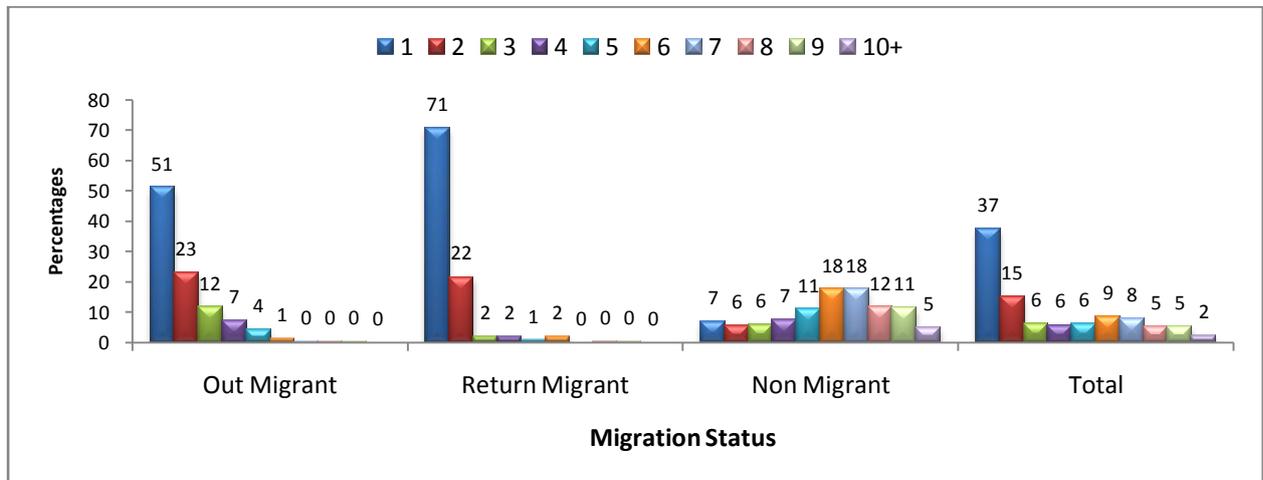
Some of the out migrants, via their families at their homeland reported that they went to RSA by the money sent them from their brothers (mainly older brothers) who are residing and working at South Africa (see Section 6.3 and Figure 6.1). As to the non-migrants, the sample revealed that proportion of first born child is only 7%. The main reason behind is that the first born children are out migrants and/or they are now return migrants, and hence the remaining children are non-first born.

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

4.1.5 Household Structure, Size and Migration Status

Examination of household composition—relationship of respondents with the household head—shows that nearly half (47%) of the respondents are sons followed by household head (18.6%) and spouse (17.4%). Daughters account for 14.2% while other relatives have the

smallest share (2.8%). The following table shows household size (including out migrants) of the sample households by migration status

**Figure 4.3 Household Size by Migration Status (%)**
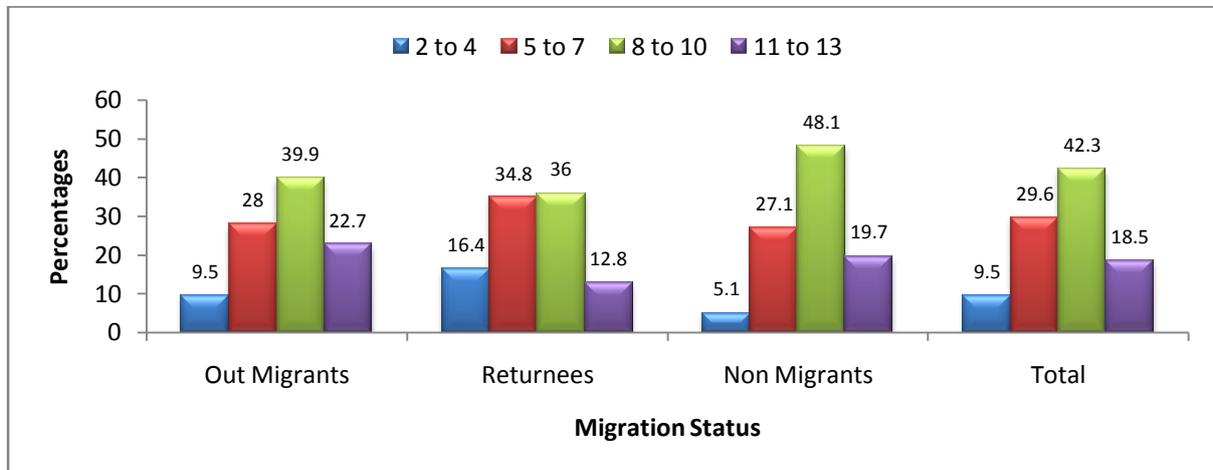
As of Figure 4.3, the household size ranges from 2 to 13 with an average of 6.26. Household size is relatively higher among non-migrant households (68% of the households have household size 8 and above) whereas this is only 48.8% for returnees and 62.6% for out migrants. Though most of the households have high household sizes implying the presence of population pressure, household size couldn't be a main factor for migration since it is high among households of non-migrants than the two migrant categories. This is also tested by the multivariate analysis under chapter 5 and Table 5.1.

4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1 Literacy Level, Education and Migration Status

Figure 4.4 shows the majority of the respondents are literates (86%). The education status of respondents indicates that just above half of the respondents (51%) attended secondary education and only 10.5% of them have earned diploma and above education.

Figure 4.4 Migration Status by Literacy Level (%)
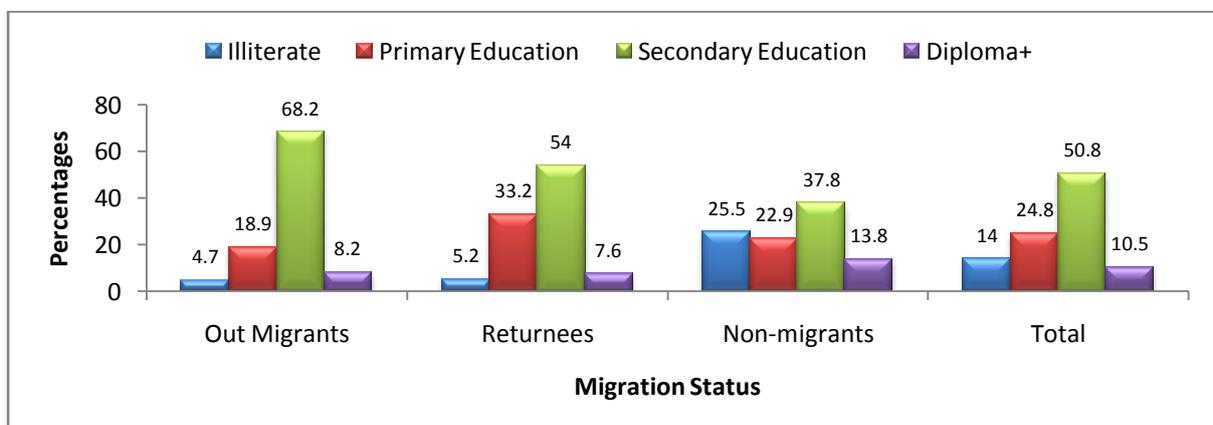
The highest percentage of secondary education level are found among out migrants (68.2%) compared to 54% returnees and 37.8% among non-migrants. The most educated groups are found among non-migrants (14% of them earned diploma or above). The non-migrant groups are represented by the somehow balanced distribution in educational attainment, reflecting their diversity both as day laborers as well as university graduates.

4.2.2 Employment, Occupation and Income

Occupation and income are important factors that can affect any demographic issue including migration. In understanding migration causes, assessing occupation type and income of the migrants is of great asset. Table 4.3 depicts that the largest percentage (66.4%) of out migrants are employed before their movement and this figure is 42% for the return migrants (before their movement). The unemployed-employed difference among the non-migrants is less compared to the other two migrant categories.

Table 4.3 Employment by Migration Status (%)

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

As it is indicated above, only 42% of returnees were employed before their move. Comparing the percentages of employment status of out migrants with returnees (before their move) shows that previous migrants were more unemployed (58%) than current out migrants (34%).

Table 4.4 Occupation by Migration Status of Employed Respondents

Occupation	Migration Status							
	Out Migrants		Returnees		Non-Migrants		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	3	1.7	8	7.6	61	39.4	72	15
Trade	149	82.3	73	65.4	37	23.9	259	59
Government	9	5.0	8	7.6	36	23.2	53	11
Other Private Jobs	20	11.0	22	19.4	21	13.5	63	15
Total	181	100	111	100	155	100	447	100

Table 4.4 shows the occupational distribution of respondents where the largest percentages were engaged in trade (59% of the total) followed by agriculture (15%). Higher proportions of both out migrants and returnees before their movement to RSA (82.3% and 65.4%, respectively) were engaged in trade while it is agriculture that dominates among the non-migrants (39.4%).

Trading and related service activities usually involve frequent communication compared to other occupations, and people engaged in such kind of work could get much information and they are highly exposed to migration. The trading activities include small shops, track & taxi

driving, small garage works and cloth suiting. In addition to occupation type, income has its own role to migrate or not. Merchants earn better than other jobs in Ethiopia and they can afford the money required for the migration. Government employees have a substantial proportion among the non-migrants than others implying being government employee (its relative low payment compared to merchants) partly prohibits people from migration because they cannot afford the big sum of money required by smugglers.

Table 4.5 Average Monthly Income by Migration Status of Employed Respondents

| Income Group (in €) | Migration Status | | | | | | | |
| | Out Migrants | | Returnees | | Non-Migrants | | Total | |
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2.17—13.04	8	5.2	2	2.0	38	24.7	48	9.8
13.05—26.09	57	36.8	36	32.2	38	24.7	131	31.3
26.10—39.13	46	29.7	29	26.1	46	29.9	121	28.3
39.13—52.17	39	25.2	38	34.2	31	20.1	108	27.2
52.18+	5	3.2	6	5.5	1	0.6	12	3.3
Total	155	100	111	100	154	100	420	100

The distribution of employed migrants on average monthly income shows that the majority (70%) of them earn €39.13 or less (Table 4.5). The majority of low incomes earning respondents are non-migrants (79.2% of them earning less than €39.13). As it is discussed under section 5.3 and Table 5.3, though poverty is cited by a small number of respondents as a major cause for migration, the low level of monthly income of non-migrants could possibly be a driven force for potential migration in the future seeking for better income.

4.2.3 Ethnicity and Migration Status

It is instrumental to see the role of ethnicity on migration since the current irregular migration is dominated by few ethnic groups—Hadiya and Kembata-Tembaro. These two ethnic groups account the highest share among the three migrant types. Fifty two percent of the respondents belong to Hadiya ethnic group followed by Kembata-Tembaro (41%). The rest ethnic groups are Amhara (2.8%), Guraghe (2.5), Siltie (1.1%), Wolaita and Oromo (each sharing less than 1%). As it is mentioned in the theoretical framework in section 2.1Faist (2010) notes that kin, ethnic, national, political and religious organizations are crucial symbolic ties and collective social networks to facilitate migration.

CHAPTER FIVE

CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION: A MULTIVARIATE-DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

5.1 Review of the Irregular Migration

A number of frameworks for explaining irregular migration have emerged in recent years. It has been argued that growing developmental, demographic and democratic disparities provide powerful reasons for migration (GCIM, 2005). Such things are further compounded by a global crisis of unemployment and underemployment affecting large parts of the less developed world. Touzenis (2010) stated that people who are trafficked are assumed not to have given their consent and are considered to be 'victims' or 'survivors', but people who are smuggled are considered to have willingly engaged in a criminal enterprise.

Available literatures share that the flow of Ethiopians to RSA became noticeable beginning from 1991 after the fall of the *Dergue*[5] regime (Messay, 2005; Sinedu, 2009; IOM, 2009). The change in government and the end of apartheid in early 1990s in RSA increased the migration of youth as the IOM (2009) paper states. The IOM paper further underlines that approximately 65,000 to 70,000 of Ethiopians make their home in RSA. These numbers are increasing every week due to the influx of new arrivals, mainly from large-scale, successful smuggling operations in Ethiopia and over 95% of them enter RSA through irregular means and regularize their situations rapidly through its asylum policies (IOM, 2009; Sinedu, 2009).

5.2 Multivariate Analysis: Model Building

To assess the main causes behind the irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA, a binary logistic regression model was built and the outputs are presented in Table 5.1. The role of smuggling and financing is found to be instrumental in irregular migration and they will be discussed in the subsequent chapters. The dependent variable is migration status–coded as *migrant* (which includes out migrants and returnees) and *non-migrant*. Migrant is coded by 1 (pass) and non-migrant is coded by 0 (fail). Out migrants and returnees are merged into one category as 'migrant' because the motives for migration are assumed to be the same for both out migrants and returnees. The categorical independent variables are age, sex, marital status, residence, education status, employment status, ethnicity and the continuous independent variables are household size, duration of continuous residence in the current place and birth order. Any potential interaction between the independents was assessed and none of the interactions are significant. In all of categorical independent variables, the first category is taken as a reference category.

The independent variables are entered using the enter method. The Nagelkereke's cell indicates that model 86.1% of the variation of the outcome variable is explained by the independents. The Hosmer-Lemeshow test, which compares the observed and predicted number of successes for different groups of predicted probabilities, is found to be small

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[5]*Dergue* is a military government that stayed on power in Ethiopia from 1974 to 1991.

(2.557 with 8 degrees of freedom), implying the model well fits the data. Furthermore, the model predicts more than 92.9% of the data correctly. The *p* values are taken to be significant if they are less than 0.05 (α = 5%).

Table 5.1 Multivariate Analysis for Causes of Irregular Migration

Variables	Coefficients			
	β (exp β)	S.E.	Wald	Sig.
Age				
15-24 (RC)*			28.611	0.000
25-34	2.057 (7.823)	0.446	21.314	0.000
35-44	1.506 (4.510)	0.574	6.888	0.009
45+	-0.053 (0.948)	0.836	0.004	0.949
Sex				
Male (RC)				
Female	-1.104 (0.332)	0.397	7.736	0.005
Marital Status				
Single (RC)			20.497	0.000
Married	-2.034 (0.131)	0.461	19.494	0.000
Divorced/Widowed	-3.818 (0.022)	4.013	0.905	0.341
Cohabited	-0.028 (0.973)	0.559	0.002	0.960
Residence				
Urban (RC)				
Rural	1.191 (3.292)	0.378	9.936	0.002
Continuous Duration	-0.095 (0.910)	0.017	29.852	0.000
Education Status				
Illiterate (RC)			32.885	0.000
Primary education	-1.205 (0.300)	0.602	4.011	0.045
Secondary education	-0.995 (0.370)	0.560	3.161	0.075
Diploma & above	-3.691 (0.025)	0.713	26.815	0.000
Employment				
Unemployed (RC)				
Employed	1.729 (5.632)	0.404	18.292	0.000
Household Size	0.019 (1.019)	0.079	0.058	0.809
Birth Order	-0.962 (0.382)	0.089	116.839	0.000
Ethnicity				
Hadiya (RC)			14.719	0.005
Kembata-Tembaro	-0.485 (0.615)	0.398	1.486	0.225
Amhara	-1.902 (0.149)	0.884	4.625	0.032
Guraghe	-2.394 (0.091)	0.752	10.133	0.001
Others	-2.377 (0.093)	1.761	1.821	0.177
Constant	4.949 (140.982)	0.909	29.615	0.000

RC = Reference Category

5.3 Discussion

Age is found to be significantly associated with migration status. All respondents aged 25 and above have higher risk of being a migrant (either an out migrant or a returnee) as compared to respondents in the reference category. For example, the risk of migration for respondents aged 25-34 is nearly 8 times higher than respondents aged 15-24. Among the four age groups, respondents in the age group 25-34 have higher beta values, implying the propensity of migration is among them is higher than other age groups. The descriptive in Table 4.1 also support that the majority of the respondents are young adults aged between 25 and 34 years. Contrary to this, respondents aged above 44 years have insignificant association with migration as compared to respondents in the reference category.

Sex is also found to have a significant negative association with irregular migration of young adults to South Africa. The risk of migration for females is 0.332 times lower than males (reference category). That is, for female respondents, the odds of being migrant is 66.8% [(1-0.332)*100] of male respondents. This negative association supports the descriptive analysis in Section 4.1.1 where over 82% of the respondents are found to be males.

Marital status has a negative association with migration status but with varied significance levels. Married respondents have 86.9% lower risk of migration compared to single respondents. It is also described under Section 4.1.2 that the majority (55%) of the respondents are singles. Respondents in the remaining two marital groups (divorced/widowed and cohabited) have insignificant negative association with migration status.

Place of current residence and duration of continuous residence at the current place are two important variables to see how place of residence is associated with migration status. Both variables are found to have a significant association with migration status. Respondents living in rural areas during the survey period have 3.292 times higher risk of migration than respondents living in urban areas. Rural residents have higher odds of migration than urban dwellers and for this reason, the second hypothesis of this research (which is rural young adults are more likely migrate to RSA than their urban counterparts) is accepted. Similarly, duration of continuous residence in the current place (measured in number of years) have a negative significant link with the outcome variable: a unit increase in the number of years of continuous residence in the current place decreases the log odds of the outcome variable (migration) by -0.095. In other words, as people live continuously for longer time in their current residence, their risk of migration to South Africa decreases. The percentage of rural dwellers among the out migrants and returnees is higher than the percentage among non-migrants as it is discussed under Section 4.1.3.

Education and employment status are also assessed and both have significant association. The risk of migration for respondents with primary education is 0.3 times lower than respondents in the reference category (illiterates). Similarly, for respondents having diploma and above the log odds of migration decreases by -3.691 units but there is no significant association between migration status and respondents with secondary education. Overall, education status

of respondents has negative association with migration status: with an increase in the education status, the risk of migration decreases. That means, as people get educated, their risk of migration to RSA decreases. This could be related to the type of work that the migrants do in their stay and probably due to the educated are better informed about the risks of the irregular movement so that they prefer to remain non-migrant. A further detail research is required to test the association between education and irregular migration in the study area.

Like education, employment status has a strong positive association with migration. As of Table 5.1, the propensity of migration for employed respondents is 5.6 times higher than the unemployed ones. This is also supported by Table 5.3 where only a fifth of the respondents view unemployment as a main cause for migration. According to Table 5.3, the majority (over 44 percent) of respondents view the main reason for migration to be perceived better opportunities in South Africa. The data in Table 4.3 (employment by migration status) also shows that substantial percentages of migrants (66.4% of out migrants and 42% of returnees) are employed before their migration to South Africa.

Household size is found to have insignificant link with migration status since p values are greater than 0.05 as it can be seen from Table 5.1. That means, there is no significant association between household size and migration status. The data on Figure 4.3 also depicts that compared to households of migrants; households of non-migrants have high household sizes. Therefore, household size is not a significant cause for migration. Contrary to this, birth order has a strong negative association with migration status. A unit increase in the birth order of respondents decreases the log odds of the outcome variable by 0.962, i.e. the risk of migration is higher for first born children and decreases for late born.

The last variable assessed in the multivariate analysis is ethnicity of respondents. Except for *Kembata-Tembaro* ethnic groups, *Amhara* and *Guraghe* have a significant negative association with migration. The risk of migration for *Amhara* respondent is 0.149 times lower than *Hadiya*, and that of *Guraghe* is 0.091 times lower than *Hadiya*. The *Kembata-Tembaro* ethnic group has insignificant association with migration as compared to the Hadiya ethnic groups just because they are also highly migrant. Obviously, the irregular migration to South Africa is dominated by the two ethnic groups—*Hadiya* and *Kembata-Tembaro*—as it is discussed under Section 4.2.3. For this reason, both have higher risk of migration thus we can't find significant association when taking any of the two as a reference category.

When a separate binary logistic regression model is built to assess the association between income and occupation of the employed respondents, we can find a different pattern. All necessary model fitting and goodness of test are checked and is presented below. The dependent variable is as it is (migration status: 1 for migrant and 0 for non-migrant) and occupation is categorical independent (the first group is still taken as a reference category) where as income is set to be continuous covariate. The p value is taken to be significant sill if it is less than 0.05.

Table 5.2 Association Migration, Income & Occupation of Employed Respondents

Variable	Coefficients			
	β (exp β)	S.E.	Wald	Sig.
Income	0.001 (1.001)	0.000	5.279	0.022
Occupation				
Agriculture (RC)*			99.734	0.000
Trade	2.776 (16.055)	0.331	70.545	0.000
Government	0.436 (1.547)	0.397	1.205	0.272
Otherpvtjobs	1.803 (6.067)	0.386	21.794	0.000
Constant	-1.533 (0.216)	0.322	22.709	0.000

*RC = referencecategory

As of Table 5.2, both income and occupation of employed respondents are found to have significant association with migration status—disregarding (keeping constant) all other independent variables discussed above in Table 5.1. A unit increase in income of the respondents increases the log odds of the outcome variable (migration) by a factor of 0.001. That is, as respondents' income increases, their risk of migration increases. For this reason, the null hypothesis should be rejected. Similarly, respondents engaged in trading have positive association with migration as compared to respondents engaged in agriculture: the risk of migration for people in trading is 16 times higher than people engaged in agriculture. However, government employees are found to have insignificant association with migration compared to the reference groups. Respondents engaged in other private jobs have 6.067 times higher risk of migration than respondents engaged in agriculture. The description under Section 4.2.2 also illustrates that there are more people engaged in trading among out migrants and returnees than non-migrants. Table 4.4 shows that most (39.4%) of the non-migrants are agrarians as compared to out migrants (1.7%) and returnees (7.6%).

5.4 Respondents' View on Main Causes for Migration

In addition to the multivariate analysis discussed above, respondents were asked on the main reasons for migration from their localities to South Africa and this is presented in Table 5.3. Accordingly, over 44% of the respondents in this study claimed they left their homeland for reasons of perceived better opportunities found in South Africa. A fifth of them cited unemployment as their main reason of move where as only 8.1% of them claimed poverty. The main reasons of movement vary by sex, residence, zone and age. Unemployment is reported to be the main cause of movement among male respondents (21.9%) than females (8.6%), and this is true in Kembata-Tembaro Zone (27.6%) than Hadiya (19.4%) and also for adults aged above 45 years (33.3%). Over a quarter of female respondents claim they moved due to causes related to family and marriage, but this is not totally the cause for males.

Table 5.3 Main Reasons for Migration to South Africa: Respondents' View

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

*K.T = Kembata-Tembaro

5.5 Why mainly Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Ethnic Groups?

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

The researcher has tried to assess this issue by asking informally people at various places (including people at the study area) why the two ethnic groups dominated in the migration to RSA. All of them pointed that this is because of the role one person—who was once Ethiopian ambassador in RSA. They noted that this person, whose origin is from Kembata-Tembaro area, created job opportunities for some youth from his birth area while he was in his office in the Ethiopian Embassy in RSA. These youth have got jobs around major cities of RSA like Johannesburg and Pretoria, worked there for some years and some of them returned home with the money they saved. They have engaged in visible investments, such as building

hotels, buying cars, etc. (this will be discussed in detail in Chapter 7). This situation have initiated the rest youth in the area to migrate—by whatever means—to the dream of land, South Africa.

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

To sum up ethnicity issue, it can be generalized from the information gained from many people and the Ambassador himself that the Ambassador is the triggering cause for the irregular movement of youths from Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya areas, though it may not be the main factor (as the multivariate analysis supports). Ignorance of the issue at hand in the villages and towns surrounding these zones could be good evidence that the ambassador had a significant role on the movement of youth to South Africa. It needs detailed further research anthropologically/sociologically since there could be other channels flourished and facilitated the irregular migration as well after the return of the ambassador.

CHAPTER SIX

SMUGGLING, CHOICES OF PASSAGE AND FINANCING MIGRATION

6.1 The Smuggling Network and Profiles

From southern Ethiopia, the movement of young adults to South Africa is facilitated by a network of human smugglers (Sinedu, 2009; Messay, 2005). An in-depth interview done with the federal and regional police officials underlined that the age of those involved in smuggling from Ethiopia to RSA is not different from those they smuggle. As the IOM (2009) report notes, the smugglers are predominantly male and their age ranges between 18 to 40 years and in most cases these Ethiopian smugglers work in association with several smugglers from Kenya and Somalia. The smuggling chains reported from the Ethiopian federal police and IOM (2009) pointed that different Somali and Kenyan top 'managers' reside in major capitals and at key nodes in the journey. In most cases, these managers work independently and with the chief smugglers rather than for them and assistant facilitators would be drawn from localities at *woreda* or zonal level.

An in-depth interview done with the smugglers and return migrants revealed that migrants who have made their own way to Nairobi or Maputo, for example, can rejoin the network and continue their journey. They further noticed that every service has its price and all roads lead to RSA. The smuggling chains are infinitely flexible because of the availability of different local agents and managers: if one contract faces a challenge, another can be activated. Absence of accountability is observed among the smugglers as it is reported by return migrants, and is one basic behavior of the smuggling chains. An abused migrant, for example, is unable to seek recompense from his/her smuggler for robbery, abuse or deception. And within the chain itself, the chief smuggler has limited control of how his clients are treated once they are beyond his control as underlined by returnees.

Regarding the type of organized crime and human smuggling networks, the model observed in human smuggling between southern Ethiopia down to RSA is close to the supermarket model described by Shelly (2011), which is characterized by relatively low costs, a high failure rate at border crossings (requiring repeated attempts) and multiple actors acting independently or in lose affiliation, without a strong hierarchy or violent organizational discipline. Here, costs increase with increased boarder security and in most cases it is for labor migration.

The two interviewed smugglers understand that they are acting outside the law. The following are quotes from smugglers justifying their work:

> For Ethiopian youth to gain a better life in South Africa, I was facilitating their migration. Before I was caught by a police, I had a secure connection at the Ethio-Kenya and Ethio-Somalia boarder.

> [*A smuggler in detention, Addis Ababa*]

> For God's sake, I help people move to their chosen destination. Such people who would otherwise not be able to. I'm trying them to secure a better living.
>
> [*Chief smuggler in Hossana, Hadiya zone*]

Contrary to this, the view of those smuggled was quite different when considering the virtues of the smugglers as pointed during an interview with return migrants. At the journey, smuggled migrants are trapped in the problem of wanting to rely on the smuggler for a lot of important services, such as conversion, conciliation with police and immigration administrators and actual route direction.

Seventy percent of the sample smuggled migrants (out migrants and returnees) reported that smugglers have facilitated their movement. A fifth of them said that they have got their way to RSA via their nearest friends acting like smugglers. Only 2% of the respondents went without having any contacts with the smugglers. Such kind of migrants moved with the direct supervision and help of their relatives found in South Africa. Regarding the way the migrants get the smuggler, over seventy four percent of the respondents reported that they found the smuggler by themselves.

Information on having the necessary legal documents required for international travel such as legal passport and valid visa was obtained from return migrants. Accordingly, the majority of them (83%) pointed that they had a legal passport but no (valid) visa. Nearly 9% of them said they had neither legal passport nor valid visa. Only 8.4% of them had a legal passport and a valid visa before their movement. They further noticed that they have got either a forged passport and/or a visa on their way, which is mainly arranged by the smuggler found in countries south of Ethiopia. A higher proportion of the return migrants acquire South Africa visas for between €230 and €560 through facilitators in Nairobi as it is noted during the interview done with returnees. The following is an excerpt from the chief smuggler in Hossana:

> In most cases, all the money is paid in advance. The smuggled migrants must have passports but not visas. By using the *hawala* system[6] of money sending, I usually transfer the share payments to the smuggler in Nairobi.
>
> [*Chief smuggler, Hossana, Hadiya Zone*]

The following is also echoed by a return migrant during a discussion:

> I took track to travel from Addis Ababa to Nairobi and then from Nairobi to Lilongwe, I flew directly. For the smuggler in Nairobi, I have paid around 8200 ETB (around €360) for the Malawi visa.
>
> [*A returnee, Hossana, Hadiya Zone*]

---

[6] The *hawala* system is an informal money transfer based on the performance and honor of a huge network of money brokers.

6.2 Typical Routes Used by Smuggled Migrants

In terms of type of travel and routes, there are many choices for young adults looking to move to RSA—depending mainly not only on their economic status but also on the choices offered by smugglers at any particular time. Flying is the most direct entry into RSA but as noted by returnees during the discussion, this is a costly option for most migrants since it needs having necessary paperwork, including obtaining a passport, visas and ticket. A combination of boat and road travel, or the overland travel entirely (over 56% of the interviewed traveled overland) are used as an alternate to direct air travel (see Map 1). Almost all of the returnees reported that they have to walk certain distances and in some cases for days.

Young adults from southern Ethiopia move to RSA as irregular migrants are usually organized straight from Addis Ababa or from Nairobi. The interview done with returnees noted that Nairobi is a major hub in the smuggling business, where smuggled migrants who make it from their home area or Addis Ababa into Kenya via Moyale and Mandera (and much less through Dilla) make contact with the major smuggling organizers. Some irregular migrants make it to Nairobi alone and then search for a smuggler to take them down to RSA or another destination. The most common countries of transit include Kenya, Tanzania, (sometimes) via Rwanda and Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe (see Map 1 page 35). Some return migrants reported that they use boats to travel some distances over the Indian Ocean when the overland route is unsafe.

Returnees interviewed for this study told that most migrants have already agreed with smugglers/brokers in Addis Ababa or provincial towns like Hossana or Dilla to handle the whole journey, and the majority travel overland (over 74%). The smuggled migrants are required to pay bribes at the border immigration officers (mostly in Moyale—a town located just on the Ethio-Kenya border) through their brokers though the two countries have a bilateral agreement to allow each others' citizens free passage in each others' countries.

Nowadays, the pattern of smuggling is being changed from overland route via Nairobi (Addis, 2012) to an alternate direct flight route from Addis Ababa to Maputo. In the capital Addis Ababa, it is becoming easy to get Mozambican (tourist) visa than South African visa. Then the smuggled migrants fly directly from Addis Ababa to Maputo and take the overland route to RSA as it is noted by Addis (2012). Further research is needed on the current status of the smuggling business and the easiness of getting Mozambican tourist visa.

Map 1 Routes Taken by Smuggled Migrants

Source: Based on Encarta Encyclopedia 2011

6.3 Financing the Movement: Money Source and Amount

In order to deal with the financing of the irregular migration to South Africa, the number of people moved between 1999 and 2010 has been estimated based on the information mainly from returnees and out migrants. The costs of smuggling are flexible due to the changing nature of the smuggling business in using different combinations of types of transport and taking different routes, where unexpected delays, obstacles and additional payment requirements are common. The following is an excerpt from the smuggler in Hossana:

> In most cases, all the money is paid in advance. Despite stories desertion, the migrants will always agree to terms. They usually agree for not complaining when something goes wrong during the migration.

> [*A smuggler in Hossana*]

A significant proportion of the smuggled migrants (48% of those involved in this study) funded their journey through the sale of private assets and livestock or with donations/loans from relatives within Ethiopia (Figure 6.1). The decision for a young adult, therefore, is not just a personal decision but a strategic, economic and investment decision by other family members.

Figure 6.1 Money Source for Migration (%)
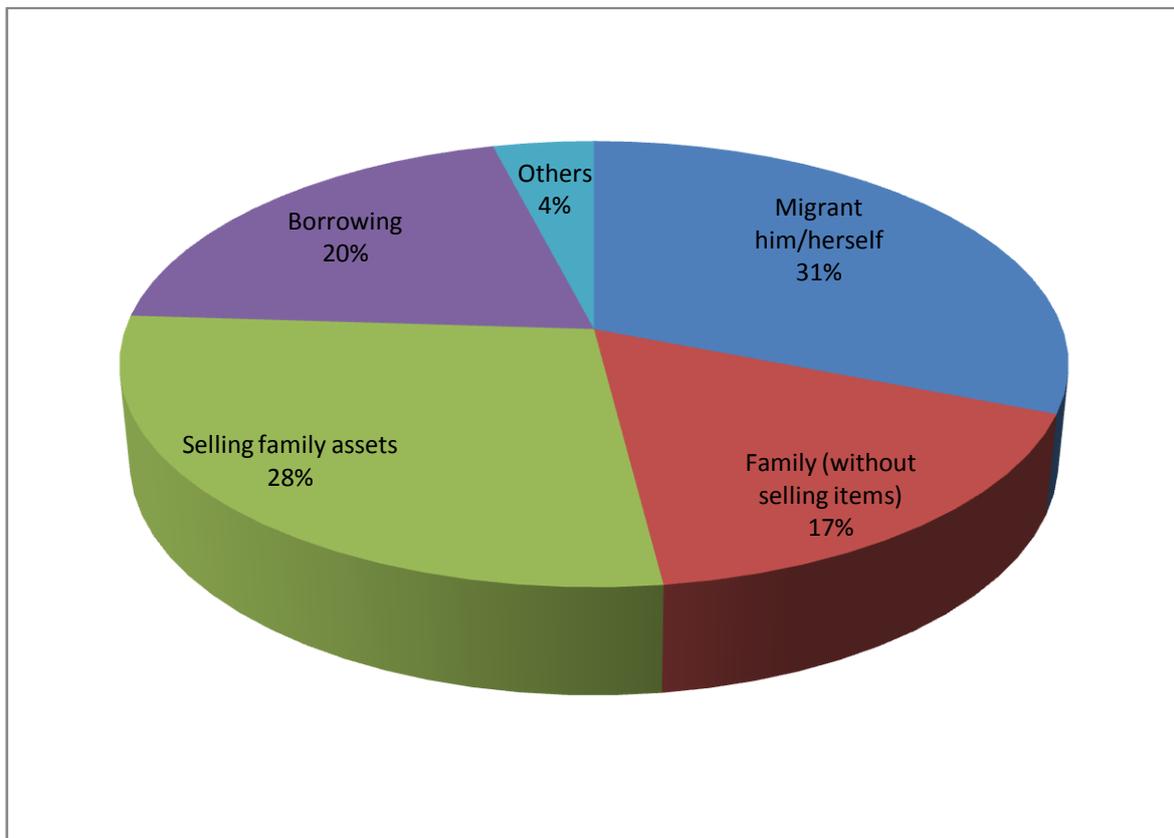
Several return migrants and out migrants (as reported via proxy respondents) interviewed for this study spoke of different amounts paid for the entire journey, as well as different charges demanded for different legs of the journey. The following figure shows the initial amount of money paid for the chief smuggler by the individual migrant and does not include any additional money paid during the journey.

Figure 6.2 Amount of Money Paid by Smuggled Migrants, 1999-2009
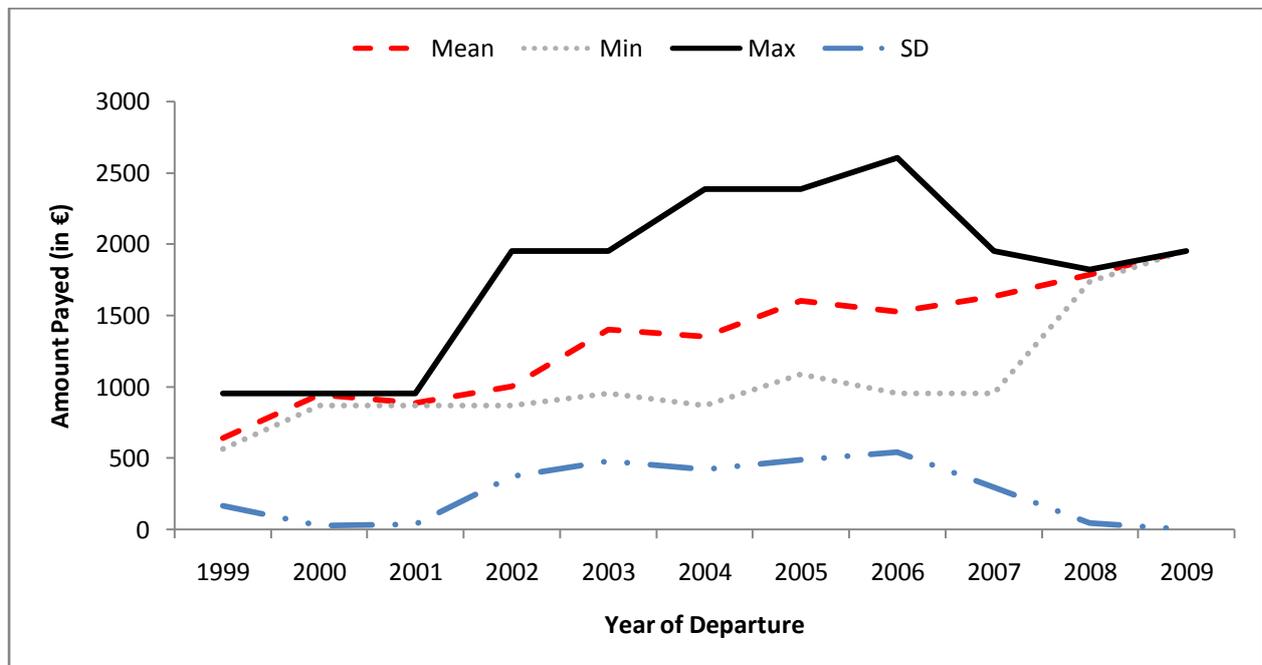
The overall average amount of money paid is around €1436: the minimum one is €565 and the maximum one being €2609. The most common amount paid (the modal money) is €957. It can easily be observed from the figure that the amount of money paid for the movement is increasing overtime. In 1999, for example, the mean amount of money paid was €643 and this has increased significantly over the coming years to reach (€1957) in 2009. The maximum money paid was around €957 in 1999, but increased with fluctuations, reaching a maximum of €2609 in 2006. A recent report by Addis (2012) noted that the highest amount of money needed for the smuggling from southern Ethiopia to South Africa reached around €5217.

The period between 2004 and 2006 was significant in all the values described by Figure 5.2, in which almost all of the values have recorded maximum over the trend years 1999 to 2009. This is the time when the majority of the smuggled migrants left their homeland (the data shows that half of the smuggled migrants left their homeland in these three years: 2004, 2005 and 2006). In this time, Ethiopia conducted the third-round national election (in 2004) and the election, with associated political instabilities followed, most probably have created favorable conditions for the young adults to migrate irregularly. This in turn has become a suitable ground for the smuggling business to expand, which supports the demand-price theory of economics: as demand increases, price increases. Hence, as the number of youths seeking to

migrate irregularly to RSA increases, the amount of money the smugglers ask also increases. In the following years (after 2006), the influence of the election has decreased and a relative political stability was observed, playing an opposite role for youths to migrate to RSA irregularly.

In a focus group discussion among return migrants, many of them reported robbery and incur extraneous costs to pay police, prison officials, thieves and immigration officers along the way. The following is echoed by a young return migrant in Doyo Gena:

> In many of our ways to RSA, we were robbed several times. The police robbed us in Tanzania. In Zimbabwe, thieves stripped us on the boarder and beat up some of our friends including me. I can say the police and the thieves were too threatening and whenever they think you are hiding money, they use physical violence.
>
> [*A return migrant, Doyo Gena, Kembata-Tembaro Zone*]

Therefore, the final amount of money to the smuggled person may be much more than the sum that was originally agreed upon or presented on Figure 6.2. The amount of money paid initially for the chief smuggler is not the only thing changed over the period indicated above. The type of people who participate in financing the money has also showed substantial difference. In late 1990s and early 2000s only one or two parties have involved in financing. In these early periods of migration, for example, families contributed (from their own source) for 68% the smuggled migrants and the rest (32%) covered by themselves. In the coming years, however, other parties began to involve in financing, such as the diasporas, the families by borrowing/selling their assets and the smuggled migrants by borrowing it from someone else or selling their assets.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONSEQUENCES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Migration, especially the irregular one, has its own effects in the area of departure, destination and transit countries/places and on the migrant itself. The type of irregularity may also change its form depending on situations. This section presents the consequences of the irregular movement of young adults to South Africa: economic and socio-demographic impacts mainly on the area of departure and on the migrants themselves. The main data sources to deal with the consequences of the irregular migration are information gained from return migrants.

7.1 Economic Impacts

Under the economic consequences, impacts on employment status, occupation, income, remittances, living standards, asset ownership and investment are assessed. Accordingly, information on the employment status of return migrants before their movement and during the survey period shows that well over half of them (58%) were unemployed before their migration while this is only 7.3% during the survey period (February 2010). The majority of the return migrants (92.7%) reported that they are currently employed.

Figure 7.1 Main Occupation of Returnees, before move & at survey (%)
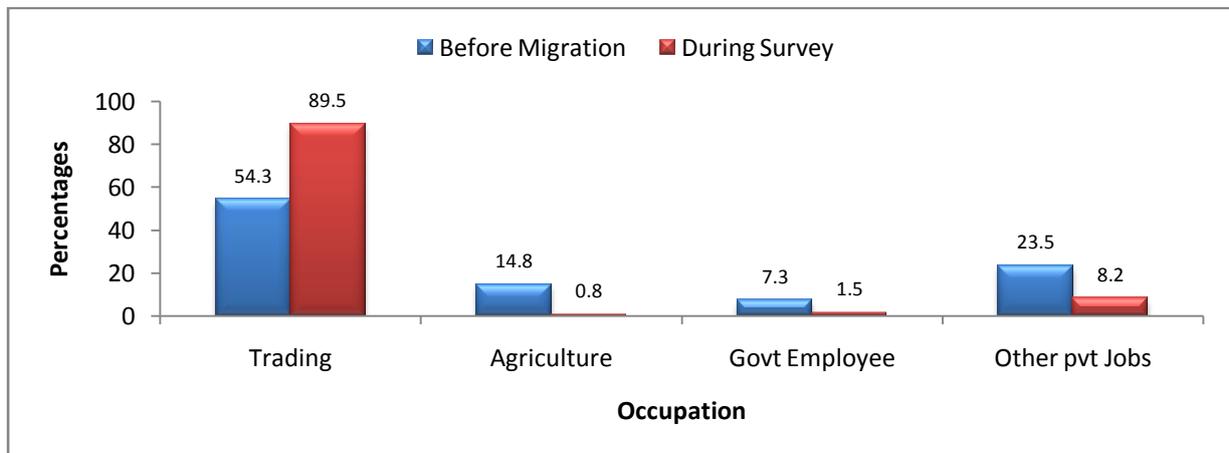
Figure 7.1 presents main occupation types of returnees before their migration to RSA and during the survey. Trading is reported by the majority (54.3%) followed by private jobs (23.5%) and agriculture (14.8%) as the main livelihood occupations (before their migration). Government employees account for only 7.3% of the sample return migrants as their occupation type before move. After returning back to their homeland, trading is still the main occupation as reported by the majority of the returnees; however, its proportion has increased dramatically to 89.5%. All the rest occupations' share has decreased: both government work and agriculture account each for only 2.3% and that of other private jobs reduced to 8.2%. These figures clearly indicate how return migrants change their occupation type from agrarian and government employment to a service sector dominated by trading.

Similar to employment status and occupation type, the irregular migration to South Africa has also significantly affected the amount of money migrants earn. Figure 7.2 below shows the percentage distribution of average monthly income of return migrants before their migration and during the survey period.

Figure 7.2 Average Monthly Income of Returnees, before move & at survey (%)
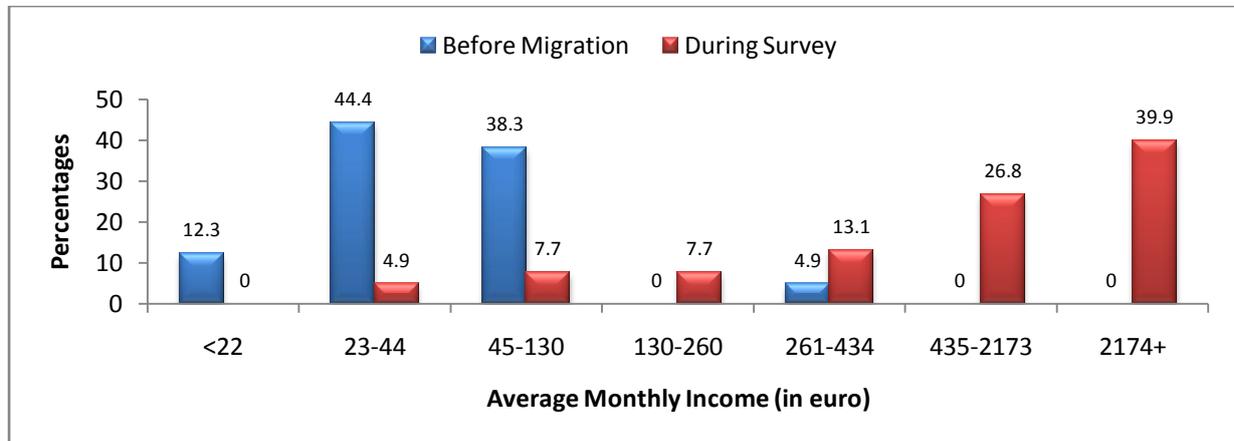
As of Figure 7.2, over 44% of the sample returnees (before their move) earned between €23 and €44 per month followed by those earning between €45 and €130 (38.3%). During the time of the survey, returnees were also asked about their monthly income. As it can be seen from the above figure, the distribution is skewed towards the higher income groups. Two-third of the sample returnees monthly earn above €434, where no one found in this income group before movement. During the survey, no one reported to earn less than €22 per month among the sample returnees. From the above figure and discussion, it is clear that the irregular migration is economically advantageous. In other words, returnees earn better now than before their migration to South Africa.

One of the issues that should be dealt with in migration studies is remittances. Data were collected on the amount and frequency of sending remittances by the smuggled migrants to their relatives at home when they are away. Accordingly, 61.1% of them send money regularly and 29.1% of them reported that they send but not as such, while 9.8% of them do not send at all. The average amount of money they send home is ETB 2,500 (€109) and the most commonly sent amount is ETB 3,000 (€130). The frequency of sending money varies from every month (8.5%) to more than a year (6.9%). Most of the sample of smuggled migrants noted that they send money home once in every six month (28.6%) or once in three month (28.3%). The *hawala* system of money sending via banks (the majority of them quoted the 'Western Union' money transfer system) is the main channel.

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

(100%) came to homeland by deportation from transit countries (mainly Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique).

Regarding asset ownership and investment, the highest proportion (87%) of returnees reported that they had built an asset after they came homeland than before (only 18% of them had asset of any kind before their movement). Thirteen percent of them had no asset at all during the survey, and among these 88% are again deported returnees. The assets include ownership of movable and non-movable items, such as farm land, urban land, house, business centers (hotels, shops, garages, etc.), vehicles, livestock, etc.

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

7.2 Social and Demographic Impacts

The consequences of irregular migration are also well observed on the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant themselves. This section presents the impacts on the migrant in association with changes in education status, marital status, changes in dependency burden and problems encountered during the movement.

The distribution on the impact of migration to South Africa on their educational status is presented below on Figure 7.3. It can easily be seen from the figure that the percentage change in education status before migration and during the survey period of return migrants is not substantial. The main reason for this is that the majority of them (over 93%) claim that their work type in South Africa is not appropriate to upgrade their education. Some 17% of them put they cannot afford the school fee there in RSA, in addition to their work type.

Figure 7.3 Education Status of Returnees, before move & at survey (%)
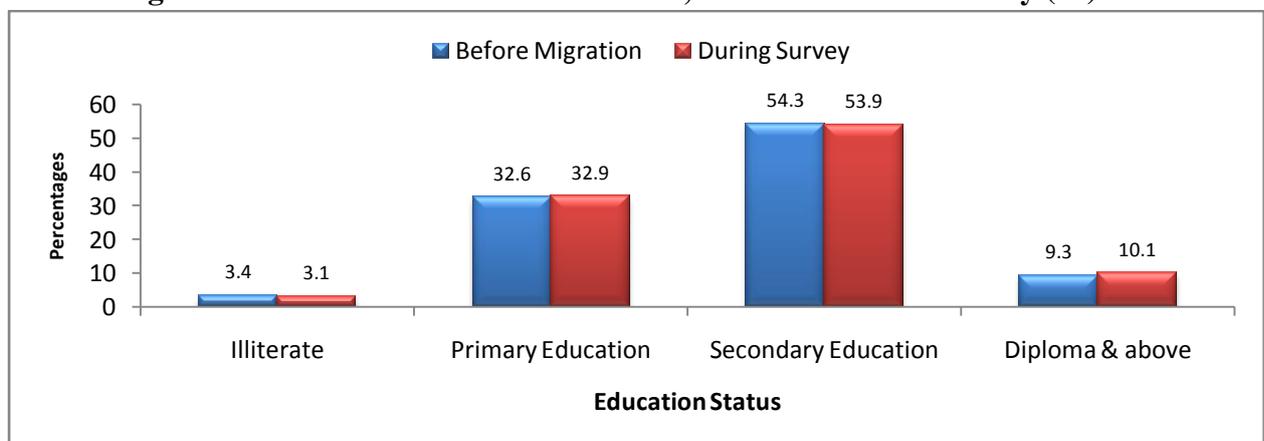
In a focused group discussion with non-migrants, a lot of them noted that they prefer to go to RSA—by whatever means—than attending school. They argue that education is not their destiny, but migration to South Africa. Having these feelings of the non-migrants, the researcher has tried to look at SNNPR's education quality, mainly primary school dropout rates. SNNPR's education abstract of 2007/08 (SNNPR Education Bureau, 2009) pointed that Kembata-Tembaro has the highest repetition rate (18.1%) among the 13 Zones and 7 Special *woredas* found in the region, and is well above SNNPR's average (which is 10%).

The percentage of school dropout in Hadiya is lower than that of Kembata-Tembaro (13.8%) but is still among the highest in the region. Zones and special *woredas* surrounding these areas (Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya) have school dropout percentages well below SNNPR's average: Sidama (7%), Siltie (7.7%), Guraghe (8.7%), GamoGofa (9.5%) and Wolaita (9.8%). The following is an excerpt from a non-migrant secondary school student in DoyoGena:

> Below God, we have only South Africa. I prefer to migrate to RSA than attending my lessons, but I don't have enough money for the migration. I can see my friends becoming rich after migration to RSA while those educated people are not as such.
>
> [*A non-migrant, DoyoGena, Kembata-Tembaro*]

These figures support the idea that non-migrants are giving less attention to education, which leads commonly to school dropouts. However, it needs further detail research to what extent the migration to RSA affected education quality of the two zones.

Unlike education, the marital status of return migrants has showed significant change after they came home. Figure 7.4 below shows that the percentage of married migrants increased dramatically after they came back to homeland. Only 29.2% of them were married before their movement; however, this figure increased by over two fold (64%). Contrary to that, the share of singles decreased from 62% to 26 %. This implies that the irregular migration to RSA increases the propensity of marriages of young adults when they return back to their homeland.

Figure 7.4 Marital Status of Returnees, before move and & at survey (%)

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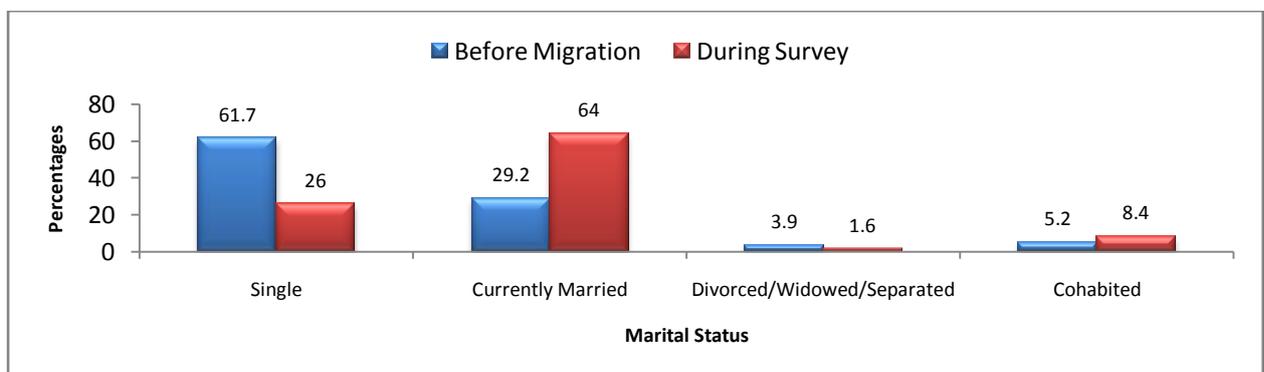
Looking at the dependency burden of the return migrants gives also another insight in to the demographic impacts of the irregular migration of youths. Among sample return migrants taken for this study, only 32.6% of them were household heads before their movement; however, 58% of them became head of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

7.3 Problems Encountered During the Journey

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

7.3.1 Not Reaching RSA as Expected

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

7.3.2 Harsh and Unexpected Situations

Many of the returnees during the focus group discussion pointed that the movement to RSA is characterized by travel in dark, cramped staying/journey spaces, hiding in woods or so-called safe houses, robberies, beatings from an arrest by local police and multiple shakedowns for bribes from the countries officials they encounter. The discussants also mentioned the use of sealed, airless containers and overloaded boats adds to the travelers' vulnerability and abuse. Provision of basic needs such as food and water as well as health and sanitation amenities are often minimal, and migrants are frequently forced to travel on foot with night guides to avoid police, military and immigration officers. The majority (68%) of return migrants participated in this study get no or very small basic needs on their way down to South Africa. Stories of death, disappearances and rape are uncommon, but they do exist (2.5% reported sexual violence and 29.5% of them observed death). Beatings are more

common and linked to police and robbers encountered. Problems are common for those who travel some of their journey via boats, as the following accounts indicate during a focus group discussion with returnees:

> When we bordered in a boat to a coastal town in Tanzania, the boat lost power after some time and drifted into the sea. There in the sea, we spent for almost a month. We nearly ate each other out of hunger as our supplies ran out after the first week. Finally, we were rescued by a European vessel moving over the Indian Ocean.

> [*A young return migrant, DoyoGena, Kembata-Tembaro*]

> In a forest place in Malawi, we stayed for 15 days without food or water. We are almost dying and tried to eat leaves and grass. Many of my friends there in the forest fainted and two of them disappeared.

> [*A return migrant, Angacha, Kembata-Tembaro*]

Almost all of the returnees reported that the smugglers appear to observe shelter and food as insignificant to the migrants during the journey. They also appear to be led through hazardous areas, such as national parks and other inaccessible areas where food and shelter are not available for lengthy periods. The following is echoed by a return migrant in Hossana:

> In one night, we were attacked by a lion. One of our friends is eaten by the lion and it was really sad. We slept in the open cold for days. I was also beaten up by robbers and Tanzanian police.

> [*A return migrant, Hossana*]

The information gained from return migrants also showed that they are frequently arrested, detained and imprisoned in mainstream prisons—mainly in prisons of Tanzania and Mozambique. They have mentioned suffering during their stay at these prisons, as the following return migrant in *Doyo Gena* town noted:

> When we were caught in Tanzania, we were sentenced to six months in prison. There, I spent almost six months in jail. I can say this prison was my worst experience. They give a very small amount of food once in a day.

> [*A returnee, Doyo Gena*]

During the focus group discussion, many of the returnees articulated a sense of anger and human right violations at their treatment. The following extract is an example of human right abuses, supposedly committed by government authorities:

> In many of our journeys, I was physically and emotionally abused by the smugglers, police and transport operators. In one night in a house in a small town in Malawi, we heard the scream of the girls with us raped by smugglers and their friends.

A substantial number of smuggled migrants were transported inside a closed container. In addition to the space containers afford, they are also very anonymous and easy to move around without raising suspicion. As noted by the majority of return migrants during discussion, the containers are simple for authorities to turn a shade, obviously with some inducement and support from the smuggler. The following is an extract from a returnee in Hossana:

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

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

Overall, the consequences of irregular migration are so diverse and the above discussed impacts are only some of them. A further detail research on the consequences during the journey and the transit countries, at South Africa, and at family/community and society at large is essential as well as on its current situations.

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary and Conclusion

This study investigates the socio-economic and demographic causes and consequences of the irregular migration of young adults from selected areas in southern Ethiopia—*Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya*Zones—to the Republic of South Africa. Emphasis has been given to the area of departure and the migrant themselves and very little has been done on the area of destination (RSA) and transit countries. The investigation was done mainly on the quantitative data collected via questionnaire from 658 randomly selected migrants (226 out migrants, 193 returnees and 239 non-migrants) between February and May 2010. Information about out migrants is gained from their families at homeland. Additional data are also collected using key informant interview as well as focused group discussions. In doing so, the key research questions set to be answered were: (i) Are there differences in the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics between migrants and non-migrants? (ii) What factors initiate young adults to migrate irregularly? (iii) What is the role of smuggling and finance in the irregular movement of the young adults? (iv) What are the socioeconomic and demographic consequences of such migration on the migrants and their families?

The analysis of respondents' demographic characteristics indicate the majority of them are male (over 82%). This sex selectivity of migration of youth is mainly attributable to the type of work available in RSA as well as the difficulty of the journey, which on the average takes over two months. Moreover, the migration of youth to South Africa is age selective. This is due to, the majority of them were found in 25-29 age groups and over 57% of them lie between ages 20 to 34. The volume of migrants became lowest below age 20 and above 45. The study also indicated that the irregular movement of young adults to RSA is marital status selective: the majority of the sampled migrants (over 54%) were found to be single during the survey period and only a little above a third of them (36.9%) were currently married. The presence of family burden was attributable to the marital selectivity of migration.

The majority (72%) of the respondents' current residence is found largely to be rural, and this is true for both Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya Zones. Substantial percentages of respondents (37%) are first born child and over half (52%) of them are either first or second born. Most of the non-migrants are late born children (64% of them six and above birth order). The majority of the respondents belong to households of size between 5 and 9. Fifty-two percent of the sample respondents are from *Hadiya* ethnic groups followed by *Kembata-Tembaro* (41%).

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

Employment status, occupation type and income of both household heads' and that of the respondents are also assessed in this study. Nearly half (48.3%) of the respondents are unemployed during the survey period where the wide variation between unemployed-employed is observed among out migrants (33.6% of them unemployed while 66.4% of them employed) at the survey. The majority the sample respondents (59%) were engaged in trading activities followed by agriculture (15%). The distribution of income for the employed respondents gives varied figures among the three migrant types.

The multivariate analysis showed that age, residence and employment status are found to have a significant positive association with the outcome variable (migration) while sex, marital status, education status, duration of continuous residence in the current place and birth order have a significant negative association. More specifically, for example, the risk of migration for females is 0.332 times lower than males; and the odds of migration for those with diploma and above education is 0.025 times lower than illiterates. Regarding birth order of respondents, a unit increase in birth order decreases the log odds of migration by 0.962 units. Unlike these, ethnicity and household size found insignificantly related with migration status. On the other hand, over 44% of respondents view that the main cause for the irregular migration of young adults to be *perceived better opportunities* in South Africa and only 8% of them claimed poverty as the main cause. What drives the migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to RSA is not absolute deprivation or poverty, but relative deprivation—the sense that one would be better off. The role of an Ethiopian ambassador to South Africa is assumed to be a trigger for the current vast migration of young adults as noted by many peoples in the study area and to some extent by the ambassador himself.

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

Several smuggled migrants (out migrants and returnees) spoke of different amounts paid for the main smuggler and this varied from €565 to €2609 with an average of €1436. Recent literatures put the highest amount at over €5217. The money is paid usually in advance. They also pay other unexpected money as well as different charges demanded during their journey. Nearly half of the smuggled migrants funded their journey through the sale of private assets or borrowed from other people. A fifth of them said that their journey was financed by

relatives abroad. The study also found that more people now than earlier participate in financing the movement, i.e. migration is becoming a family rather than a personal decision.

As to the effects of the irregular movement of young adults to RSA, where the main data is based on the information gained from returnees, the study had the following findings. Trading is still found to be a dominant occupation and the percentage increased from 54.3 to nearly 90%. They found to have better employed during the survey than before their move to RSA. More returnees earn better at survey time than before: 40% of them earn above €2173 at survey while 44.4% of them earn between €23 and €44 before their move. The marital status of returnees also changed significantly: most of them (64%) are married at the survey time while it was only 29% before their migration.

Remittance sending frequency and amount has been assessed in this study and accordingly over 61% of the smuggled migrants regularly send money to their relatives at home. The average amount of remittance sent by these migrants was found to be €109. The vast majority (87%) of returnees reported that their present living standard is much better than before moving to RSA. All of the deported returnees found to say that their present life is worse than the previous one. On the other hand, return migrants have showed little or no improvement in their education status before move and at the survey. The type of job they are doing there in RSA is not convenient to attend schools is cited by most of them as the main reason followed by having no interest to education at all.

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

To sum up, the youth, not only in *Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya* areas, but also in other part of Ethiopia, are progressively seeing the merits of the remaining of the world as exposed to film/TV and the internet, in addition to knowing the earning probable in a culture of remittance that has developed in recent periods. With today's simplicity of communication and returning migrants that aspiring in the source communities at homeland, it is likely that the vibrant of departing Ethiopia to get work and chance will continue, any probable brutality they many encounter during the journey and/or in RSA. As South Africa continues to present better survival chances, it will keep on attracting thousands of young Ethiopians. Smuggling these Ethiopians to South Africa will similarly persist provided that the demand is soaring even if it could modify its structure.

8.2 Policy Recommendations

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

1. This study is done based on data only from area of departure. There should be better data and research, both qualitative and quantitative on the number of people being smuggled, their motivations, where they end up and how they are smuggled as well as the consequences of the migration both at micro and macro level. Understanding their liability and the level of the problem will support in avoidance as well as securing the life of the migrants. Moreover, the Ethiopian government should have legal review to establish where harmony and disharmony occur in relation to addressing the problem of smuggling and irregular migrants.

2. The study showed that the economic advantage of those succeeded migrants is higher in remittance sending and creating employment opportunities at homeland. It also revealed that the living standard of the majority of return migrants is better at the survey time than before their migration. The Ethiopian government should have some legal foundation that supports formal transfer of private employment agencies, just like transferring Ethiopian women to the Middles East countries, which facilitate legal emigration of youth from Ethiopia to RSA. Having restrictive policies by themselves may not stop the smuggling business and the problems the smuggled migrants are suffering, rather it further expands to have more irregular migration and smuggling.

3. It is also discussed that most of the non-migrants strongly associate their destiny with migration to RSA. Such irregular movement of youth will possibly expand to other surrounding areas. There should be information campaigns to promote public awareness of the dangers of being smuggled, human rights and who to contact if their personal safety is compromised, etc. by using different medias such as radios, newspapers, schools and religious institutions.

4. The problem under study is mainly observed in the southern region of the country and more specifically in *Kembata-Tembaro* and *Hadiya* zones. SNNPR's bureau of labor and social affairs, police commission, bureau of youth and sports, all should have communication, cooperation and information-sharing concerning the movement and monitoring of smuggling and the smuggled migrants. They should also cooperate and share practices with the federal government aimed at harmonizing their collective governmental policies and laws in relation to smugglers and smuggled migrants.

5. School dropouts are found to be high in the study areas, which is partly associated with the irregular migration of youths to RSA. Both the regional and respective zonal education departments should work hard as how to minimize school dropouts. Unless

otherwise, more students will chose to terminate schooling intended to migrate to South Africa.

6. Poverty and unemployment together are cited by substantial percentages (28.9%) of the smuggled migrants as main cause for migration. For this reason, all efforts to reduce poverty and create employment opportunities to the youth should be expected to have an impact on the flow of migrants seeking a new life in RSA. Both the local and regional/national government should give emphasis for the youth through poverty reduction and employment creation. The youth should be promoted to work and live in their homeland, by providing them credits, organizing them in micro enterprises, etc. This will help in reducing the role of push factors.

7. South Africa have to explore, as a pulling country, whether it can develop a policy of permitting quota of migrants to officially enter RSA to work in some capacity if the current flow of irregular migrants signifies a real filling of employment positions unmet by local workers. This goes with recommendation 2 above, since it requires official brokers' office in RSA to facilitate the legal move between the two countries.

8. The study also found that several smuggled migrants face harsh and unexpected violations. Smuggled migrants must not be prone to criminal action and they must not endure violations and abuse of any kind. They should not be convicted and sentenced to imprisonment as ordinary criminals. Irregular migrants filling prisons make an intolerable burden for host country. The Ethiopian government should work hard with countries where these imprisoned migrants are there, to return in an organized way with appropriate consideration for the safety and dignity of the smuggled migrants to their homeland.

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Questionnaire A: for Household Head

Hello!

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

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

1. Household Record Form

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

2. Additional Questions to the Household Head

S.N.	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REM.
201	How many people continuously in this house?	……………………………..	
202	Do you get information from various sources?	☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No	

203	If your answer is YES for question 202, what is your information source?
	      1. Radio
	      2. Televison
	      3. Telephone
	      4. Newspapers
	      5. Others (specify)
		Frequency of Use
		 1.Always 2. Sometimes 3. Never
		 ☐ ☐ ☐
		 ☐ ☐ ☐
		 ☐ ☐ ☐
		 ☐ ☐ ☐
		 ☐ ☐ ☐
			Multiple Responses are possible

204	What is your opinion on the irregular migration of adults down to South Africa?	1.Support strongly ☐ 2.Support partially ☐ 3.Oppose partially ☐ 4.Oppose strongly ☐ 5.Unknown ☐	

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

Hello!

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

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

1. Characteristics of the Out Migrant Household Member

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

2. Causes of Migration

S.No	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
201	What was the main cause for this person to leave his/her homeland and migrate to South Africa?	☐ 1.Unemloyment ☐ 2.Poverty ☐ 3.Better opportunities in RSA ☐ 4.Meet relatives in RSA ☐ 5.No opportunitieshere ☐ 6.Drought & hazards ☐ 7.Family pressure ☐ 8.Peer pressure ☐ 9.Shortage of farmland ☐ 10.Other (specify)………..	Rank all 10 choices from most to least important

202	Did this person have enough information about RSA before his/her movement?	☐ 1.Yes	
		☐ 2.Not as such	
		☐ 3.Not at all	
203	If the answer for Question 202 is 1 or 2, from where he/she got information about RSA?	☐ 1.Friends at RSA	Multiple responses are possible
		☐ 2.Returnees from RSA	
		☐ 3.Family/community	
		☐ 4.Massmedias	

3. Travelling, Finance &SmugglingSituations

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

4. Consequences & Associated Problems of the Migration

S.No	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
401	How did he/she usually cross national boundaries?	☐ 1.Paying for border controllers ☐ 2.By hiding border controllers ☐ 3.We cross without any problem	ple responses are possi
402	During the journey, did he/she got basic needs like food & health facilities?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she got enough ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Never	
403	Did he/she face/witness physical, human or psychological violations during journey?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she has faced ☐ 2.No, but he/she saw on others ☐ 3.Never	
404	If the answer for Question number 403 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation he/she faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
405	Did he/she successfully reach South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she is now in RSA ☐ 2.No, he/she is on the way ☐ 3. Unknown	
406	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, what is the overall time taken from homeland to reach RSA?	………………………	
407	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, was he/she reached RSA as his/her expectation?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she reached on time ☐ 2.Somehow as expected ☐ 3.No, very late from expected	
408	Did he/she faced/saw problems like mentioned in Question 404 in staying RSA?	☐ 1. Yes, he/she has faced ☐ 2. No, but he/she saw on others ☐ 3. Never	
409	If the answer for Question 408 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation he/she faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
410	After being in RSA, did he/she got jobs as expected?	☐ 1.Yes, he/she got immediately ☐ 2.Yes, but not as expected ☐ 3.No jobs found at all	
411	If the answer for Question 410 is 1 or 2, what is his/her main occupation in South Africa?	☐ 1.Cloth/belt/mattresstrade ☐ 2.Big tradingbusinesses ☐ 3.Govornemt employee ☐ 4.Other (specify)……………	
412	If employed in RSA now, what is his/her average monthly income?	………….Rand/EthiopianBirr	
413	Does he/she send money to relatives at homeland?	☐ 1.Yes, sendsregularly ☐ 2.Sends, but notregularly ☐ 3.Neversend money	
414	If the answer for Question 413 is 1 or 2, what is his/her frequency of sending money?	☐ 1.Monthly ☐ 2.Once in twomonth ☐ 3.Between 3 to 6 month ☐ 4.Once in a year ☐ 5.Morethan a year	
415	If he/she sends money, what is the average money sent at one time?	……………Rand/EthiopianBirr	

Questionnaire C: for RETURN MIGRANTS of the Household

Hello!

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

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

1. Characteristics of the Return Migrant

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

2. Causes of Migration

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
201	Among the listed, what was the main cause for you to leave your homeland and migrate to South Africa?	☐ 1.Unemloyment ☐ 2.Poverty ☐ 3.Better opportunities in RSA ☐ 4.Meet relatives in RSA ☐ 5.No opportunitieshere ☐ 6.Drought & hazards	Rank all 10 choices from most to least important

		7.Family pressure	
		8.Peer pressure	
		9.Shortage of farmland	
		10.Other (specify)…………	
202	Did you have enough information about RSA before his/her movement?	1.Yes	
		2.Not as such	
		3.Not at all	
203	If the answer for Question 202 is 1 or 2, from where did you got this information?	1.Friends at RSA	Multiple responses are possible
		2.Returnees from RSA	
		3.Family/community	
		4.Massmedias	

3. Travelling, Finance &SmugglingSituations

S.NO	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REMARK
301	Whofacilitated your movement?	1.Friend	Multiple responses are possible
		2.Smuggler	
		3.Family	
		4.Other (specify)……………	
302	Did you have documents necessary for travelling, such as legal passport & valid visa?	1.Yes I had	
		2.Legal passport but no valid visa	
		3.No legal passport & no valid visa	
303	If the answer for Question number 302 is 2 or 3, did you got forged of them from somewhere?	1.Yes, fromsmugglers	
		2.Yes, fromother persons	
		3.Not at all	
304	Whofinanced your movement?	1.With myown money	Multiple responses are possible
		2. Borrowed/selling items	
		3.My families from their own	
		4.Myfamilies borrow/selling items	
		5.Other (specify)…………..	
305	How much money did you paid for the smugglers?	…………….EthiopianBirr	
306	What is the overall cost of your movement?	…………………EthiopianBirr	
307	What are the main routes/places taken and transport used in travelling from your homeland down to RSA?	*Main Transport Used* 1.Car 2.Plane 3.Foot 4.Boat	Move to the next questions if unknown

4. Consequences & Associated Problems of the Movement

S.N	QUESTIONS	CHOICES	REM.
401	How did you usually cross national boundaries?	☐ 1.By paying for border controllers ☐ 2.By hiding from border controllers ☐ 3.We cross without any problem	
402	During the journey, did you get basic needs like food & health facilities?	☐ 1.Yes, we get enough ☐ 2.Not as such ☐ 3.Never	
403	Did you face/witness physical, human or psychological violations during your journey?	☐ 1.Yes, I have faced ☐ 2.No, but I saw on others ☐ 3.Never	
404	If the answer for Question number 403 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation you faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
405	Have you successfully reached South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, I have reached ☐ 2. No, I spent several times. ☐ 3. I never reached, I was deported	
406	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1 or 2, what is the overall time taken from homeland to reach RSA?	………………………	
407	If the answer for Question number 405 is 1, did you reached RSA as your expectation?	☐ 1.Yes, I reached on time ☐ 2.Somehow as expected ☐ 3.No, very late from expected	
408	Did you faced/saw problems like mentioned in Question 404 in staying RSA?	☐ 1. Yes, I have faced ☐ 2. No, but I saw on others ☐ 3. Never	
409	If the answer for Question 408 is 1 or 2, which of the following violation did you faced/saw?	☐ 1.Sexual violence ☐ 2.Physical abuse ☐ 3.Human right violation ☐ 4.Robbery ☐ 5.Death	Multiple responses are possible
410	After being in RSA, have you got jobs as expected?	☐ 1.Yes, I have got immediately ☐ 2.Yes, but not as expected ☐ 3.No jobs found at all	
411	If the answer for Question 410 is 1 or 2, what was your main occupation in South Africa?	☐ 1.Cloth/belt/mattresstrade ☐ 2.Big tradingbusinesses ☐ 3.Govornemt employee ☐ 4.Other (specify)……………	
412	If employed in RSA now, what is your average monthly income?	………….Rand/EthiopianBirr	
413	Did you send money to relatives at homeland when you are in South Africa?	☐ 1.Yes, I sendregularly ☐ 2.I send, but not regularly ☐ 3.Never	
414	If the answer for Question 413 is 1 or 2, what was your frequency of sending money?	☐ 1.Monthly ☐ 2.Once in twomonth ☐ 3.Between 3 to 6 month ☐ 4.Once in a year ☐ 5.Morethan a year	
415	If you send money, what was the average money you send to home at one time?	…………….Rand/EthiopianBirr	

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

Appendix IV
Questionnaire D: For NON-MIGRANT household members

Hello!

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

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

1. Characteristics of the Non-Migrant Household Member

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

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

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

Appendix V

Unstructured Interview Questions and FGD Guides

A. Interview Questionsfor Return Migrants

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

1. Is migration from your homeland a common occurrence?
2. Was there pressure to migrate and/or send remittances?
3. Was RSA your intended destination? Or a transit to elsewhere?
4. Why did you choose RSA?
5. Were jobs or services promised to you by the facilitator or not?
6. Did the facilitator or another agent agree to arrange necessary travel documents?
7. What are the actual routes taken from homeland to reach RSA?
8. How long your journey did took to reach RSA?
9. Explain the borders crossed and how this was achieved.
10. Explain who else was travelling in the group. [no, sex, age, destination, nationality, etc.]
11. Did you travel always together or were you separate at times? Who led the group?
12. Were you required to make additional payments during the course of the journey?
13. Did you arrive at your destination in the manner expected?
14. Were you given complete freedom or were you handed over to another party or in some other controlled by the facilitator or another party after arrival?
15. Do you think that all smuggled migrants want to return back home? Or theynever want to return?
16. Any other comments or information?

B. Interview QuestionsforSmugglers

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

1. What is your opinion about the irregular movement of youth from Ethiopia to RSA? Do youthinkthatit is beneficial?
2. Explain the general smuggling activities from Ethiopia to RSA, including information about the means, transportation and final exploitation of illegal migrants in RSA.
3. How you get in touch/connect with the migrants?

4. How you operate the smuggling network? Any problems encountered in your smuggling process?
5. What is your specific role in the smuggling activity? Chief smuggler or an agent?
6. How many smuggled migrant do you transfer? Per week? Per month(s)?
7. Any other information or comment?

C. Interview Questions for Police/Government Officials (both local and national)

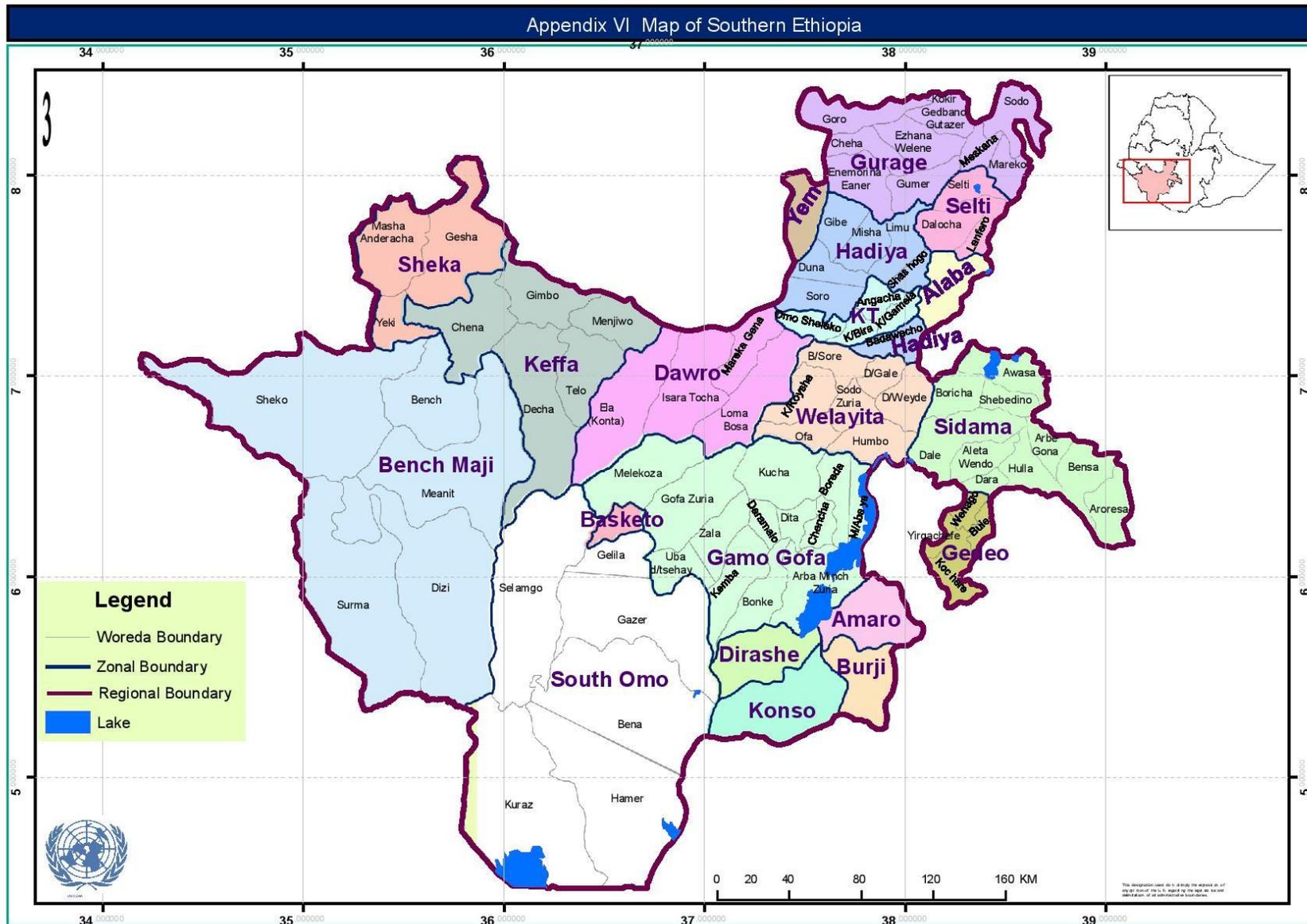| Date of interview:		Marital Status:	
Interviewedby:		Age:	
Location:		Sex:	
Education:		Name (optional):	

1. How much do you know about the irregular migration of youth from southern Ethiopia down to RSA?
2. What is your opinion, as a government official responsible for the social well being of the people, towards such migration? How do you look the smugglingactivities?
3. What are the main problems you faced in controlling the smuggling activities?
4. Do you work, in controlling smuggling, in cooperation with neighbor countries police officials, border controllers as well as SNNP region police departments? If yes, explain.
5. Do you think that such migration is beneficial? If yes, how?
6. Have you done something on the issue at hand? If yes, explain.
7. What should be done in the future? Do you have any plans to deal on such migration?
8. Anycomments or information?

D. Focus Group Discuss (FGD) Guides

Date of Discussion:		Age range:	
Mediator:		Migration Status (RM/NM):	
Location:		Education Status (range)	
Number of Discussants:		Employment Status (range)	

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

Appendix VII Comparison of the present and the previous theses.

S.No.	Topics	Previous Thesis	New Thesis
1.	Objective	To describe the causes and consequences of migration of men from southern Ethiopia to South Africa	To investigate the causes and consequences of irregular migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to South Africa.
2.	Theory	A lot of theories are discussed such as Ravenstein's law of migration and Stouffer's theory of intervening opportunities. Most of them are not specifically related and do not well explain/relate the problem under study.	Two related theories are used: the three stylized theory of migration (by Thomas Faist, 2000) and differentiation theory (by Cvajner & Sciortino, 2008). Especially the later theory is designed to explain irregular migration. Both theories found to be better in explaining irregular migration.
3.	Conceptual Model	Simply based on the above theories, the variables and own knowledge.	A better conceptual model is developed based on the variables of investigation, theory used and available literatures.
4.	Hypotheses	No hypothesis (only research questions)	Four hypotheses are developed and tested using multivariate and descriptive analysis.
5.	Data	Mainly quantitative (little done on qualitative data)	Of course quantitative but more qualitative data are used specially in answering the third and the fourth research question. This is because the course"Introduction to Qualitative Research" gave me good knowledge on qualitative data and how to employ it.
6.	Methods of Analysis	Only description and narration. No appropriate regression model was developed. No computer program is used to interpret qualitative data (only narration).	Description plus the binary logistic regression model. Necessary care was done not only in building the logistic model, but also in interpreting the results. The link between logistic and descriptive analysis is also well discussed. After making necessary coding, *Nvivo 8* computer program is used to interpret qualitative data.
7.	Findings	No tested hypothesis. Not all research questions are given appropriate answers.	The four hypotheses are tested based on the logistic regression outputs and other outcomes. Answers for the four research questions were given under chapters 4 to 7.
8.	Links between the different topics of the thesis	No such sufficient link was made the objective, research question, the conceptual model, the theory used, the data and interpretation of results.	Necessary link was done between the objective, the main and specific research questions, the hypothesis, the conceptual model, the theory used, the literature review, the data, the results/interpretations and recommendations.

NON-PLAGIARISM STATEMENT

By this letter I declare that I have written this thesis completely by myself, and that I have used no other sources or resources than the ones mentioned.

The sources used have been stated in accordance with the rules and regulations that are applied at the Faculty of Spatial Sciences of the University of Groningen. I have indicated all quotes and citations that were literally taken from publications, or that were in close accordance with the meaning of those publications, as such.

This paper is based on data from survey for my previous thesis with reviewing and updating many things such as the theory, the literature review, the conceptual model, the methods of data analysis and interpretation resulting in a lot of new findings (See Appendix VII). All sources and other resources, of course, are stated in the bibliography.

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Name: Teshome D. Kanko

Place: Groningen, the Netherlands

Date: 19 July, 2012

Signature:

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